



IN MEMORIAM BERNHARD HÄNSEL (1937.-2017.)

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U proljeće, 1. travnja 2017., zauvijek nas je napustio profesor emeritus dr. dres. h.c. Bernhard Hänsel, jedan od vodećih europskih stručnjaka za prapovijesnu arheologiju. Za njegov izuzetan znanstveni i organizacijski rad razne europske ustanove iskazale su mu čast dodjelom naziva “dr. h.c.” ili imenovanjem u svoje članstvo. Primjerice, bio je redovni član Saske akademije znanosti, vanjski član Poljske akademije znanosti, redovni član Centra za balkanološka ispitivanja pri Akademiji nauka i umjetnosti Bosne i Hercegovine u Sarajevu, itd. Sam je izrazio želju učlaniti se u Hrvatsko arheološko društvo, koje ga je 2003. godine prihvatilo kao počasnog člana.

Djetinjstvo i mladost proveo je u Dresdenu u Saskoj, gdje je već kao gimnazijalac sudjelovao u arheološkim iskopavanjima. Arheologiju je studirao na sveučilištima u Berlinu, Jeni, Beču i Heidelbergu, gdje je kod tada slavnog heidelberškog profesora Vladimira Milojčića i doktorirao. Njegov doktorski rad bio je posvećen srednjem brončanom dobu na području Karpatskog bazena (*Beiträge zur Chronologie der mittleren Bronzezeit im Karpatenbecken. Beiträge zur ur- und frühgeschichtlichen Archäologie des Mittelmeer-Kulturraumes 7-8, Bonn 1968*), dok je njegov habilitacijski rad obuhvaćao kasno brončano i rano željezno doba na području donjeg Podunavlja odnosno današnjih Rumunjske i Bugarske (*Beiträge zur regionalen und chronologischen Gliederung der älteren Hallstattzeit an der unteren Donau. Beiträge zur ur- und frühgeschichtlichen Archäologie des Mittelmeer-Kulturraumes 16-17, Bonn 1976*). Iako je arheološka znanost u zadnjim desetljećima iznimno napredovala, obje Hänselove znanstvene monografije sačuvala su karakter temeljnih referentnih radova.

Svoju akademsku karijeru Bernhard Hänsel započeo je kao sveučilišni asistent u Heidelbergu i Bochumu (1964.-

In spring, on April 1st 2017, we have forever been forsaken by Professor Emeritus Dr. Dres. h.c. Bernhard Hänsel, one of the leading European experts in prehistoric archaeology. Numerous European institutions expressed their appreciation for his outstanding scientific and organizational achievement by giving him the title “dr. h.c.” or by appointing him as their member. Consequently, he was a regular member of the Saxon Academy of Sciences, an external member of the Polish Academy of Sciences, a regular member of the Center for Balkan Studies at the Academy of Sciences and Arts of Bosnia and Herzegovina in Sarajevo, and so on. He had expressed the desire to join the Croatian Archaeological Association, which accepted him in 2003 as their honorary member.

He had spent his childhood and youth in Saxony, Dresden, where as a high-school student he already participated in archaeological excavations. He studied archaeology at the universities in Berlin, Jena, Vienna and Heidelberg, where he obtained his PhD under the then famous Heidelberg professor Vladimir Milojčić. In his doctoral thesis he explored the Middle Bronze Age in the Carpathian Basin region (*Beiträge zur Chronologie der mittleren Bronzezeit im Karpatenbecken. Beiträge zur ur- und frühgeschichtlichen Archäologie des Mittelmeer-Kulturraumes 7-8, Bonn 1968*), while in his habilitation thesis he wrote about the Late Bronze and Early Iron Age in the Lower Danube region or today's Romania and Bulgaria (*Beiträge zur regionalen und chronologischen Gliederung der älteren Hallstattzeit an der unteren Donau. Beiträge zur ur- und frühgeschichtlichen Archäologie des Mittelmeer-Kulturraumes 16-17, Bonn 1976*). Although the archaeological science has advanced tremendously in the last decades, both of Hänsel's scientific monographs have retained the character of fundamental reference works.

