

BRIDGES
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INTERCONNECTIONS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THROUGH TIME: MONTENEGRO AND ITALY

edited by
Lucia Alberti



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THROUGH TIME:
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Proceedings of the Bilateral Round Table held at the
University of Montenegro (23rd September 2016)

edited by
Lucia Alberti

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The bridge's outline shown on the cover is the Millennium Bridge at Podgorica, Montenegro (see pag. 17, Fig. 2).

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*Un legame che è passato indenne
attraverso periodi tumultuosi della storia europea,
che non hanno tuttavia alterato i vincoli
di amicizia e stima fra i nostri due popoli **

SERGIO MATTARELLA
*President of the Italian Republic,
on the occasion of the inauguration of the
interconnection Italy – Montenegro, 15/11/2019*

Cooperation and friendship between Montenegro and Italy has existed for centuries, thanks to the Adriatic Sea that has always represented the bridge between our nations, cultures and economies. The two countries established diplomatic relations 140 years ago, in 1879; and were connected over the aether in 1904, when Italian scientist Guglielmo Marconi set up a wireless telegraphy link between Bari in Italy and Antivari (Bar) in Montenegro. He won a Nobel Prize five years later. Friendship flourished further when the Montenegrin beautiful princess married the Italian future-King Vittorio Emanuele III of Savoy, so becoming the Italian Queen Elena of Montenegro. It is thanks to Italian partnerships that the port of Bar began construction in 1905: it remains today one of the largest ports in the Adriatic.

New times have brought new models of cooperation. Our countries have cooperated for decades in different areas and have accomplished impressive results through economic, cultural and scientific cooperation. The existence of the Adriatic Region encourages the promotion of economic growth and intensifies cooperation between our countries in their efforts to become more competitive in the international environment. Italy has always been not only supportive, but also a very rich and generous resource of expertise and knowledge for our country. The two countries have gained an excellent level of cooperation, not only in political matters, but also in quite different spheres, such as energy, culture and science. Joint projects will further strengthen the framework of cooperation and of trust between our peoples and

* 'A bond that has passed unharmed through turbulent periods of European history, leaving unchanged the links of friendship and esteem between our two peoples'.

countries, and will make the Adriatic not only a place fostering a dynamic exchange of goods but also nurturing a strong network of knowledge and information, one that will be able to compete with even the most developed regions of the world.

Cooperation of Montenegro with the CNR officially started in 2013, with the signing of the Agreement of Cooperation with the Montenegrin Ministry of Science. I was honoured, as Minister of Science at the time, to put my name to the agreement along with Professor Luigi Nicolais, former President of CNR. It is more than clear that this friendship and cooperation with CNR will endure, under the chair of Professor Massimo Inguscio, thanks to enthusiasm of scientists and researchers from both sides, particularly Dr Lucia Alberti, Dr Tatjana Koprivica and Dr Slavko Burzanović. Recent agreements on cultural cooperation between the CNR and the Montenegrin Ministry of Culture will offer important opportunities to the Montenegrin scientific community and will continue to build new bridges of collaboration between our countries.

Sanja Vlahović
Ambassador of Montenegro in Italy

I have been always fascinated by history and archaeology, disciplines that study human interconnections at specific periods and through time. The reader can therefore imagine how honoured I was when offered the opportunity to write a foreword for this collection of papers under the title 'Interconnections in the Mediterranean through Time: Montenegro and Italy'. I am also particularly glad to see how fruitful the collaboration between the Italian CNR - Institute of Heritage Sciences and the Historical Institute of the University of Montenegro continues to be.

Reading through the various contributions, we can better discover the deep and noteworthy past shared by the two shores of the Adriatic Sea. These interconnections have taken various forms: at times violent conquest, on other occasions peaceful trade and cultural exchanges. 'Hybridization processes', to quote from Lucia Alberti, seem to have always been shaping the Balkans, by nature a 'bridge' between the rest of Europe and Asia.

We are reminded of the myth of Kadmos, the Phoenician prince who supposedly brought the alphabet to the Greeks and then, together with his son Illyrios, shaped the birth of Illyrian peoples. Our time-travelling continues with a succinct but fascinating description of those Municipia, some still thriving (like modern Risan, former Risinium, with its beautiful mosaics), once part of the Roman province of Praevalitana, more or less corresponding to present-day Montenegro. In some cases, we do not even know the precise name of the urban centre: a timely reminder that so much is still to be researched and studied in this country.

We are then offered an interesting glimpse to the process of 'Romanization' that transformed the inhabitants of the Balkans, especially their elites, into citizens of the Empire. Thanks mainly to epigraphy, it is possible to reconstruct, at least to some extent, the specific 'civic identity' of those Romanized elites. An identity, as Olga Pelcer-Vujačić tells us in her essay, 'shaped by their mostly Italic origins, as well involving indigenous features': a process that apparently ended up stimulating, so to say, a peculiar sort of 'Romanness'.

One cannot talk of any human culture, even more so an ancient one, without referring to its 'religious side'. In this respect, the religious tradition emerges most strongly from the archaeological evidence in Doclea, the administrative capital of Roman Praevalitana. Romans never left matters to chance: after conquest through arms, they normally undertook a winning

over of ‘hearts and souls’ of the conquered, by integrating them as fast as possible. Among the ways of achieving this end, one employed was religion, in particular the spreading of the Imperial Cult: Doclea, from the Flavian age on, is a case in point. Various other cults, reflecting the polytheistic society of the age, were also practiced in this large and important town. Some were of Illyrian origin, reshaped in a Romanized form (probably, we are told in the paper, the Mercury cult, which seems well established in Doclea); others came from abroad, as the finding of a Jewish grave suggests, testifying of the cosmopolitan dimension of this ancient capital.

Other contributions touch upon different dimensions of these ‘interconnections’: the intertextuality of a museum collection; the use of ICT in archaeological projects in the Adriatic area; the Italian-Montenegrin cooperation in the digitalization of a damaged archival fond, related to the records of Governors for Kotor and Albania of the Venetian Republic, at the Kotor Historical Archives.

