

## Prikaz / Review

Emilio Marin, *Moji rimski papiri (2004-2011)*, Matica hrvatska, Zagreb 2013.

U izdanju Male knjižnice Matice hrvatske izašla je krajem 2013. knjiga Emilija Marina *Moji rimski papiri*. Za one koji nedovoljno znaju Emilio Marin, arheolog, sveučilišni profesor i diplomat, radio je i 30 godina u Arheološkome muzeju u Splitu, do prosinca 2004., a dužnost ravnatelja tog Muzeja obnašao je od 1988. do 2004.<sup>1</sup> Istovremeno je stvarao i napredovao u akademskoj karijeri. Razdoblje nakon prosinca 2004. do 2011. proveo je u Rimu, na dužnosti veleposlanika Republike Hrvatske pri Svetoj Stolici i pri Suverenom viteškom Malteškom redu. Njegova profesionalna multidisciplinarnost kreirala je knjigu *Moji rimski papiri*. Ti su “papiri” nastajali upravo u razdoblju obavljanja diplomatske službe u Vatikanu. *Moji rimski papiri* su koloplet tekstova raspoređenih u četiri cjeline. Svaku cjelinu čine tekstovi kompatibilni po sadržaju. Neki su od njih bili u različitim prigodama predstavljeni javnosti usmeno, neki objavljeni u stručnim časopisima ili monografijama, a neki se u ovoj knjizi prvi put predstavljaju javnosti. Knjizi prethodi predgovor u kojemu nas autor izvještava o svom radu i djelovanju, o tome kako je s mjesta ravnatelja Arheološkoga muzeja u Splitu otišao u diplomatsku službu i kako se u slobodno vrijeme nastavio baviti svojom strukom, te da su *Rimski papiri* jedan od rezultata nastalih u njegovo slobodno vrijeme; njegovim riječima:

The book *Moji rimski papiri* (My Roman Papers) by Emilio Marin was published under the Mala knjižnica imprint of the national literary foundation Matica hrvatska at the end of 2013. For those who may not be familiar with Emilio Marin, he is an archaeologist, university professor and diplomat, who was also on staff in the Archaeological Museum in Split for 30 years until December 2004, serving as its director from 1988 to 2004.<sup>1</sup> At the same time, he was actively creating and advancing his academic career. After December 2004, until 2011, he was in Rome as the Ambassador of the Republic of Croatia to the Holy See and the Sovereign Military Order of Malta. His multidisciplinary professional talents fostered the creation of the book “My Roman Papers”. These “papers” emerged precisely during his diplomatic service in the Vatican. “My Roman Papers” is a potpourri of texts arranged into four sections. Each section consists of thematically compatible texts. Some of them were delivered publicly as lectures on various occasions, some were published in scholarly journals or monographs, while others appear here for the first time. The book is opened by a foreword in which the author informs us of this work and activities, how he went from his post as director of the Archaeological Museum in Split to the diplomatic service and how he made an effort to remain involved in his field of expertise during his free time, and that the “Roman

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1 S radom i postignućima autora čitatelj se može upoznati u *Bilješci o autoru*, objavljenjnoj na kraju knjige.

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1 The “About the Author” page at the end of the book gives readers more information on Marin’s works and achievements.

*“U proteklom periodu u Rimu, premda sam izašao iz institucije svoje struke, zapravo nisam izašao iz struke, moglo bi se malo pojednostavnjeno reći, bar sam ja to tako doživljavao – u onom vremenu i opsegu u kojem sam prethodnih sedamnaest godina bio ravnateljem Arheološkog muzeja u Splitu, ovih proteklih godina sam bio veleposlanik u Rimu. U svoje slobodno vrijeme, nastavio sam se baviti strukom, ako to shvatimo kao pisanje osobnih radova. Ova knjiga će hrvatskom čitatelju dati uvid u neke od tih rezultata.”*

Ti su rezultati u ovoj knjizi združeni zajedničkim geografskim nazivnikom, imenom grada Rima, lokacije gdje su tekstovi nastajali. Knjigu je autor posvetio svojim kolegama i prijateljima koji su preminuli 2011.-2013. godine: Antonio Di Vita, Jean Leclant, Andre Laronde, Geza Alföldy, Miljenko Grgić, Vesna Girardi-Jurkić i Špiro Marasović.

Članci u knjizi razvrstani su kako je spomenuto u četiri cjeline naslovljene:

“Helenistički, rimski, starokršćanski i srednjovjekovni grobovi”

“Stara povijest i rimska arheologija”

“Starokršćanska arheologija i epigrafija”

“Suvremenost arheologije”

Prva cjelina eksplicitnog naslova “Helenistički, rimski, starokršćanski i srednjovjekovni grobovi” obuhvaća raspravu o nekropolama – grobljima u Isi, Naroni i Saloni od doba helenizma do srednjeg vijeka. Predstavlja u skraćenom obliku tekst priopćenja održanog na Sveučilištu u Oslu 2008. U njemu je uz rekapitulaciju, odnosno sintezu dosadašnjih saznanja o ovoj problematici objavljen grčki natpis iz rimskog razdoblja iz Visa. Natpis je poznat otprije, ali do sada stručno neobjavljen. Sada, sa čitanjem i ostalim relevantnim podacima te uz dobru fotografiju predstavlja novi “materijal”, te je doprinos našoj epigrafiji.

Druga dva dijela knjige pod svojim naslovima obuhvaćaju široko područje arheologije, povijesti i pomoćne povijesne znanosti epigrafije. Unutar poglavlja “Stara povijest i rimska arheologija” nalazimo članke o naronitanskim temama, Dioklecijanovoj grobnici, staroj povijesti, epigrafiji i arheologiji u doba francuske uprave u Dalmaciji, arheološkoj zbirci Franjevačkog samostana u Sinju i o Ekvumu, te o objavi monografije o Arheološkoj zbirci Franjevačkog samostana u Sinju.

Tematika vezana uz Naronu obuhvaća članke u kojima se raspravlja o urbanizmu Narone i naronitanskoj “rostri” – govornici, o posljednjim objavljenim skulpturama iz Augusteuma Narone; pet skulptura (potencijalna Julija, Lucije i Gaj Cezar, Germanik i Druz) te fragmentarne skulpture. Problematiku naronitanskih

papers” are among the results of his leisure time activities. In his own words:

*“Even though I had left the institutions of my chosen profession in Rome during the preceding period, I did not in fact depart from my vocation. It may be stated more simply, at least that was how I experienced it, that in that time and capacity in which I was director of the Archaeological Museum in Split in the preceding seventeen years, so too was I ambassador in Rome in these past years. In my free time I remained engaged in my profession, if this is understood as writing personal works. This book will give the reader in Croatia some insight into a portion of these results”.*

The results in this book are consolidated under the common geographic denominator of the city of Rome, where the texts were written. The author dedicated the book to his friends and colleagues who passed away from 2011 to 2013: Antonio Di Vita, Jean Leclant, Andre Laronde, Geza Alföldy, Miljenko Grgić, Vesna Girardi-Jurkić and Špiro Marasović.