1972.), zatim je bio docent u Erlangenu (1973.-1976.), čemu je slijedila profesura najprije na sveučilištu u Kielu (1976.-1981.), a zatim na Slobodnom sveučilištu (Freie Universität) u Berlinu, gdje je ostao do umirovljenja (1981.-2006.). Kao karizmatična osoba, Bernhard Hänsel je privukao i oduševio za prapovijesnu arheologiju brojne studente, što dokazuje iznimno velik broj diplomskih, magistarskih i doktorskih radova nastalih pod njegovim mentorstvom, kao i kod njega položenih habilitacija, što je u akademskim krugovima dovelo do isticanja "berlinske škole" (cfr. popis u: *Χρόνος. Beiträge zur prähistorischen Archäologie zwischen Nord- und Südosteuropa. Festschrift für Bernhard Hänsel. Internationale Archäologie. Studia honoraria 1, Espelkamp 1997, 17-20*; i u: *Interpretationsraum Bronzezeit, Bernhard Hänsel von seinen Schülern gewidmet. Universitätsforschungen zur Prähistorischen Archäologie 121, Bonn 2005, 23-26*).

Bernhard Hänsel isticao se i po tome što je bio glavni urednik više stručnih glasila i monografskih serija. Među stručnim časopisima najeminentniji je bio *Præhistorische Zeitschrift*, a među monografskim serijama *Præhistorische Archäologie in Südosteuropa - PAS*, koju je sam i utemeljio. Posebno je spomena vrijedna također renomirana serija *Universitätsforschungen zur Prähistorischen Archäologie - UPA*, koje je Hänsel idejni otac zajedno s kolegom Jensom Lüningom (tada profesorom na sveučilištu u Frankfurtu na Majni). Namijenjena je prije svega objavama magistarskih i doktorskih radova. Izdaje je izdavačka kuća "Dr. Rudolf Habelt" u Bonnu, a do sada je objavljeno već oko 300 svezaka!

Kao vrhunski znanstvenik, Hänsel se bavio s temeljnim arheološkim istraživanjima, što se ne odnosi samo na već spomenuti doktorski i habilitacijski rad nego i na njegovo cjelokupno djelovanje. Vodio je brojna arheološka istraživanja, među kojima je bilo više projekata s opsežnim arheološkim iskopavanjima (za njegovu bibliografiju cfr. *Χρόνος. Beiträge zur prähistorischen Archäologie zwischen Nord- und Südosteuropa. Festschrift für Bernhard Hänsel. Internationale Archäologie. Studia honoraria 1, Espelkamp 1997, 11-16*; i u: *Interpretationsraum Bronzezeit, Bernhard Hänsel von seinen Schülern gewidmet. Universitätsforschungen zur Prähistorischen Archäologie 121, Bonn 2005, 17-2*).

Spomenimo samo četiri najznačajnija istraživačka projekta:

1) Kastanas uz Vardar u grčkoj Makedoniji (1975.-1979.: cfr. pod glavnim naslovom *Kastanas. Ausgrabungen in einem Siedlungshügel der Bronze- und Eisenzeit Makedoniens 1975-1979* u monografskoj seriji *Præhistorische Archäologie in*

Bernhard Hänsel started his academic career as a university assistant at Heidelberg and Bochum (1964-1972), then he took the position of a docent at Erlangen (1973-1976), after which he became a professor at the University of Kiel (1976-1981) and later at the Free University of Berlin (Freie Universität) where he remained until retirement (1981-2006). His charismatic personality attracted many students and got them excited about prehistoric archaeology, which is evident from numerous graduate, master's and doctoral theses created and habilitation degrees obtained under his mentorship, resulting in a more prominent status of the so-called "Berlin School" in academic circles (see list in: *Χρόνος. Beiträge zur prähistorischen Archäologie zwischen Nord- und Südosteuropa. Festschrift für Bernhard Hänsel. Internationale Archäologie. Studia honoraria 1, Espelkamp 1997, 17-20*; and in: *Interpretationsraum Bronzezeit, Bernhard Hänsel von seinen Schülern gewidmet. Universitätsforschungen zur Prähistorischen Archäologie 121, Bonn 2005, 23-26*).

