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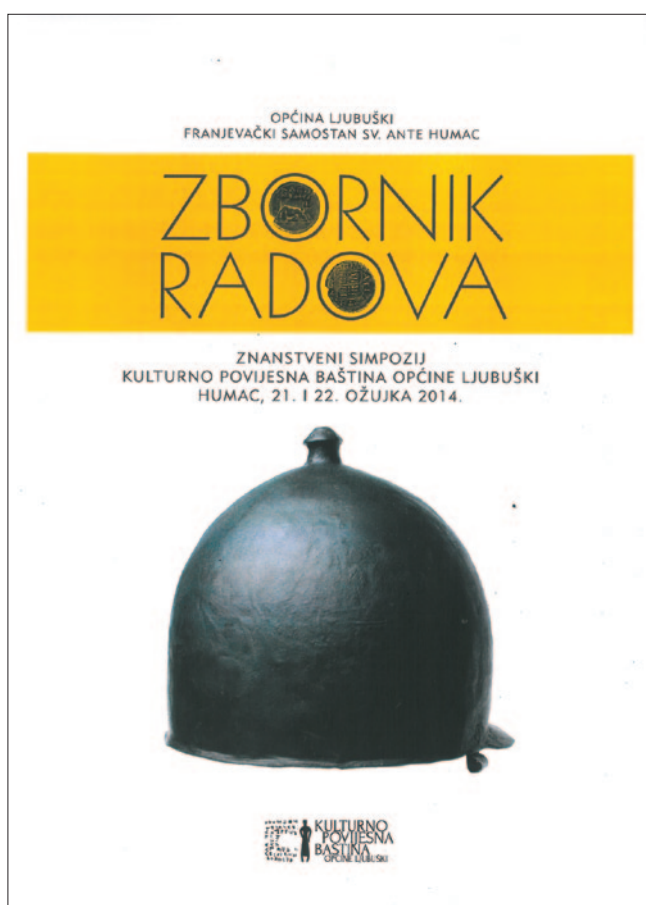
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Tomislav Fabijanić, Miroslav Glavičić, Mirko Rašić, *Kulturno povijesna baština općine Ljubuški: Zbornik radova*, Ljubuški, 2017., 216 str.

Tomislav Fabijanić, Miroslav Glavičić, Mirko Rašić, The Culture-historical Heritage of the municipality of Ljubuški: The Collection of Papers, Ljubuški, 2017, 216 p.



Trideset godina nakon prvoga znanstvenog skupa, održan je drugi znanstveni simpozij pod naslovom *Kulturno povijesna baština općine Ljubuški*, 21. i 22. ožujka 2014. godine. Simpozij je održan u organizaciji franjevačkoga samostana Sv. Ante Padovanskoga na Humcu te općine Ljubuški povodom proslave 130 godina muzeja na Humcu. Rezultat toga znanstvenog skupa jest ovaj zbornik radova koji je iz tiska izašao 2017. godine, u kojemu su objavljeni radovi sudionika navedenoga znanstvenog simpozija. Ministarstvo financija i Vlada Županije Zapadnohercegovačke financirali su tiskanje zbornika radova u 500 primjeraka.

Thirty years after the first scientific symposium, the second symposium titled *The Culture-historical Heritage of the municipality of Ljubuški* was held on March 21st and 22nd, 2014. The symposium was organized by the Franciscan monastery Saint Anthony of Padua on Humac and the municipality of Ljubuški to honor the 130th anniversary of the museum in Humac. The result of the symposium is this collection of papers, first printed in 2017. The collection contains papers written by scholars who participated in the symposium. The publishing of the first edition of the collection of papers in 500 copies was financed by The Ministry of Finance of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the government of West Herzegovina Canton.

