

ANTIČKA ARHEOLOGIJA NA SVEUČILIŠTU U ZADRU

Pregledno se izlaže povijest Katedre za antičku arheologiju i naglašavaju temeljna postignuća terenskih istraživanja, znanstvenih studija i nastave grčko-rimskih perioda na Sveučilištu u Zadru. Sublimirano je iznesen doprinos četiri ugledna znanstvenika: Mate Suića, Branimira Gabričevića, Julijana Medinija i Nenada Cambija. Ocrtane su silnice recentnih aktivnosti na Katedri i predložen smjer budućeg razvitka.

KLJUČNE RIJEČI: *Katedra za antičku arheologiju, pedesetogodišnja Odjela za arheologiju, Sveučilište u Zadru*

Kad je osnovan Filozofski fakultet u Zadru pri Sveučilištu u Zagrebu najprije su organizirana četiri odsjeka. Prvi je bio Odsjek za povijest na kojem je 1. katedra bila ona za stari vijek, dok su se poneki kolegiji klasičnih studija grčko-rimskog perioda mogli slušati i na samostalnoj Katedri za latinski jezik i književnost koja je formirana uz odsjeke.

U fakultetskom vijeću bilo je osam članova među kojima i izvanredni profesor Petar Lisičar i docent Mate Suić. Od početka Fakulteta mogla se studirati povijest pojačana s kolegijima iz arheologije, a negdje od 1962. uvedena je i Studijska grupa arheologija, što je praktično studij Odjela za arheologiju. Bitno je reći da se od samih početaka, bez diskontinuiteta, na Odjelu za arheologiju predaje arheologija grčko-rimskog perioda i vrše znanstvena istraživanja. Broj kolegija i njihov sadržaj ovisio je o broju i preferencijama nastavnika.

Mate Suić (Sl. 1), rođen je u Postirama na otoku Braču 1915. Klasičnu filologiju, arheologiju i povijest starog vijeka na Filozofskom fakultetu u Zagrebu diplomirao je 1941., gdje je i doktorirao 1953. s temom *Kritička analiza historijskih i geografskih podataka o istočnoj jadranskoj obali u Pseudo Skilakovu Periplusu*. Od 1946. radio je kao kustos u porušenom Zadru u okolnostima biblijske oskudice; od 1947. ravnatelj je Arheološkog muzeja u Zadru.

CLASSICAL ARCHAEOLOGY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ZADAR

A concise overview of the Chair in Classical Archaeology is given with emphasis on main achievements of excavations, scientific studies and lectures on Greek and Roman periods at the University of Zadar. Contribution of four eminent scholars was presented briefly: Mate Suić, Branimir Gabričević, Julijan Medini and Nenad Cambi. Highlights of recent activities at the Chair and direction of future development were delineated.

KEY WORDS: *Chair in Classical Archaeology, fifty years of the Department of Archaeology, University of Zadar*

When the Faculty of Philosophy in Zadar as the part of the University of Zagreb was founded, there were four departments at first. The Department of History was founded first with the Chair in Antiquity as the first one while certain courses of the classical studies of the Greco-Roman period could have been taken at the independent Chair in Latin Language and Literature which was formed alongside departments.

There were eight members in the faculty board including associate professor Petar Lisičar and assistant professor Mate Suić. From the beginning of the Faculty history could have been studied alongside courses in archaeology, and about 1962 study group archaeology was introduced which was actually study of the Department of Archaeology. It is worth mentioning that archaeology of the Greco-Roman period was taught from the beginnings, in continuity and that scientific research has been performed. Number of courses and their contents depended on the number and preferences of teachers.

Mate Suić (Fig. 1) was born in Postire on the island of Brač in 1915. He finished the study of classical philology, archaeology and ancient history at the Faculty of Philosophy in Zagreb in 1941 where he also earned his doctorate in 1953 with the theme *Kritička analiza historijskih i geografskih podataka o istočnoj jadranskoj obali u Pseudo*



SL. 1. / FIG. 1.

Akademik Mate Suić.

Academician Mate Suić.

Iz neprikladnih prostora crkve sv. Donata uspio je preseliti Muzej u zgradu tek stvorenog Filozofskog fakulteta, a 1972. prvenstveno njegovom zaslugom Muzej je premješten u novu zgradu u kojoj je i danas. Na veliko zadovoljstvo studenata arheologije bogata muzejska biblioteka sve do početka osamdesetih ostala je u prostorijama Fakulteta. Suić je pokretač i glavni urednik prvih brojeva muzejske *Diadore*. Od 1956. predaje kao docent, pa izvanredni i redoviti profesor povijesti starog vijeka i antičke arheologije na Filozofskom fakultetu u Zadru. *Radovi*, znanstveni časopis Fakulteta bio je podijeljen na nekoliko razdjela, a glavni urednik prvog broja za *Razdio historije, arheologije i historije umjetnosti* bio je profesor klasične povijesti Petar Lisičar, dok je u uredništvu bio i Suić. Već drugi broj tiskan 1966. o desetogodišnjici Fakulteta uređuje Suić, a o decenijama je postao i dekan Fakulteta što je bio do odlaska u Zagreb. Kada je profesorsku karijeru 1968. nastavio preuzimanjem Katedre opće povijesti starog vijeka Filozofskog fakulteta u Zagrebu od Grga Novaka, a koju bijaše vodio sve do umirovljenja 1981. godine, u uredničkom odboru zadarskih *Radova* od četvrtog broja zamjenjuje ga Branimir Gabričević. Suić je bio

Skilakovu Periplusu (Critical analysis of historical and geographical information on the eastern Adriatic coast in the Periplus of Pseudo-Skylax). From 1946 he worked as a custodian in demolished Zadar in the state of utter poverty; from 1947 he was the director of the Archaeological Museum in Zadar. He managed to move the museum from inappropriate rooms in the church of St Donatus to the building of newly opened Faculty of Philosophy, and in 1972 primarily owing to his efforts the museum was moved to the new building where it is still located. Rich museum library remained in the premises of the faculty until the 1980s to the benefit of the archaeology students. Suić was also founder and chief editor of the first issues of the museum journal *Diadora*. He held lectures as an assistant professor from 1956, and then as an associate and full professor of ancient history and classical archaeology at the Faculty of Philosophy in Zadar. *Radovi*, scientific journal of the Faculty was divided in several segments, and the chief editor of the first issue for *Razdio historije, arheologije i historije umjetnosti (Field of history, archaeology and art history)* was professor of classical history Petar Lisičar, while Suić was in the editorial board. The second issue was printed in 1966 on the tenth anniversary of the Faculty and Suić was the editor which was also when he became the dean of the Faculty. He performed this function until he left to Zagreb. He was replaced by Branimir Gabričević in the editorial board of *Radovi* of the Faculty of Philosophy in Zadar when he continued professors' career in 1968 by taking over the Chair in General Ancient History at the Faculty of Philosophy in Zagreb from Grga Novak which he led until his retirement in 1981. Suić was also the head of the Institute of Historical Science of the Yugoslavian Academy of Sciences and Arts in Zadar and the chief editor of its journal *Radovi* from the first issue. In brief Mate Suić played leading or very important role at the beginnings of three basic institutions in Zadar dealing with archaeology of older historical periods, as well as in issuing first numbers of scientific journals dealing with archaeological themes (*Diadora* and *Radovi* of the Institute for Historical Sciences of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts are still published, and *Radovi FFZd*, after the foundation of the University of Zadar were replaced with three journals *Archaeologia Adriatica, Ars Adriatica, Miscellanea Hadriatica et Mediterranea* in which works about the Greco-Roman period are represented). All this indicates

i Pročelnik Zavoda za povijesne znanosti JAZU-a u Zadru i glavni urednik njegova časopisa *Radovi* od prvog broja. Ukratko, u počecima tri temeljne zadarske institucije u kojima se proučava arheologija ili stariji povijesni periodi, kao i pri izdavanju prvih brojeva matičnih znanstvenih časopisa s tom tematikom (*Diadora* i *Radovi* Zavoda za povijesne znanosti HAZU-a izlaze do danas, a *Radovi FFZd*, nakon osnivanja Sveučilišta u Zadru su zamijenjeni s tri časopisa *Archaeologia Adriatica*, *Ars Adriatica*, *Miscellanea Hadriatica et Mediterranea* u kojima su zastupljeni i radovi o grčko-rimskom periodu) Mate Suić je imao vodeću ili jako važnu ulogu. Samim tim dao je izuzetan doprinos hrvatskoj znanosti uopće, a posebno povijesnim znanostima koje se bave antičkom baštinom. U prilog toj tvrdnji dodajmo da je Suić bio član ili suradnik brojnih domaćih i međunarodnih institucija i odbora, izvanredno je zaslužan za razvoj Instituta za arheologiju u Zagrebu, te je jedan od osnivača Interuniverzitetskog studija u Dubrovniku, na kojem su neki sadašnji članovi Odjela stekli poslijediplomsko obrazovanje. Prvi je predsjednik obnovljenog Hrvatskog arheološkog društva nakon 2. sv. rata i pokretač njegova glasila *Obavijesti*. Suić je postao redoviti član JAZU-a 1981. godine.

Ovdje nećemo dalje govoriti o njegovim srodnim poduzećima, nego ćemo samo istaknuti znanstveni doprinos kroz spomen nekoliko, između brojnih, njegovih pisanih radova. Uz zadarski period Suićeva rada i širi zadarski prostor vežu se iskapanja Enoe i Varvarije praćena glomaznim konzervatorskim zahvatima, kao i istraživanja agera kolonije Jader i rustičnih vila u Mulinama na Ugljanu i u Maloj Proversu, koja su sva objavljena. Urbanizam današnjeg Zadra deriviran je iz antičke matrice u kojoj je Suić iskapao središnji arhitektonski kompleks kolonije Jader, forum s adjacencijama. Nabrojana iskapanja čine kostur Suićeve knjige *Zadar u starom vijeku* u kojoj se bavi zavičajnom antičkom prošlošću, ranom povijesti Liburna i rimskim gradom Zadrom, a sigurno su bila glavni impuls za djelo *Antički grad na istočnom Jadranu*, jednu od najvažnijih domaćih arheoloških knjiga, koja se bavi čudesnim fenomenom mediteranske civilizacije.

