

## ITALIJANSKA NAUČNA ISTRAŽIVANJA U CRNOJ GORI OD KRAJA XIX VIJEKA DO II SVJETSKOG RATA

*Tatjana Koprivica, Slavko Burzanović*

Università del Montenegro - Istituto Storico (UoM-HIM)

tkoprivica@ucg.ac.me - sburzanovic@ucg.ac.me

U dugom vremenskom periodu, od druge polovine XIX do sredine XX vijeka, italijanski istraživači i institucije pokazivali su interes za izučavanje antičke baštine Crne Gore. U ovom vremenskom intervalu Crna Gora je bila nezavisna država, okupirano područje pod vlašću Austrougarske (1916-1918), administrativna jedinice u jugoslovenskoj kraljevini (1918-1941) i okupirana teritorija sa statusom governorata (1941-1943).

Vrijeme nezavisne crnogorske države karakteriše snažan interes i otvorenost crnogorskih vlasti za istraživanje italijanskih naučnika. U Crnu Goru, u istraživačke misije, krajem XIX i početkom XX vijeka, dolaze Guido Kora, Roberto Paribeni, Dante Valjeri i Pjero Stikoti. Njihove naučno-istraživačke aktivnosti najčešće su vezane za rimski grad *Dokleji* njegovu okolinu.

U vrijeme jugoslovenske kraljevine, uz izmijenjenim političkim okolnostima, izostali su i prethodni interes za značajnijim arheološkim istraživanjima u Crnoj Gori i sklonost da se ona prepuste italijanskim naučnicima, koji su svoju pažnju, u velikoj mjeri, usmjerili nasusjednu Albaniju.

Ratne okolnostima 1941-1943. nijesu pogodavale sistematskim istraživanjima, a administrativne mjere i predlozi usmjereni na zaštitu kulturne baštine u Crnoj Gori, nijesu dale stvarne rezultate. Upravo u ovom periodu pripadnici italijanske okupacione vojske odnijeli su iz Crne Gore veliki broj kolekcija i artefakata, koji nikad nijesu vraćeni. Bez obzira na kontinuitet interesovanja italijanskih naučnika i institucija za istraživanje arheološke baštine Crne Gore, ono u pomenutom periodu nije dalo očekivane naučne rezultate. Najveći domet koji je jedan Italijan dao poznavanju antičke baštine Crne Gore vezuje se za Pjero Stikoti, koji je kao Tršćanin, istraživao pod pokroviteljstvom Bečke akademije nauka i umjetnosti i čije je monografsko djelo *Die Römische Stadt Doclea in Montenegro* (1913), do danas najcjelovitiji monografski rad o *Dokleji*.

**Ključne riječi:** Crna Gora, Italija, naučne misije, istraživanje, kulturna baština

### DODATAK. PROTAGONISTI PRVIH ISTRAŽIVANJA

Najznačajniji italijanski istraživači crnogorske antičke baštine s kraja XIX i početka XX vijeka bili su Pjero Stikoti, Guido Kora, Roberto Paribeni, Dante Valjeri i Antonio Baldači. Pjero Stikoti je istraživačke misije u Crnoj Gori obavljao 1892, 1902 i 1907. Najznačajniji doprinos dao je istražujući *Dokleju*. Rezultati istraživanja *Dokleje*, u saradnji sa Lukom Jelićem i Ćirilom Ivekovićem, publikovani su 1913. u knjizi *Die Römische Stadt Doclea in Montenegro*.

Guido Kora je u Crnoj Gori boravio u avgustu 1899. U istraživanju *Dokleje* se zadržao nekoliko dana. I 1900. godine pokušao je da organizuje istraživačku misiju, ali bez uspjeha. Svoje putopise iz Crne Gore objavio u tri nastavka u reviji *Nuova antologia*. Objedinjeni su 1901. u monografsku publikaciju *Nel Montenegro. Impressioni di viaggio* (1899).

Roberto Paribeni je u Crnoj Gori je boravio u jesen 1901. godine. Istraživao je rimske natpise u Podgorici i Tuzima. Rezultate istraživanja objavio je 1903. u radu *Iscrizioni romane di Doclea e di Tusi, Bullettino della Commissione Archeologica Comunale di Roma*. Dante Valjeri je,

kao član italijanske istraživačke misije na čijem čelu je bio Antonio Baldači, u Crnoj Gori boravio 1902. Rezultate istraživanja publikovao je 1904. u radu *Iscrizioni romane del Montenegro*, *Bullettino della Commissione Archeologica Comunale di Roma*.

Antonio Baldači zauzima najistaknutije mjesto među italijanskim naučnicima koji su krajem XIX i početkom XX vijeka izučavali Crnu Goru. On je u periodu od 1885. Do 1910. godine najmanje 14 puta boravio u njoj stekavši veliki broj prijatelja, počev od vladarske porodice i državnih funkcionera, pa do običnih ljudi koje je imao prilikuda upozna na svojim putovanjima. Predmet Baldačijevih naučnih ekspedicija bile su i druge oblasti Balkana, poput Albanije, Epira i Krita, ali je interesovanje za Crnu Goru ostalo jedna od konstanti i moglo bi se reći strasti koje su obilježile Baldačijev život. U periodu od 1918. do 1924. Baldači je bio veoma angažovan u borbi za obnovu crnogorske nezavisnosti. Sarađivao je i sa crnogorskom vladom u egzilu, a posebno je bio aktivan u radu brojnih procrnogorskih komiteta, čiji su članovi bili ugledne ličnosti iz svijeta nauke i politike iz Italije i inostranstva. Bio je na čelu komiteta čije se sjedište nalazilo u Bolonji. Bio je uključen u planove Gabriela D'Anuncija za obnovu crnogorske nezavisnosti. Objavio je više desetina naučnih radova i publicističkih tekstova o Crnoj Gori iz oblasti botanike, geografije, etnografije, arheologije i politike.