The ‘interconnections’ between Italy and Montenegro have endured through the centuries. Professor Burzanović, catapulting us into early 20th century, offers an intriguing picture of a group of ‘Italian capitalists’ investing in the development of the city of Bar, designing its port with the idea of linking it, mainly via railways, to the Danube River (a sort of reverse ‘road and belt initiative’ ante litteram?). In any case, this paper ‘bridges’ the past to the present. Nor can I forget that Italy and Montenegro have recently renewed their ‘interconnections’ through a colossal physical link: on November 15th 2019 the submarine power cable (423 km in length) joining the two countries (and therefore the EU with the Western Balkans) was inaugurated. The infrastructure, built by an Italian company (Terna, which is also supporting the publication of this volume), is in a way the latest in a long, near unbroken, chain of exchanges and interactions shared between the two shores of the Adriatic Sea, part of the Roman Mare Nostrum already in antiquity.

Interconnections produce prosperity, in terms of shared values, culture, new ideas, economic development; in the Ionian-Adriatic region, they really can be seen as the result of long-lasting habits and affinities.

Luca Zelioli
Ambassador of Italy to Montenegro

BUILDING BRIDGES. AN INTRODUCTION

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*I ponti gli piacevano, uniscono separazioni,
come una stretta di mano unisce due persone.
I ponti cuciono strappi, annullano vuoti,
avvicinano lontananze.*

Mauro Corona, *La casa dei sette ponti*, Milano, 2012¹

This volume marks the first in a new monographic series, *Bridges*, whose aim is to publish the results of the bilateral projects the National Research Council of Italy undertakes with various foreign scientific institutions. The series can be further organized into differing sub-sections, related to the countries involved.

The present publication – the first volume in the *Bridges: Italy Montenegro series* – gives an account of the numerous joint-research projects that since 2015 the CNR has conducted with Montenegrin institutions belonging to the Ministry of Sciences and Ministry of Culture of Montenegro. The main topics are related to cultural heritage studies dealing with matters both physical and intangible, with particular reference to the more innovative methodologies and technologies. Already in an advanced stage of preparation is the second volume in this series. Edited by Carla Sfamini and Tatjana Koprivica, it concerns the history of the Italian involvement in the archaeology of Montenegro from the 19th century to the present day.

The history of the CNR participation in Montenegro is very recent. In 2013, a first scientific agreement was signed by the former CNR President, Professor Luigi Nicolais,

¹ 'He liked bridges, they unify separate entities, as a handshake joins two persons. Bridges sew up torn holes, fill in empty gaps, and bring far-off things nearer'.

with Professor Sanja Vlahović, then Minister of Science of Montenegro and actually Ambassador of Montenegro in Rome. The agreement, realized thanks to the passionate activity of the then Ambassador of Italy at Podgorica, Vincenzo Del Monaco, anticipated that even more formal and high-level agreements would be signed by the two countries in the following years.

Following the 2013 first agreement, the first call for a joint proposal was opened immediately in 2014: as is the CNR tradition, this envisaged a very simple but effective scheme, in which Italian and foreign research groups cooperated on a common program, with reciprocal visits and exchanges. In this way, the participants have the opportunity to deepen their knowledge of each other and so to evaluate the chances of developing common scientific projects in the future.

That is what exactly happened with the first bilateral project, dealing in cultural heritage studies. Entitled ‘Mediterranean Cultural Heritage: Italy and Montenegro – Perceptions and Perspectives’, it was carried out in 2015-2016 by the Historical Institute of the University of Montenegro (HIM-UoM) and the former Institute for Ancient Mediterranean Studies of the National Research Council of Italy (CNR-ISMA; today subsumed into the newly created Institute for Heritage Sciences – CNR-ISPC).

In June 2015, the CNR-ISMA team visited Montenegro for the first time, to demonstrate to the researchers of the Historical Institute how the CNR Institutes deal with cultural heritage studies. Under the guidance of their Montenegrin colleagues, they had also the great opportunity to visit the most important archaeological and historical sites of Montenegro, intending to identify sites for future possible joint researches. In the same year, the Montenegrin team visited Rome and the Institute, in a further exchange of research methodologies and approaches.

At the end of the second year, a closing workshop was held at the Rectorate of the University of Montenegro in Podgorica, where the two teams presented the results of the first two years of activities, proposing then some perspectives for the future (Fig. 1). The present publication is the account of this workshop, showing the communal effort made by the two groups to communicate and to find a common path. Even if both the HIM-UoM and the CNR-ISMA may be considered as humanistic institutions, they, we could say, were chronologically distanced, because they were concerned with different historical periods and used different research methodologies. The Italian team is more familiar with Bronze Age to Late Antiquity archaeology, using often new technologies applied to cultural heritage. The Montenegrin team similarly is more expert in medieval and modern history, using often archival researches as the core of their scientific activities. But in a few years, the desire to communicate and collaborate has produced a new and virtual scientific ‘bridge’ over the



Fig. 1 The participants at the workshop held in the Rectorate of the Montenegro University in Podgorica, on the occasion of the first bilateral project between the Historical Institute of the University of Montenegro (HIM-UoM) and the former Institute for Ancient Mediterranean Studies of the National Research Council of Italy (CNR-ISMA) (23rd September 2016).

Adriatic Sea, ensuring an increase of traffic in exchanges, projects and publications and so creating common ground where all the respective competencies have value.

The present volume mirrors this initial phase of our collaboration, the phase of ‘getting to know each other’, in which the different researchers set out their stalls in their clear efforts to find shared interests for collaboration. The papers are very different; they are here organized, more or less, following a chronological and thematic sequence.

But there is one element characterizing all the contributions, namely the cross-cultural approach that emerges in every, albeit so different, piece of research. From Antiquity to Contemporaneity, there is a focus on the similarities and contrasts attendant on the meeting and exchanges between practitioners of different material culture and cultures. Many of the published results promote the creation of new and more fluid concepts of identity, ones constantly in the process of transformation.

The first paper, by Lucia Alberti, deals with the search for identity of ancient human groups and what possibilities we have as researchers of detecting ancient identities through material culture analysis. Focused on southern Aegean cultural relations during the mid-2nd millennium BC, the paper is actually introduced by a short account of the first travels and archaeological researches of Sir Arthur Evans at the end of the 19th century. Evans's name and celebrity is indissolubly linked with the 'discovery' of the palace at Knossos, but before his activities in Crete, he visited, lived and conducted excavations in the Balkans, traversing also Montenegro and visiting the Roman town of Doclea. More specifically, the paper describes in some detail the case-study of the detected changes in the Knossos material culture of the mid-15th century BC, with specific reference to the so-called 'warrior graves', and the question of mainlanders controlling Knossos then.