Suić se detaljima koji put bavio s pretjeranom ležernošću, međutim fenomene nikad nije sagledao izolirano nego u golemoj bujici prostorno-vremenskih naplavina. Radovi nastali u njegovoj ranijoj, zadarskoj znanstvenoj fazi izvrsni su i zbog pionirskih tema i inovativnosti opservacija, poput rasprave *Liburnski nadgrobni spomenik*, kao i salonitanskog terceta: *O municipalitetu antičke Salone, Pravni po-*

his exceptional contribution to the Croatian science in general and particularly historical sciences which deal with ancient heritage. To support this statement we may add that Suić was a member or an associate of numerous local and international institutions and boards and that he played an important role in the development of the Institute of Archaeology in Zagreb. He is also one of cofounders of the Inter-University Center in Dubrovnik at which some of present members of the Department acquired post-graduate education. He was the first president of the renewed Croatian Archaeological Society after the Second World War and founder of its journal *Obavijesti*. Suić became a full member of the Yugoslavian Academy of Sciences and Arts in 1981.

We will not continue with his similar achievements but we will only emphasize his scientific contribution through mentioning some of his written works. Suić's activity in Zadar encompasses excavations of Aenona and Varvaria accompanied with extensive conservation procedures, as well as research of ager of the colony of Iader and villae rusticae in Muline on the island of Ugljan and Mala Proversa which were all published. Urbanistic concept of the present day Zadar was derived from an ancient matrix in which Suić excavated the central architectural complex of the colony of Iader, forum with adjacencies. Mentioned excavations make the skeleton of the Suić's book *Zadar u starom vijeku* (*Zadar in antiquity*) which deals with regional ancient past, early history of the Liburnians and Roman city of Zadar and they were definitely the main impulse for the work *Antički grad na istočnom Jadranu* (*Ancient city on the eastern Adriatic*), one of the most important domestic archaeological editions dealing with impressive phenomenon of the Mediterranean civilization.

Sometimes Suić dealt with details too carelessly but he never observed phenomena in isolation but within complexity of spatial and chronological circumstances. Works which were created in his earlier scientific phase while he was in Zadar were excellent regarding pioneering themes and innovativeness of observations such as the discussion *Liburnski nadgrobni spomenik* (*Liburnian funerary monument*) as well as three works with Salonitan themes: *O municipalitetu antičke Salone* (*On municipality of ancient Salona*), *Pravni položaj grčkih gradova u Manijskom zalivu za rimske vladavine* (*Legal position of the Greek cities in the Manius Bay during the Roman reign*) and *Marginalije uz issejsko poslanstvo* (*Marginalia on the Issean delegation*), and they

ložaj grčkih gradova u Manijskom zalivu za rimske vladavine i *Marginalije uz issejsko poslanstvo*, a najbolje ih opisuju riječi osvrta samog autora. U njima se, naime, on bavi rudimentarnim municipalnim organizacijama, retencijama iz starijeg (predrimskog) doba, problemom suživota, konvivencije različitih kulturno-etničkih slojeva, supstrata, adstrata i superstrata, što se onda odražava u pojavi kontinuiteta. Suićev pristup povijesnoj znanosti odlično se ocrtava u njegovom programatskom radu *Važnost izučavanja etničke stratigrafije naših krajeva u predslavensko doba*.

Suićeva erudicija nepogrešivo je fenomene, procese, spomenike, osobe i osobnosti smještala u višedimenzionalne slojeve povijesti, takvog je karaktera i njegov rad *Hieronim Stridonjanin građanin Tarsatike*. Nije iznenađenje što je upravo on, klasičar po vokaciji, bio izabran kao najpogodnija osoba koja je napravila slojevitou ocjenu radnje *Konstantin Porfirogenet i vrijeme doseljenja Hrvata*, našeg znanstvenog zaslužnika Luje Margetića.

Sjećanje na Matu Suića, koji je kao prvi profesor klasične povijesti na Filozofskom fakultetu najzaslužniji za oblikovanje studija arheologije i izdavanje zasebnog Odjela, upravo je na Sveučilištu u Zadru zapostavljeno. Bilo bi dobro da i ova štura evokacija potakne proučavanje njegove karijere koja je u bitnome odredila fizionomiju prvih desetljeća Filozofskog fakulteta u Zadru

Možemo samo nagađati je li Branimir Gabričeviću rođenom u Podgori 1915., iste godine kad i Suić, a preminulom u Beogradu 1996., prvoklasnom humanističkom intelektualcu koji je ujedno bio aktivan društveni djelatnik u ponekad rigidnom socijalističkom državnom okviru, unutrašnji dijalektički sukob tih dviju koncepcija bio jedan od izvora njegove energičnosti (Sl. 2). Diplomirao je klasičnu filologiju s arheologijom 1938. na Filozofskom fakultetu u Zagrebu. Iza rata, od 1945. do 1949., bio je otpravnik poslova FNRJ pri Svetoj Stolici, a doktorirao je 1952. u Zagrebu s temom *Mitrin kult na području rimske provincije Dalmacije*. Disertacija, premda izgrađena na pro-perzijskim u novije vrijeme uglavnom zabačenim Cumontovim postulatima, zbog bespriječnih dubinskih analiza i danas je korisna, s brojnim nepoljuljanim zaključcima, te nada sve inspirativna u proučavanju misterijskih religija. Suić, Gabričević, Medini i Cambi nositelji su neke vrste zadarske škole orijentalnih i misterijskih religija stvorivši zamašni korpus radova, a tu disciplinu nastavljaju i mlađi znanstvenici Odjela. Od Gabričevićeva vremena rimska poganska i kršćanska religija

are best described in words of the author himself. In them he deals with rudimentary municipal organizations, retentions from the earlier (pre-Roman) period, problem of coexistence of various cultural-ethnic layers, substratum, adstratum and superstratum which is then reflected in the emergence of continuity. Suić's approach to historical science is well reflected in his program work *Važnost izučavanja etničke stratigrafije naših krajeva u predslavensko doba (Importance of study of ethnic stratigraphy of our regions in pre-Slavic period)*.

Suić's erudition unmistakably placed phenomena, processes, monuments, persons and personalities to multidimensional layers of history which is evident in his work *Hieronim Stridonjanin građanin Tarsatike (Hieronimus of Stridon, citizen of Tarsatica)*. It was not surprising that it was exactly him as a scholar dealing with classical antiquity who was chosen as the most suitable person to make a complex evaluation of the work *Konstantin Porfirogenet i vrijeme doseljenja Hrvata (Constantine Porphyrogenetos and the time of the arrival of the Croats)* by our distinguished scholar Lujo Margetić.

Memory of Mate Suić who was crucial in forming the study of archaeology and its distinguishing into a separate Department as the first professor of classical history at the Faculty of Philosophy seems to be neglected at the University of Zadar. It would be good if this faint evocation could incite study of his career which was an important factor of the first decades of the Faculty of Philosophy in Zadar.

Branimir Gabričević was born in Podgora in 1915, the same year as Suić, and he died in Belgrade in 1996. He was an exceptional humanistic intellectual and at the same time active social worker in somewhat rigid socialistic state framework. We can only hypothesize whether inner dialectic conflict between these two concepts was one of sources of his vibrancy (Fig. 2). He graduated at classical philology with archaeology in 1938 from the Faculty of Philosophy in Zagreb. After the war from 1945 to 1949 he was chargé d'affaires of Yugoslavia at the Holy See. He earned his doctorate in 1952 in Zagreb with the theme *Mitrin kult na području rimske provincije Dalmacije (The cult of Mythras in the region of the Roman province of Dalmatia)*. Although the dissertation was based on pro-Persian Cumont's postulates which have been abandoned recently, it is very inspiring in the study of mystery religions and still useful due to its immaculate in-depth analysis and numerous valid conclusions. Suić, Gabričević, Medini and Cambi are representatives of a kind



SL. 2. / FIG. 2.

Profesor Branimir Gabričević.
Professor Branimir Gabričević.

i kult intenzivno se proučavaju na zadarskoj katedri za antičku arheologiju.

Gabričević je bio asistent na Filozofskom fakultetu u Zagrebu od 1949. godine, te mu se kao tada jedinom nastavniku na Odjelu za arheologiju smiješila obećavajuća profesorska karijera, koju je on privremeno odbacio, kada je 1954. otišao na mjesto ravnatelja uglednog Arheološkog muzeja u Splitu. Ipak, 1969. zamijenio je Matu Suića nastupivši na profesorsko mjesto na Filozofskom fakultetu u Zadru. Kao redoviti profesor predavao je *Klasičnu, Starokršćansku* i *Provincijalnu arheologiju*, kao i *Povijest umjetnosti starog vijeka* do umirovljenja 1978., a profesuru je nastavio u Novom Sadu u razdoblju od 1979. do 1980. U Zadru je, ipak, ciklički držao epigrafiku i numizmatiku u visokoj životnoj dobi, sve do 1989. Važno je znati, da je Gabričević, slično Suićevoj intenciji da se osim velikih "državnih" muzeja osniva niz podružnica i lokalnih zbirki, na isti način poticao izgradnju perifernih zavoda za zaštitu

of Zadar school of Oriental and mystery religions making a comprehensive corpus of works. This discipline has been continued by younger scholars from the Department. Roman pagan and Christian religion and cult have been studied intensively at the Chair in Classical Archaeology in Zadar from the Gabričević's period onwards.

