

ACADEMIE ROUMAINE  
INSTITUT D'ARCHÉOLOGIE « V. PÂRVAN »

# D A C I A

R E V U E   D ' A R C H É O L O G I E  
E T   D ' H I S T O I R E   A N C I E N N E

NOUVELLE SÉRIE

**LVIII**

**2014**



EDITURA ACADEMIEI ROMÂNE

## RÉDACTION

*Rédacteur en chef :*

ALEXANDRU VULPE

*Collège de rédaction :*

MARIA ALEXANDRESCU VIANU (Bucureşti), ALEXANDRU AVRAM (Le Mans), DOUGLAS W. BAILEY (San Francisco), MIHAI BĂRBULESCU (Cluj-Napoca), PIERRE DUPONT (Lyon), SVEND HANSEN (Berlin), ANTHONY HARDING (Exeter), RADU HARHOIU (Bucureşti), ATTILA LÁSZLÓ (Iaşi), SILVIA MARINESCU-BÎLCU (Bucureşti), MONICA MĂRGINEANU-CÂRSTOIU (Bucureşti), VIRGIL MIHAILESCU-BÎRLIBA (Iaşi), JEAN-PAUL MOREL (Aix-en-Provence), IOAN PISO (Cluj-Napoca), CLAUDE RAPIN (Aix-en-Provence), WOLFRAM SCHIER (Berlin), VICTOR SPINEI (Iaşi)

*Rédacteur en chef adjoint :*

FLORIAN MATEI-POPESCU

*Comité de rédaction :*

CRISTINA ALEXANDRESCU, ALEXANDRU DRAGOMAN, EUGEN NICOLAE, ALEXANDRU NICULESCU, CONSTANTIN C. PETOLESCU, DANIEL SPÂNU

*Secrétaire de rédaction :* LILIANA ZAHARIA

*Rédaction éditoriale :* MONICA STANCIU

*Informatique éditoriale :* LUIZA STAN

Toute commande sera adressée à :

**EDITURA ACADEMIEI ROMÂNE**, Calea 13 Septembrie nr. 13, sector 5, 050711, Bucureşti, România ;

Tél. 4021-318 8146, 4021-318 8106, Fax 4021-318 2444, E-mail : edacad@ear.ro

**ORION PRESS IMPEX 2000 S.R.L.**, P. O. Box 77-19, sector 3, Bucureşti, România ; Tél./Fax : 4021-610 6765, 4021-210 6787, Tél. 0311 044 668, E-mail : office@orionpress.ro

**S.C. MANPRESS DISTRIBUTION S.R.L.**, Piaţa Presei Libere, nr. 1, Corp B, Etaj 3, Cam. 301-302, sector 1, Bucureşti, Tel.: 4021 314 63 39, fax: 4021 314 63 39, E-mail: abonamente@manpress.ro, office@manpress.ro, www.manpress.ro

Les manuscrits et les périodiques proposés en échange, ainsi que toute correspondance seront adressés à la Rédaction : Institut d'Archéologie « V. Pârvan », 11, rue H. Coandă, 010667 Bucarest, Roumanie, Tél./Fax 4021 212 88 62, E-mail : redactie\_iab@yahoo.com



© 2 0 1 5 , E D I T U R A A C A D E M I E I R O M Â N E  
www.ear.ro

ACADEMIE ROUMAINE  
INSTITUT D'ARCHÉOLOGIE «V. PÂRVAN»

**DACIA LVIII, 2014**

REVUE D'ARCHÉOLOGIE ET D'HISTOIRE ANCIENNE  
JOURNAL OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND ANCIENT HISTORY  
ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR ARCHÄOLOGIE UND GESCHICHTE DES ALTERTUMS  
ЖУРНАЛ АРХЕОЛОГИИ И ДРЕВНЕЙ ИСТОРИИ

SOMMAIRE  
CONTENTS  
INHALT

ALEXANDRU AVRAM, MIRCEA ANGELESCU, Le centenaire des fouilles d'Histria.....	5
--	---