The articles in the book are – as noted – categorized into four sections:

Hellenistic, Roman, Early Christian and Medieval Graves;

Ancient History and Roman Archaeology;

Early Christian Archaeology and Epigraphy;

The Contemporary Nature of Archaeology.

The first section, under the explicit heading “Hellenistic, Roman, Early Christian and Medieval Graves”, encompasses a discussion of necropolises/cemeteries in Issa, Naronia and Salona from the Hellenistic Era to the Middle Ages. This is actually an abridged version of a report delivered at the University of Oslo in 2008. Besides a summary, or rather synthesis of previous findings on this topic, this article also presents a Greek inscription from the island of Vis dated to the Roman era. The inscription was known before, but it had not had a scholarly publication. Now, with a reading and other relevant data and with a high-quality photograph, this new “material” has been formally presented as a contribution to Croatian epigraphy.

As indicated by their titles, the next two sections of the book encompass the broad fields of archaeology, history and the ancillary historical science of epigraphy. The section dealing with “Ancient History and Roman Archaeology” contains articles that cover Naronia, Diocletian’s tomb, ancient history, epigraphy and archaeology in the time of French rule in Dalmatia, the archaeological collection of the Franciscan monastery in Sinj and Aequum, and on the publication of a monograph on that same collection.

Topics tied to Naronia include articles in which Marin discusses urban planning in Naronia and the Naronia “rostra”, the most recently published

skulptura zavšava zaključkom u kojem konstantira da je u Augusteumu bilo najvjerojatnije 20 skulptura i predlaže u četiri točke vremenski redosljed postavljanja skulptura u hram od vremena otvaranja zgrade – hrama i postavljanja skulpture Augusta u oklopu, preko vremena Tiberija i Klaudija, do postavljanja kipa Vespazijana, na početku flavijevskog razdoblja, uz napomenu da je nađen i ulomak portreta koji se datira u 2. stoljeće. Članak o urbanizmu Narone i naronitanskoj “rostri” kraća je verzija članka prvotno objavljenog na engleskom jeziku u *Dalmatia: Research in the Roman Province 1970-2001: Papers in honour of J.J. Wilkes*, Oxford 2006. Rad “O posljednjim objavljenim skulpturama iz Augusteuma Narona”, je dio članka “Skulpture iz Augusteuma Narone (neizložene i neobjavljene 2004)”, objavljen je u *Histria Antiqua* 18-2, Zbornik V. Girardi Jurkić, Pula 2009, u suradnji s M. Kolega, A. Claridge i I. Rodà.

Pišući nadalje o Dioklecijanovoj grobnici, uvijek intrigantnoj arheološkoj temi, na široko analizira podatke kojima do sada raspolazemo o carevom sarkofagu i predstavlja scenarij u kojemu oprezno preispituje mogućnosti da su tri masivna ulomka porfira u AMS-u dijelovi dva sarkofaga – Dioklecijanovog i Priskinog. Nadalje analizira mogućnosti kada su sarkofazi bili uništeni. Ovaj članak je objavljen u Zborniku V. Bitrakove Grozdanove, *Folia Archeologica Balcanica*, u Skopju 2006. godine.

“Stara povijest, epigrafija i arheologija u doba francuske uprave u Dalmaciji” predstavlja članak iz Zbornika radova Hrvati i ilirske pokrajine s Međunarodnog znanstvenog skupa koji je 2009. u Zagrebu i Zadru obilježio dvjesto godina od proglašenja Ilirskih pokrajina, a u kojemu se raspravlja o stanju istraživanja/sakupljanja na polju povijesti, epigrafije i arheologije početkom 19. stoljeća.

Rad “O arheološkoj zbirci Franjevačkog samostana u Sinju i o Ekvumu”, inače tekst objavljen kao Uvod u monografiji *Arheološka zbirka Franjevačkog samostana u Sinju* govori o procesu osnivanja zbirke 1860., te na kraju formiranja muzeja. Sam osnutak zbirke, koju je potaknuo nalaz skulpture–glave Herakla u Čitluku – Ekvumu, stavljen je u slijed osnivanja arheoloških muzeja u Splitu, Zadru i Zagrebu. Najupečatljiviji dio franjevačke zbirke u Sinju čine skulpture iz Ekvuma, već spomenuta glava Herakla, statua Dijane Lucifere te donji dio statue cara, možda Klaudija. Odatle potječe i veliki dio drugih arheoloških nalaza iz ove zbirke, pa je Ekvumu posvećen drugi dio ovog članka. Tu autor rezimira otvorena pitanja iz prošlosti Ekvuma, te predlaže ili pokušava naći odgovore za njih povlačeći paralele s poznatim činjenicama iz prošlosti Salone i Narone. Nadalje autor još

sculptures from the Narona Augusteum – five statues (possibly Julius, Lucius and Gaius Caesar, Germanicus and Drusus) and fragmentary sculptures. The topic of Narona sculpture closes with a conclusion in which Marin asserts that there were probably 20 statues in the Augusteum, and he proposes a four-point chronological order for the installation of sculptures in the temple from the time when the building was opened and the installation of the statue of Augustus in armour, through the reigns of Tiberius and Claudius, to the installation of the statue of Vespasian at the beginning of the Flavian era, with the note that a fragment dated to the second century was also found. The article on urban planning and the Narona “rostra” is an abridged version of a contribution which was originally published in the English language in *Dalmatia: Research in the Roman Province 1970-2001: Papers in Honour of J.J. Wilkes*, Oxford 2006. The work on the most recently published sculptures from the Narona Augusteum is excerpted from an article on unexhibited and unpublished sculptures in the Augusteum that appeared in the journal *Histria Antiqua*, and written in cooperation with M. Kolega, A. Claridge and I. Rodà.

Writing further on Diocletian’s tomb – ever the intriguing archaeological theme – he broadly analyzes the data currently at our disposal on the emperor’s sarcophagus and presents a scenario in which he cautiously re-examines the possibility that the three massive fragments of porphyry in the AMS are pieces of two sarcophaguses – those of Diocletian and Prisca. He furthermore analysed the possibility that the sarcophaguses were destroyed. This article was published in the anthology dedicated to V. Britakova Grozdanova, *Folia Archeologica Balcanica* (Skopje, 2006).