Gabričević was a research assistant at the Faculty of Philosophy in Zagreb from 1949 and a promising professor's career was ahead of him as the only teacher at the Department of Archaeology but he put it on hold becoming the director of renowned Archaeological Museum in Split in 1954. However in 1969 he replaced Mate Suić as a professor at the Faculty of Philosophy in Zadar. As a full professor he held lectures in *Classical, Early Christian and Roman Provincial Archaeology* as well as *Art History of Ancient Period* until his retirement in 1978. He continued professor's career in Novi Sad from 1979 to 1980. In Zadar he held lectures in epigraphy and numismatics cyclically well along in years until 1989. It is worth mentioning that Gabričević incited foundation of peripheral institutes for cultural monuments protection, similar to Suić's intention of establishing local collections and "subsidiaries" of big "state" museums. In that way Gabričević founded City Institute in Split and was its director from 1961 to 1965. Favourite fields of Gabričević's interest were classical city planning and architecture, and he was also a diligent promoter of importance and protection of the Diocletian's Palace.

While founding the Institute he wrote an article in the first issue of the *Urbs* journal in which he presented principles, directions and aims of the cultural monuments protection. In a miscellany devoted to Gabričević, in a touching prologue entitled *Manibus plenis lilia dabant* after Virgil's verses, Željko Rapanić rightfully wrote it is sad that we did not follow this approach to research and protection with precise and defined program but general relation towards archaeology and heritage protection presently can be interpreted either as romantic glorification of history or paying attention to incidents and affairs. In his review of Gabričević's scientific work and approach Rapanić wrote that his skill of presentation is often exemplary, clear and concise in linguistic terms, and conclusions aim not only at simple objectivization of the facts of a certain notion.

His work *Značenje ascije na antičkim nadgrobnim spomenicima u svjetlu epigrafičke analize glagola 'deasciare' ('exasciare')* (*Meaning of ascia on Roman-era funerary monuments in light of epigraphic*

spomenika kulture, pa je osnovao Gradski zavod u Splitu i bio mu direktor u razdoblju od 1961. do 1965. Omiljeno Gabričevićevo polje zanimanja su klasični urbanizam i arhitektura, a njegova je važna zasluga što je bio marljivi propagator važnosti i zaštite Dioklecijanove palače.

Istovremeno s osnivanjem Zavoda u prvom svesku časopisa *Urbs* priredio je članak u kojem je izložio načela, smjernice i ciljeve zaštite spomenika kulture. U zborniku posvećenom Gabričeviću, u dirljivom prologu naslovljenom *Manibus plenis lilia dabit* prema Vergilijevim stihovima, Željko Rapanić je s pravom napisao da je žalosno što nismo slijedili taj pristup istraživanju i zaštiti s preciznim i definiranim programom, nego je opći odnos prema arheologiji i zaštiti baštine danas ili romantično glorificiranje povijesti ili oduševljavanje eksczesima i aferama. Rapanić je sažimajući dalje ocjenu znanstvenog pristupa i rada napisao da je Gabričevićeva vještina izlaganja vrlo često paradigmatički uzorna, jezično jasna i pregledna, a zaključci ne teže samo jednostavnoj objektivizaciji činjenica neke određene spoznaje.

Izvrstan primjer izbora aktualne teme, složenog metodologijskog pristupa u kojem se prepliću filologija, arheologija i povijest religija, kao i interpretacije utemeljene na potpunom poznavanju stanja istraživanja, rezultirali su radom *Značenje ascije na antičkim nadgrobnim spomenicima u svijetlu epigrafske analize glagola 'deasciare' ('exasci-clare')*, jedne od njegovih briljantnih minijatura u pisanom opusu koji nije velik opsegom, ali je bogat prinosima. Općenito, u radovima o kultu i religiji iskazao je visoke domete pa tako u raspravama *Les origines du christianisme sur la cote orientale de l'Adriatique* i *Kršćanstvo u Iliriku do dolaska Slavena*, zahvaljujući vrsnom poznavanju klasične filologije, Biblije i patristike duboko ulazi u teološke probleme o štovanju Sv. Trojstva ili o odnosu između pravovjerja i arijanstva.

U knjizi *Studije i članci o kultovima i religijama antičkog svijeta* Gabričević u krupnoj raspravi *Solarni koncept duše u religiji Ilira* tematizira stele iz Ruduše i dokazuje da lunarno-solarni ideogrami urezani na nadgrobni stelama upućuju na široko rasprostranjeno vjerovanje o eteričkoj naravi duše. Dalekosežni zaključci o antropomorfizmu delmat-skih stela, te prežitku koncepcije u srednjovjekovnim krstačama, potvrde su našli u kasnijim otkrićima novih spomenika. Nenad Cambi, kojemu je Gabričević bio znanstveni mentor u Arheološkom muzeju u Splitu, naglašava lucidnost tog rada, a komentirajući još jedan (*Kult žrtvenog pepela u Sa-*

analysis of the verb 'deasciare' ('exasci-clare')) is a fine example of selection of an important topic, complex methodological approach which combines philology, archaeology and history of religions, and interpretation based on complete understanding of the state of research. This is one of brilliant miniatures among his works which are very important though not numerous. Generally he showed great expertise in his works on cult and religion. For instance in his discussions *Les origines du christianisme sur la cote orientale de l'Adriatique* and *Kršćanstvo u Iliriku do dolaska Slavena (Christianity in Illyricum until the arrival of the Slavs)*, he analysed thoroughly theological problems about honoring of the Holy Trinity or relations between orthodoxy and Arianism owing to excellent knowledge of classical philology, Bible and patristics.

In his book *Studije i članci o kultovima i religijama antičkog svijeta (Studies and works on cults and religions of the ancient world)* Gabričević wrote about stelae from Ruduša proving that lunar and solar ideograms carved on funerary stelae indicate widespread belief about ethereal nature of human soul. Far-reaching conclusions about anthropomorphism of the Delmatian stelae and survival of the conception on medieval "krstače" were confirmed when new monuments were found. Gabričević was a scientific mentor in the Archaeological Museum in Split to Nenad Cambi, who emphasizes lucidity of his work. He also points out extensive Gabričević's erudition and his ability to put archaeological objects into a cultural and cult context, to make important conclusions from a small and plain monument in comments of another work (*Kult žrtvenog pepela u Saloni – Cult of sacrificial ashes in Salona*) from the same book, in which altar for ashes was compared with the Christian *fenestella confessionis* on a martyr's grave.

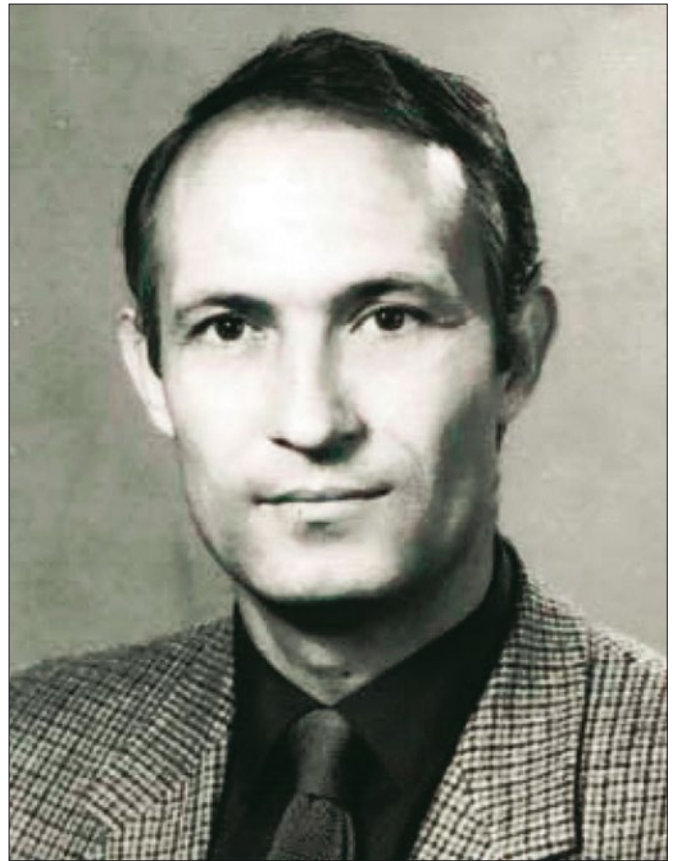
Despite acclamations to his scientific achievements they will be in shadow of some other qualities he had, at least while there are living contemporaries. Namely Branimir Gabričević was an outstanding educator and teacher. Though he looked serious on photographs, he was characterized with outgoing manner in communication with colleagues and students, attractiveness of lectures, eloquent and theatrical performance in which he knew how to achieve hypnotic tension all the way to climax and anticlimax. Such relation enabled successful transfer of knowledge and numerous students from the Zadar University, presently renowned archaeologists, chose study of Greco-Roman periods attracted by Professor's approach.

loni) iz iste knjige, u kojem je žrtvenik za pepeo uspoređen s kršćanskom *fenestella confessionis* na mučeničkom grobu, ističe veliku Gabričeviću erudiciju i sposobnosti da arheološke objekte stavi u kulturni i kulturni kontekst, da iz malog i neuglednog spomenika izvuče velike zaključke.