The second paper, by Sergio Ribichini, concerns the myths related to Kadmos and his travels in Illyria, the territory more or less covering present Albania and Montenegro. After a precise examination of the Greek myths, the paper goes through the Illyrian names, places and landscapes, all connected with the prince Kadmos and his descendants, illustrating the different versions of the Kadmos and Harmonia myth – something very well known in Illyrian history. Recent studies have brought to light new data on the 'greekness' of the Adriatic area and the places connected with Kadmos, giving particular emphasis on his death and burial place as understood in the 5th century BC. The paper testifies how the mythical data can help reconstruct, on one hand, the Greek perception of the Balkans and, on the other, the Illyrian perception of a Greek myth. The Greeks through the hero's narrative could justify their colonialist movement into the Adriatic, and the Illyrians, at the same time, could glorify their origins by connecting themselves to such a magnificent ancestor.

The paper by Carla Sfameni is an updated account of the Roman archaeological remains in Montenegro. After the Romanization process involving the creation of provinces and *municipia*, in Late Antiquity Roman Dalmatia was divided into two provinces, Dalmatia and Praevalitana, to which latter territory modern Montenegro belongs. Recent studies suggest that during the Roman period Montenegro was a territory with a high level of cross-cultural exchanges, even if, unfortunately, the knowledge of its archaeological remains is still partial. Three main Roman cities are known up to now: Doclea in inner Montenegro, Risan on the coast, and Municipium S on the borders with Serbia. Doclea is presented in detail with its imposing ancient walls and the main monuments: the *forum*, a *basilica*, temples, *thermae*, a *domus* and the later remains of three medieval churches. The evidence coming from the Montenegrin countryside still remains very poor, even if traces of Roman villas, scattered mosaics and tombs have been found especially on the coast between Budva and Bar.

Olga Pelcer-Vujačić explores the difficult topic of perceived identity in the Roman settlements of south-eastern Dalmatia, analysing how the Roman conquest produced changes in the indigenous identities and in the civic elites. Through a detailed analysis of the epigraphic evidence, the paper underlines the different nuances of the Romanization as evidenced by names and careers. From the Docleates tribal aristocracy, who used Latin for their inscriptions but had not yet fully Romanized their names, to local family names in which the Roman elements are slowly being insinuated. If some settlements present a predominance of specific names, as the name *Flavii* in Doclea, others, as Municipium S, testify to no strict ethnic division, with mixed marriages, and Illyrian names present in Roman families and *vice versa*. Yet others, as Risinium (Risan) on the coast, have a high percentage of families coming in from the Italian peninsula. The analysis offers new insights for the reconstruction of individual and group dynamics between immigrant and indigenous persons in the Roman and Late Antiquity periods.

Tatjana Koprivica presents traces of religion and cultic activities detectable at Doclea, the second town of Roman Dalmatia. The author reconstructs a very rich religious framework, collecting both epigraphic evidence and archaeological remains, some of them not anymore extant and recovered from archival sources. Thanks to textual references and sculptural fragments at Doclea, it is possible to prove the lengthy existence of the Imperial Cult, one of the well-conceived methods of the Romans in promoting political propaganda. Other important deities worshipped at Doclea were the Capitoline Triad of Jupiter, Juno and Minerva, and other divinities such as Roma, Diana, Neptune, and Mercury. Other traces testify to the town's cosmopolitan character: an altar, now lost, mentions the Greek deity Ananke, and a Jewish tomb from one of the Late Antiquity cemeteries of Doclea constitutes one of the few Jewish monuments preserved within the Balkan peninsula.

With the paper of Dragana Kujović, we face the issue of the museological display of Ottoman ethnographic items. In a philosophical and semantic/semiotic attempt to decode the language employed in museum exhibitions, the author unveils the different ways of reading and interpreting such a display. The various items, in both their physical aspect and their symbolic connotation, are silent contributors to an unwritten text, by which the curator, setting them in some concrete context, may offer to the viewer a multiplicity of possible meanings and readings. Comparing the Homeland museums of Bar and Ulcinj, the same objects assume different meanings when presented in different contexts. The cross and the crescent, usually interpreted as Catholic and Muslim symbols, can be used and interpreted differently, depending on the allusions and comparisons drawn from different realities and narratives.

The paper of Slavko Burzanović introduces the history of the relationships between the Kingdom of Italy and the Principality of Montenegro at the beginning of the 20th century, giving a fresh and interesting account of the commercial activities carried out in the area of Bar by Italian capitalists. The Compagnia di Antivari, financed by Italian banks and factories and by private investors, started a very ambitious project to build the new town of Bar on the southern coast of Montenegro. In a period of less than ten years, the new town was planned and a modern harbour, the quays, berthing channels at Lake Skadar, a railway, new buildings like the Marina Hotel, storehouses and processing facilities for tobacco plants were all established. New radiotelegraphy stations were established both in Bar and in Bari, connecting Montenegro to the European Telegraph Network. However, changes in the political situation prevented the project from being completed: some buildings like the theatre were never realized at all.

Paola Moscati illustrates the more recent trends in archaeological computing, with specific attention to the projects carried out in the Mediterranean and, in particular, in the Adriatic area, where already in the early 1990s there had been realized the first GIS-based project. Many of the achieved and of the yet in progress activities are urban and landscape projects employing extensive use of GIS, remote sensing and 3D reconstruction: examples are the Burnum, the Potenza valley, and the Doclea projects. Recent technological progress, as in the use of sophisticated sonars and robotic underwater archaeology and in innovative data-recording procedures for the reconstruction of ancient architecture, has accelerated considerably. Advances have been accomplished in the processes of classification and recording of archaeological artefacts and in the construction of European digital infrastructures involving both coasts of the Adriatic Sea. The topic of data sharing in science and education is also presented, with specific reference to the open-access policy and the experience of the international journal *Archeologia e Calcolatori*.