**Ključne riječi:** Pjero Stikoti, Gvido Kora, Roberto Paribeni, Dante Valjeri, Antonio Baldači

## **ITALIAN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN MONTENEGRO FROM THE END OF THE 19<sup>th</sup> CENTURY UNTIL WORLD WAR II**

For a long period of time spanning from the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> to the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Italian scientific institutions and researchers showed interest in studying the ancient heritage of Montenegro. During this time, Montenegro was organized as an independent state, an occupied territory under the rule of the Austro-Hungarian Empire (1916-1918), an administrative unit within the Kingdom of Yugoslavia (1918-1941), and an occupied territory with the status of Governorship (1941-1943).

The period of independence was characterized by a strong interest and openness of Montenegrin authorities to Italian scientific research.

At the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Italian scientists such as Guido Cora, Roberto Paribeni, Dante Vaglieri and Piero Sticotti travelled to Montenegro to take part in research activities often linked to the Roman city of Doclea and its surrounding areas.

During the period under the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, the altered political circumstances in Montenegro brought about a discontinuation of interest in important archaeological research, as well as a tendency to delegate this type of activity to Italian specialists who, in turn, focused their attention mainly on neighbouring Albania.

The wartime conditions of 1941-1943 did not favour systematic scientific research, whereas the administrative measures and proposals aimed at protecting the Montenegrin cultural heritage failed to provide tangible results. It was during this period that members of the Italian occupation army took away a large number of collections and artefacts from Montenegro, treasures that have never been returned. Although Italian scientists and institutions continued to nurture an interest in Montenegrin archaeological heritage, in the aforementioned period of time such an interest failed to provide the anticipated scientific results. The biggest contribution by an Italian scientist concerning the ancient heritage of Montenegro was made

by Piero Sticotti, a scientist from Trieste who conducted his research under the auspices of the Vienna Academy of Sciences and Arts. His monograph *Die Römische Stadt Doclea in Montenegro* (1913) represents the most thorough work on Doclea to date.

**Keywords:** Montenegro, Italy, scientific missions, research, cultural heritage

#### **APPENDIX. THE FIRST SCIENTIFIC RESEARCHERS**

The most significant Italian researchers of the ancient heritage of Montenegro at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century were Piero Sticotti, Guido Cora, Roberto Paribeni, Dante Vaglieri and Antonio Baldacci.

Piero Sticotti conducted his research in Montenegro in 1892, 1902 and 1907. The most significant scientific contribution he made was his research of the Roman city of Doclea. The results of his research, conducted in collaboration with Luka Jelić and Ćiril Iveković, were published in 1913 in the book *Die Römische Stadt Doclea in Montenegro*.

Guido Cora travelled to Montenegro in August 1899 and spent a few days exploring and studying Doclea. He attempted to organize a research mission in 1900, but without success. His travelogues from Montenegro were published in three sequels in the *Nuova antologia* journal, and subsequently merged in 1901 in the monographic publication *Nel Montenegro. Impressioni di viaggio* (1899).

Roberto Paribeni travelled in Montenegro in the autumn of 1901. He carried out the research on the Roman inscriptions in Podgorica and Tuzi. The results of his research were published in 1903 in *Bullettino della Commissione Archeologica Comunale di Roma*. As a member of the Italian research mission led by Antonio Baldacci, Dante Vaglieri visited Montenegro in 1902. The results of his research were published in 1904 in *Bullettino della Commissione Archeologica Comunale di Roma*.

Antonio Baldacci occupies the most prominent place among Italian scientists who studied Montenegro at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. During the period of time spanning from 1885 to 1910, he travelled to Montenegro at least 14 times, thus making many friends, from the sovereign family and state officials, to ordinary people whom he had the opportunity to meet during his travels. The subject of Baldacci's scientific expeditions included also other Balkan areas, such as Albania, Epirus and Crete, nevertheless his interest in Montenegro remained constant and, one could say, a real passion that marked his life. During the period of time from 1918 to 1924, Baldacci was very active in the fight for the restoration of Montenegrin independence. He also collaborated with the Montenegrin government in exile, and was particularly involved in the activities of numerous pro-Montenegrin committees, whose members were prominent figures from the world of science and politics from Italy and abroad. He was at the head of a committee whose headquarters were in Bologna. He took part in Gabriele D'Annunzio's plans to restore Montenegrin independence. He published dozens of scientific papers and journalistic texts on Montenegro in the field of botany, geography, ethnography, archaeology and politics.

**Keywords:** Piero Sticotti, Guido Cora, Roberto Paribeni, Dante Vaglieri, Antonio Baldacci