Bernhard Hänsel was also chief editor of several professional journals and monographic series. Among the professional journals the most remarkable was *Præhistorische Zeitschrift*, and among the monographic series *Præhistorische Archäologie in Südosteuropa - PAS*, which was initiated by Bernhard himself. The one that is particularly worth mentioning is a renowned series *Universitätsforschungen zur Prähistorischen Archäologie - UPA*, of which Hänsel was the conceptual father together with his colleague Jens Lüning (then a professor at the Frankfurt University on Main). It was primarily intended for publishing master's and doctoral theses. It is published by the publishing house "Dr. Rudolf Habelt" in Bonn, with around 300 volumes already published so far!

As a leading scientist, Hänsel dealt with fundamental archaeological research, which can be seen not only in the aforementioned doctoral and habilitation thesis, but in his entire work. He conducted numerous archaeological researches, among which there were also several projects with extensive archaeological excavations (for his bibliography see *Χρόνος. Beiträge zur prähistorischen Archäologie zwischen Nord- und Südosteuropa. Festschrift für Bernhard Hänsel. Internationale Archäologie. Studia honoraria 1, Espelkamp 1997, 11-16*; and in: *Interpretationsraum Bronzezeit, Bernhard Hänsel von seinen Schülern gewidmet. Universitätsforschungen zur Prähistorischen Archäologie 121, Bonn 2005, 17-2*).

We will mention only four of the most important research projects:

Südosteuropa – PAS, objavljeni su sljedeći svesci: PAS 2, 1983 - H. Kroll, *Die Pflanzenfunde*; PAS 3, 1984 - A. Hochstetter, *Die handgemachte Keramik*; PAS 4, 1985 - I. Aslanis, *Die frühbronzezeitlichen Funde und Befunde*; PAS 5, 1986 - C. Becker, *Die Tierknochenfunde*; PAS 6, 1987 - A. Hochstetter, *Die Kleinfunde*; PAS 7, 1989 - B. Hänsel, *Die Grabung und der Baubefund*; PAS 18, 2002 - R. Jung, *Die Drehscheibenkeramik der Schichten 19 bis 11*).

2) Feudvar kod Mošorina u Vojvodini (1986.-1990.). Istraživanja su se odvijala u suradnji s Vojvodanskim muzejom u Novom Sadu pod vodstvom dr. Predraga Medovića. Na žalost, ovo je istraživanje, započeto 1986. godine, zbog srpske agresije i katastrofalnog državnog rata koji je doveo do raspada Jugoslavije prekinuto i ostalo nedovršeno (cfr. *Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission 72, 1991, 45-204, Taf. 1-63*; i pod glavnim naslovom *Feudvar. Ausgrabungen und Forschungen in einer Mikroregion am Zusammenfluß von Donau und Theiß* u monografskoj seriji *Prähistorische Archäologie in Südosteuropa* objavljeni sljedeći svesci: PAS 13, 1998 - *Feudvar I. Das Plateau von Titel und die Šajkaška. Archäologische und naturwissenschaftliche Beiträge zu einer Kulturlandschaft/ Titelski plato i Šajkaška. Arheološki i prirodnjački prilozi o kulturnoj slici područja*; PAS 14, 1998 - F. Falkenstein, *Feudvar II. Die Siedlungsgeschichte des Titeler Plateaus*).

3) Toumba Agios Mamas – prapovijesni Olynth – na Halkidiki (1994.-1996.: cfr. pod glavnim naslovom *Das prähistorische Olynth. Ausgrabungen in der Toumba Agios Mamas 1994-1996* u monografskoj seriji *Prähistorische Archäologie in Südosteuropa* objavljeni su sljedeći svesci: PAS 21, 2007 - B. Horejs, *Die spätbronzezeitliche handgemachte Keramik der Schichten 13 bis 1*; PAS 22, 2008 - C. Becker/ H. Kroll, *Ernährung und Rohstoffnutzung im Wandel*; PAS 23, 2010 - B. Hänsel/ I. Aslanis, *Die Grabung und der Baubefund*).