The article on ancient history, epigraphy and archaeology in the era of French rule in Dalmatia is taken from the published proceedings of the international seminar on “The Croats and the Illyrian Provinces” held in Zagreb and Zadar in 2009 to mark the bicentennial of the proclamation of the Illyrian provinces, in which Marin discussed the status of research/ compilation in the fields of history, epigraphy and archaeology at the onset of the nineteenth century.

The article “On the Archaeological Collection of the Franciscan Monastery in Sinj and on Aequum”, otherwise the published as the introduction to the monograph *Arheološka zbirka Franjevačkog samostana u Sinju*, covers the establishment of the collection in 1860 and, ultimately, the formation of the museum. The actual establishment of the collection, which was prompted by the discovery of a sculpture – the head of Heracles – in Čitluk/Aequum, is contextualized in the sequence of establishment of the archaeological museums in Split, Zadar and Zagreb. The most

prikazuje kvantitativne odnose predmeta iz Ekvuma i ostalih nalazišta odakle potječe arheološki materijal iz Franjevačke zbirke. Završava govorom, jer kako autor kaže “premise tog govora nisu promijenjene”, što ga je održao u jednoj “svečanoj i poticajnoj prigodi u Sinju”, u kojem se “odvažio krenuti u jedno imaginarno istraživanje Ekvuma”. Taj je govor poslije objavljen u knjizi *Hello Narona*. Vrijedi ga ponoviti i na ovom mjestu:

“Kuda će nas odvesti?

*Zacijelo prema Čitluku, antičkom Ekvumu, gdje će tražiti nekadašnji grad, koji leži pod zemljom, u snu. Tražit će nekadašnji trg – forum, hramove koje su posćivali kipove koji su na najvišem umijeću ondašnjeg svijeta ukrašavali i oznaćavali životni milieu naših dalekih predaka. Kakvi smo mi baštinici? Primili smo u baštinu Herakla koji se ćuva u arheološkoj zbirci franjevaćkog samostana, a jesmo li kadri poduzeti i jedno od glasovitih, mitskih, dvanaest Heraklovih djela? Naprimjer jedanaesto: zadatak je bio da Heraklo donese plod zlatnog jabukovog drva koje je Majka Zemlja poklonila Heri kao vjenćani dar. Vrt je lećao na padinama planine Atlanta, gdje zadihani konji, koji vuku kočije Sunca, završavaju svoj put i gdje Atlantovo stado od tisuću ovaca i krdo od tisuću goveda luta po nedodirljivim pašnjacima. Moćda su ti pašnjaci u Čitluku?*

*Pro Aequo! Ave Aequum!”*

Posljednji tekst u dijelu “Stara povijest i rimska arheologija” prigodan je tekst o objavi knjige o Arheološkoj zbirci Franjevaćkog samostana u Sinju. Članak je inaće objavljen u glasilu Matice hrvatske Sinj *Cetinska vrila* u povodu objavljanja ove važne knjige, u kojem istiće pojedince koji su najviše pridonijeli da monografija ugleda svijetlo dana i pohvaljuje način na koji je uređena.

Dio *Rimskih papira* “Starokršćanska arheologija i epigrafija” sadrići ćlanak o solinskoj crkvi i njenim mućenicima. Tu nalazimo i hrvatske verzije dijelova ćlanaka iz knjige *Salona, IV: Recherches franco-croates à Salone/ Francusko-hrvatska istraćivanja u Saloni* (dir.par./ravnatelj: Noćl. Duval, Emilio Marin Franćoise Prćvot), *Inscriptions de Salone chrćtienne, IV<sup>e</sup>-VII<sup>e</sup> sićcles Salone. IV, Natpisi starokršćanske Salone, IV.-VII. st.* (voditelj projekta Emilio Marin): To su ćlanci “Kult mućenika i svetaca”, “Crkvena organizacija”, “Indikcionalne dataćije” i “Paleografija”. U ovom poglavlju nalazimo joć ćlanke “Kršćanska nada i nade”, “Natpisi ne pokazuju da bi Dalmacija bila ustupljena Istoćnorimskome carstvu 437. godine, već da je u okviru zapada sve do Justinijanova osvajanja”, “Sv. Jeronim, sv. Pavao i sv. Hilarion i ‘barbarska’ (jućna) Dalmacija”, “Poćeci redovnićstva

impressive part of the Franciscan collection in Sinj is the sculpture from Aequum, the already mentioned head of Heracles, a statue of Diana Lucifera, and the lower portion of a statue of an emperor, perhaps Claudius. Many of the other archaeological finds in this collection are from there, so the second part of the article is dedicated to Aequum. Here Marin summarizes the open questions tied to Aequum’s past, and proposes or attempts to find answers to them by drawing comparisons with well-known facts from the past of Salona and Narona. Furthermore, he depicts the quantitative relations between the items from Aequum and the other find sites at which the archaeological materials in the Franciscan collection originated. He finishes with a speech delivered on a “festive and inspirational occasion in Sinj” – for he notes that “the premises underlying this speech have not changed” – in which he “endeavoured to set off on an imaginary exploration of Aequum”. This speech was later published in the book *Hello Narona*. It is worth citing here as well:

“Where will it take us?

Certainly toward Čitluk, ancient Aequum, where the former city will be sought, lying underground, asleep. The former square, forum, will be sought, and the temples which extolled the statues, made with the highest skill in the world of the time, that adorned and defined the living milieu of our distant predecessors. What sort of heirs are we? We have received as a bequest Heracles, held in the Franciscan monastery’s collection, but are we capable of undertaking any of the famed, mythical twelve labours of Heracles? The eleventh, for example: Heracles was tasked with stealing the golden apples that Gaia gave to Hera as a wedding gift. The garden was on the slopes of the Atlas Mountains, where the frothing horses pulling the Sun’s chariot ended their journey, and where Atlas’ flock of a thousand sheep and herd of a thousand cattle wandered over the untouchable pastures. Perhaps these pastures were in Čitluk?

*Pro Aequo! Ave Aequum!”*

The last text in the section on ancient history and Roman archaeology deals with the publication of a book on the Franciscan Monastery in Sinj. The article was published in *Cetinska vrila*, the bulletin of the Sinj branch of Matica hrvatska, to mark the publication of this important book, in which Marin highlights the individuals who contributed most to ensuring that the monograph saw the light of day, also commending the manner in which it was edited.

