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Znanstveni časopis Zavoda za arheologiju, odnosno Odsjeka za arheologiju Filozofskoga fakulteta u Zagrebu¹ počeo je izlaziti 1956. godine i ovom se prigodom želimo osvrnuti na povijest njegova izlaza, prvotnu zamisao njegove uloge u hrvatskoj arheologiji i tijekom njegovih promjena i unapređivanja u prošlih pola stoljeća.

Nije nevažno evocirati atmosferu u kojoj je časopis bio zamišljen i u kojoj su objavljivani prvi svesci. Nakon završetka Drugoga svjetskog rata arheološka se struka, kao i sve ostalo u zemlji, našla na novu početku. Rat je bio prekinuo većinu djelatnosti, pogotovo nastavnih, ali njegov je završetak probudio entuzijazam i nadu u novo doba. Nastavu arheologije ponovno je preuzeo Viktor Hoffiller, nasilno umirovljen u vrijeme rata i tada već bolestan i umoran, no kao nastavnik još uvijek vrlo zanimljiv. Tih

The scholarly journal of the Department of Archaeology of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences in Zagreb,¹ was launched in 1956, and on this occasion we wish to look back upon the history of its publication, the original idea underlying its role in Croatian archaeology and the course of its changes and advancements over the past fifty years.

It would be worthwhile to evoke the atmosphere in which the journal was conceived and in which the first volumes were published. After the end of the Second World War, the archaeology profession, like all others in the country, was at a new beginning. The war had interrupted most academic activities, particularly university courses, but once it was over enthusiasm and hope in a new era were aroused. Lectures in archaeology were once more assumed by

¹ Današnji Odsjek za arheologiju mijenjao je tijekom svoga duga trajanja, od više od 100 godina, svoje nazive – od Seminara do Instituta, Zavoda i Odsjeka. Zavod i Odsjek danas čine isti suradnici.

¹ In the over one hundred years of its existence, today's Department of Archaeology changed its name several times, from Seminar to Institute (having both the roughly synonymous names *Institut* and *Zavod* in Croatian), and then Department. The Institute and Department today consist of the same staff.



Viktor Hoffiller

su godina svoj studij završavali budući stručnjaci koji su uskoro ponijeli razvoj hrvatske arheologije: Ksenija Gasparini (Vinski), Šime Batović, Branka Belančić (Vikić), Valerija Miškatović (Damevski), Stojan Dimitrijević, Marin Zaninović i drugi. Zavod (tada Seminar), a skorašnji Odsjek, preseljen je iz skučenih prostorija u Boškovićevoj ulici u Vranicanijevu palaču na Zrinjskome trgu 19 i smješten u prizemlje, dok je veći dio prostora pripao Arheološkomu muzeju. Tako je nanovo bila potvrđena davna povezanost nastave i Muzeja, najbolje očitovana u osobama Josipa Brunšmida i Viktora Hoffillera – obojica profesori arheologije i ravnatelji Muzeja u jednoj osobi. Nekada zajednička biblioteka tada je podijeljena. Nastava je, sa sve većim brojem upisanih studenata, zahtijevala nove kadrove. Zajednički boravak u zgradi Arheološkoga muzeja bio je Odsjeku vrlo koristan. Usprkos nedovoljnu prostoru studenti su uz vlastitu imali na raspolaganju i bogatu muzejsku knjižnicu, a što je još važnije – zbirku arheoloških nalaza nadohvat ruke. U drugoj polovici 50-ih Muzej je studentima otvorio i svoje depoe, što je vrlo često koristio S. Dimitrijević. Danas – nakon preseljenja Odsjeka 1961. g. u novu zgradu Filozofskoga fakulteta u Lučićevoj ulici 3 – udaljenost originalnih arheoloških nalaza u procesu studija može se smatrati nedostatkom.