The collection of papers was printed in hardcover, with the cover depicting a Montefortino type helmet. In total, the collection contains 216 pages. All the papers included in the collection are accompanied by quality photographs of archeological and historical sites, as well as various artefacts, drawings and maps exhibited as a part of the collection of the Franciscan monastery. The collection starts with a Preface of the editorial board (p. 4) and a text written by Dario Dodig, monastery's abbot (p. 5). It is followed by the table of contents that includes the list of authors for each individual paper. At the end of each paper, the literature used by each author is listed, as well as summaries, both in Croatian and English language.

In the first paper, author Tino Tomas (*The Excavation of the Dry Stone Burial Mound in Drinovci (Grude) – New Contribution Concerning the Cetina Culture*, p. 9–23) brings results of rescue archeological research of the prehistoric dry stone burial mound from the area of Drinovac in the period between May 16th and 23rd, 2013. Based on the results, the author states that the researched mound (dry mound 1) is linked to the Cetina cultural phenomenon. The paper is followed by the paper on Roman auxiliary camp located on Humac near Ljubuški (*Roman Auxiliary Camp in Humac Near Ljubuški*, p. 25–47), written by professor Željko Miletić. The author describes and analyzes the foundation of the camp in the 1st cent. BC, as well as its further development.

Zbornik je tvrdih korica s naslovnicom na kojoj je prikazana kaciga tipa Montefortino. Zbornik ima 216 stranica teksta. Svi radovi popraćeni su kvalitetnim fotografijama lokaliteta, građe koja se čuva u zbirci franjevačkoga samostana te crtežima i kartama. Na prvim stranicama zbornika nalaze se Predgovor uredništva (str. 4) te tekst fra Daria Dodiga, gvardijana samostana (str. 5). Nakon toga slijedi kazalo radova sudionika skupa s imenima autora pojedinoga rada. Na kraju svakoga rada navodi se literatura koju su pojedini autori koristili te sažetak na hrvatskome i engleskom jeziku.

U prvom radu autor Tino Tomas (*Istraživanje kamene gomile u Drinovcima [Grude] – novi prilog poznavanju Cetinske kulture*, str. 9–23) donosi rezultate zaštitnoga arheološkog istraživanja prapovijesne gomile s područja Drinovca u periodu između 16.–23. svibnja 2013. godine. Na temelju dobivenih rezultata, autor istraživanu gomilu (gomila 1) veže uz cetinski kulturni fenomen. Slijedi rad profesora Željka Miletića o rimskome augzilijarnom logoru na Humcu kod Ljubuškog (*Rimski augzilijarni logor na Humcu kod Ljubuškog*, str. 25–47). Autor opisuje nastanak logora u 1. st. pr. Kr. te njegov kasniji razvoj. Navodi građevine koje su se nalazile unutar logora te koje su augzilijarne postrojbe boravile u logoru tijekom 1. st. po Kr. Autori Miroslav Glavičić i Željko Pandža govore o naseljavanju veterana u dijelu agera kolonije Narone (*Veterani pagi Scunastici*, str. 49–77). Opisuju dvije ploče većega spomenika koji su podigli veterani *pagi Scunastici* diviniziranome Augustu i caru Tiberiju. Autori su pozornost posvetili raspravi kojim bi rimskim legijama ili legiji mogli pripadati veterani *pagi Scunastici*. Uz to, donose katalog spomenika s natpisima veterana VII. i XV. legije s prostora Ljubuškog. Katalog je popraćen fotografijama natpisa u boji. Domagoj Tončinić u svome radu o spomenicima XI. legije u Ljubuškom (*Spomenici XI. legije u Ljubuškom*, str. 79–101) opisuje dva spomenika XI. Legije – nadgrobni natpis signifera Marka Antonija Maksima te nadgrobni natpis centuriona Kvinta Pisentija Severina. Posljednji rad posvećen rimskoj vojsci jest rad Nikole Cesarika o boravku XX. legije u Iliriku (*Osvrt na boravak XX. legije u Iliriku*, str. 103–117). Autor smatra kako se teorija o smještaju XX. legije na području Narone može činiti prihvatljivom, no ne isključuje mogućnost boravka legije u Burnumu na prijelazu era.