The section of the Roman Papers on “Early Christian Archaeology and Epigraphy” contains an article on the Solin church and its martyrs. Here we can also find Croatian versions of articles from the book *Salona, IV: Recherches franco-croates à Salone/*

na Braču, kao jadranski prototip”. Poglavlje završava člancima “Mozaik u oratoriju sv. Venancija u lateranskoj krstionici” te “Glavni pravci i glavne osobe starokršćanske arheologije u Hrvatskoj”.

Rad “Solinska crkva i njezini mučenici: istraživanja i otkrića” objavljen u zborniku radova s međunarodnog simpozija u Đakovu 2004. *1700 godina svetih sirmijskih mučenika*. U njemu autor rezimira rezultate dosadašnjih istraživanja na Manastirinama, osvrće se na problematiku Kapljuča i pet mučenika, potanko opisuje rezultate istraživanja na Marusincu 1993. i 1994. godine, apostrofirajući pitanje “bazilike diskoperte”, te na temelju analize rezultata istraživanja zaključuje da bi sklop “diskoperte” mogao biti skupina memorija i mauzoleja kojoj je na zapadnoj strani pridodan trijem. Pri kraju članka konstatira da nakon Bulića nije bilo velikih otkrića u izučavanju solinske crkve i njenih mučenika, ali da su proučavanje i objava spomenika starokršćanske Salone, ponajviše u protekla dva desetljeća (od devedesetih naovamo), sintetizirali znanja o Saloni te njezinu Crkvi i mučenicima ponovo učinili snažno prisutnima u međunarodnoj znanstvenoj zajednici. Ističe na kraju da je pitanje sv. Venancija ostalo nerazjašnjeno te ostaje u budućnosti nastavak istraživanja o njemu.

Slijede poglavlja iz knjige *Salona, IV.*, što se na temelju natpisa starokršćanske Salone moglo saznati o kultu mučenika i svetaca te o crkvenoj organizaciji u Saloni. U radu “Indikcionalne datacije” analizira datiranja idikcijama na salonitanskim natpisima te ističe Salonu u odnosu na cijeli Zapad po vrlo ranoj upotrebi indikcionalnog datiranja nadgrobničkih natpisa. “Paleografija” je članak o paleografiji salonitanskih natpisa i mogućnosti datacije na temelju paleografske analize.

“Kršćanska nada i nade” tekst je izvorno objavljen na talijanskom jeziku u knjizi *Spe salvi* u kojoj su objavljena predavanja što su ih održali vatikanski dužnosnici i veleposlanici akreditirani pri Svetoj Stolici, u ciklusu konferencija koje je L'Associazione di Carità Politica održala 2008.-2009., posvećujući ih produbljivanju i proučavanju enciklike Benedikta XVI *Spe salvi*. U njemu ukratko prikazuje kako su kršćani u Saloni doživljavali kršćansku nadu, kako se ona manifestirala na spomenicima Salone. “*Vjera pokojnika i njihovih obitelji u Saloni, kako su nam to sačuvali natpisi*”, kaže autor, “*rjeđe se izražava rečenicama (osim u nekim epitafima u stihovima) – ona ponajviše dolazi do izražaja putem uklesanog križa, neke formule ili pak samog imena*”, npr. Anastasius, Paschasius, Ecclesius, ili Sabbatia.

Članak “Natpisi ne pokazuju da bi Dalmacija bila ustupljena Istočnorimskom carstvu 437. godine, već

*Francusko-hrvatska istraživanja u Saloni* (dir.par./directors: Noël. Duval, Emilio Marin Françoise Prévot), *Inscriptions de Salone chrétienne, IV<sup>e</sup>-VII<sup>e</sup> siècles Salona. IV, Natpisi starokršćanske Salone, IV.-VII. st.* (project leader Emilio Marin): These are the articles on the cult of martyrs and saints, Church organization, indictional dating, and palaeography. This section also contains articles entitled “Christian hope and hopes”, “Inscriptions do not show that Dalmatia would have been ceded to the Eastern Roman Empire in 437, rather that it was in the western framework until Justinian’s conquest”, “St. Jerome, St. Paul and St. Hilarion and ‘barbarian’ (southern) Dalmatia”, and “The beginnings of monastic life on Brač as the Adriatic prototype”. The section ends with the articles “The mosaic in the Oratory of St. Venantius in the Lateran Baptistery”, and “Principal directions and leading individuals in Early Christian archaeology in Croatia”.

The work “The Solin church and its martyrs: research and discoveries” was first published in the proceedings from the international symposium held in Đakovo in 2004 on “1700 Years of the Holy Martyrs of Sirmium”. In it, Marin summarizes the results of previous research at Manastirine, considers the problems surrounding Kapljuč and the five martyrs, thoroughly describes the results of research at Marusincac in 1993 and 1994, underscores the question of the “basilica discoperta”, and, based on an analysis of the research results, concludes that the “discoperta” complex may be a group of memorials and mausoleums to which a portico was added on the western side. At the end of the article, he asserts that after Bulić there were no major discoveries in the study of the Solin church and its martyrs, but that the study and publication of monuments of Early Christian Salona, mostly in the past two decades (from the 1990s onward), synthesized knowledge on Salona, and its Church and martyrs once more became intensely present in the international scholarly community. He stresses that the question of St. Venantius remains unresolved, and that research on him will continue in the future.

This is followed by a chapter from the book *Salona, IV*, on what may be learned using inscriptions from Early Christian Salona about the cult of martyrs and saints and church organization in Salona. In the article on indictional dating, he analyzes the dating by indictions on the Salona inscriptions in comparison to the entire West based on the very early use of indictional dating of grave inscriptions. The article on palaeography presents the Salona inscriptions and the possibility of dating based on palaeographic analysis.

“Christian hope and hopes” is a text originally published in the Italian language in the book *Spe salvi*, which publishes the lectures held by Vatican officials

da je u okviru zapada sve do Justinijanova osvajanja” tekst je predavanja održanog na Filozofskom fakultetu u Zagrebu u sklopu znanstvenog skupa “Dani u čast dr. Veljka Gortana”, 2007. godine; raspravlja o načinu označavanju datuma na salonitanskim natpisima, po konzulima i indikcijama, te zaključuje da je u Saloni prevladavalo datiranje koje je bilo uobičajeno u Zapadnome Carstvu.

“Sv. Jeronim, sv. Pavao i sv. Hilarion i ‘barbarska’ (južna) Dalmacija” članak je objavljen u Zborniku u čast Ivici Žili; raspravlja o zapisima sv. Jeronima u kojima spominje boravak sv. Pavla u Iliriku, o odnosima termina Ilirik i Dalmacija kod sv. Jeronima, o sv. Hilarionu i njegovom putovanju u Epidaur, o čudima što ih je napravio i o kojima se pročulo do Salone. Zapise sv. Jeronima dovodi u kontekst arheoloških nalaza u Naroni, ne bi li se mogla definirati kristijanizacija u “naronitanskom” – južnom dijelu Dalmacije.