V. Hoffilleru pridružio se 1949. g. Branko Gabričević iz Splita, a po pozivu predavali su i vanjski suradnici – tih godina Josip Korošec s Univerziteta u Ljubljani. Tek se dolaskom Duje Rendića-Miočevića, ravnatelja splitskog Arheološkoga muzeja, na položaj izvanrednoga profesora i pročelnika Odsjeka, situacija u nastavi počela stabilizirati. Rendić-Miočević

Viktor Hoffiller, forcefully retired during the war and at the time already quite ill and exhausted, but still a very engaging lecturer. These years saw the completion of studies by the future experts who would soon spur the development of Croatian archaeology: Ksenija Gasparini (Vinski), Šime Batović, Branka Belančić (Vikić), Valerija Miškatović (Damevski), Stojan Dimitrijević, Marin Zaninović and others. The Institute (at the time Seminar), and soon the Department, was moved from the confined premises in Boškovićeve street in Zagreb and moved to the Vranicani Palace on Zrinski square 19 and accommodated on the ground floor, whereas most of the building was allocated to the Museum of Archaeology. The long ties between course-work and the Museum were thus reinforced, best personified in Josip Brunšmid and Viktor Hoffiller – both simultaneously archaeology professors and Museum directors. The once common library was divided at that time. Courses, with increasing numbers of students enrolling, required additional staff. The joint stay in the Archaeology Museum's building was very beneficial to the Department. Despite the lack of space, students had both the Departmental and Museum libraries at their disposal and, more importantly, a collection of archaeological artefacts at their disposal. In the second half of the 1950s, the Museum also opened its vaults to students, an opportunity often exploited by S. Dimitrijević. Today, after the Department's move to the new building of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences in Lučićeva street 3 in 1961, the distance between the original archaeological artefacts and the educational process can be deemed a shortcoming.

In 1949, V. Hoffiller was joined by Branko Gabričević from Split, while guest lecturers from other universities were also invited – in these years these included Josip Korošec from the University of Ljubljana. It was only with the arrival of Duje Rendić-Miočević, the director of the Archaeological Museum in Split, to the post of associate professor and Department head, that the situation in courses and lectures began to stabilise. Dimitrijević was already working as an assistant lecturer for prehistoric archaeology when Rendić-Miočević arrived, and soon he also brought in M. Zaninović to work as assistant lecturer for classical archaeology. Along with associate Vladimir Mirosavljević, lectures could be conducted more systematically. Professor Rendić-Miočević came with a series of ideas on how to modernise archaeology instruction and systemise research work, and he immediately began to put these ideas to work. A new curriculum was drawn up, and the previous uniform archaeology major was supplemented with a well-conceived program



Duje Rendić-Miočević

zatekao je već asistenta za prapovijesnu arheologiju S. Dimitrijevića, a uskoro je doveo i asistenta za klasičnu arheologiju M. Zaninovića. Uz suradnika Vladimira Miroslavljevića nastava se mogla sustavno održavati. Profesor Rendić-Miočević došao je s nizom zamisli o modernizaciji nastave arheologije, sistematizaciji znanstvenoga rada i odmah je te ideje počeo ostvarivati. Napravljen je novi nastavni program, upotpunjen već prije osnovan jednopredmetni studij arheologije, s vrlo dobro koncipiranim programom i interdisciplinarnošću studija (povijest staroga i ranoga srednjeg vijeka, klasična filologija, etnologija, muzeologija). Arheologija se, dakako, i dalje mogla studirati kao dvopredmetni studij, otvoren mnogim kombinacijama strukâ na Filozofskome fakultetu. Organiziran je i redovit terenski studentski rad (tada u Danilu i okolici Zadra) i prirodno se javila zamisao o vlastitu znanstvenome časopisu. Vjerojatno ne znajući da u Danskoj već izlazi časopis s istim nazivom, D. Rendić-Miočević predložio je za naše tadašnje prilike prikladan naziv *Opuscula archaeologica* (dalje *Opusc.archaeol.*) i okupio tada u Zagrebu eminentne suradnike.

Za prve sveske bili su pripremljeni veći sintezni članci koji su rezimirali višegodišnji terenski i studijski rad. S. Dimitrijević objavio je tako svoju prvu sintezu o vučedolskoj kulturi i time započeo svoj dugogodišnji rad na sistematizaciji neolitičkih i eneolitičkih kulturnih skupina u sjevernoj Hrvatskoj, s povremenim studijskim ekskursima i u jadransko

and interdisciplinary study (classical and early medieval history, classical philology, ethnography and museology). Archaeology could still be perused in a double major, open to numerous combinations of fields at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences. Regular student field work was also organised (in Danilo and the Zadar environs at the time), and thus it was only natural that the idea of a scholarly journal should emerge. Probably unaware that a journal with the same name was already being published in Denmark, Rendić-Miočević proposed a title deemed appropriate for the time, *Opuscula Archaeologica* (hereinafter *Opusc.archaeol.*) and gathered a number of eminent contributors in Zagreb.