Snezana Pejović offers a paper that reconstructs the steps of a digitization project realized by Italian and Montenegrin archivists alongside ICT personnel. The project executed the digitization of a very important archival fond kept in the Kotor Historical Archives, part of the National Archives of Montenegro. The fond contains administrative, diplomatic, political and military documents in different languages, belonging to the period of the Venetian rule in Istria and Dalmatia. Through the implementation and translation of the ICT tools, communication between two archival traditions, the Italian and the Montenegrin, and between different languages and alphabets was successfully carried out. Accordingly, the 30,000 original and very damaged documents can be kept safely untouched in the archive and instead be consulted online in high resolution.

The present book, as said before, is the expression of our first collaboration, aimed at building a common methodological ground. The effort was successful and by 2016, the two teams started a closer and larger collaboration: namely an important project for the re-study and enhancement of the Roman town of Doclea. Located a few kilometres from the capital Podgorica, Doclea is one of the more important ancient settlements for Montenegro, being considered by the local population as a place of cultural identity, linking their history with that of Italy and the ancient Mediterranean. Significantly Doclea, as cited also in this volume, was one of the sites we first visited in 2015, when it was proposed by our Montenegrin colleagues as one possible fruitful place for collaboration. Since then, many projects on Doclea have followed: establishing a Joint Archaeological Laboratory (Archeo-Lab 2017-2018), a Great Relevance Program of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Italy (MAECI, 2018-2020), and a future new bilateral program (2020-2021). Further, at the specific request of the Montenegrin authorities, many other projects and activities have got under way and are in progressing, involving other cultural sites of Montenegro too.

To conclude, I would like to thank the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Italy (MAECI), which organization under the Program of Great Relevance is financing this volume. I warmly thank also the society Terna Crna Gora d.o.o., which contributed to the realization of this book, and that constantly follows our activities with great and beneficial interest.



Fig. 2 The Millennium Bridge at Podgorica, Montenegro (photo by Ivan Laković).

With our work, we strongly believe that we are indeed building, year after year, an ever more solid ‘bridge’ across the Adriatic Sea (Fig. 2). A bridge that is not only made of scientific activities and results, but one that is constructed from personal and friendly human connections, so contributing to new links, exchanges, openings and thoughts within our two countries, that gaze at each other from not so very far away.

Un ponte esiste quando le due sponde si amano.
(Antoni Regulski, *Aforismi*)²

² ‘A bridge exists when the two banks love each other’.

ABSTRACTS

1. Clash of cultures or melting pot? Some identity issues in the southern Balkans and Crete: Material cultures during the 2nd millennium BC

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After an introduction on the political and cultural activities of Sir Arthur Evans in the Balkans before his moving to Knossos, the paper introduces a brief discussion about the possibility of detecting different cultural identities through the material assemblages. The case-study presented concerns the changes that occurred in the Knossian burial customs during the mid-2nd millennium BC. After a first phase in which the funerary landscape around the palace is marked by multi-chambered tombs with hundreds of buried individuals and assemblages with many conical cups, new impressive burial customs appear around the mid-15th century BC. In the northern sector of the Knossos valley, previously not occupied by burials, single-chamber tombs with a long dromos and different approaches to depositions appear with very rich assemblages of weapons, jewellery and a new pottery set. This funerary custom is very similar to the burial uses of Mainland Greece and in the past has been interpreted as the proof of a Mycenaean presence at Knossos in that period. Later, in the Mavro Spileo cemetery, it is possible to detect signs of hybridization processes, with tombs and assemblages showing both old/local and new/foreign traits, testifying to the creation of a new material culture.

Keywords: Sir Arthur Evans, material culture, Knossos, burial customs, Warrior graves

Scontro di culture o crogiolo? Alcune questioni identitarie sulle culture materiali del II millennio a.C. nei Balcani meridionali e a Creta

Dopo una breve introduzione sulle attività di Sir Arthur Evans nei Balcani prima del suo passaggio a Creta, l'articolo introduce la discussione sulla possibilità di identificare differenti

identit ta culturali nella cultura materiale. Il caso studio   quello dei costumi funerari di Cnosso nel II millennio a.C. Dopo una prima fase in cui il paesaggio funerario intorno al palazzo presenta tombe multi-camera con centinaia di deposizioni e corredi con moltissime conical cups, intorno alla met  del XV sec. a.C. compaiono dei nuovi costumi funerari. Nel settore nord della valle precedentemente non occupato da necropoli, compaiono tombe a camera singola con un lungo dromos e altre tipologie di deposizione, accompagnate da ricchi corredi con armi, gioielli e un nuovo set ceramico. Questi costumi funerari sono molto simili a quelli della Grecia continentale, tanto da far s  che siano stati interpretati come la prova di una presenza micenea a Cnosso in quel periodo. Poco dopo, nella necropoli di Mavro Spileo,   possibile identificare i segni di processi di ibridizzazione, con tombe e corredi che mostrano tratti misti, vecchi/locali, nuovi/stranieri, testimoniando cos  la creazione di una nuova cultura materiale.

Parole chiave: Sir Arthur Evans, cultura materiale, Cnosso, costumi funerari, tombe dei Guerrieri

Sukob kultura ili *melting pot*? Neka pitanja o identitetu na juznom Balkanu i Kritu: materijalne kulture tokom II milenijuma prije nove ere

Nakon uvoda o politickim i kulturnim aktivnostima ser Artura Evansa na Balkanu prije njegovog odlaska u Knosos, rad izla e kratku diskusiju o mogu nosti detekcije različitih kulturnih identiteta kroz materijalnu kulturu. Iznescena studija slu aja odnosi se na promjene koje su se dogodile u obicajima sahrane u Knososu tokom sredine II milenijuma prije nove ere. Nakon prve faze u kojoj je zagrobni pejza  oko palate obilje en vi seprostornim grobnicama sa stotinama sahranjenih pojedinaca i materijalom sa mnogobrojnim koni nim  a ama, novi impresivni ukopni obicaji pojavljuju se sredinom XV vijeka prije nove ere. U sjevernom sektoru doline Knososa, koja nije ranije bila zauzeta ukopima, pojavljuju se jednodostorne grobnice sa dugim dromosom i razli itim pristupima polo aju ukopa sa veoma bogatim zagrobnim materijalom: oru je, nakit i nova vrsta keramike. Ovaj pogrebni obicaj je vrlo sli an obicajima ukopa u kontinentalnoj Gr koj i u pro losti je tuma en kao dokaz mikenske prisutnosti u Knososu u tom periodu. Kasnije, na grobnici Mavro Spileo, mogu e je otkriti znakove procesa hibridizacije, na grobnicama i zagrobnom materijalu koji pokazuju i stare / lokalne i nove / strane osobine,  to svjedo i o stvaranju nove materijalne kulture.