Unatoč pohvalama njegovim znanstvenim postignućima one će biti u sjeni nekih drugih njegovih kvaliteta, barem dok je živućih suvremenika. Branimir Gabričević, naime, bio je izvrstan pedagog i nastavnik, a premda se volio fotografirati ozbiljna lica, odlikovala ga je pristupačnost prema kolegama i studentima, atraktivnost predavanja, elokvencija i teatralnost nastupa u kojima je znao postići hipnotičku napetost sve do klimaksa i antiklimaksa. Takav odnos omogućio je uspješan prijenos znanja i brojni zadarski studenti, danas ugledni arheolozi, opredijelili su se za proučavanje grčko rimskih perioda privučeni Profesorovim pristupom.

Velika je pohvala zadarskom Odjelu za arheologiju da su Gabričević i Suić, uz Mladena Nikolancija i Duju Rendića-Miočevića apostrofirani kao četverokut znamenitih dalmatinskih vršnjaka polihistora starije generacije. Gabričevićev bitan doprinos arheološkoj struci usmjeravanje je nekoliko arheologa ondašnje srednje generacije, među njima i Nenada Cambija i Julijana Medinija (Sl. 3).

Julijan Medini, koji je sveučilišnu karijeru počeo zakratko kao Suićev asistent, a zatim Gabričevićev, spona je od prvih dana sveučilišne arheologije u Zadru do mlađih generacija. Rođen 1939. u Košutama kraj Sinja, umro je 1990. u Zagrebu nakon teške bolesti. Godine 1963. diplomirao je povijest i arheologiju, jedan je od prvih arheologa koji su diplomirali u Zadru, ujedno i prvi profesor na Odjelu koji je poniknuo na matičnoj instituciji. Kratko je bio honorarni kustos u Arheološkom muzeju Zadar, a od 1967. asistent na Filozofskom fakultetu u Zadru. Magistrirao je 1974. u Zagrebu s temom *Antički kultovi na području ilirskih plemena Histra, Liburna i Japoda*, a doktorirao 1981. u Zadru s temom *Maloazijske religije u rimskoj provinciji Dalmaciji*. Velika je šteta što njegova disertacija još nije tiskana, a samo pojedine cjeline tretirane su kroz zasebne rasprave napisane i objavljene tijekom pripremanja doktorske teze ili nakon obrane. Takav je i pozivni rad *Le Culte de Cybèle dans la Liburnie antique* objavljen kao *Hommages M. J. Vermaserenu*, vodećem svjetskom autoritetu u polju orijentalnih i misterijskih religija, što jasno govori o visokoj znanstvenoj razini koju je Medini postigao. Od 1982. Medini je izvanredni profesor, a redovni od 1987.



Sl. 3. / FIG. 3.

Profesor Julijan Medini.

Professor Julijan Medini.

Department of Archaeology in Zadar can take pride in the fact that Gabričević and Suić alongside Mladen Nikolanci and Duje Rendić Miočević were emphasized as four famous Dalmatian peers polyhistor of the older generation. Gabričević's important contribution to archaeological profession was instructing several archaeologists of what was transitional generation at the time, including Nenad Cambi and Julijan Medini (Fig. 3).

Julijan Medini who started his university career as Suić's assistant shortly, and then Gabričević's, is a link from the first days of university archaeology in Zadar to the later generations. Born in 1939 in Košute near Sinj, he died in 1990 in Zagreb after incurable disease. He graduated at history and archaeology in 1963, and was one of the first archaeologists who graduated in Zadar, being at the same time the first professor at the Department who was educated in the original institution. For a short while he was a honorary custodian in the Archaeological Museum in Zadar, and from 1967 he was an assistant at the Faculty of Philosophy in Zadar. He earned master's degree in 1974 in Zagreb with

Dovođenjem tri znanstvenika Šime Batovića, Janka Beloševića i Nenada Cambija iz uglednih arheoloških muzeja u Zadru odnosno Splitu, Medini je riješio krizno stanje u kojem je krajem sedamdesetih godina prošlog stoljeća on bio praktično jedini nastavnik kojemu je matični odjel bio onaj za arheologiju. Četiri nastavnika svoje metode istraživanja i pristup nastavi prenosili su generacijama studenata, koji su se ovisno o afinitetima opredjeljivali se ponekad više za pojedinu granu arheologije i djelomice oblikovali prema svom uzoru. Oni su se pobrinuli za daljnje kadrovsko jačanje, a pritom je iskorištena sretna okolnost da je Medini od 1984. do 1987. bio dekan Fakulteta, kada su nastupili mladi asistenti i novaci Gotovac, Uglešić i Miletić, a nešto kasnije i Glavičić, Maršić i Ilkić, a zatim i već formirani Marijanović. Zahvaljujući tome, devedesetih je godina Odjel ispunio po prvi put mjerila Ministarstva znanosti prema kojima je bio potpuno samostalna znanstvena jedinica, što je omogućilo organiziranje velikog broja projekata i angažiranje više znanstvenih novaka. Vizija Julijana Medinija odredila je takvo strukturiranje.

Medini je začetnik opsežnih terenskih istraživanja u Ninu krajem osamdesetih godina, koja su rezultirala značajnim otkrićima i nalazima pojedinačnih vrlo vrijednih spomenika. Nažalost, njegov skori odlazak i Domovinski rat koji je uslijedio, nije omogućio cjelovitu obradu, nego samo parcijalnu, pojedinih problema ili spomenika, a pohvalno je što se o ninskim istraživanjima raspravlja u jednoj od disertacija koja je upravo pred dovršetkom, s temom rimske Enone.

Najkrupniji korpus, više od dvadeset jednosemestralnih kolegija unutar današnjeg studija arheologije pripada rimsko-provincijalnim temama, što držim najvećom pohvalom profesoru Mediniju. Razdobljeni kolegiji u "bolonjskom" modelu studija omogućuju studentima raznolik izbor koji će zadovoljiti njihove želje i koje nekoliko nastavnika predaje svaki s osobitim pristupom. Kolegiji su se razvili nadograđivanjem i dopunjavanjem Medinijeve strukture nastave rimsko-provincijalne arheologije u kojoj za studente nije postojala izbornost, međutim, nudila je cjelovitu rekonstrukciju života u rimskim provincijama i uvid u kontinuiranu društvenu kronološku stratifikaciju Rimskog Carstva. Takav uvid Medini je studentima omogućio kroz suvremenu nastavu u kojoj je prakticirao individualni pristup, dijalog i mentorski rad, naglašavajući važnost seminarske i proseminarske nastave u obrazovanju i odgajanju stručnjaka. Ispiti kod strogog Medinija bili su famo-

the theme *Antički kultovi na području ilirskih plemena Histra, Liburna i Japoda* (*Ancient cults in the area of the Illyric tribes of Histri, Liburni and Iapodes*), and he earned his doctoral degree in 1981 in Zadar with the theme *Maloazijske religije u rimskoj provinciji Dalmaciji* (*Religions of Asia Minor in the Roman province of Dalmatia*). It is a great shame that his dissertation has not been published yet, and only separate wholes were treated through separate discussions written and published during his preparation of the doctoral thesis or after its defending. One of these works is *Le Culte de Cybèle dans la Liburnie antique* published as *Hommages to M. J. Vermaseren*, leading world authority in the field of Oriental and mystery religions, which illustrates high scientific level achieved by Medini. Medini was associate professor from 1982, and full professor from 1987.

After getting three scholars Šime Batović, Janko Belošević and Nenad Cambi to the university from renown archaeological museums in Zadar and Split, Medini solved critical situation in which he was practically the only teacher whose original department was archaeology. Four teachers conveyed their research methods and approach to teaching to generations of students who chose one branch of archaeology depending on their affinities and developed partly in accordance with their role-model. They took care of further staff reinforcement using fortunate circumstance that Medini was the dean of the faculty from 1984 to 1987 when new assistant and junior researchers were hired: Gotovac, Uglešić and Miletić, somewhat later Glavičić, Maršić and Ilkić, and then already formed professional Marijanović. In the 1990s owing to these facts the department fulfilled requisites of the Ministry of Science and became an independent scientific unit, which enabled organization of a great number of projects and hiring more junior researchers. Vision of Julijan Medini determined such structuring.

Medini started comprehensive excavations in Nin in the 1980s which resulted in important discoveries and finds of important monuments. Unfortunately his departure and the Croatian War of Independence which followed allowed only partial analysis of certain problems or monuments. Excavations in Nin are discussed in one of dissertations which is almost finished, with the theme of Roman Aenona.

The biggest number of single-semester courses within the present-day study of archaeology belongs to Roman-provincial themes which I see as the greatest compliment to professor Medini. Frag-

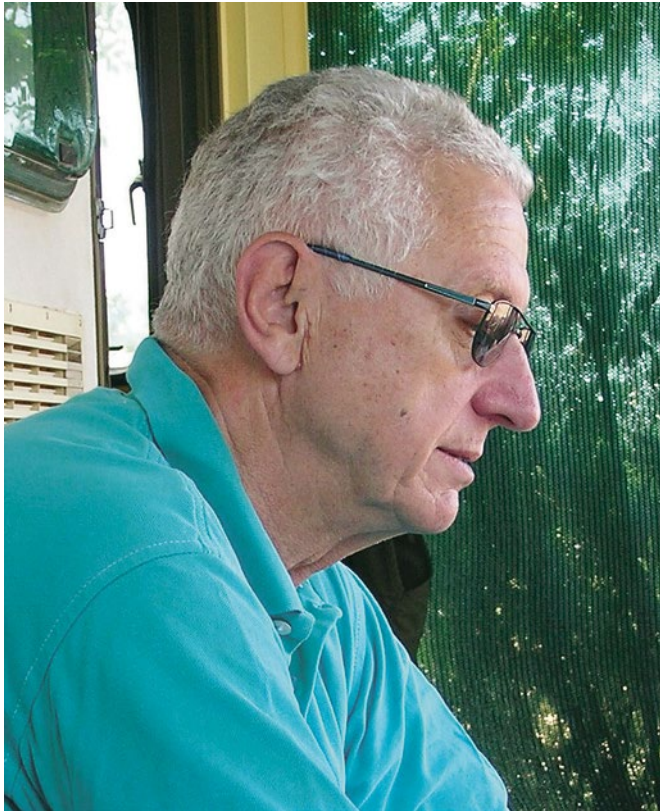
zni zbog visokih očekivanja Profesora, ali je čuvena bila i njegova pravednost i kolegijalni odnos prema studentima, pa je čin polaganja *Provincijalne arheologije* za studente bio svečanost i danas se evocira kao važan reper tijekom cijelog studija i svojevrsna inicijacija u svijet arheologije antičkih civilizacija.