Longer synthesis articles were prepared for the first volumes, which summarised many years of field work and studies. Dimitrijević thus published his first synthesis on the Vučedol culture and thus commenced his many years of work in the systemisation of Neolithic and Eneolithic culture groups in Northern Croatia, with occasional study discourses on the Adriatic territory as well. He was there confronted by an entirely unexamined period and area, but during his short life he managed to present a rather detailed picture of the development of life in these early prehistoric periods in Northern Croatia. He naturally incorporated all of this into a far wider territory of similar or coterminous cultural phenomena in the Danube basin, the Balkans and the eastern Alpine zone. Much, although not all, of his scholarly achievement found its expression in our journal. (It is worthwhile noting that many important works, by Dimitrijević and other authors from *Opusc.archaeol.*, were printed elsewhere, in other journals, proceedings or monographs.) Nonetheless, for individual periods, here we shall take into consideration the entire scholarly contribution of the circle of experts closely associated with *Opusc.archaeol.*, for their studies, although published elsewhere, left a significant mark in the syntheses or articles published in *Opusc.archaeol.* or—and this is also crucial—were presented in archaeology lectures at Zagreb's Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences.

Another major work published in the first volume of *Opusc.archaeol.* is the consideration of the character, classification and evaluation of Late Bronze Age hoards which, as is well known, abound in Croatia. It was written by K. Vinski-Gasparini and Zdenko Vinski. This work became the fundamental study for subsequent, more extensive syntheses which K. Vinski-Gasparini completed on the same topic in 1973 and 1983. Even today her works form the baseline for more recent interpretations of the same period and types of finds.

Z. Vinski, an important Croatian scholar who has made contributions to medieval as well as prehistoric

područje. Našao se pred posve neistraženim razdobljem i područjem, ali za svoga neduga života uspio je predočiti bogato razvedenu fresku razvoja života u tim ranim prapovijesnim razdobljima u sjevernoj Hrvatskoj. Sve je dakako uključio u daleko šire područje srodnih ili istovremenih kulturnih pojava u Podunavlju, na Balkanu i u istočnoalpskome prostoru. Velik dio, ali ne cijeli, njegovih znanstvenih dostignuća našao je odraza u našem časopisu (valja napomenuti da je mnogo važnih radova – Dimitrijevićevih i drugih autora iz *Opusc. archaeol.* – tiskano na drugim mjestima, u drugim časopisima, zbornicima ili monografijama). Ipak, za pojedina će razdoblja trebati ovdje u obzir uzeti i sveukupni znanstveni doprinos kruga stručnjaka uže povezanih s *Opusc. archaeol.* jer su njihove studije, iako objavljene na drugim mjestima, ostavile znatna traga u sintezama ili člancima objavljenima u *Opusc. archaeol.* ili, što je također bitno, u nastavi arheologije na zagrebačkome Filozofskom fakultetu.

Drugi važan rad objavljen u prvome svesku *Opusc. archaeol.* jest razmatranje o karakteru, klasifikaciji i vrednovanju kasnobrončanodobnih ostava kojima, kako je dobro poznato, Hrvatska doista obiluje. Napisali su ga K. Vinski-Gasparini i Zdenko Vinski. Taj rad postao je temeljnom studijom za kasnije opsežne sinteze kakve je K. Vinski-Gasparini o istome problemu ostvarila 1973. i 1983. g. Njezini radovi i danas predstavljaju osnovicu od koje se polazi u recentnim interpretacijama istoga razdoblja i vrste nalaza.



Stojan Dimitrijević

archaeology of the Bronze and earlier Iron Age, appeared in *Opusc. archaeol.* quite naturally, because it was precisely at that time that he began lecturing on medieval archaeology regularly at the Department and thereby, over the next ten years, educated the next generation of Croatia's "medievalists" (D. Jelovina, J. Belošević, M. Šmalcelj and others).