“Počeci redovništva na Braču kao jadranski prototip” rad je pripremljen za Zbornik o benediktincima ali stjecajem okolnosti neobjavljen. U njemu, na temelju analize ulomka natpisa iz 423. godine, iz Pučišća i na temelju zapisa sv. Jeronima autor raspravlja o mogućnostima postojanja prebenediktinskog samostana u Pučišćima, što bi bio prototip početka redovništva na istočnom Jadranu

“Mozaik u oratoriju sv. Venancija u lateranskoj krstionici” rad je objavljen u Zborniku Ž. Tomičića 2007. godine. U njemu autor raspravlja o mozaiku, odnosno svecima prikazanim na mozaiku u oratoriju sv. Venancija u crkvi sv. Ivana u Lateranu. Kada su po odredbi pape Ivana IV. kosti mučenika iz Dalmacije i Istre prenesene u Rim, pohranjene su u taj oratorij. Sam oratorij bio je ukrašen mozaikom koji se do danas sačuvao, na kojemu je prikazano deset svetaca, od kojih su tri biskupa – Venancije, Domnio i Mauro, jedan svećenik – Asterije, jedan đakon – Septimije, jedan bojitelj sukna – Anastazije i četiri vojnika – Paulinijan, Telijski, Antiohijan i Gajan. Svi nabrojani solinski su mučenici, osim sv. Maura, koji je istarski, i sv. Venancija, koji ostaje “enigmatičan i kontroverzan”, kako to autor kaže. Povijesna autentičnost osoba s mozaika potvrđena je u epigrafskoj baštini Dalmacije i Istre, o čemu autor također iscrpno raspravlja.

Posljednji članak drugog poglavlja knjige pod naslovom “Glavni pravci i glavne osobe starokršćanske arheologije u Hrvatskoj”, hrvatska je verzija članka objavljenog na njemačkom u *Römische Quartalschrift für christliche Altertumskunde und Kirchengeschichte*, u Rimu, te i na hrvatskom u *Antiquam fidem*, Zborniku radova sa znanstvenog skupa održanog u Sisku od 3. do 5. prosinca 2010. godine, o prvoj obljetnici ponovne uspostave Sisačke

and ambassadors accredited with the Holy See as part of a cycle of conferences that the L’Associazione di Carità Politica held in 2008-2009, dedicating them to the deeper understanding and study of Pope Benedict XVI’s “*Spe salvi*” encyclical letter. In it, Marin briefly demonstrated that the Christians in Salona experienced Christian hope as manifested in the monuments from Salona: “The faith of the deceased and their families in Salona, as preserved for us in their inscriptions,” he writes, “was rarely expressed in sentences (except in certain epitaphs in verse) – they mainly came to the fore by means of engraved crosses, certain formulas or even a name itself,” e.g. Anastasius, Paschasius, Ecclesius, or Sabbatia.

The article “Inscriptions do not show that Dalmatia would have been ceded to the Eastern Roman Empire in 437, rather that it was in the western framework until Justinian’s conquest” is the transcript of the lecture delivered at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Science in Zagreb as part of the “Days in Honour of Dr. Veljko Gortan” seminar in 2007, discussing the methods for designating the dates on Salona inscriptions, based on consuls and indictions, and it concludes that the dating customary in the Western Empire prevailed in Salona.

“St. Jerome, St. Paul and St. Hilarion and ‘barbarian’ (southern) Dalmatia” is an article published in the Anthology in honour of Ivica Žile; in it, Marin discusses the notes of St. Jerome that mention St. Paul’s stay in Illyricum, on the relationship between the terms Illyricum and Dalmatia in St. Jerome’s writings, on St. Hilarion and his travels to Epidaurum, and on the miracles he performed, of which word spread all the way to Salona. The writings of St. Jerome are placed in the context of archaeological finds in Naroni, in order to possibly define Christianization in the “Naronitan” southern part of Dalmatia.

“The beginnings of monastic life on Brač as the Adriatic prototype” was prepared for an anthology on the Benedictines, but due to various circumstances it was never published. In it Marin uses an analysis of an inscription from Pučišće dated 423 AD and the writings of St. Jerome to discuss the possibility of the existence of a pre-Benedictine monastery in Pučišća, which would have served as the prototype for monastic life in the eastern Adriatic.

“The mosaic in the Oratory of St. Venantius in the Lateran Baptistery” was first published in the Papers dedicated to Željko Tomičić in 2007. Here Marin discusses the mosaic, or rather the saints portrayed in the mosaic in the oratory of St. Venantius in the Church of St. John Lateran. When the martyr’s bones were moved from Dalmatia and Istria to Rome at the behest of Pope John IV, they were stored in this oratory. The oratory itself was adorned with a mosaic which has

biskupije. Autor piše o osobama kroz povijest koje su se na određeni način bavile starokršćanskom arheologijom u Hrvatskoj, gdje se najveći dio odnosi na Dalmaciju. od Marka Marulića, do arheologa i povjesničara 20. stoljeća. Ističe lik i djelo don Frane Bulića, kao i dva kongresa za ranokršćansku arheologiju: prvi, kojega je don Frane Bulić organizirao u Splitu i Solinu 1894., te trinaesti, organiziran 100 godina kasnije u Splitu i Poreču, a čiji je glavni tajnik i predsjednik Izvršnog organizacijskog odbora bio sam autor. Svoj pregled završava 2010. godinom kada je tiskan Korpus starokršćanskih natpisa Salone, *Salona IV*, kako kaže, “najopsežnijem djelu starokršćanske epigrafije Zapadnorimskog carstva nakon zbornika natpisa grada Rima!” Autor dalje nastavlja: “U tom pravcu, od Bulića, preko nasatve u Zagrebu Duje Rendića, do našeg Korpusa, starokršćanska arheologija i epigrafija Dalmacije stale uz bok klasičnoj arheologiji i, posebno, epigrafiji u sjevernoj Hrvatskoj, koju su utjelovljivali Brunšmid i Hoffler.”

U zadnjoj cjelini nazvanoj “Suvremenost arheologije”, nalazimo članke: “Arheologija i globalizacija: Razmišljanja na temelju iskustva splitskog Arheološkog muzeja”, “Osobna iskustva u očuvanju Salone i Narone”, “Salona zaslužuje više”, “Lebdeći muzej Narone”, “Pokušaj spasa Oxford-Opuzen Livije”, “Povodom postavljanja spomen-natpisa u čast Franji Petrišu na rimskoj crkvi Sant’ Onofrio”. Ove bismo članke mogli okarakterizirati kao “teme iz opće prakse”, primjenjivost arheologije u današnjem životu, razmišljanje i teoretski prijedlozi o rješavanju nekih situacija, iskustva u praksi kroz dosadašnji rad i djelovanje autora.