Komemorirajući uspomenu na Julijana Medinija, prijatelj i kolega Nenad Cambi istaknuo je njegovu racionalnost odabira tema pisanih radova koje je podijelio na više cjelina: klasičnu, autohtone i orijentalne religije; provincijalno rimske teme i epigrafiku, povijest i paleoetnografiju. Premda je najkrupniji njegov opus o orijentalnim kultovima, a istaknuo bih tu blistave rasprave *Cognationes Salonitanae* i *Salonitanski arhigalat*, kao reprezentanta Medinijeva znanstvena rada spomenut ću monografski članak *Provincia Liburnia*. Rezultat analize epigrafičkih i literarnih izvora, kao i sitne materijalne građe, krupna je sinteza u kojoj je polemizirao s nizom autoriteta o političkoj, vojnoj i administrativnoj diskontinuiranoj povijesti Liburnije. Rad je prikladno posvećen, kako piše Nenad Cambi, "njegovu učitelju M. Suiću, kojemu sigurno mnogo duguje za stasanje kao znanstvenika i za uspješnu karijeru, ali usprkos tome nije oklijevao da se suprotstavi nekim mišljenjima svog profesora, dakako na veoma decentan način". U reakcijama uglednih znanstvenika, bez obzira na živu raspravu oko njegovih teza, ističe se uvijek Medinijev prinos u ovom radu, poput elaboriranja uloge Lucija Artorija Kasta, definiranja granica između Italije i Dalmacije, rekonstruiranja institucionalnih promjena u rimskom društvu krajem 2. st. i dr. Na ovako krupan rad i, uopće, cjelokupno Profesorovo djelovanje bila je poneka neprimjerena reakcija od osoba koje nisu postigle znanstvenu zrelost i agresivno su aludirale na socijalistički svjetonazor Julijana Medinija, koji je, međutim, bio izuzetan *gentleman* u stavovima, pojavnosti i ophođenju, a neupitna je njegova znanstvena čestitost i ljudski integritet. Odjel i hrvatska znanost baštinici su Medinijeva djela.

Ugledna, stoljećima stara splitska plemenitaška obitelj Cambi ostavila je čvrst trag u zavičajnoj povijesti, a Nenad Cambi, rođen 1937. u Splitu i zagrebački student, još ga je i podebljao, ostvarivši dobar dio svoje europske znanstvene karijere u Zadru kroz gotovo trideset godina profesure na Filozofskom fakultetu, danas Sveučilištu (Sl. 4). Arheologiju je diplomirao 1962. u Zagrebu, gdje je 1975. i doktorirao s tezom *Sarkofazi na istočnoj jadranskoj obali (III-VII st.)*. Kratko je radio u "Gabričevićevom" Zavodu za

mented courses in the "Bologna" model of the study enable students to choose between wide selection of courses which will meet their demands and which are presented by several teachers, each with his/her own particular approach. Courses were developed by upgrading and supplementing Medini's structure of lectures of the Roman-provincial archaeology in which there was no optionality for students but there was a complete reconstruction of life in the Roman provinces and insight in continuous social chronological stratification of the Roman Empire. Medini offered such insights to the students through modern teaching in which he practiced individual approach, dialogue and mentorship, emphasizing importance of seminars and proseminars in educating and upbringing experts. Strict Medini's examinations were famous for high expectations of the Professor so that the act of taking the exam of Provincial Archaeology was a ceremony and are still evoked as an important hallmark throughout the study and a kind of initiation into the world of the ancient civilizations archaeology.

In comments of memory of Julijan Medini, friend and colleague Nenad Cambi emphasized his rationality in selection of the themes of written works which he divided in several wholes: classical, autochthonous and Oriental religions; Roman provincial themes and epigraphy, history and paleoethnography. Although his works on the Oriental cults are most comprehensive, including his outstanding discussions *Cognationes Salonitanae* and *Salonitanski arhigalat (Archigallate of Salona)*, I would like to mention a monographic article *Provincia Liburnia* as a representative of Medini's scientific work. This article is a result of analysis of epigraphic and literary sources as well as small finds and it is a comprehensive synthesis in which he polemicized with a series of authorities about political, military and administrative discontinuous history of Liburnia. The work was dedicated, in the words of Nenad Cambi, "to his teacher M. Suić to which he definitely owes a lot for becoming a scholar and successful career, but he did not refrain from opposing to some opinions of his professor, in a very discreet way". In reactions of renown scholars, regardless of lively discussions about his theses, Medini's contribution in this work is always emphasized such as elaboration of the role of Lucius Artorius Castus, defining boundaries between Italy and Dalmatia, reconstruction of institutional changes in the Roman society at the end of the 2nd century etc. There were some inappropriate reactions to this comprehensive work



Sl. 4. / FIG. 4.
Akademik Nenad Cambi.
Academician Nenad Cambi.

zaštitu spomenika kulture u Splitu, od 1965. je kustos u Arheološkog muzeja u Splitu u kojem je bio ravnatelj od 1980. do 1982. Nakon nekoliko suradničkih godina, 1982. zasnovao je stalni radni odnos na zadarskom Odsjeku za arheologiju na kojem je od 1986. redoviti profesor pa *professor emeritus*.

Predavao je različite predmete na poslijediplomskim studijima u zemlji i inozemstvu (Dubrovnik, Zagreb, Marburg/Lahn, Zadar). Bio je gostujući profesor u više navrata na sveučilištima Marburg/Lahn, Macerata, Roma II, Bordeaux i Ljubljana. Član je Centra za balkanološka ispitivanja akademije znanosti i umjetnosti Republike BiH (Sarajevo), od 1988. dopisni je član Njemačkog arheološkog instituta (*Deutsches Archäologisches Institut* - Berlin) u kojem je suradnik najstarijeg projekta *Corpus der antiken Sarkophagreliefs*, a od 1989. dopisni član *Pontificia Commissione di Archeologia Sacra* (Vatikan). Suradnik je u nizu međunarodnih projekata. Sudjelovao je na stotinjak domaćih i međunarodnih znanstvenih skupova, mnoge je i sam organizirao, a stalni je član *Comitato promotore dei Congressi internazionali per l'arheologia Cristiana* sa sjedištem u Vatikanu koji se brine za održavanje kongresa za starokršćansku arheologiju. Cambijevo uspješno konfrontiranje rezultata s onima svjetskih znanstvenika, njegove

and entire Professor's activity by persons who did not reach scientific maturity and they alluded aggressively to socialistic worldview of Julijan Medini who was an exceptional gentleman in his attitudes, appearance and manners, and his scientific honesty and human integrity are doubtless. The Department and Croatian science are heirs of Medini's work.

Famous, centuries-old aristocratic family Cambi from Split left an important mark in regional history, and Nenad Cambi, born in 1937 in Split, made it even more prominent realizing a fair portion of his European scientific career in Zadar through almost thirty years of professorship at the Faculty of Philosophy, presently University (Fig. 4). He graduated at archaeology in 1962 in Zagreb where he also obtained his doctoral degree with the theme *Sarkofazi na istočnoj jadranskoj obali (III-VII st.) (Sarcophagi on the eastern Adriatic coast (III-VII ct.))*. He worked shortly in "Gabričević's" Institute of Monuments Protection in Split. From 1965 he was a custodian in the Archaeological Museum in Split where he was the director from 1980 to 1982. After several years as an associate, in 1982 he became permanently employed at the Department of Archaeology in Zadar where he became a full professor from 1986 and then *professor emeritus*.

He held lectures on various subjects at postgraduate studies in country and abroad (Dubrovnik, Zagreb, Marburg/Lahn, Zadar). He was a visiting professor on several occasions at the universities of Marburg/Lahn, Macerata, Roma II, Bordeaux and Ljubljana. He is the member of the Center for Balkanological Studies at the Academy of Sciences and Arts of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Sarajevo). From 1988 he has been a corresponding member of *Deutsches Archäologisches Institut* (Berlin) where he has been an associate of the oldest project *Corpus der antiken Sarkophagreliefs*, and from 1989 corresponding member of *Pontificia Commissione di Archeologia Sacra* (Vatican). He is an associate in a series of international projects. He participated in about a hundred domestic and international scientific conferences, many of which in his own organization. He is a constant member of *Comitato promotore dei Congressi internazionali per l'arheologia Cristiana* with the seat in Vatican which organizes congresses in Early Christian archaeology. Cambi's successful comparison of results with those of the world scientists, his numerous and comprehensive discussions which are cited in foreign works as well as cooperation with renown archaeological and higher education institutions in Europe are facts

brojne i opsežne rasprave koje se navode u stranoj literaturi, kao i suradnja s uglednim arheološkim i visokoškolskim institucijama u Europi činjenice su koje jasno dokazuju Cambijev visok međunarodni rejting, a u tom smislu prednjači na mladom Sveučilištu u Zadru i na Odjelu za arheologiju.