In its first years, *Opusc. archaeol.* was published regularly, from volume I (1956) to volume IV (1959) each year, but thereafter the tempo became sporadic. Volume V came out in 1961, and volume VI in 1966. Then a scarcely explicable sixteen-year hiatus ensued. Volume 7 was printed only in 1982, and thereafter the journal appeared regularly. Four volumes indicate that the journal's name was well chosen. Namely, volumes III, IV, V and 8 which were printed as shorter monographs: volume III (1958) contained a synthesis by Z. Vinski on sixth and seventh centuries discoveries in Yugoslavia with special reference to the archaeological heritage from the era of the First Avar Khanate; volume IV (1959) consists of a work by Rendić-Miočević on the gold jewellery from a Hellenistic-Illyrian necropolis in Budva; in volume V (1961), Dimitrijević published a synthesis from his many new discoveries concerning the Neolithic and Eneolithic in North-western Croatia; volume 8 (1983) published the master's thesis by Aleksandar Durman on the metallurgical activities of the Vučedol culture complex.

As mentioned, the 1950s—a tumultuous period of frequent changes in the concepts of study and university organisation—also saw changes in the name of one and the same institution with an identical staff structure. This refers to the names "Institute" (Cro.: 'Zavod' as well as 'Institut') and "Department" (Cro.: 'Odsjek'). The Department was primarily the instructional unit, while the Institute brought together research projects financed by the Ministry of Science. But all of these tasks were performed by the same experts. Thus, to at least partially eliminate some confusion, it is necessary to state that volumes I–III were printed as *Works of the Archaeology Institute* ('Institut'), volumes IV–VI as *Works of the Department of Archaeology*, and volume 7 (1982) and all subsequent volumes as *Works of the Archaeology Institute* ('Zavod') of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences in Zagreb.

As of the 1958/9 academic year, France Starè, from the University of Ljubljana, lectured in the Department as a guest professor, with outstanding lectures and an entirely new methodology which he acquired during a study sabbatical in Marburg am Lahn in Merhart's circle. These were also the first systematic lectures dealing with the Bronze and Iron Ages, and they determined the direction in which new experts

Z. Vinski, važan hrvatski znanstvenik s doprinosom iz srednjovjekovne, ali i prapovijesne arheologije brončanoga i starijega željeznog doba, javio se u *Opusc.archaeol.* posve prirodno jer je upravo tada bio započeo s redovitom nastavom srednjovjekovne arheologije na Zavodu/Odsjeku te kroz nju tijekom deset godina odgojio sljedeću generaciju hrvatskih "srednjovjekovaca" (D. Jelovina, J. Belošević, M. Šmalcelj i dr.).

Prvih godina *Opusc.archaeol.* objavljivana su redovito, od sveska I (1956) do sveska IV (1959) svake godine, a zatim je tempo jenjavao. Svezak V izašao je 1961. g., a svezak VI 1966. g. Tada je nastupio teško objašnjiv prekid od šesnaest godina. Svezak 7 tiskan je tek 1982. g. i od tada časopis izlazi redovito. Četiri sveska svjedoče da je ime časopisa bilo sretno izabrano. Naime svesci III, IV, V i 8 tiskani su kao manje monografije – u svesku III (1958) sinteza Z. Vinskog o nalazima 6. i 7. st. u Jugoslaviji s posebnim obzirom na arheološku ostavštinu iz vremena Prvoga Avarskog Kaganata; u svesku IV (1959) rad D. Rendića-Miočevića o zlatnome nakitu iz helenističko-ilirske nekropole u Budvi; u svesku V (1961) S. Dimitrijević objavio je sintezu s mnogo svojih novih otkrića o neolitiku i eneolitiku u sjeverozapadnoj Hrvatskoj; u svesku 8 (1983) tiskan je magistarski rad Aleksandra Durmana o metalurškoj djelatnosti vučedolskoga kulturnog kompleksa.

Kao što smo spomenuli, u 50-im godinama – razdoblju previranja i čestih promjena koncepta studija i sveučilišne organizacije – dolazilo je i do promjena naziva jedne te iste institucije s gotovo identičnim kadrovskim sastavom. Riječ je o nazivima "Zavod", "Institut" i "Odsjek". Odsjek je primarno bio nastavna jedinica, a u Zavodu (neko vrijeme Institutu) bili su okupljeni znanstveni projekti financirani od Ministarstva za znanost. No sve su zadatke izvršavali isti stručnjaci. Tako je, da barem malo uklonimo zabunu, potrebno navesti da su svesci I–III tiskani kao *Radovi Arheološkog instituta*, svesci IV–VI kao *Radovi Odsjeka za arheologiju*, a od sveska 7 (1982) do danas časopis se tiska pod nazivom *Radovi Arheološkog zavoda* Filozofskoga fakulteta u Zagrebu.