Raspravljajući o arheologiji i globalizaciji, uzima kao primjer splitski Arheološki muzej, najstariju takvu instituciju u jugoistočnoj Evropi, koji je postigao zavidne rezultate na planu međunarodne suradnje u svojih još malo pa 200 godina postojanja. Kako je autor i sam bio ravnateljem tog muzeja, ističe četiri postulata kojima se vodio u prilikama suradnje Arheološkog muzeja u Splitu s drugim srodnim institucijama:

“Potiče se međunarodna suradnja na onom području na kojem to ne možemo ostvariti sami u svojoj sredini, bez obzira na razlog.

Dogovara se međunarodna suradnja sa znanstvenicima koji su vrhunski kompetentni za područje istraživanja. Pri čemu je njihova nacionalnost irelevantna.

Ugovara se međunarodna suradnja sa znanstvenicima, odnosno njihovim institucijama, iz zemalja koje su ili tradicionalno vezane uz našu instituciju,

been preserved to this day. Nine saints are depicted in it, of whom three were bishops, Venantius, Domnio and Maurus, one was a priest, Asterius, one was a deacon, Septimius, one was a fuller, Anastasius, and four were soldiers, Paulinianus, Telius, Antiochianus and Gaianus. All are counted among the Solin martyrs, except for St. Maurus, who was Istrian, and St. Venantius, who remained “enigmatic and controversial” as Marin states. The historicity of the persons from the mosaic has been confirmed in the epigraphic heritage of Dalmatia and Istria, which Marin also discusses at length.

The final article in the second section dealing with the “Principal directions and leading individuals in Early Christian archaeology in Croatia” is the Croatian version of an article first published in the German language in *Römische Quartalschrift für christliche Altertumskunde und Kirchengeschichte*, in Rome and then in the Croatian language in *Antiquam fidem*, the proceedings to the seminar held in Sisak from 3 to 5 December 2010, on the first anniversary of the re-establishment of the Sisak Diocese. Marin wrote about the persons throughout history who dealt in some way with Early Christian archaeology in Croatia, wherein the majority pertains to Dalmatia, from Marko Marulić to the archaeologists and historians of the twentieth century. He emphasizes the life and work of Fr. Frane Bulić, and the two congresses on Early Christian archaeology, the first of which Fr. Frane Bulić organized in Split and Solin in 1894, and the thirteenth organized one hundred years later in Split and Poreč, for which Marin himself served as secretary general and chairman of its Executive Steering Committee. He closes his overview with 2010 and the publication of the collected Early Christian inscriptions of Salona: *Salona IV* – as he said, “the most extensive work of Early Christian epigraphy in the Western Roman Empire after the anthology of inscriptions from the city of Rome!” He continues, “In this vein, from Bulić through the Zagreb lectures of Duje Rendić, to this *Corpus* of inscriptions, the Early Christian archaeology and epigraphy of Dalmatia stands head to head with classical archaeology and, in particular, epigraphy in northern Croatia, as embodied by Brunšmid and Hoffler”.

The last unit, called “The Contemporary Nature of Archaeology”, contains the following articles: “Archaeology and globalization: Thoughts based on the experience of Split’s Archaeological Museum”, “Personal experiences in the preservation of Salona and Narona”, “Salona deserves more”, “The levitating museum of Narona”, “The attempt to save the Oxford-Opuzen Livia”, and “On the occasion of the memorial inscription in honour of Franjo Petriš on the Roman Church of Sant’Onofrio”. These articles may

odnosno zemlju, ili iz onih koje za konkretno područje istraživanja imaju osobit interes.

*Ostvaruje se međunarodna suradnja na osnovi pune ravnopravnosti i zajedničkog rada našeg i inozemnog tima; objavljuje se rezultat suradnje u zajedničkom izdanju, ne zanemarujući pritom ni hrvatski jezik."*

Članak o o arheologiji i globalizaciji objavljen je inače 2004. u časopisu *Latina et Graeca*, u Zagrebu.

Rad "Osobna iskustva u očuvanju Salone i Narone" skraćena je verzija članka "La préservation et la conservation de la zone archéologique côtière de Split. Deux expériences personnelles: Salona et Narona, Le patrimoine méditerranéen", u Aktima *IVèmes Rencontres Internationales Monaco et la Méditerranée*, 2007. u Monaku. U njemu autor na temelju vlastitog iskustva zagovara stajalište: "Za očuvanje određenog broja prestižnih arheoloških lokaliteta koji su u nevolji, potrebne su nam snažne institucije i znalčke ali i hrabre osobnosti!"

Radovi "Salona zaslužuje više", "Lebdeći muzej Narone" i "Pokušaj spasa Oxford-Opuzen Livije" razgovori su s novinarima, u kojima nas autor upozna sa svojim neumornim djelovanjem, radom i zalaganjem za očuvanjem baštine i za promicanjem njene vrijednosti.

"Salona zaslužuje više" predstavlja razgovor autora s novinaricom M. Batarelo u *Solinskoj kronici*, 15. 8. 2004. Autor analizira dotadašnje i tadašnje stanje istraživanja, čuvanja i održavanja lokaliteta Salona. "Lebdeći muzej Narone" nastao je iz razgovora s G. Benić, *Slobodna Dalmacija*, 4. 8. 2004., o događajima koji su prethodili gradnji Muzeja Narone. "Pokušaj spasa Oxford-Opuzen Livije", dio je intervjua iz *Metkovskog vjesnika* 2009. godine, o apsurdnoj i potpuno neprimjerenosti situaciji dijeljenja rimske skulpture carice Livije na glavu i tijelo, te o autorovom nastojanju da skulptura Livije bude "integralno" izložena u Muzeju Narona, s drugim carskim skulpturama u Augusteumu, na svojoj primarnoj lokaciji.

Zadnji članak u *Rimskim papirima* je rad "Povodom postavljanja spomen-natpisa u čast Franji Petrišu na rimskoj crkvi Sant' Onofrio", napisan na poziv HAZU, ali neobjavljen. Autor piše o procesu postavljanja spomen-ploče u čast Franji Petrišu u Rimu, o 400. obljetnici njegove smrti (1997.), koji je trajao jedanaest godina. Svojim zalaganjem autor je pridonio da se taj proces privede kraju i da se ploča konačno postavi na crkvi Sant' Onofrio na Gianicolu. Autor je tada bio, kako je već spomenuto, na dužnosti veleposlanika Republike Hrvatske pri Svetoj Stolici i pri Suverenom viteškom Malteškom redu. Ploča je

be characterized as "general practice topics", i.e., the applicability of archaeology in modern life, thoughts and theoretical proposals on the resolution of certain situations, and practical experiences through the author's previous work and activities.