Nakon radova posvećenih rimskim vojnim jedinicama koji su boravili na teritoriju ili u blizini Ljubuškoga, slijedi rad Mirjane Sanader o natpisu posvećenom božanstvima ilirske zemlje i Jupiteru Najvećem (*Terra Hyllirica: nova razmišljanja o starom Iliriku*, str. 119–131). Autorica iznova raspravlja o tekstu žrtvenika s ciljem što preciznijega datiranja. No, zbog nedostatka gornjega dijela natpisa, autorica navodi kako je datiranje spomenika ipak nemoguće.

Slijede dva rada posvećena numizmatici s prostora Ljubuškog. U prvome radu autori Ivo Dragičević i Mato Ilkić donose kategorizirani pregled numizmatičkoga fundusa arheološke zbirke Franjevačkoga samostana Sv. Ante na Humcu (*Pregled numizmatičke zbirke franjevačkoga samostana na Humcu kod Ljubuškog*, str. 133–151). Autori donose katalog novca koji se datiraju od 5. st. pr. Kr. do novoga vijeka. Katalog je popraćen kvalitetnim fotografijama u boji. U drugome radu autor Jakov Vučić načinio je analizu strukture kas-

The author lists all the edifices located inside the camp and which Roman auxiliary legions stayed there during the 1st cent. BC. Authors Miroslav Galičić and Željko Pandža analyze the settlement of veterans in the part of ager of the colony Narona (*Veterani pagi Scunastici*, p. 49–77). They describe two inscriptions that were originally a part of a larger monument constructed by *pagi Scunastici* veterans, in honour to the divined Augustus and emperor Tiberius. The authors focus their work on discussing which Roman legions, or possibly a single legion, the veterans *pagi Scunastici* could have been a part of. In addition, they list a catalogue of monuments that have inscriptions of the veterans of the Legion VII and the Legion XV in the area of Ljubuški. The catalogue is accompanied by color photographs of the inscriptions. In his paper on monuments, Domagoj Tončinić (*Monuments of the XI Legion in Ljubuški*, p. 79–101) analyzes two monuments of the Legion XI – gravestone inscriptions of Marcus Antonius Maximus and centurion Quintus Pisen-tius Severinus. The last paper in the part of the collection focused on the Roman army is the paper written by Nikola Cesarik and it reflects on the XX Roman Legion's staying in Illyricum (*A Review on the Presence of Legion XX in Illyricum*, p. 103–117). The author believes that the theory on the XX Legion being settled in the area of Narona could be acceptable, but doesn't rule out the possibility of the legion being situated in Burnum at the turn of the eras.

The works focused on the Roman legions that were situated in or around the territory of Ljubuški are followed by the paper written by Mirjana Sanader in which the author presents observations on the inscriptions dedicated to divinities of Illyricum and *Iovi Optimo Maximo* ('to Jupiter Good and Greatest') (*Terra Illyrica: New Thoughts on Old Illyricum*, p. 119–131). The author re-examines the discussion about the inscription on the altar in order to determine the dating as precisely as possible. But, due to the upper part of the inscription being damaged, the author believes that exact dating of the monument is impossible.

The next two papers closely analyze numismatics in the Ljubuški area. In the first paper, authors Ivo Dragičević and Mato Ilkić present categorized review of the Franciscan monastery's St. Anthony of Padua on Humac archeological collection of numismatic fundus (*A review of the Numismatic Collection of the Franciscan Monastery at Humac near Ljubuški*, p. 133–151). The authors present a coin catalogue, dated between 5th cent. BC and modern era. The catalogue is accompanied by quality color photographs. In the second paper, author Jakov Vučić analyzes the structure of the Late Antiquity coins in Narona and nearby areas (*Coin Circulation in the Naronitan Aerea in Late Roman Period*, p. 153–165). By comparing it with the rest of Dalmatia, the author observes specific characteristics in the researched area.