*ÉTUDES*

LAURENT CAROZZA, CRISTIAN MICU, CONSTANTIN HAITĂ, SORIN AILINCĂI, ALBANE BURENS, FLORIAN MIHAIL, JEAN-MICHEL CAROZZA, Reconnaissance par carottages de la stratigraphie des habitats pluri-stratifiés de Taraschina dans le Delta du Danube .....	13
MONICA MĂRGĂRIT, VALENTIN PARNIC, ADRIAN BĂLĂŞESCU, L'industrie en matières dures animales de l'habitat Gumelniţa de Măriuţa (département de Călăraşji).....	29
DANIEL SPĂNU, Une contribution archéologique à l'étude du trésor du III <sup>e</sup> siècle av. J.-C. d'Epureni (Roumanie) .....	65
CRISTIAN GĂZDAC, Did Charon read his obol? The message of coin offering in Roman graves from Pannonia.....	95
KARIN MAURER, Der Pontarch des westpontischen Koinons .....	141

*NOTES ET DISCUSSIONS*

SORIN COCIŞ, VITALIE BÂRCA, The “Sarmatian” brooches (headknob and full catchplate variant, Almgren Group VII, Series I) in the Dacia province and the Barbarian environment of the Tisza River Basin .....	189
FLORIN-GHEORGHE FODOREAN, The Danubian road from Viminacium to Durostorum in the Roman itineraries .....	215
SORIN NEMETI, FELIX MARCU, A funerary <i>aedicula</i> wall from Şoimeni (Cluj county).....	231
IRINA NEMETI, SORIN NEMETI, <i>Heros equitans</i> in the funerary iconography of <i>Dacia Porolissensis</i> . Models and workshops.....	241

*ÉPIGRAPHIE*

CÉDRIC BRÉLAZ, Inscriptions de Macédoine Orientale dans la correspondance entre Fauvel et Barbié du Bocage.....	257
ALEXANDRU AVRAM, Inscriptions d'Istros.....	271
VALENTIN BOTTEZ, Three new inscriptions from Istros.....	285
CONSTANTIN C. PETOLESCU, Notes prosopographiques (VII).....	293
LUCREȚIU MIHAILESCU-BÎRLIBA, Une nouvelle inscription de Topolog (Mésie Inférieure).....	303

*HISTOIRE D'ARCHÉOLOGIE*

MIRCEA BABEŞ, CĂTĂLIN I. NICOLAE, Rival archaeological congresses in inter-war Europe .....	309
RADU-ALEXANDRU DRAGOMAN, SORIN OANȚĂ-MARGHITU, Romanian Archaeology in the Neoliberal era: fragments .....	325

*COMPTES RENDUS*

A. V. Simonenko, <i>Rimskij import u sarmatov Severnogo Prichernomor'ya [Roman Import for the Sarmatians of North Pontic Region]</i> , St. Petersburg State University, Faculty of Philology – Nestor Historia, St.-Petersburg, 2011, 271 p., 117 fig. ( <i>Vitalie Bârcă</i> ) .....	349
Mihai Bârbulescu, <i>Inscripțiile din castrul legionar de la Potaissa. The Inscriptions of the Legionary Fortress at Potaissa</i> , Editura Academiei Române, Bucharest, 2012, 288 p. ( <i>Liviu Petculescu</i> ) .....	358
Michel Sève et Patrick Weber, <i>Guide du forum de Philippes</i> , Sites et monuments 18, École française d'Athènes, Athènes - Paris, 2012, 91 p. avec 60 fig. ( <i>Alexandru Avram</i> ) .....	362

*NÉCROLOGIE*

Mircea Petrescu-Dâmbovița ( <i>Alexandru Vulpe</i> ) .....	363
Alexandru Suceveanu ( <i>Alexandru Vulpe</i> ) .....	365
Marin Dinu ( <i>Nicolae Ursulescu</i> ) .....	373

<i>ERRATA</i> .....	379
---------------------	-----

<i>ABRÉVIATIONS</i> .....	381
---------------------------	-----

<i>NORMES POUR LA RÉDACTION DES ARTICLES DESTINÉS À LA REVUE DACIA N. S.</i> .....	385
--	-----

# HISTOIRE D'ARCHÉOLOGIE

## RIVAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONGRESSES IN INTER-WAR EUROPE<sup>1</sup>

MIRCEA BABEŞ\*, CĂTĂLIN I. NICOLAE\*\*

**Keywords:** archaeology, anthropology, prehistory, congress, *Man*.

**Abstract:** Undoubtedly, international congresses and meetings have been important and useful events in all fields of modern science. In most cases they have been perceived as such even at the moment of their occurrence. In a time when the number and printing rate of scientific books and journals were still low, and when the communication between scientists was rather restricted before the advent of radio, television, fax or internet, congresses appeared to be the ideal solution. It was also the case of the international congresses of prehistoric anthropology and archaeology, the CIAAP, for *Congrès International d'Anthropologie et d'Archéologie Préhistoriques* and CISPP, for *Congrès International des Sciences Préhistoriques et Protohistoriques*. The paper will focus on the dynamics of these events and their influence on the history of world archaeology before WW II.