4) Gradina Monkodonja kod Rovinja (1997.-2008.), gdje je Bernhard Hänsel vodio istraživanja zajedno s dr. Kristinom Mihovilić i potpisanom. Iskopavanje se odvijalo u partnerstvu između Instituta za prapovijesnu arheologiju Slobodnog sveučilišta u Berlinu (Institut für Prähistorische Archäologie, Freie Universität Berlin) i Arheološkog muzeja Istre u Puli, a sudjelovali su i Zavičajni muzej grada Rovinja (Damir Matošević) i Arheološki oddelek Filozofske fakultete u Ljubljani. Ta su istraživanja donijela nove spoznaje o gradini Monkodonji i time poboljšala uvid u brončanodobnu kasteljersku/gradinsku kulturu Istre te o njenim vezama s istočnomediteranskim i srednjoeuropskim prostorom. Pokazalo se da moramo njene početke tražiti već u ranom brončanom dobu (cca.

1) Kastanas next to Vardar in Greek Macedonia (1975-1979: see under the main title *Kastanas. Ausgrabungen in einem Siedlungshügel der Bronze- und Eisenzeit Makedoniens 1975-1979* in monographic series *Prähistorische Archäologie in Südosteuropa – PAS*, the following volumes were published: PAS 2, 1983 - H. Kroll, *Die Pflanzenfunde*; PAS 3, 1984 - A. Hochstetter, *Die handgemachte Keramik*; PAS 4, 1985 - I. Aslanis, *Die frühbronzezeitlichen Funde und Befunde*; PAS 5, 1986 - C. Becker, *Die Tierknochenfunde*; PAS 6, 1987 - A. Hochstetter, *Die Kleinfunde*; PAS 7, 1989 - B. Hänsel, *Die Grabung und der Baubefund*; PAS 18, 2002 - R. Jung, *Die Drehscheibenkeramik der Schichten 19 bis 11*).

2) Feudvar next to Mošorin in Vojvodina (1986-1990). The researches were conducted in cooperation with the Museum of Vojvodina in Novi Sad under the leadership of Dr. Predrag Medović. The research started in 1986, but was unfortunately interrupted by Serbian aggression and catastrophic state war that led to the Yugoslavia breakup, and remained unfinished (see *Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission 72, 1991, 45-204, Taf. 1-63*; and under the main title *Feudvar. Ausgrabungen und Forschungen in einer Mikroregion am Zusammenfluß von Donau und Theiß* in monographic series *Prähistorische Archäologie in Südosteuropa* the following volumes were published: PAS 13, 1998 - *Feudvar I. Das Plateau von Titel und die Šajkaška. Archäologische und naturwissenschaftliche Beiträge zu einer Kulturlandschaft/ Titelski plato i Šajkaška. Arheološki i prirodnjački prilozi o kulturnoj slici područja*; PAS 14, 1998 - F. Falkenstein, *Feudvar II. Die Siedlungsgeschichte des Titeler Plateaus*).

3) Toumba Agios Mamas – prehistoric Olynth – on Chalkidiki (1994-1996: see under main title *Das prähistorische Olynth. Ausgrabungen in der Toumba Agios Mamas 1994-1996* in monographic series *Prähistorische Archäologie in Südosteuropa* the following volumes were published: PAS 21, 2007 - B. Horejs, *Die spätbronzezeitliche handgemachte Keramik der Schichten 13 bis 1*; PAS 22, 2008 - C. Becker/ H. Kroll, *Ernährung und Rohstoffnutzung im Wandel*; PAS 23, 2010 - B. Hänsel/ I. Aslanis, *Die Grabung und der Baubefund*).