Kljucne rije i: Ser Artur Evans, materijalna kultura, Knosos, zagrobni obicaji, grobovi ratnika

2. Kadmos the Phoenician and the Illyrian landscape. Some recent mythological approaches

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This paper discusses some recent studies dedicated to investigating classic myths about the territory that today is Montenegro; it highlights the figures of Kadmos and his son Illyrios, as well as some indigenous peoples and settlements related to their myths. A series of accounts about and cultural contacts within the ancient Mediterranean are concerned, the result of an ideological transfer between the East and the regions of the Adriatic coast, with particular reference to the myths about some modern place-names.

Keywords: Kadmos, Illyrios, Harmonia, Phoenicia, Thebes, Boeotia, Illyria, Buthoe, Rhizon, Lychnidos Lake, Encheleans, Kadmeans, Dracones Illyriae, Different Approaches to analysing Greek Mythology

Kadmos il Fenicio e il paesaggio illirico. Alcuni recenti approcci mitologici

Si esaminano alcuni recenti studi dedicati alle tradizioni mitologiche classiche sulla regione dell'attuale Montenegro. Si evidenziano le figure di Kadmos e di suo figlio Illyrios, delle popolazioni autoctone e degli insediamenti connessi ai loro miti. Si rintraccia così una serie di relazioni e di contatti culturali nel Mediterraneo antico, quali esiti di cambiamenti ideologici tra l'Oriente e le regioni della costa adriatica, con particolare riguardo alle narrazioni mitiche su alcuni moderni toponimi.

Parole chiave: Kadmos, Illyrios, Harmonia, Fenicia, Tebe, Beozia, Illiria, Buthoe, Rhizon, Lago Lychnidos, Enchelei, Cadmei, Dracones Illyriae, approcci diversi per l'analisi di miti greci

Feničanin Kadmos i ilirski pejzaž. Neki noviji pristupi mitologiji

U radu se razmatra nekoliko novih studija posvećenih klasičnoj mitologiji na teritoriji današnje Crne Gore. U fokusu su Kadmos i njegov sin Ilirios, kao i veza mita o njima sa lokalnim stanovništvom i naseobinama. Na ovaj način su ispitani niz veza i kulturnih

prožimanja na antičkom Mediteranu, koji su rezultat dodira između Istoka i jadranske obale, sa posebnim osvrtom na legende o modernim nazivima pojedinih mjesta.

Ključne riječi: Kadmos, Ilirios, Harmonia, Fenikija, Teba, Beotija, Ilirija, Budva, Risan, Ohridsko jezero, Enhelejci, Kadmejci, *Dracones Illyriae*, različiti pristupi analizi grčke metodologije

3. Linking different traditions and influences: some remarks on archaeological evidence from the Montenegro territory in the Roman period

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Since Montenegro was once part of the Roman province of Dalmatia, it possesses significant archaeological remains, many of which lasted from the beginning of the Imperial age until Late Antiquity. However, many sites remain unexplored and specific studies are lacking. In this paper I will place several case-studies in their wider context, that of the Balkan provinces, and in so doing, endeavour to highlight how the archaeological evidence reveals many cultural and artistic currents common in the Roman world at that time. In particular, some monuments show a merging of elements, originating not only from Italy and the western provinces, but also from North Africa, as in the case of the mosaics in Risan.

Keywords: Montenegro, Dalmatia, Roman period, archaeological data, cultural traditions

Tra differenti tradizioni e influenze culturali: considerazioni sulla documentazione archeologica del territorio montenegrino in età romana

Il territorio del Montenegro, parte della provincia romana di Dalmazia, conserva alcuni resti archeologici significativi del periodo romano, dall'età augustea fino alla tarda antichità. Tuttavia, molti contesti devono essere ulteriormente esplorati e non esistono studi specifici sulla documentazione di questo periodo nel suo complesso. In questo contributo mi concentrerò su alcuni casi di studio, nel più ampio contesto delle province balcaniche, cercando di evidenziare come in diversi tipi di testimonianze archeologiche sia possibile osservare l'influenza di molte tradizioni culturali e artistiche, come è consueto nel mondo romano. In particolare, alcuni

monumenti mostrano una sintesi di elementi provenienti non solo dall'Italia e dalle province occidentali dell'impero, ma anche dal Nord Africa, come nel caso dei mosaici di Risan.

Parole chiave: Montenegro, Dalmazia, età romana, dati archeologici, tradizioni culturali

Između različitih tradicija i kulturnih uticaja: neka razmatranja o arheološkim svjedočanstvima iz rimskog perioda sa crnogorske teritorije

Kako je Crna Gora bila dio rimske provincije Dalmacije, u njoj se nalaze značajni arheološka svjedočanstva, koja potiču iz perioda s početka imperijalnog doba do kasne antike. Ipak, mnogi lokaliteti su neistraženi i o njima nema posebnih studija. U ovom radu smjestiću nekoliko studija slučaja u širi kontekst balkanskih provincija, namjeravajući da naglasim kako se arheološka svjedočanstva mogu posmatrati kroz uticaj mnogih kulturnih i umjetničkih tradicija, što je uobičajeno za rimski svijet tog perioda. Posebno, neki spomenici pokazuju sjedinjavanje elemenata čije porijeklo je ne samo iz Italije i zapadnih provincija, već i iz Sjeverne Afrike, kao što je slučaj sa mozaicima iz Risna.