**Cuvinte-cheie:** arheologie, antropologie, preistorie, congres, *Man*.

**Rezumat:** În toate științele moderne, congresele și reuniunile internaționale au fost evenimente de o deosebită importanță și utilitate, uneori fiind percepute ca atare chiar în epocă. Într-o vreme când numărul, ca și ritmul de apariție al lucrărilor științifice era încă redus și când, înainte de inventia radioului, televiziunii, faxului sau internetului, comunicarea dintre oamenii de știință era în chip obiectiv limitată, congresele s-au afirmat ca soluția ideală. Acesta a fost și cazul congreselor internaționale de antropologie și arheologie preistorice, al căror nume prescurtat CIAAP redă titlul lor în limba franceză, *Congrès International d'Anthropologie et d'Archéologie Préhistoriques*, aşa cum acronimul CISPP semnifică *Congrès International des Sciences Préhistoriques et Protohistoriques*. În acest articol este urmărită dinamica acestor manifestări și rolul jucat de ele în dezvoltarea arheologiei în perioada interbelică.

Undoubtedly, international congresses and meetings have been important and useful events in all fields of modern science<sup>2</sup>. In most cases they have been perceived as such even at the moment of their

\* Institutul de Arheologie "Vasile Pârvan" al Academiei Române, București; mirceababes11@yahoo.com

\*\* Institutul de Arheologie "Vasile Pârvan" al Academiei Române, București; nicotk@yahoo.com

<sup>1</sup> A previous version of this paper was delivered during the conference „Networks, Contacts and Competition in the History of Archaeology”, organized in the frame of the AREA IV project „Archives of European Archaeology” at the University of Durham, on July the 15<sup>th</sup>, 2006.

<sup>2</sup> The history of archaeological congresses, however, was not much interesting for researchers until now. One can easily notice that the well-known works of B. G. Trigger - *A history of archaeological thought* (Cambridge, 2000), or B. M. Fagan (ed.) – *The Oxford companion to archaeology* (Oxford, 1996), or C. Renfrew, P. Bahn – *Archaeology. Theory, Methods and Practice* (London, 2001) did not even mention the existence of these congresses. In other works, such as those of Ève Gran-Aymerich – *Naissance de l'archéologie moderne 1798-1945* (Paris, 1998) or T. Murray (ed.) – *Encyclopedia of Archaeology. History and discoveries* (Melbourne, 2001) the congresses are just simply mentioned, without further details. Nevertheless it is worth to mention that at the XV World Congress of the UISPP in Lisbon (September 2006) a special Session (C 75) was dedicated to the history of archaeological congresses; cf. M. Babeş, M.-A. Kaeser (eds.), *Archaeologists without Boundaries: Towards a History of International Archaeological Congresses (1866-2006)*, BAR International Series 2046, 2009.

occurrence. In a time when the number and printing rate of scientific books and journals were still low, and when the communication between scientists was rather restricted before the advent of radio, television, fax or internet, congresses appeared to be the ideal solution. Their purpose was to ensure a fast spread of knowledge (discoveries, analysis and interpretation) and to facilitate dialog and collaboration between scientists within a certain field or across interdisciplinary boundaries.

It was also the case of the international congresses of prehistoric anthropology and archaeology, the CIAAP, for *Congrès International d'Anthropologie et d'Archéologie Préhistoriques* (the adjective *Préhistoriques* is in the plural form, referring in the view of the organisers to both sciences, anthropology and archaeology). The idea behind these congresses was born in La Spezzia, Italy, in 1865, on the occasion of a congress of the Italian Society for Natural Sciences<sup>3</sup>. They were then organised 17 times in the following 72 years, in various cities across Europe (Fig. 1). The first 14 meetings, starting with the one in Neuchâtel (I<sup>st</sup> -1866) and ending with the one in Geneva (XIV<sup>th</sup> – 1912) were held at regular intervals, particularly at the beginning (the first 8 congresses were held between 1866 and 1876, in exactly 11 years).