Od šk. god. 1958/9. na Odsjeku je kao gostujući profesor po pozivu predavao France Starè, s Univerziteta u Ljubljani, s izvrsnim predavanjima i posve novom metodologijom kakvu je usvojio za studijske godine u Marburgu na Lahni u krugu Merhartove škole. Bila su to ujedno prva sustavna predavanja iz tematike brončanoga i željeznoga doba, a odredila su i smjer formiranja novih stručnjaka u Hrvatskoj. F. Starè nije nažalost ostavio neposredna traga u našem časopisu, ali se njegov utjecaj sve do danas osjeća u radovima onih koji se tim razdobljima i temama bave u kontinentalnoj Hrvatskoj.

in Croatia would develop. F. Starè did not, unfortunately, contribute any works to our journal, but his influence is felt to this day in the works dealing with these periods and topics in continental Croatia.

The graphic conception underlying *Opuscula* was neat, albeit within the limits of possibilities at the time when it was first released. Notable were the numerous sketches accompanying Dimitrijević's studies; as a skilled illustrator he drew them himself, and also photographed them and even developed the photographs as well. During these past fifty years, the journal's format, layout and even quality changed, as it adjusted to the demands of the Ministry of Science, which meant that it aspired to international, mainly American, standards. In the first volumes, the summaries in foreign languages were often too brief, but this naturally depended on the authors (and it should be noted here that until recent years the funds available to cover the costs of more extensive translation were insufficient).

1966 and volume VI, after the first five volumes that covered themes from all three principal areas (pre-history, classical and medieval archaeology), proved to be "innovative". This volume exclusively contained works by newly-arrived women assistant lecturers at the Department of Archaeology of the time. The senior colleagues were very fond of these beginner works by new staff members, and Dimitrijević took photographs and made sketches for all three articles, which was a great encouragement.



Zdenko Vinski

Opuscula su bila zamišljena grafički elegantno, naravno u okvirima mogućnosti vremena prvotnog izlaženja. Zapaženi su bili brojni crteži kojima je S. Dimitrijević popraćivao svoje studije; kao vrstan crtač crtao ih je sam, a sam je i snimao, i čak finalno izrađivao fotografije. Tijekom ovih proteklih pola stoljeća časopis se mijenjao u formatu, opremi, pa i kvaliteti, prilagođivao se zahtjevima Ministarstva za znanost, što je značilo da se težilo međunarodnim, ponajviše američkim standardima. U prvim svescima sažeci na stranim jezicima nerijetko su bili prekratki, ali i to je naravno ovisilo o autorima (pritom valja podsjetiti da je sve do posljednjih godina raspoloživih financijskih sredstava za opširnije prijevode sažetaka bilo premalo).

Godina 1966. i svezak VI – nakon što je s temama iz svih triju glavnih područja (prapovijesti, antičke i srednjovjekovne arheologije) objavljeno pet svezaka – pokazali su se “inovacijskima”. Svezak je sadržavao isključivo radove novih, tek pridošlih asistentica na Odsjek, odnosno na tadašnji Arheološki institut, koji će poslije prerasti u Zavod. Stariji su kolege bili vrlo skloni tim početničkim radovima novih kadrova, a S. Dimitrijević za sva je tri članka snimio i izradio fotografije i crteže, što je bio velik poticaj.

Nakon obnove izlaženja, tj. nakon šesnaest godina prekida, *Opusc.archaeol.* od sveska 7 (1982) dobiva ju fizionomiju pravoga časopisa, s dužim ili kraćim člancima, a s vremenom su se obogaćivala brojem priloga, ilustracija i novim temama. Od sveska 7 surađuje niz novih stručnjaka i mladih znanstvenika koji su u dvama sljedećim desetljećima objavljivali i najveći broj radova – Aleksandar Durman, Tihomila Težak-Gregl, Marina Milićević i drugi.