While discussing archaeology and globalization, he takes the Archaeological Museum in Split as an example, as this is the oldest such institution in south-eastern Europe, which achieved enviable results in international cooperation in its almost 200 years of operation. Since Marin was himself this Museum's director, he underscores four postulates that guided him in instances of cooperation between the Archaeological Museum in Split and other, similar institutions:

"International cooperation is encouraged in those fields in which we cannot accomplish this ourselves locally, regardless of the reason.

International cooperation is arranged with scholars who are top experts in their fields of research, regardless of their nationality.

International cooperation is contracted with scholars and their institutions from countries which are either traditionally linked to our institution or our country, or from countries which have a particular interest in a specific field.

International cooperation will be achieved on the basis of complete equality and joint work by teams consisting of our and foreign experts, with the results of cooperation published in joint editions, without neglecting the Croatian language."

The article on archaeology and globalization was otherwise published in Zagreb in 2004 in the journal *Latina et Graeca*.

The work "Personal experiences in the preservation of Salona and Narona" is an abridged version of the article "La préservation et la conservation de la zone archéologique côtière de Split. Deux expériences personnelles: Salona et Narona, Le patrimoine méditerranéen" published in *IVèmes Rencontres Internationales Monaco et la Méditerranée* (Monaco, 2007). In it, and based on his own experience, Marin advocates the view that the preservation and presentation of archaeological sites requires greater efforts by certain strong institutions; in the author's words, "The preservation of a certain number of prestigious archaeological sites that are in peril will require strong institutions and knowledgeable but also forceful personalities!"

The next three chapters are actually conversations with journalists in which Marin familiarizes us with his tireless activities, efforts and advocacy for the preservation of heritage and the promotion of its value.

"Salona deserves more" is an interview with Marin conducted by reporter M. Batarelo in the newspaper



postavljena 7. 2. 2008. godine. Sant' Onofrio je inače pod formalnom nadležnošću Viteškog reda Svetog Groba u Jeruzalemu s Velikim mešтром na čelu. U toj crkvi nalaze se spomenici Giovanniju Saccu, koji je uz brojne službe bio i dubrovački nadbiskup (1490. – 1505.), te pjesniku Torquatu Tassu (1544. – 1595.), uz ploče koje bilježe posjete crkvi Goethea i Chateaubrianda.

Ovdje smo u najkraćim crtama pokušali predstaviti knjigu *Moji rimski papiri* Emilija Marina. U njoj su na jednom mjestu sakupljeni članci razasuti po raznim časopisima, zbornicima i glasilima. Na ovaj su način lako dostupni čitateljima u Hrvatskoj, sadržaj knjige bit će koristan za struku i znanost, a način na koji je knjiga koncipirana i pisana čini je zanimljivim štivom široj čitalačkoj publici.

*Solinska kronika*, published on 15 August 2004. He analyzed the previous and current status of research, preservation and maintenance of the Salona site. “The levitating museum of Naronā” emerged from a conversation with G. Benić, published in the daily newspaper, *Slobodna Dalmacija*, on 4 August 2004, on the events which preceded and then resulted in the construction of the Museum of Naronā. “The attempt to save the Oxford-Opuzen Livia” is a portion of an interview from the paper *Metkovski vjesnik* published in 2009, on the absurd and entirely inappropriate situation involving the separation of a sculpture of the Roman empress Livia into its head and body, and about Marin’s attempts to have the statue of Livia “integrally” exhibited in the Museum of Naronā, with the other imperial statues in the Augusteum, in its original location.

The final article in the “Roman papers” is entitled “On the occasion of the memorial inscription in honour of Franjo Petriš on the Roman Church of Sant’Onofrio”, which was written at the invitation of the Croatian Academy of Arts and Science, but never published. Marin wrote about the process of installing the memorial plaque to honour Franjo Petriš in Rome, on the four-hundredth anniversary of this death (in 1997), which took eleven years. Through his advocacy, Marin saw to it that this process was finalized and that the plaque was installed on the Church of Sant’Onofrio al Giancolo. As noted, Marin was at the time serving as the Croatian ambassador to the Holy See and the Sovereign Military Order of Malta. The plaque was installed on 7 February 2007. Sant’Onofrio is otherwise under the formal jurisdiction of the Equestrian Order of the Holy Sepulchre of Jerusalem, headed by its Grand Master. This church contains monuments to Giovanni Sacco, who among his many functions served as the archbishop of Dubrovnik (1490-1505), and poet Torquato Tasso (1544-1595), as well as plaques that record the visits to the church by Goethe and Chateaubriand.

Here we have endeavoured to present the book *Moji rimski papiri* by Emilio Marin in the most concise way possible. It gathers in one place articles scattered among various journals, anthologies or periodicals, thus making them easily accessible to readers in Croatia. The book’s contents will be of interest to professionals in the field and scholars in general, and the manner in which the book has been conceived and written also makes it interesting to the broader reading public.



## Upute za suradnike Vjesnika za arheologiju i historiju dalmatinsku

Molimo suradnike da poštuju sljedeća pravila:

Rukopis mora biti predan kao Word-datoteka, pisan slogom Times New Roman, s veličinom slova 12 u razmaku od 1,5 retka.

Svaki rad mora imati kratak sažetak, tzv. apstrakt, na jeziku članka, između zaglavlja (naslova, imena i adrese autora) i teksta. Apstrakt se piše u trećem licu. Slijede ključne riječi.

Literatura se u skraćenu obliku (prezime autora i godina izdanja) navodi ispod teksta (footnotes). Ispod teksta se navode i druge bilješke (dodatna tumačenja, imena autora likovnih priloga, imena konzervatora, zahvale).