4) Monkodonja hillfort next to Rovinj (1997-2008), where Bernhard Hänsel led the research together with Dr. Kristina Mihovilić and Biba Teržan (here signed). The research was carried out in partnership between the Institute of Prehistoric Archaeology at the Free University of Berlin (Institut für Prähistorische Archäologie, Freie Universität Berlin) and the Archaeological Museum of Istria in Pula, with the participation of the Rovinj

18. st. pr. n. e.), a ne tek u srednjem brončanom dobu, kako je vrijedilo do naših istraživanja. Osim toga, gradina Monkodonja sa svojim moćnim obrambenim sistemom i protourbanim konceptom ukazuje na klasno razvijeno, raslojeno društvo. Rezultati iskopavanja bili su paralelno objavljeni, prije svega u časopisima *Histria archaeologica* (Pula) i *Praehistorische Zeitschrift* (Berlin), i također u 25. svesku *Izdanja HAD-a*, posvećenom 100. godišnjici Arheološkog muzeja Istre, kao i u *Porečkim susretima arheologa*. U seriji *Monografije i katalozi* Arheološkog muzeja Istre (skraćeno *MiK*) objavljena su već dva sveska s konačnim rezultatima istraživanja: cfr. pod glavnim naslovom *Monkodonja. Istraživanje protourbanog naselja brončanog doba Istre/Forschungen zu einer protourbanen Siedlung der Bronzezeit Istriens, Monografije i katalozi/Monographien und Kataloge: MiK 25, 2015 - B. Hänsel/K. Mihovilić/ B. Teržan, Monkodonja, Knjiga I. Iskopavanje i nalazi građevina/ Monkodonja, Teil I. Grabung und der Baubefund; MiK 28/ 1-2, 2017 - A. Hellmuth Kramberger, Monkodonja. Knjiga 2/1-2. Keramika s brončanodobne gradine Monkodonja /Teil 2/1-2. Die Keramik aus der bronzezeitlichen Gradina Monkodonja.*

Zaslugom posebno Bernharda Hänsela, godine 2015. Arheološkom muzeju Istre dodijeljena je godišnja nagrada Hrvatskog muzejskog društva za realizirani izdavački projekt, upravo za monografiju *Monkodonja, Knjiga 1.*

U vezi s arheološkim iskopavanjima na Monkodonji treba posebno istaknuti da su istraživanja, a naročito prezentacija arhitektonskih nalaza, godine 2002. dobila nagradu Vijeća Europe za kulturnu baštinu - Europa Nostra, "Prix Europa Nostra Award". Ujedno je Bernhard Hänsel kao istaknuta osoba cjelokupnog istraživačkog tima 2004. godine odlikovan Medaljom Grada Rovinja za osobite zasluge na istraživanju i promicanju rovinjskog prapovijesnog arheološkog nalazišta Monkodonja.

Profesor Hänsel poznat je članovima Hrvatskog arheološkog društva prije svega zbog istraživačkog rada na Monkodonji u Istri, a možda nekima također i zbog iskopavanja na Feudvaru kod Mošorina, no na ovom bismo mjestu htjeli spomenuti i neke druge njegove, vjerojatno već pomalo zaboravljene radove, koji su također doprinijeli znanstvenoj raspravi o brončanom dobu na području Hrvatske. Pored već gore spomenutog doktorskog rada (1968), u kojem kod kronološke diskusije značajno mjesto zauzimaju nalazi ostava iz Lovasa i Vukovara, valja spomenuti još kratku diskusiju o kamenoj plastici Nezakcija (*Plastik der jüngeren Bronzezeit und der älteren Eisenzeit aus Bulgarien. Germania 47, 1969, 62-86*) kao i recenziju znanstvene monografije Ksenije Vinski-Gasparini (*Kultura polja sa*

Town Museum (Damir Matošević) and the Department of Archaeology at the Ljubljana University Faculty of Arts. These researches brought new information about the Monkodonja hillfort and thus improved the overall comprehension of the Bronze Age castle/hillfort culture of Istria and its connections with the Eastern Mediterranean and Middle European region. The researches indicated that its beginnings must be sought already in the Early Bronze Age (around the 18th century BC), rather than in the Middle Bronze Age, as it was previously believed. Furthermore, Monkodonja hillfort with its powerful defensive system and proto-urban concept points out to the presence of a socially stratified society. Research results were published simultaneously, primarily in journals *Histria archaeologica* (Pula) and *Praehistorische Zeitschrift* (Berlin), as well as in the 25th volume of *Izdanja HAD-a*, dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the Archaeological Museum of Istria, and in the proceedings of the International meeting of archaeologists titled *Porečki susreti arheologa*. In the series *Monographs and Catalogues* issued by the Archaeological Museum of Istria (abbr. *MiK*), two volumes with final results of the researches have so far been published: see under the main title *Monkodonja. Istraživanje protourbanog naselja brončanog doba Istre/Forschungen zu einer protourbanen Siedlung der Bronzezeit Istriens, Monografije i katalozi/Monographien und Kataloge: MiK 25, 2015 - B. Hänsel/K. Mihovilić/ B. Teržan, Monkodonja, Knjiga I. Iskopavanje i nalazi građevina/ Monkodonja, Teil I. Grabung und der Baubefund; MiK 28/ 1-2, 2017 - A. Hellmuth Kramberger, Monkodonja. Knjiga 2/1-2. Keramika s brončanodobne gradine Monkodonja /Teil 2/1-2. Die Keramik aus der bronzezeitlichen Gradina Monkodonja.*