Dihotomnost hrvatskoga područja u zemljopisnom i u arheološko-kulturnom pogledu odrazila se i u temama koje su *Opusc.archaeol.* objavljivala. Mislimo, dakako, na kontinentalno i jadransko hrvatsko područje. Premda su se u *Opusc.archaeol.* objavljivale i važne teme iz južnohrvatskoga područja, osobito za razdoblje antike, a u novije vrijeme i iz prapovijesti, ipak je u ovih pola stoljeća časopis bio povezan pretežitom s kontinentalnom, sjevernohrvatskom problematikom. Izuzetak, dakako, predstavljaju dva opsežna sveska posvećena godišnjicama profesora pred odlazak u mirovinu (svesci 23–24 /2000/ i 27 /2003/), koja su okupila kolege i suradnike iz cijele Hrvatske, pa su u njima prisutne teme iz cjelokupnoga hrvatskoga područja.

Časopis je primarno bio namijenjen suradnicima Zavoda i Odsjeka i to je najvjerojatnije i bio razlog tomu zašto je nakon sveska VI (1966) privremeno zamro. U to su naime vrijeme djelatnici naše institucije radili za druge časopise i zbornike, pisali ma-



Marin Zaninović

After publication was renewed, i.e. after the sixteen-year hiatus, and the appearance of volume 7 in 1982, *Opusc.archaeol.* obtained the new shape of a genuine journal, with long and short articles, and with time it was enriched with a greater number of supplements, illustrations and new topics. As of volume 7, a series of new experts and young scholars (Aleksandar Durman, Tihomila Težak-Gregl, Marina Milićević, etc.) began contributing to the journal, and over the course of two decades they published the largest number of works.

The dual character of Croatia's territory in geographic and archaeological/cultural terms was reflected in the topics covered in *Opusc.archaeol.*. This, of course, refers to Croatia's continental and Adriatic (coastal) regions. Even though important themes dealing with Croatia's southern regions were published in *Opusc.archaeol.*, especially those on Classical Antiquity (but also more recent periods and even prehistory), the journal has over the past half-century nonetheless been more associated with continental, Northern Croatian issues. The exception is certainly two extensive volumes dedicated to the anniversaries of two professors about to retire (volumes 23–24 /2000/ and 27 /2003/), which gathered colleagues and associates from throughout Croatia, so topic from entire Croatian territory were present.

gstarske i doktorske radove i bila je potrebna injekcija novih suradnika da se časopis nanovo pokrene. To se u svesku 7 (1982) napokon dogodilo.

Od sveska 17 (1993), koji je objavljen kao spomenica uz obilježavanje stogodišnjice nastave arheologije na zagrebačkome Filozofskom fakultetu, u časopisu počinju objavljivati i vanjski suradnici, ali još uvijek samo oni povezani s nastavom na Odsjeku. Tek su se u svesku 19 (1995) pojavili radovi mladih, tek diplomiranih kolega, čak njihovi diplomski radovi. Otad se krug suradnika širi, što je omogućilo redovito izlaženje te širi opseg tema i interdisciplinarnu suradnju.

Devedesetih godina 20. stoljeća *Opuscula* su se znatno promijenila – u svesku 18 (1994) prešlo se na velik format, nov dizajn korica u boji, dvostupačan tekst, opširnije sažetke na stranim jezicima, a postupno se povećavao i broj interdisciplinarnih radova, posebno antropoloških, geoloških te tehnoloških analiza. Časopis je otvoren suradnji svih kolega za njihove vrsne radove, a opremanju i izvedbi likovnih priloga – nakon što ga je za vrijeme izbjivanja iz Hrvatske nekoliko godina zamjenjivao Miljenko Gregl – vratio se Krešimir Rončević. M. Gregl autor je i novog izgleda *Opusc.archaeol.*. Radovi se kategoriziraju prema propisima Ministarstva znanosti RH, pa uz izvorne znanstvene radove časopis sadrži stručne radove i prethodna priopćenja, mahom o najnovijim terenskim otkrićima.

The journal was primarily intended for the staff of the Institute and Department, and this is most likely why it went into temporary hiatus after volume VI (1966). For during this period, the staff of these institutions also worked for other journals and publications, and they were also busy writing their master's and doctoral dissertations, so that the journal needed an 'injection' of new contributors to revive it. This finally occurred with volume 7 (1982).

Since volume 17 (1993), which was published as a commemorative issue to mark the one-hundredth anniversary of archaeology instruction at Zagreb's Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, outside associates, albeit still only those linked to instruction at the Department, began to contribute to the journal. It was only in volume 19 (1995) that the works of young, recent graduates began to appear, sometimes their undergraduate theses. Thereafter the circle of contributors grew, which facilitated regular publication, and a broader thematic scope and interdisciplinary cooperation.