Kroz više od petsto znanstvenih članaka i knjiga, a broj im i dalje raste, Cambi je u hrvatsku povijesnu znanost uveo nove discipline, u postojeće je uveo suvremene analitičke metode i moderan znanstveni pristup, valorizirao je brojne spomenike i problematizirao niz tema. Kao član Nacionalnog vijeća za znanost MZOS Republike Hrvatske, Nacionalnog vijeća za kulturna dobra Ministarstva kulture RH i Nacionalnog vijeća za visoko obrazovanje RH, kreirao je smjernice u visokom školstvu i znanosti, a silno se zauzima za zaštitu, valoriziranje i prezentiranje kulturne baštine. Kad se Filozofski fakultet transformirao u Sveučilište u Zadru, a osobito koju godinu potom kad se uz oštre rezove uvodio bolonjski akademski sustav Cambi je bio ključni medijator prema državnim institucijama i izborio se za održanje nekih Odjela i prihvaćanje cijelog niza studijskih programa, čime je našoj mladoj instituciji omogućio kohezivnost i pružio priliku da pojedini segmenti stasaju ili podignu kvalitetu.

Najveći pečat u Zadru Cambi je otisnuo u podučavanje antičke arheologije, nastavivši u najboljoj maniri postignuća njegovih uglednih prethodnika. Cambi je na diplomskoj razini studija sve do prije koju godinu, kada je s trunom gorčine odustao od daljnje nastave, bio omiljeni mentor, jer je studentima približio sliku antičkog svijeta i usadio naklonost za proučavanje tih perioda radi čega su brojni nastavili akademsko školovanje na poslijediplomskim studijima (Sl. 5). Zahvaljujući njegovim nastojanjima nakon dugogodišnjih besplodnih traženja Odjelu je 2002. odobreno izvođenje poslijediplomskog magistarskog i doktorskog studija "Arheologija istočnog Jadrana" čime je dopunjena skala akademskog školovanja do najvišeg stupnja. Osim profesora s Odjela za arheologiju od samog početka u radu antičkog usmjerenja sudjelovali su i kolege Slobodan Čače i Anamarija Kurilić s Odjela za povijest u Zadru, kao i Robert Matijašić iz Pule, čime je, bar na ovom stupnju, zahvaljujući bogatoj paleti potencijalnih istraživačkih tema za disertacije, začel svojevrstni studij klasične arheologije. U prolegomeni programa voditelj doktorskog studija Cambi precizno je odredio njegovu ulogu, značaj i način na koji bi trebao funkcionirati. Težinu njegovoj ocjeni daje, a značaj njegove uloge u organiziranju i izvođenju

which clearly show Cambi's high international reputation, and in that sense he takes leading position at the young University of Zadar and the Department of Archaeology.

Through a growing number of five hundred scholarly works and books, Cambi introduced new disciplines into the Croatian historical science. He also introduced modern analytical methods and contemporary scientific approach into the existing ones; he valorised numerous monuments and dealt with a number of themes. As a member of the National Council for Science of the Ministry of Science and Education of the Republic of Croatia, National Council for Cultural Goods of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Croatia and National Council for Higher Education of the Republic of Croatia he created directions in higher education and science, and is very active in protection, valorisation and presentation of the cultural heritage. When the Faculty of Philosophy was transformed into the University of Zadar, and particularly a few years later when the "Bologna" academic system was introduced with painful cuts, Cambi was the main mediator towards the state institutions and he managed to keep certain departments and accept a number of study programs enabling cohesiveness to our young institution and offering a possibility for certain segments to grow or improve quality.

The most impressive Cambi's trace in Zadar is definitely in teaching of classical archaeology, continuing in the best way achievements of his prominent predecessors. Cambi worked at the graduate level of the study few years ago, when he gave up further lecturing with a hint of bitterness. He was a popular mentor as he made the image of ancient world close to the students and inspired affinity for the study of these periods which is why many continued academic education on postgraduate studies (Fig. 5). Owing to his attempts after years of futile demands the Department was approved to perform postgraduate master's and doctoral study "Archaeology of the eastern Adriatic" which completed the scale of academic education to the highest degree. Colleagues Slobodan Čače and Anamarija Kurilić from the Department of History in Zadar and Robert Matijašić from Pula participated in work of the section of antiquity in addition to the professors from the Department of Archaeology. In that way a kind of study of classical archaeology was started at least at this level owing to a wide range of research themes for dissertations. In the prolegomenon of the study leader of the doctoral study Cambi determined its role, impor-



Sl. 5. / FIG. 5.

Profesor Nenad Cambi predaje zadarskim studentima u lapidariju Arheološkog muzeja u Splitu.

Professor Nenad Cambi holding a lecture for the students from Zadar in the lapidarium of the Archaeological Museum in Split.



Sl. 6. / FIG. 6.

Profesor Nenad Cambi u teatru u Pompejima s njegovim bivšim studentima.

Professor Nenad Cambi in the theater in Pompeii with his former students.

doktorskog studija podcrtava fascinantan podatak da je Profesor bio mentor za gotovo dvadeset obranjenih doktorata iz arheologije, broj koji će biti teško dosegnuti. Zanimljivo je da je on mentor i na arheološkom usmjerenju tek stasalog doktorskog studija *Humanističke znanosti* kojeg, zbog drugačije strukture, smatra potencijalno značajnim doprinosom i dopunom postojećem poslijediplomskom istraživanju i obrazovanju u arheologiji (Sl. 6).

Cambijeva znanstvena istraživanja trajno su za-bilježena u više od petsto pisanih radova i više od stotinu priopćenja na znanstvenim konferencijama s temama organiziranim pretežno u nekoliko sljedećih krupnih cjelina: grčka i rimska skulptura i arhitektura, religija i kult, ranokršćanska arheologija, povijest individua kao produkta društvenog okruženja. Utjecaj koji su ljudi i fenomeni antičke epohe ostavili pokoljenjima on proučava interdisciplinarno, koristeći niz analitičkih metoda i strukturalistički pristup problemima, te je uveo nekoliko suvremenih disciplina u hrvatsku arheološku znanost i u istraživački i nastavni program Odjela za arheologiju. Cambijevi znanstveni interesi i profil ocrta se iz nekoliko njegovih recentnih knjiga. *Sarkofazi lokalne produkcije u rimskoj Dalmaciji* objavljeni su 2010., upravo je dovršio rukopis monografije o caru Dioklecijanu, a pred tiskanjem je drugo, znatno prošireno izdanje knjige *Antika* o grčko-rimskoj povijesti umjetnosti i arheologiji u Hrvatskoj.

U svim pisanim djelima Cambi odaje počast pret-hodnicima tako da piše o zaslugama i doprinosima pojedinaca, ali i na način da uređuje zbornike radova

tance and manner of functioning precisely. Professor was mentor to almost twenty defended doctoral theses in archaeology which emphasizes importance of his role in organizing and performing doctoral study and gives additional meaning to his reputation. It is interesting that he is also a mentor on the course of archaeology of recently founded doctoral study of Humanistic sciences which he sees as a potentially important contribution and supplement to existing postgraduate research and education in archaeology due to different structure (Fig. 6).

Cambi's scientific research was permanently recorded in more than five hundred written works and more than a hundred reports in scientific conferences with themes that can roughly be organized in the following big wholes: Greek and Roman sculpture and architecture, religion and cult, Early Christian archaeology, history of individuals as products of social environment. Influences which were left behind by people and phenomena of the ancient era are approached interdisciplinary in Cambi's works, he uses a series of analytical methods and structuralist approach to problems. He also introduced several modern disciplines in the Croatian archaeological science and in research and teaching program of the Department of Archaeology. Cambi's scientific interests and profile are represented in several of his recent books. *Sarkofazi lokalne produkcije u rimskoj Dalmaciji* (*Sarcophagi of local production in Roman Dalmatia*) was published in 2010, he has just finished a manuscript of a monograph about the Emperor Diocletian. Second, significantly ex-

naših zaslužnih individua, poput Frane Bulića i Duje Rendića-Miočevića ili sabire radove za monografske teme poput knjige *Antička Salona*. Izuzetno je važno što je bio urednik prvog broja novog časopisa *Odjela Archaeologia Adriatica* za koji je ugledne evropske znanstvenike privolio da budu članovi uredništva. Časopis je imao sjajnu recepciju, pogotovo drugi broj koji je pod uredništvom M. Glavičića bio posvećen svečaru N. Cambiju, radi čega je obilovao priložima etabliranih znanstvenika iz zemlje i svijeta, te je uvršten u važne referentne baze.

Profesorov autoritet omogućuje mu organiziranje konferencija, na koje se odazivaju svjetski autoriteti, a dragocjeno za Odjel i općenito Sveučilište u Zadru sudjelovanje je naših mlađih znanstvenika. Visoka razina rasprava, i vrijednost nadgrobne plastike odredili su knjigu radova sa skupa u Splitu o sepulkralnoj skulpturi Ilirika i susjednih oblasti kao visoko referentno znanstveno djelo. Slično je i s konferencijom o Luciju Artoriju Kastu i kralju Arturu, jednoj od repernih tema europske mitologije i arturijanske historiografije na kojoj su se među povjesničarima, arheolozima, komparativnim mitolozima, sociolozima, antropolozima, medijskim ekspertima i ljudima iz svijeta filmske umjetnosti, našli i arheolozi treće i četvrte generacije s katedre za antičku arheologiju (Miroslav Glavičić, Dražen Maršić, Željko Miletić, Ivana Jadrić-Kučan i Igor Borzić) i za klasičnu povijest (Anamarija Kurilić). Time je ujedno odano priznanje Julijanu Mediniju koji je tu temu uveo u proučavanje u domaćoj znanosti.