Ključne riječi: Crna Gora, Dalmacija, rimski period, arheološki podaci, kulturne tradicije

4. The civic identity of the elite in the Roman settlements of south-eastern Dalmatia

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The Roman settlements of south-eastern Dalmatia, namely Risinium, Doclea and Municipium S, were organized as any other provincial municipal communities in the Roman Empire. Inscriptions are the preferred and best means to trace the histories of the literate elites. How are the messages drawn from these inscriptions to be appreciated? Given that we tend to draw conclusions about cultural norms and social or hierarchical distinctions from these sources, one matter they noticeably permit is identifying the origins of the families concerned, as we have evidence of peoples from Italy or from other communities in Dalmatia. Another aspect for enquiry would be what municipal virtues were prominently displayed? An obvious example from Montenegro is Marcus Flavius Fronto, with his impressive list of magisterial offices both in Doclea and neighbouring

cities. Both ancestry and municipal duties and virtues combined to form the civic identity of these prominent men and women.

Keywords: Dalmatia, Doclea, Risinium, elite, inscriptions

L'identità civica delle élite negli insediamenti romani della Dalmazia sudorientale

Gli insediamenti romani della Dalmazia sudorientale, in particolare Risinium, Doclea e Municipium S, erano organizzati come qualsiasi altra comunità municipale provinciale dell'Impero Romano. Le iscrizioni sono gli strumenti migliori per tracciare le storie delle élite colte. Ma come possono essere valutati i messaggi di queste iscrizioni? Considerando che si tende a trarre conclusioni da queste fonti riguardo a norme culturali e a distinzioni sociali o gerarchiche, una questione che può essere affrontata in modo chiaro è quella delle origini delle famiglie citate, dato che si ha traccia di personaggi provenienti dall'Italia o da altre comunità della Dalmazia. Un altro aspetto da approfondire potrebbe essere tentare di identificare quali fossero le virtù municipali da ostentare. Un esempio noto per il Montenegro è quello di Marcus Flavius Fronto, con la sua impressionante lista di incarichi pubblici sia a Doclea che nelle città limitrofe. La combinazione di doveri e valori sia relativi alle loro origini che municipali contribuiva a formare l'identità civica di questi uomini e donne illustri.

Parole chiave: Dalmatia, Doclea, Risinum, élite, iscrizioni

Gradski identitet elita u rimskim naseljima u jugoistočnoj Dalmaciji

Rimska naselja jugoistočne Dalmacije, posebno Risinium, Doclea i Municipium S, organizovane su kao bilo koja druga municipalna zajednica u Rimskom carstvu. Na neki način, natpisi su postali privilegovano sredstvo za praćenje istorije pismenih elita. Kako su poruke iz ovih natpisa vrednovane ili devalvirane? Naš zadatak je da izvučemo zaključke o kulturnim normama i društvenim ili hijerarhijskim razlikama iz ovih izvora. Od izuzetnog je značaja pratiti poreklo porodica jer imamo dokaze o porodicama iz Italije ili iz drugih zajednica u Dalmaciji. Još jedno pitanje je koje su municipalne vrline jasno prikazane? Očigledan primer iz ovih krajeva je Marcus Flavius Fronton, sa impresivnim spiskom magistratura u Dokleji i susednim gradovima. Običaji, municipalne dužnosti i vrline formirali su građanski identitet ovih istaknutih muškaraca i žena.

Ključne riječi: Dalmacija, Duklja, Risan, elite, natpisi

5. Religion and Cults in Roman Doclea

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This paper deals with the religion and cults practised in the Roman town of Doclea (in present-day Montenegro) from the 1st to the 5th centuries AD. Doclea was an important site of the Imperial Cult. The worship of the goddess Roma and the goddess Diana has also been attested in Doclea. Other divinities venerated in Doclea include Diana Candaviensis, Dei omnes, Dii deaeque omnes, Iuppiter Cortalis Augustus, Iupiter Optimus Maximus, Epona and Genius loci, Venus Augusta, Liber pater Augustus, Domnus and Domna, Ananke, Neptune Absolutor periculorum and Mercury.

Keywords: Doclea, religion, Imperial Cult, the goddess Roma, the goddess Diana

La religione e i culti nella Doclea romana

L'articolo si propone di offrire una panoramica sulla religione e i culti praticati nella città romana di Doclea (Montenegro) dal I al V secolo d.C. Doclea è stata un importante luogo di celebrazione del culto imperiale. Vi compaiono testimonianze anche del culto della dea Roma e della dea Diana. Altre divinità venerate a Doclea erano: Diana Candaviensis, Dei omnes, Dii deaeque omnes, Iuppiter Cortalis Augustus, Iupiter Optimus Maximus, Epona e Genius loci, Venus Augusta, Liber pater Augustus, Domnus and Donma, Ananke, Neptun Absolutor periculorum e Mercurio.

Parole chiave: Doclea, religione, culto imperiale, dea Roma, dea Diana

Religija i kultovi u rimskoj Dokleji

U radu se daje osvrt na religiju i kultove štovane u rimskom gradu Dokleji (Crna Gora) od I do V vijeka n. e. Dokleja je bila važno mjesto štovanja carskog kulta. Štovanje boginje Rome i boginje Dijane takođe je posvjedočeno u Dokleji. Ostala božanstva štovana u Dokleji su bila Diana Candaviensis, Dei omnes, Dii deaeque omnes, Iuppiter Cortalis Augustus, Jupiter Optimus Maximus, Epona i Genius loci, Venus Augusta, Liber pater Augustus, Domnus and Donma, Ananke, Neptun Absolutor periculorum i Merkur.

Ključne riječi: Dokleja, religija, imperijalni kult, boginja Roma, boginja Dijana

6. Intertextuality of a museum collection: the case of collections in the homeland museums of Bar and Ulcinj

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The concept of intertextuality in a museum collection/display is a key aspect of our research interest in this paper. We seek to raise questions concerning the interpretation of cross-cultural references in the syntax of artefacts within a museum collection/display and their meanings in relation to different historical texts. Given that intertextual relations overarch the context of a tightly defined physical space in the museum and depend on the cultural context, our analysis of the intertextuality of collections/displays in the Homeland Museums of Bar and Ulcinj is focused on how different museum spaces and clustered objects interact and communicate as a whole.