It was a time, in the second half of the XIX-th century, when the antiquarism became obsolete and archaeology developed into a mature science, or, according to Glyn Daniel, the time when „*Archaeology comes of Age*”<sup>4</sup>. In order to establish its fundaments, the science of archaeology, particularly its newer branch of prehistoric archaeology, still had to rely upon results provided by natural sciences (such as geology, palaeontology and anthropology), or by social sciences such as ethnology and ethnography. The tight relationship between all these fields of science is clearly reflected in the title of these congresses, even though G. de Mortillet<sup>5</sup> and G. Capellini<sup>6</sup> (Fig. 2) initially suggested the term *Palaeo-ethnologia* to define the main theme, while the third congress, presided by John Lubbock in 1868 in Norwich and London, was entitled *The International Congress of Prehistoric Archaeology*<sup>7</sup> (Fig. 3). The same idea is illustrated by the names of some of the most prestigious learned societies of the time. The best known anthropologists, ethnologists and archaeologists contributed to the scientific debates and publications associated with such societies. A classical example is the *Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte* and its famous scientific journal, *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie* (1869), but similarly illustrative are the Anthropological Society from Vienna (founded in 1870) and its journal *Mitteilungen der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien*<sup>8</sup>. It is worth mentioning that in Vienna the prehistoric antiquities, including the famous Hallstatt discoveries, are still sheltered by the prehistoric department of the Museum of Natural History (*Naturhistorisches Museum*), in agreement with a tradition established at the end of the XIX<sup>th</sup> century.

After the XIV<sup>th</sup> session, the CIAAP congresses entered a long period of agony. The 1916 congress in Madrid was not held because of the war. After the Ist World War, this interruption was dramatically prolonged until 1930, when the XV<sup>th</sup> congress was organised with great difficulty in Portugal (Porto and Coimbra), and was marked by a weak participation of archaeologists. After a second session of the same XV-th congress held in Paris (September 1931) and after another meeting, the XVI<sup>th</sup> congress in Brussels in 1935, the long and prestigious tradition of CIAAP reached its final act with the XVII<sup>th</sup> meeting in Bucharest, in September 1937. If one was to judge according to the elegant and attractive *Programme provisoire*<sup>9</sup> and the massive proceedings volume, with a total of 1356 pages<sup>10</sup> (Fig. 4), one might have

<sup>3</sup> J. Nenquin, *International Union of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences*, in T. Murray (ed.), *Encyclopaedia of Archaeology. History and discoveries*, Melbourne, 2001, p. 671.

<sup>4</sup> G. Daniel, *A Short History of Archaeology*, 1981, p. 148.

<sup>5</sup> J.-Y. Pautrat, *Le Préhistorique de G. de Mortillet: une histoire géologique de l'homme*, Bulletin de la Société Préhistorique Française 9, nr. 1-2, 1993, p. 53.

<sup>6</sup> G-B. Vai, *Giovanni Capellini and the origin of the International Geological Congresses*, Episodes 25, nr. 4, 2002, p. 251.

<sup>7</sup> *International Congress of Prehistoric Archaeology: Transactions of the Third Session which opened at Norwich on the 20th of August and closed in London in 28th of August 1868: Containing the papers read at the congress with illustrations chiefly contributed by the authors, and an abstract of the discussions*, London, 1869.

<sup>8</sup> Irene Ranzmaier, *The Anthropological Society in Vienna and the Academic Establishment of Anthropology in Austria, 1870-1930*, Histories of Anthropology Annual 7, 2011, p. 1-22.

<sup>9</sup> *Programme Provisoire. XVII<sup>e</sup> Congrès International d'Anthropologie et d'Archéologie Préhistorique. VII Session de l'Institut International d'Anthropologie. 1-8 Septembre 1937, Bucarest, 1937.*

<sup>10</sup> *XVII<sup>e</sup> Congrès International d'Anthropologie et d'Archéologie Préhistorique. VII<sup>e</sup> Session de l'Institut International d'Anthropologie. 1-8 Septembre 1937 Bucarest, Bucharest, 1939.*