Timski rad i dijalog sa svjetskom znanošću kojim Cambi dirigira, rezultirao je ostvarenim EU FP6 projektom *ARCHAIA* koji je financirala Europska komisija, a kojem su nositelji – partneri: Odjel za arheologiju Sveučilišta u Zadru, *København Universitet* – *Department of Cross-Cultural and Regional Studies* i *Università di Bologna*. Članovi Katedre za antičku arheologiju referirali su i na završnim znanstvenim skupovima projekta u Bologni i Kopenhagenu o metodologiji arheologije i ulozi egzaktnih znanosti u njenom razvoju (Sl. 7). Ovo partnerstvo proisteklo je iz prethodne suradnje Katedre za antičku arheologiju pod vodstvom N. Cambija, bolonjskog Sveučilišta i Gradskog muzeja Drniš na međunarodnom projektu, sad već deset godina starom istraživanju lokaliteta Burnum. Njegova specifičnost je masovno korištenje tzv. nedestruktivne istraživačke opreme, što je omogućilo izradu kvalitetnih rasprava o senzacionalnim istraživanjima arhitekture, kao i opreme i naoružanja vojnika u logoru. Sekundarno, jako indikativno postignuće je uvođenje bloka (modula) ko-

panded edition of his monograph *Antika (Antiquity)* about Greco-Roman art history and archaeology in Croatia is about to be printed.

In his written works Cambi honoured his predecessors by writing about contributions and merits of the individuals and also by editing miscellanies of works of our distinguished individuals such as Frane Bulić and Duje Rendić-Miočević or by collecting works for monographic themes such as the book *Antička Salona (Ancient Salona)*. It is very important that he was the first editor of the first issue of the new journal of the Department *Archaeologia Adriatica* for which he managed to convince distinguished European scientists to become members of the editorial board. The journal was accepted very well, particularly its second issue which was dedicated to N. Cambi with M. Glavičić as editor which is why it contained works by many renown scholars from country and abroad, and it was included in all referential databases.

Professor's authority enables him to organize conferences which gather world authorities, and participation of our younger scientists is valuable for the Department and University of Zadar in general. High level of discussions and importance of funerary sculpture made book of works from the conference in Split about sepulchral sculpture of Illyricum and neighbouring areas an important referential scientific work. It is similar with the conference about Lucius Artorius Castus and king Arthur, one of central themes of European mythology and Arthurian historiography which gathered historians, archaeologists, comparative mythologists, sociologists, anthropologists, media experts and individuals from the world of film art, but there were also archaeologists of the third and fourth generation from the Chair in Classical Archaeology (Miroslav Glavičić, Dražen Maršić, Željko Miletić, Ivana Jadrić-Kučan and Igor Borzić) and Classical History (Anamarija Kurilić). This was also homage to Julijan Medini who introduced this theme to domestic science.

Team work and dialogue with world science which is organized by Cambi resulted in realized EU FP6 project *ARCHAIA* financed by the European Commission with organizers – partners: Department of Archaeology of the University of Zadar, *København Universitet* – *Department of Cross-Cultural and Regional Studies* and *Università di Bologna*. Members of the Chair in Classical Archaeology had reports on final scientific conferences of the project in Bologna and Copenhagen about the methodology of archaeology and role of exact sciences in its devel-



SL. 7. / FIG. 7.

Profesori Dražen Maršić i Miroslav Glavičić u Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek u Copenhagenu.

Professors Dražen Maršić and Miroslav Glavičić in Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek in Copenhagen.



SL. 8. / FIG. 8.

Stručnjaci zadarske Katedre za antičku arheologiju na radnom dogovoru s profesorima Giorgijem i Leporeom na Sveučilištu u Bologni.

Experts of the Chair in Classical Archaeology in Zadar on a working agreement with professors Giorgi and Lepore at the University of Bologna.

legija na diplomski i specijalistički studij metodologije arheologije u Bologni o terenskim i kabinetskim istraživačkim postupcima i rezultatima u Burnumu, europsko priznanje metodološkom pristupu koji se prakticira na tom terenu, čime je arheologija još jednom dokazala da je zaogrnta egzaktnim koliko i humanističkim habitom, što je čini uvijek mladom i atraktivnom (Sl. 8).

Projekt Burnum sponzoriran sredstvima NP Krka, ogledni je primjer diseminacije rezultata ne samo prema znanosti i akademskom školstvu, nego i prema široj društvenoj javnosti. Od dvije zgrade koje su burnumskim arheolozima antičarima ponuđene na trajno korištenje u kompleksu istraživačko-muzejskog središta u Puljanima, u veličanstvenom pejzažu iznad kanjona rijeke Krke, potpuno je dovršen Muzej Burnum u kojoj je nevelika, ali muzeološki moderna i dizajnerski vrhunski oblikovana stalna izložba. Znajući da je već dovršena kongresna dvorana, da je u pripremi izgradnja dormitorija za istraživače, te da se iskopane i konzervirane rimske građevine prezentiraju kao arheološki park u nastajanju, koji već posjećuje tisuće turista i stručnjaka, može se neskromno reći da je Katedra za antičku arheologiju postavila ogledni model istinske rekonstrukcije života čovjeka u starim epohama, te da je jedna od predvodnica snažnog pokreta i kulturološkog fenomena oživljavanja antičkih perioda i prezentiranja čovjeku 21. stoljeća (Sl. 9).

Osim već spomenutih, antičkim temama na Odjelu pretežno se bavio Zdenko Brusić premda je

opment (Fig. 7). This partnership came out of previous cooperation of the Chair in Classical Archaeology led by N. Cambi, University of Bologna and City Museum of Drniš on international project, now already a decade old research of the site of Burnum. Specific quality of this project is massive use of the non-destructive research equipment which enabled quality discussions about the sensational research of the architecture as well as equipment and armament of the soldiers in the camp. Secondary but very indicative achievement was introduction of a block (module) of courses to graduate and specialist study of methodology of archaeology in Bologna about field and cabinet research procedures and results in Burnum, as a European acknowledgement to methodological approach which is practiced at this site. Archaeology proved once more that its vesture is as much exact as humanistic which makes it eternally young and attractive (Fig. 8).

Project Burnum which was sponsored by means of the National Park Krka is an exceptional example of dissemination of results towards science and academic education and also wider social public. Out of two objects offered to archaeologists exploring Burnum for permanent use in the complex of research-museum centre in Puljani, in magnificent landscape above the canyon of the Krka river, Museum of Burnum has been completed with a small permanent display, modern in museological terms and with top quality designer solutions. Since congress hall has already been finished, and a dormitory for research-



Sl. 9. / FIG. 9.

Novakinja Vedrana Glavaš (lijevo) sa zadarskim studentima u Muzeju Burnum u Puljanima.

Junior researcher Vedrana Glavaš (to the left) with the students from Zadar in the Museum of Burnum in Puljani.

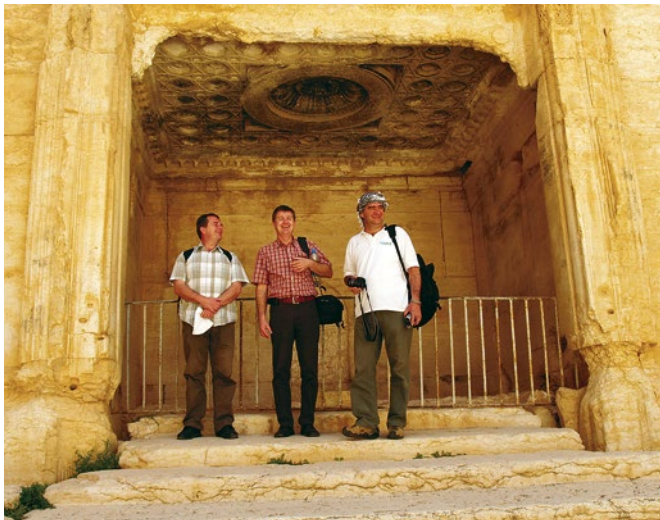
s Katedre za prapovijesnu arheologiju, a podvodna istraživanja antičkih brodova i lučkih instalacija važna su preokupacija Mate Ilkića i Irene Radić-Rossi. Nakon diplomiranja, zahvaljujući preporuci akademika Cambija, Josipa Baraka Perica nastavila je školovanje u Rimu, gdje je doktorirala na starokršćanskoj arheologiji, što je njen znanstveni interes. Dragocjena za razumijevanje mediteranskog konteksta antičke arheologije bila su predavanja iz povijesti starog vijeka dva profesora klasične historije, Petra Lisičara u samim počecima Odjela za arheologiju, a devedesetih godina prošlog stoljeća ona profesora Slobodana Čače. Desetljećima je latinski jezik za arheologe predavao akademik Branimir Glavičić s Odjela za klasičnu filologiju. Proučavanju tema iz grčkih i rimskih perioda na Sveučilištu znatno pridonose kolege iz zadarskih odjela za povijest, povijest umjetnosti i klasičnu filologiju, a različiti oblici suradnje postoje s brojnim stručnjacima iz muzeja, instituta i odjela drugih sveučilišta (Sl. 10). Bitna je povezanost s bratskim starijim Odsjekom za arheologiju u Zagrebu, kojeg je također utemeljio klasičar Josip Brunšmid, prvi profesor arheologije u Hrvatskoj uopće. Među cijenjenim imenima zagrebačkih kolega ono Marina Zaninovića ističe se doprinosom zadarskoj antičkoj arheologiji zbog sudjelovanja u radu brojnih povjerenstava i mentorske podrške mlađim znanstvenicima.

Klasični studiji vape za interdisciplinarnim pristupom i omogućuju zajedničke projekte, terenska istraživanja i kongrese. Kontinuitet znanstvenog ra-

ers will be built, excavated and conserved Roman buildings are presented as an archaeological park in formation which is already visited by thousands of tourists and experts, we can say without false modesty that the Chair in Classical Archaeology has already set exemplary model of true reconstruction of life in old epochs and that it is one of leaders of strong movement and culturological phenomenon of reviving ancient periods and presentation to a 21st century man (Fig. 9).