During the 1990s, *Opuscula* changed considerably, with volume 18 (1994) it moved to a larger format, a new colour cover design, double-column texts, more extensive foreign-language summaries, and the number of interdisciplinary works, particularly those containing anthropological, geological and technological analyses, increased. The journal is open to contributions from all colleagues for their



Nives Majnarić-Pandžić



Tihomila Težak-Gregl

Od sveska 15 (1991) u *Opusc.archaeol.* objavljuju se i recenzije te prikazi knjiga, rijetko i nekrolozi – samo za one preminule kolege koji su Odsjek i Zavod zadužili svojom suradnjom, bilo predavanjima bilo mentorstvom magisterija i doktorata. U istome svesku počinju se objavljivati kraći izvještaji o djelatnosti Arheološkoga zavoda i Odsjeka; obično su ih pisali tadašnji pročelnici Odsjeka. Zadnji se takav godišnji izvještaj javio u svesku 22 (1998). U istome se svesku javila i rubrika *Kronika*, koja je poslije nestala. Tada je prekinuto i nekad redovito objavljivanje časopisa primljenih u zamjenu za *Opusc.archaeol.*, što je bilo započeto u svesku 10 (1985).

Krajem 90-ih godina 20. stoljeća objavljuju se interdisciplinarno koncipirani članci dvaju ili više autora. Tako se uvode članci nastali na temelju timskoga rada stručnjaka raznih profila, domaćih i stranih, što je prije gotovo posve izostajalo. Važno je naglasiti da se od sveska 28 (2004) tekstovi u *Opusc.archaeol.* objavljuju dvojezično.

Naravno da su se tijekom pet desetljeća mijenjali i urednici i članovi uredništva. Prvoga dugogodišnjeg urednika D. Rendića-Miočevića zamijenio je M. Zaninović, a njemu se za prapovijesne sadržaje pridružila N. Majnarić-Pandžić. Svezak 27 (2003) uredila je T. Težak-Gregl, a potom je izabrano mlado i poletno uredništvo. Ono brine da i ovaj jubilarni svezak bude na dostojnoj razini – da rezimira dosadašnje napore, terenska, muzejska i interdisciplinarna istraživanja te iz njih proistekle znanstvene rezultate – sve okupljene u 30 svezaka časopisa *Opuscula archaeologica* objavljenih tijekom proteklih 50 godina.

exemplary works, and the layout and rendering of graphic supplements are once more handled by Krešimir Rončević, who was replaced for several years by Miljenko Gregl during his absence from Croatia. Gregl also designed the new appearance of *Opusc.archaeol.* Works are classified in compliance with Ministry of Science standards, so besides original scientific papers the journal also contains scholarly contributions and prior announcements, largely from the latest field research.

Since volume 15 (1991), *Opusc.archaeol.* has also contained book reviews and summaries, and also, although more rarely, obituaries of those deceased colleagues who have contributed greatly to the Department and Institute with their work, either in lectures or by mentoring master's and doctoral dissertations. In that same volume, brief reports on the activities of the Archaeology Institute and Department began to appear; normally they are written by the Department heads of the time. The last of these reports appeared in volume 22 (1998). The same volume also contained a feature called *Chronicles*, which was subsequently discarded. At that time the regular citation of journals received in exchange for *Opusc.archaeol.*, which began in volume 10 (1985), also ended.

At the end of the 1990s, interdisciplinary articles by two or more authors began to appear. This marked the introduction of articles based on teamwork between scholars of various specialisations, domestic and foreign, which was almost entirely lacking previously. It is important to note that since volume 28 (2004), the texts in *Opusc.archaeol.* have been bilingual.

To be sure, over the past fifty years editors and editorial boards have changed. The first editor of many years, D. Rendić-Miočević, was replaced by M. Zaninović, and he was joined in dealing with prehistoric themes by N. Majnarić-Pandžić. Volume 27 (2003) was edited by T. Težak-Gregl, and after this a young and dynamic editorial board was appointed. The latter is ensuring that this jubilee volume is produced at a worthy level and that it summarises all previous efforts, and field, museum and interdisciplinary research and the ensuing results, all gathered in the thirty volumes of *Opuscula Archaeologica* published over the past fifty years.