Keywords: museum, collection, display, intertextuality, artefacts

Intertestualità di una collezione museale: il caso delle collezioni nei musei patri di Bar e Ulcinj

Il concetto di intertestualità in una collezione/mostra museale è un aspetto chiave della ricerca illustrata in questo articolo. Il nostro scopo è sollevare domande concernenti l'interpretazione di tratti interculturali nella sintassi dei manufatti all'interno di una collezione/mostra museale e i loro significati in relazione a vari testi storici. Dato che le relazioni intertestuali sono al di sopra del contesto dello spazio fisico precisamente definito di un museo e dipendono dal contesto culturale, la nostra analisi sull'intertestualità delle collezioni/mostre nei musei patri di Bar e Ulcinj è focalizzata a come differenti spazi museali e raggruppamenti di oggetti interagiscono e comunicano nel loro complesso.

Parole chiave: museo, collezione, mostra, intertestualità, manufatti

Intertekstualnost muzejske zbirke: primjer zbirki u zavičajnim muzejima Bara i Ulcinja

Koncept intertekstualnosti muzejskih zbirki, odnosno postavki, je okosnica našeg istraživačkog interesovanja u ovom radu. Naša upitanost je u vezi sa interpretacijom interkulturnih referenci u sintaksi artefakata u okviru neke muzejske kolekcije ili postavke i njihovog značenja, povezanog sa različitim istorijskim tekstovima. S obzirom da intertekstualne relacije natkriljuju kontekst nekog čvrsto definisanog fizičkog prostora u muzeju i da zavise od kulturnog konteksta, naša analiza intertekstualnosti zbirki ili postavki u zavičajnim muzejima Bara i Ulcinja usredsređena je na pitanje kako različiti muzejski prostori i grupisani objekti posatju međusobno interaktivni i komuniciraju kao cjelina.

Ključne riječi: muzej, zbirka, postavka, intertekstualnost, artefakti

7. The Italian contribution to the development of Bar over the first two decades of the 20th century

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Intending to achieve – via Montenegro – an economic and political advance within the Balkans, with the support of their government, a group of Italian capitalists in 1905-1909 funded and constructed a contemporary port in the bay of Bar. They designed the New Bar urban plan that also included a free port and industrial zones. For their needs, they constructed a contemporary hotel, medical and sanitary facilities and power plants. They were engaged in the development and installation of the town water supply system as well. Bar was also home to a Marconi radiotelegraph station – the first system of that kind within the Balkan Peninsula. The Italians constructed the railroad connecting the town with the settlement of Virpazar, from where transport was continued by both road and lake waterways. According to their plans, Bar should have become an important port which, via the railway, would have connected the River Danube and the Adriatic Sea, specifically with Southern Russia and Italy and France. The warfare and geopolitical changes that took place in Europe between 1912 and 1918 meant that it was impossible for their plans to be realized.

Keywords: Montenegro, Bar, Italy, port, railway

Il contributo italiano allo sviluppo di Bar nelle prime due decadi del XX secolo

Interessati a concretizzare una presenza economica e politica nei Balcani tramite il Montenegro, dal 1905 al 1909 un gruppo di capitalisti italiani appoggiati dal loro governo finanziarono e costruirono un porto moderno nella città di Antivari. Il piano urbanistico della nuova Antivari da loro progettato aveva un porto franco e una zona industriale. Per le loro esigenze costruirono anche un albergo moderno, strutture mediche e sanitarie, impianti di generazione di energia, promuovendo la costruzione di una rete idrica cittadina.

La città di Antivari fu anche sede della prima stazione radio-telegrafica di Marconi nei Balcani. Gli italiani costruirono inoltre una ferrovia che collegava la città con l'insediamento di Virpazar, importante snodo via terra e via lago del traffico verso l'interno del paese. Secondo i loro progetti la città di Antivari avrebbe dovuto essere un importante scalo della ferrovia che doveva collegare il Danubio e l'Adriatico, vale a dire il sud della Russia con l'Italia e la Francia. Le guerre e i cambiamenti geopolitici avvenuti in Europa dal 1912 al 1918 impedirono la realizzazione di questi progetti.

Parole chiave: Montenegro, Antivari, Italia, porto, ferrovia

Italijanski doprinos razvoju Bara tokom prve dvije decenije XX vijeka

Zainteresovani da preko Crne Gore, ostvare ekonomski i politički prodor na Balkan, grupa italijanskih kapitalista, uz pomoć svoje vlade, od 1905. do 1909., finansirala je i izgradila u barskom zalivu modernu luku. Projektovali su urbanistički plan novog Bara, sa slobodnom lučkom i industrijskom zonom. Za svoje potrebe, izgradili su moderan hotel, medicinske i sanitarne objekte, postrojenja za proizvodnju električne energije. Radili su na izgradnji gradskog vodovoda.

Bar je dobio i Markonijevu radio-telegrafsku stanicu-prvu na Balkanu. Italijani su izgradili željeznicu, koja je grad povezala sa Virpazarom, naseljem odakle se kopnom i jezerom obavljao saobraćaj sa unutrašnjosti zemlje. Prema njihovim projektima, Bar je trebalo da postane važna luka na željezničkom putu koji je trebalo da poveže Dunav i Jadran, odnosno jug Rusije sa Italijom i Francuskom. Ratovi i geopolitičke promjene koje su se odigrale u Evropi od 1912 do 1918., onemogućile su ostvarenje ovih projekata.

Ključne riječi: Crna Gora, Bar, Italija, luka, željeznica

8. ICT challenges, European policies and archaeological research projects in the Adriatic Sea area

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The paper intends to illustrate the most recent challenges in archaeological computing and introduce an interdisciplinary approach to data acquisition, processing and representation. Some of the latest and most innovative trends concern the three basic areas of archaeological practice: fieldwork, laboratory analyses, and cultural resource management. Each of them benefits from the evolution of spatial, quantitative, and visual data processing. In addition, two important and strategic research areas that go under the general heading of ‘Communicating archaeological research’ and ‘European digital infrastructures for archaeology’ are today taking roots. Based on the resources collected in the digital repository of the international peer-reviewed and open access Journal ‘Archeologia e Calcolatori’, some representative case-studies focused on preserving and enhancing the archaeological heritage in the Adriatic Sea area will be illustrated, all addressing some theoretical issues underlying the application process.