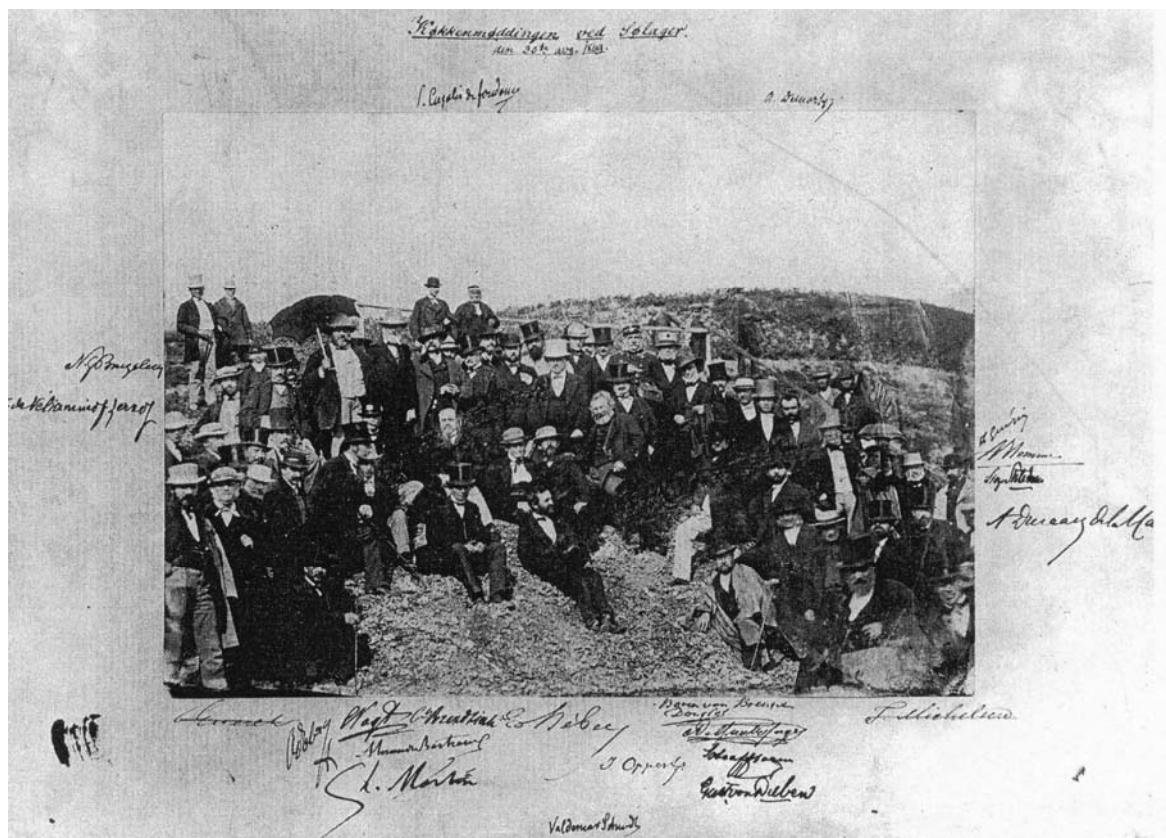


Fig. 1. Participants to the CIAAP IV held in Copenhagen, August 1869, visiting a shel-mound (Køkkenmøddingen).

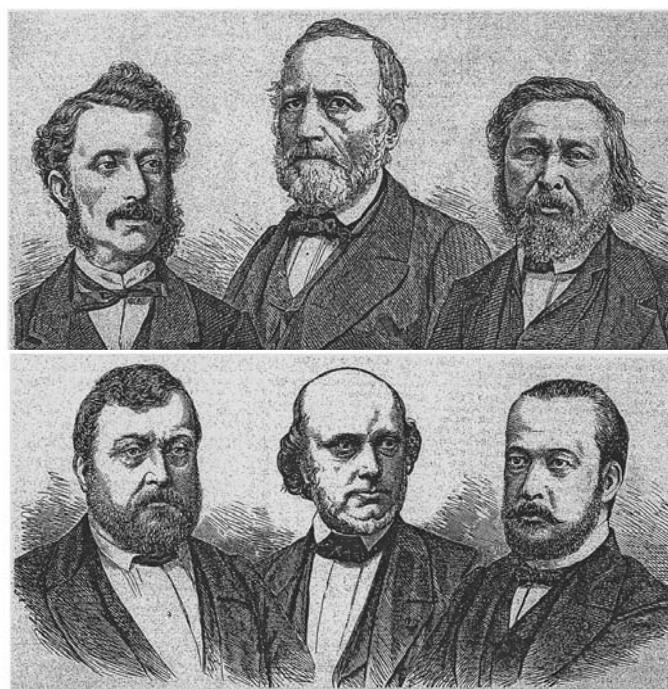


Fig. 2. Founders of the CIAAP (left to right) – Giovanni Cappellini, Henri Martin, Édouard Desor (up) and Carl Vogt, Armand de Quatrefages, Alexis Ouvaroff (down).