In addition to the aforementioned individuals, Zdenko Brusić also dealt with classical themes although he worked at the Chair in Prehistoric Archaeology. Underwater archaeological research of ancient shipwrecks and port installations are important preoccupations of Mato Ilkić and Irena Radić-Rossi. Josipa Baraka Perica continued her education in Rome after she graduated owing to recommendation of academician Cambi. She obtained her doctoral degree in Early Christian archaeology which is her scientific interest. Lectures in ancient history of two professors of ancient history were very important for understanding Mediterranean context of ancient archaeology. At the early beginnings of the Department of Archaeology it was Petar Lisičar and later on, in the 1990s it was professor Slobodan Čače. Academician Branimir Glavičić from the Department of Classical Philology taught Latin for archaeologists for decades. Colleagues from the departments of history, art history and classical philology in Zadar contributed significantly to the study of themes from Greek and Roman periods at the University of Zadar. There are various forms of cooperation with numerous experts from museums, institutes and departments of other universities (Fig. 10). It is also important to mention connections with older Department of Archaeology in Zagreb which was also founded by the classical scholar Josip Brunšmid, the first professor of archaeology in Croatia in general. Marin Zaninović is among the most prominent colleagues from Zagreb regarding contribution to classical archaeology in Zadar owing to work in numerous councils and mentorships for young scientists.

Classical studies are in desperate need of interdisciplinary approach and they enable joint projects, field research and congresses. Continuity of scientific development is evident from the themes on the conference on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the Department. There is no doubt that tradition will cause continuation of research on these problems by the young generation comprising assistant



SL. 10. / FIG. 10.

Profesori Miroslav Glavičić i Željko Miletić u Balovom hramu u Palmiri s kolegom Joškom Zaninovićem iz Gradskog muzeja u Drnišu.

Professors Miroslav Glavičić and Željko Miletić in Baal's temple in Palmyra with colleague Joško Zaninović from the City Museum in Drniš.



SL. 11. / FIG. 11.

Docent Ivana Jadrić-Kučan i novakinja Silvia Bekavac dokumentiraju nalaze u Burnumu.

Assistant professor Ivana Jadrić-Kučan and junior researcher Silvia Bekavac documenting finds in Burnum.

zvoja dobro se vidi i iz tema na ovom skupu povodom pedesete obljetnice Odjela. Nema nikakve sumnje da će tradicija uvjetovati nastavak istraživanja na tim problemima i unutar mlađe generacije, koju čine docenti Ivana Jadrić-Kučan i Igor Borzić te novaci i asistenti Vedrana Glavaš i Silvia Bekavac (Sl. 11) Može se očekivati niz pisanih rasprava iz područja kojima se bave njihovi znanstveni mentori, Dražen Maršić sepulkralnom i javnom skulpturom, Miroslav Glavičić proučavanjem rimskog društva na temelju epigrafičke građe, Željko Miletić religijom i vojskom. Međutim, kritična masa istraživača na Odjelu dovoljna je da bi počeli novi nuklearni procesi i uvele se nove teme, studiji, metode i tehnologije u nastavu, terenska istraživanja i znanstveni rad.

Uz domaće projekte koji daju stabilnost i sigurnost radu Odjela, odlučni faktor u takvom usmjeravanju je međunarodna suradnja, zadržavanje postojećih partnerskih odnosa u europskim projektima katedre, ali i individualnih angažmana na projektima kao što su *Corpus inscriptionum Latinarum* i *Corpus Monumentorum Mithriacorum*. Usporedba s europskom znanosti i svijest da smo njen integralni dio jedino je pravo mjerilo doprinosa. Premda se razvoj mladih znanstvenika još uvijek oslanja na osobnost pojedinih individua kao što je bilo u starijim periodima, neminovno je intenziviranje timskog rada, a nužno je i pojačano financiranje. Treba zadržati postojeće novake, nastojati ih dodatno obučiti na specijalističkim studijima na

professors Ivana Jadrić-Kučan and Igor Borzić and junior researchers and research assistants Vedrana Glavaš and Silvia Bekavac (Fig. 11). We can expect a series of written discussions in areas which are analysed by their scientific mentors, Dražen Maršić with sepulchral and public sculpture, Miroslav Glavičić with the study of the Roman society on the basis of epigraphic finds, Željko Miletić with religion and army. However critical mass of the researchers at the Department is sufficient to start new nuclear processes and to introduce new themes, studies, methods and technologies in teaching, field work and scientific work.

Alongside domestic projects which provide stability and safety to the work of the Department, decisive factor in such direction is international cooperation, retaining existing partners' relations in the European projects of the chair, and individual participation in projects such as *Corpus inscriptionum Latinarum* and *Corpus Monumentorum Mithriacorum*. Comparison with European science and awareness that we are its integral part are the only true measure of contribution. Although development of young scientists still relies on personality of special individuals as was the case in earlier periods, it is necessary to intensify teamwork as well as financial support. It is also necessary to retain existing junior researchers and to try to educate them additionally on specialist studies at foreign universities, and to think of introduction of study of classical archae-



SL. 12. / FIG. 12.

Docent Igor Borzić (drugi odozdo) sa studentima na terenskoj nastavi.

Assistant professor Igor Borzić (second below) with students in the field practice.

inozemnim sveučilištima, ali razmišljati i o uvođenju studija klasične arheologije na diplomskom stupnju, kao i postdokorskog specijalističkog studija. Time bi se mladi znanstvenici na Odjelu mogli dodatno profilirati kao nastavnici i istraživači, s novom dinamičnijom percepcijom istraživačkog rada (Sl. 12). Izuzetno je važno proširiti ljudsku i tehnološku znanstvenu bazu da bi se mogli nositi s velikim evropskim timovima koji se bave rimskom i grčkom arheologijom. Sve rečeno omogućit će kontinuitet rada, širinu i dubinu proučavanih tema, a u konačnici dosizanje europskog rejtinga koji će se manifestirati i u produkciji novih kvalitetnih arheologa odgovarajućih vještina, kompetencija i znanja.

Studenti nisu samo subjekt rada nastavnika na antičkoj katedri, nego su aktivni sudionici u kabinetskoj i terenskoj nastavi, a za njihovo afektivno sazrijevanje važne su i samostalne aktivnosti, naročito u manifestaciji *Antički dani*. Možemo reći da profesori i studenti katedre za arheologiju u punom

ology at the graduate level, as well as postdoctoral specialist study. In that way young scientists at the Department might additionally specialize as teachers and researchers with new more dynamic perception of the research work (Fig. 12). It is exceptionally important to widen human and technological scientific basis in order to be competent and equal to great European teams dealing with Roman and Greek archaeology. All that has been said will enable continuity of work, width and depth of the analysed themes, and finally reaching European level which will be manifested in the production of new quality archaeologists with corresponding skills, competences and knowledge.

Students are not just subjects on the chair in antiquity, but active participants in cabinet and fieldwork. Independent activities are important for reaching their affective maturity, particularly in the manifestation *Antički dani*. We can say that professors and students of archaeology make *universitas* in the fullest sense of the word (Fig. 13). They are also participants in the scientific work which is evident in the research-oriented doctoral study. More than forty published scientific works of three "Bologna" generations of archaeologists doctoral candidates of classical orientation in Zadar are a guarantee that they will make a core of future researchers of ancient heritage, following the work of a series of renown archaeologists starting from the first professor at



SL. 13. / FIG. 13.

Profesori i studenti antičkih kolegija diplomskog studija arheologije iz Zadra u Dioklecijanovoj palači u Splitu.

Professors and students of classical courses of the graduate study of archaeology from Zadar in the Diocletian's Palace in Split.

smislu te riječi čine *universitas* (Sl. 13) Oni su i participanti u znanstvenom radu, a osobito je to vidljivo na istraživački koncipiranom doktorskom studiju. Više od četrdeset objavljenih znanstvenih radova tri "bolonjske" generacije arheologa doktoranada antičkog usmjerenja u Zadru garant su da se će oni činiti jezgru budućih proučavatelja antičke baštine, nastavivši rad niza uglednih arheologa, počevši od prvog profesora na našem zadarskom Odjelu Mate Suića, sve do generacije mlađahnih asistenata i znanstvenih novaka.

Antička arheologija u Zadru dala je sjajan obol Odjelu za arheologiju pa i šire, a razvija se u svim segmentima koji je čine znanošću koja rekonstruira život, od temeljnih istraživanja do medijske eksploatacije. Za sva ta postignuća recept je, samo naizgled, jednostavan i iznio ga je profesor Nenad Cambi u intervjuu za studentski arheološki časopis *Serilia*: «Bez rada nema napretka». S takvim zasadima svi oni okupljeni oko antičke arheologije u Zadru nastaviti će davati svoj skroman doprinos rastu Sveučilišta i znanosti (Sl. 14).



SL. 14. / FIG. 14.

Prizor s arheološkog terena u Asseriji.

Scene from archaeological excavations in Asseria.

our Department in Zadar Mate Suić, all the way to generation of young research assistants and junior researchers.

Classical archaeology gave outstanding contribution to the Department of Archaeology, and even wider, and it develops in all segments which makes it a science which reconstructs life, from the basic research to exploitation in the media. There is a seemingly simple recipe for all these achievements and it was expressed by professor Nenad Cambi in an interview for the students' archaeological journal *Serilia*: "There is no progress without work". With such basis all those gathered around classical archaeology will continue to give their modest contribution to the growth of the University and science (Fig. 14).

Translation: Marija Kostić