Keywords: Archaeology, Archaeological Computing, ICT, Open Access, Adriatic Sea

Sfide informatiche, politiche europee e progetti di ricerca nel mare Adriatico

Il contributo intende illustrare le sfide più recenti nel settore dell’informatica archeologica, caratterizzate da un approccio interdisciplinare all’acquisizione, all’elaborazione e alla rappresentazione dei dati. Alcune tendenze innovative caratterizzano oggi le tre aree fondamentali della pratica archeologica – il lavoro sul campo, le analisi di laboratorio e la gestione del patrimonio culturale – che beneficiano dell’elaborazione dei dati spaziali, quantitativi e visivi. Inoltre, due temi importanti, che vanno sotto il titolo di “Comunicare la ricerca archeologica” e “Infrastrutture digitali europee per l’archeologia” si stanno diffondendo. Facendo tesoro degli articoli raccolti nel repository digitale della rivista internazionale e open access “Archeologia e Calcolatori”, si illustreranno alcuni casi di studio strategici incentrati sulla conservazione e sulla valorizzazione del patrimonio archeologico nell’area del mar Adriatico. In tutti questi esempi, complesse problematiche teoriche sottendono al processo applicativo.

Parole chiave: Archeologia, Informatica archeologica, ICT, Open Access, mare Adriatico

ICT izazovi, evropska politika i arheološki istraživački projekti u oblasti Jadranskog mora

Članak nastoji da predstavi najnovije izazove u arheološkoj informatici, koje karakterišu interdisciplinarni pristup prikupljanju, obradi i prezentovanju podataka. Neke od poslednjih i najinovativniji trendova predstavljaju danas tri fundamentalne oblasti arheološke prakse-terenski rad, laboratorijske analize i upravljanje kulturnim resursima-koje zavise od razvitka prostorne, kvantitativne i vizuelne obrade podataka. Pored toga, danas se ustanovljavaju dva važna i strateška polja istraživanja koja se mogu podvesti pod naslove “Komunicirati arheološko istraživanje” i “Evropska digitalna infrastruktura za arheologiju”. Na osnovu članka koji se nalaze u digitalnom repozitoriju međunarodnog open access časopisa «Archeologia e Calcolatori», u radu će biti predstavljene neke studije slučaja gdje je fokus na očuvanju i valorizaciji arheološkog nasleđa u oblasti Jadranskog mora, obrađujući u isto vrijeme i određena teorijska pitanja.

Ključne riječi: Arheologija, informatička arheologija, ICT, Open Access, Jadransko more

9. Professional cooperation between Montenegro and Italy on the implementation of Italian software in the processing of the archival material from the Kotor Historical Archives

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The paper deals with an important project implemented in the State Archives of Montenegro – at the Department of the Kotor Historical Archives. It concerns the digitization of one part of a very significant and considerably damaged archival fond (an aggregation of documents all from the same source): Records of the Extraordinary Governors for Kotor and Albania during the Venetian Republic (1684-1797). This corpus contains records created in the office of the Venetian authorities responsible for this border area with the Ottoman Empire and the old Montenegrin state. We describe how we translated into the Montenegrin language the Italian software packages of Arianna3 and AriannaWeb

and used them in the processing of archival material in the Kotor Archives. This project represents an important union between two different – technically and conceptually – archival traditions, the Italian and the Montenegrin.

Keywords: Digitization of archival material, web portal, software Arianna3 and AriannaWeb, Kotor Historical Archives, archival collections of the Venetian Administration at Kotor, NGO “Notar” – Kotor, Hyperborea, Veneto Region

Cooperazione professionale fra Montenegro e Italia per l’implementazione di software italiani nell’elaborazione dei materiali d’archivio dell’Archivio Storico di Kotor

L’articolo concerne un importante progetto realizzato negli Archivi di Stato del Montenegro, presso il Dipartimento degli Archivi Storici di Kotor. Riguarda la digitalizzazione di parte di un fondo archivistico molto importante e danneggiato in modo significativo, costituito da documenti provenienti tutti dalla stessa fonte, vale a dire le RegISTRAZIONI dei Governatori Straordinari per Kotor e l’Albania, fatte durante la Repubblica di Venezia (1684-1797). Questo corpus contiene dati prodotti nell’ufficio delle autorità veneziane responsabili per questa area di confine con l’Impero Ottomano e il vecchio stato montenegrino. Si descrive qui come i software italiani Arianna3 e AriannaWeb siano stati tradotti in montenegrino e siano stati poi utilizzati nel trattamento dei materiali degli Archivi di Kotor. Questo progetto rappresenta l’importante collegamento fra due tecnicamente e concettualmente differenti tradizioni archivistiche, quella italiana e quella montenegrina.

Parole chiave: digitalizzazione di materiali archivistici, web portal, Arianna3 e AriannaWeb, Archivi Storici di Kotor, fondi archivistici dell’Amministrazione veneziana di Kotor, Ngo “Notar” – Kotor, Hyperborea, Regione Veneto

Stručna saradnja između Crne Gore i Italije u primjeni italijanskih softvera kod obrade arhivske građe u Istorijском arhivu Kotor

U radu je riječ o važnom projektu koji je realizovan u Državnom arhivu Crne Gore – Odsjeku Istorijски arhiv Kotor. Radi se o digitalizaciji dijela veoma značajnog i prilično oštećenog arhivskog fonda (cjelina dokumenata iste provenijencije), *Upravno-politički spisi vanrednih providura Kotora i Albanije za vrijeme Mletačke republike* (1684-1797). Ovaj arhivski fond sadrži spise koji su nastali u kancelariji predstavnika Mletačke vlasti, u graničnom području između Otomanske imperije i stare Crne Gore. Opisujemo kako

smo preveli na crnogorski jezik italijanske softvere *Arianna3* i *AriannaWeb* i kako smo ih koristili u obradi arhivskog materijala u Istorijskom arhivu Kotor. Projekat predstavlja važno objedinjavanje dviju različitih arhivskih tradicija, italijanske i crnogorske, i to sa stanovišta arhivske i informatičke struke.

Ključne riječi: Digitalizacija arhivske građe, web portal, softver *Arianna3* i *AriannaWeb*, Istorijski arhiv Kotor, arhivski fond Mletačke uprave u Kotoru, NVO „Notar“ - Kotor, Hyperborea, Regija Veneto.

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