Collective work by authors Mirko Rašić and Dario Vujević resulted with the paper that presents results of their renewed researches of the oratorium on Šipkova glavica in

noantičkoga novca u Naroni i na naronitanskome prostoru (*O optjecaju novca na naronitanskom prostoru tijekom kasne antike*, str. 153–165). Usporedbom s ostalim područjem Dalmacije, autor prepoznaje neke specifičnosti prostora i naselja koji se nalaze na tome prostoru.

Zajednički rad autora Mirka Rašića i Daria Vujevića donosi rezultate započetih revizijskih istraživanja „oratorija“ na Šipkovoju glavici u Docima kod Vitine (*Revizijska istraživanja „oratorija“ na Šipkovoju glavici u Docima kod Vitine*, str. 167–187). Autori pretpostavljaju početak građevine u 1. st. po Kr. no mnoga pitanja ostavljaju otvorena.

Posljednja dva rada opisuju zbirku samostana. Ljiljana Rajković govori o sinergijskome prepletu triju institucija (samostan, muzej i galerija) u samostanu Sv. Ante na Humcu (*Franjevački samostan na Humcu – sinergija muzeja i galerije s posebnim osvrtom na stalni galerijski postav s temom majke*, str. 189–197), dok Valerija Soldo daje kratak pregled kolekcionarstva i skupljanja građe koja se nalazi u zbirci franjevačkoga samostana od osnutka zbirke 1884. godine (*Zbirka i znanje: kolekcionarstvo u franjevačkom samostanu Sv. Ante na Humcu*, str. 199–214).

Radi se o zanimljivome zborniku s radovima koji obrađuju neobjavljenu i objavljenu građu koja se čuva u zbirci franjevačkoga samostana Sv. Ante na Humcu. Autori radova su stručnjaci u svojim područjima što umnogome pridonosi kvaliteti zbornika. Cilj skupa, a samim time radova, bio je, kako navodi fra Dario Dodig, *daljnje proučavanje Ljubuškog kraja bogatog povijesti, umjetnosti, arheologijom, zatim obnova značajnih lokaliteta, pokretanjem muzejske institucije koja bi vodila sustavna arheološka iskopavanja, konzervaciju i prezentaciju arheoloških lokaliteta Ljubuškog kao i šireg područja Hercegovine*. Za nadati se kako će se ustrajati k tome cilju.

Docu near Vitina (*Renewed research of the “oratory” on Šipkova glavica in Docu near Ljubuški*, p. 167–187). The authors assume that the building can be dated to the 1st cent. AD, but a lot of questions remain opened.

The last two papers give detailed description of the monastery’s collection. Ljiljana Raković describes the synergic transposition of the institutions included in the monastery of St. Anthony of Padua on Humac (the monastery, the museum and the gallery) (*The Franciscan Monastery in Humac – a synergy of a museum and a gallery with special regards to the permanent exhibition with the mother theme*, p. 189–197), while Valerija Soldo provides a short review of collection of items included in the Franciscan museum’s collection since it was established in 1884 (*Collection and Knowledge: Collecting in Franciscan Monastery of Saint Anthony on Humac near Ljubuški*, p. 199–214).

Collection of papers contains very interesting work and detailed description of both published and unpublished artefacts being kept in the Franciscan monastery of St. Anthony of Padua on Humac. The authors of the papers included in this collection are experts in their field of work, which largely contributed to the overall quality of the published collection of papers. The overall aim was, as abbot Dario Dodig states, *further research of the area of Ljubuški, rich in history, art and archeology, as well as the restoration of the archeological sites, instigation of the museum’s institution which would conduct systematic archaeological excavations, archeological excavations, preservation and presentation of the archeological sites in the area of Ljubuški as well as a wider area of Herzegovina*. It is hoped that they will continue to persist in their aim.

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