It was by most part due to Bernhard Hänsel's outstanding work that the Archaeological Museum of Istria was awarded the Annual Prize given by the Croatian Museum Association for the realized editorial project in 2015, specifically for the monograph *Monkodonja, Knjiga 1.*

It should also be noted that the Monkodonja research project, and particularly the presentation of architectural findings, were awarded the European Prize for Cultural Heritage - the Europa Nostra Award in 2002. Furthermore, as a prominent figure in the whole research team, Bernhard Hänsel was awarded the Medal of the City of Rovinj in 2004 for his outstanding achievement in the research and promotion of the prehistoric archaeological site Monkodonja near Rovinj.

Professor Hänsel was known among the members of Croatian Archaeological Association mostly for his research work at Monkodonja in Istria, and among some also for

žarama u sjevernoj Hrvatskoj, Zadar 1973), objavljenu u stručnom časopisu *Germania* 56, 1978, 604-606. Profesor Hänsel se s velikom simpatijom sjećao susreta s gospođom dr. Ksenijom Vinski-Gasparini, koju je imao priliku upoznati za vrijeme studentskog posjeta Arheološkome muzeju u Zagrebu. Isto je tako izuzetno cijenio svoju vršnjakinju, kolegicu prof. dr. Nives Majnarić-Pandžić. Vrlo dobro mišljenje imao je i o studentima arheologije kako zagrebačkog, tako i zadarskog sveučilišta, koji su sudjelovali u iskopavanjima na Monkodonji. To je bio također razlog da se s veseljem odazove pozivu Sanjina Mihelića za sudjelovanje u zborniku *Tigovina i razmjena u pretpovijesti*, kojem je priložio znanstveni članak pod naslovom *Brončano doba* (2006).

Hrvatsko arheološko društvo izgubilo je svoga istaknutog člana, profesora međunarodnog značaja, vrhunskog znanstvenika i velikog prijatelja, kojeg ne bi smjeli zaboraviti.

akad. Biba Teržan

the excavations at Feudvar near Mošorin. However, we would like to mention his other, probably a bit forgotten works that also provided significant contribution to the scientific debate on the Bronze Age in Croatia. In addition to the aforementioned doctoral thesis (1968), where findings from the hoards of Lovas and Vukovar hold an important place in the chronological discussion, we should also mention the review of the scientific monograph by Ksenija Vinski-Gasparini (*Kultura polja sa žarama u sjevernoj Hrvatskoj, Zadar 1973*), published in the professional journal *Germania* 56, 1978, 604-606. It was with great sympathy that Profesor Hänsel remembered meeting Mrs. Dr. Ksenija Vinski-Gasparini during a study visit to the Archaeological Museum in Zagreb. He was equally appreciative of his peer and colleague Prof. Dr. Nives Majnarić-Pandžić. He also had a high opinion of the students, both from Zagreb and Zadar Universities, who participated in the excavations at Monkodonja. This was also his motive to happily respond to the invitation extended by Sanjin Mihelić for participation in the publication *Tigovina i razmjena u pretpovijesti*, for which he wrote a scientific article titled *Brončano doba* (2006).

The Croatian Archaeological Association has lost its prominent member, a professor of international significance, a leading scientist and a great friend, whom they should never forget.

Acad. Biba Teržan