Nakon teksta slijedi popis literature i kratica. U skraćenom i cjelovitom citiranju literature prezime autora se, osim početnog slova, piše malim slovima (*Abc*). U skraćenom citiranju nakon godine, a iza zareza upisuju se podatci o stranicama, s kraticom *str.*, bilješkama, s kraticom *bilj.*, likovnim priložima, s kraticom *sl.* za sliku, s kraticom *tab.* za tablicu, te *T.* za tablu; iza rednog broja table stavlja se točka, a ne zarez. U skraćenom citiranju za više od dva autora upotrebljava se kratica *et al.*

U cjelovitom navođenju literature ispred prezimena je inicijal imena, a iza prezimena, iza zareza, slijede naslovi članaka ili knjiga u kurzivu, te podatci o mjestu i godini izdanja; nakon godine izdanja slijedi redni broj stranice članka bez kratice. Ako se uz istog autora navodi više radova s istom godinom objavljivanja, drugi i svaki sljedeći rad dobivaju iza godine mala slova abecede (1996, 1996a, 1996b itd.) Kod urednika monografija (zbornici simpozija, katalogi izložaba i sl.) iza urednikova imena treba staviti (*ed.*), a iza više urednika (*eds.*). Pri korištenju elektroničkog izvora novodi se datum zadnje provjere.

Transkripcija imena iz latinskog u hrvatski jezik provodi se prema: L. Badurina, I. Marković, K. Mićanović, *Hrvatski pravopis*, Zagreb 2008, str. 259, 260.

Transkripcija imena iz starogrčkog u hrvatski jezik provodi se prema: D. Salopek, *Transkripcija i adaptacija grčkih imena*, Zagreb 1986.

Latinski izvori navode se prema *Scripta latina. Index editionum. Collegerunt et recensuerunt Maria Paula Guidobaldi, Fabricius Pesando*. Roma, Quasar, 1993.

Tekstovi i likovni prilozi numerirani i s legendama, predaju se na CD-u, obavezno uz ispis. Tekst se predaje u što jednostavnijem obliku bez uređivačkih zahvata (ne koristiti stilove i oblikovanja, tabulator, i tipku ENTER za prijelaz u novi red, osim pri odvajanju poglavlja). Potrebno je priložiti i zasebnu word datoteku u kojoj će biti jasan prikaz sadržaja rukopisa s međusobnim odnosom poglavlja, odnosno naslova i podnaslova pojedinih poglavlja. Svi likovni prilozi (crno-bijele fotografije, fotografije u boji) moraju biti u rezoluciji 300 dpi, a crteži u rezoluciji od 1200 dpi, te širine najmanje 10 cm. Tekstovi unutar tablica i slika trebaju sadržavati i

## Instructions for contributors to Vjesnik za arheologiju i historiju dalmatinsku

We ask that all contributors adhere to the following rules:

The manuscript must be submitted as a Word file, in Times New Roman font, with letter size 12 and 1.5 line spacing.

Each work must be accompanied by a brief summary, a so-called abstract, in the language of the work between the heading (title, author's name and address) and the text. The abstract must be written in the third person. This is followed by the key words.

References in shortened form (author's surname and publication year) are cited in the footnotes. Other annotations are also placed below the text (additional interpretations, names of authors of illustrations, names of conservation specialists, acknowledgements).

The text is to be followed by the reference list and abbreviations. In both the shortened and complete citation of references, author surnames, except for the first letter, are written in lower-case (*Abc*). In the shortened citation, the year and comma are followed by data on pages with the abbreviation *p.* or *pp.*, annotations with the abbreviation *note*, illustrations with the abbreviation *Fig.*, tables with the abbreviation *(Tab.)* and plates with the abbreviation *Pl.*; the plate number is followed by a period rather than comma. In the shortened citation for more than two authors, the abbreviation *et al.* is used.

In the complete citation of a reference, the first name initial precedes the surname, and the surname is followed by a comma and then the titles of the articles or books in italics, and data and the place and year of publication; after the publication year the page numbers are cited without abbreviations. If more works by the same author published in the same year are cited in the bibliography, the second and any further works should be noted with a small letter in alphabetical order (1996, 1996a, 1996b etc.). For the editors of books (symposium proceedings, exhibition catalogues, etc.), the name of the editor should be followed by the abbreviation in parenthesis, (*ed.*), or (*eds.*) for more than one editor.

Electronic sources are cited with the date of last checking in parentheses.

The transcription of names from Latin into Croatian must be done in accordance with: L. Badurina, I. Marković, K. Mićanović, *Hrvatski pravopis*, Zagreb 2008, pp. 259, 260.

The transcription of names from Ancient Greek to Croatian must be done in accordance with: D. Salopek, *Transkripcija i adaptacija grčkih imena*, Zagreb 1986.

Latin sources must be cited according to *Scripta latina. Index editionum. Collegerunt et recensuerunt Maria Paula Guidobaldi, Fabricius Pesando*. Roma, Quasar, 1993.

Texts and illustrations, numbered and with legends, are submitted on CD, accompanied by a mandatory printout.

prijevod. Autori su dužni ishoditi dopuštenje za korištenje svih ilustracija kojih nisu nositelji autorskih prava, te je obavezno navođenje izvora.

Radovi za objavljivanje primaju se na hrvatskom, engleskom, talijanskom, francuskom i njemačkom jeziku.

Rukopisi predani do 15. 11. tekuće kalendarske godine bit će objavljeni u svesku za sljedeću godinu.

Primjeri citiranja:

Knjiga:

Ispod teksta: Cambi 2002, str. 57, sl. 56.

Iza teksta: Cambi 2002

N. Cambi, Antika, Zagreb 2002.

Poglavlje u monografiji:

Ispod teksta: Babić 2008, str. 196, bilj. 102, sl. 4. 54.

Iza teksta: Babić 2008

A. Babić, Keramika, in: Arheološka zbirka Franjevačkog samostana u Sinju, M. Topić (ed.), Sinj 2008, 187-227.

Članak:

Ispod teksta: Karavanić et al. 2008, str. 43, sl. 8.

Iza teksta: Karavanić et al. 2008

I. Karavanić, V. Golubić, D. Kurtanjek, R. Šošić, J. Zupanić, Litička analiza materijala iz Mujine pećine, Vjesnik za arheologiju i povijest dalmatinsku 101, Split 2008, 29-58.

Ispod teksta: Egger 1932, str. 19.

Iza teksta: Egger 1932

R. Egger, Die neuen Inschriften aus dem coemeterium im Kapljuč, Vjesnik za arheologiju i historiju dalmatinsku 50 (1928-1929), Split 1932, 13-21.

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Footnote: Cambi 2002, p. 57, Fig. 56.

Bibliography: Cambi 2002

N. Cambi, Antika, Zagreb 2002.

Chapter in book:

Footnote: Babić 2008, p. 196, note 102, Fig. 4. 54.

Bibliography: Babić 2008

A. Babić, Keramika, in: Arheološka zbirka Franjevačkog samostana u Sinju, M. Topić (ed.), Sinj 2008, 187-227.

Article:

Footnote: Karavanić et al. 2008, p. 43, Fig. 8.

Bibliography: Karavanić et al. 2008

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