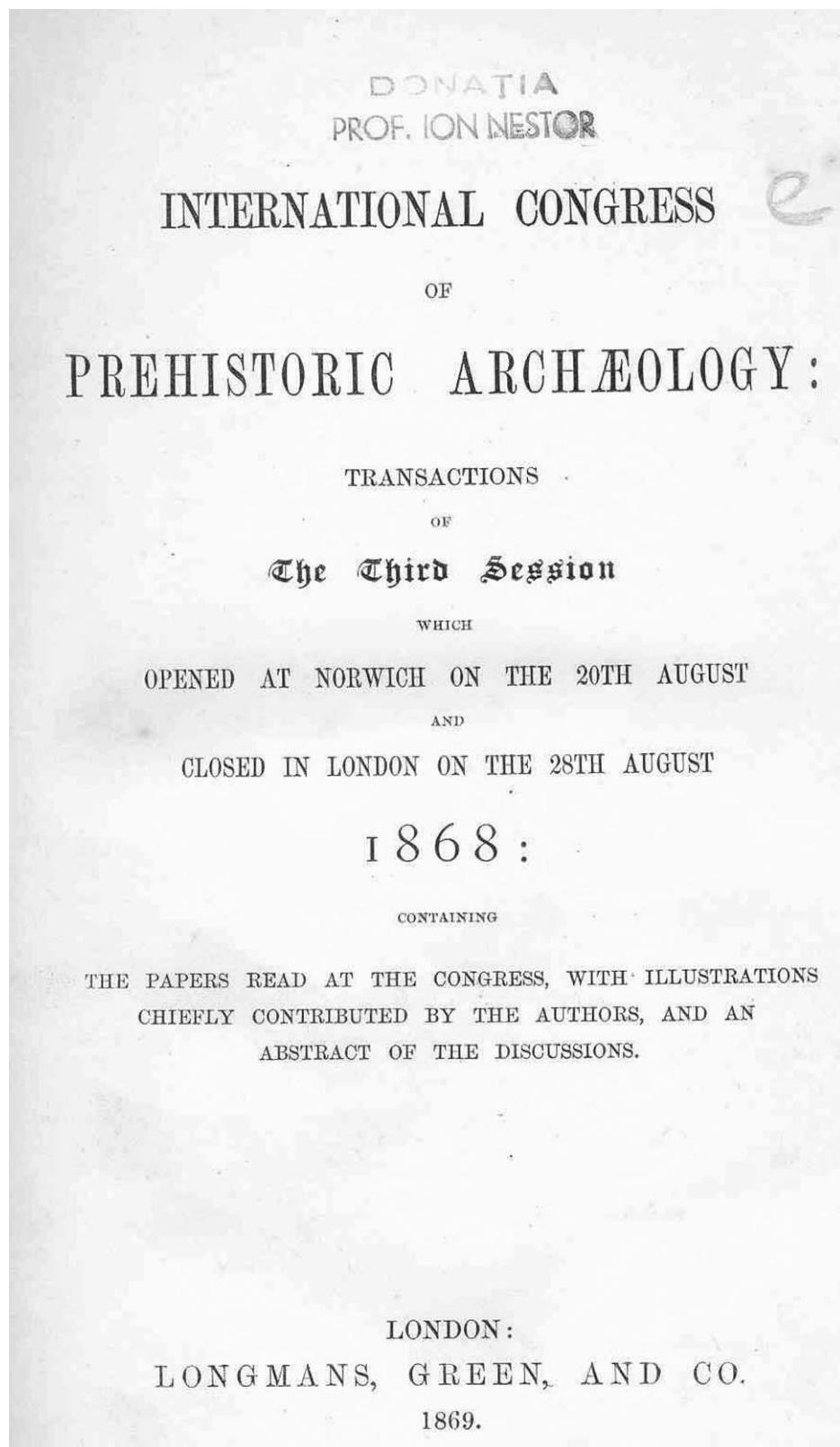


Fig. 3. The proceedings of the CIAAP III, 1868, held in London and Norwich.

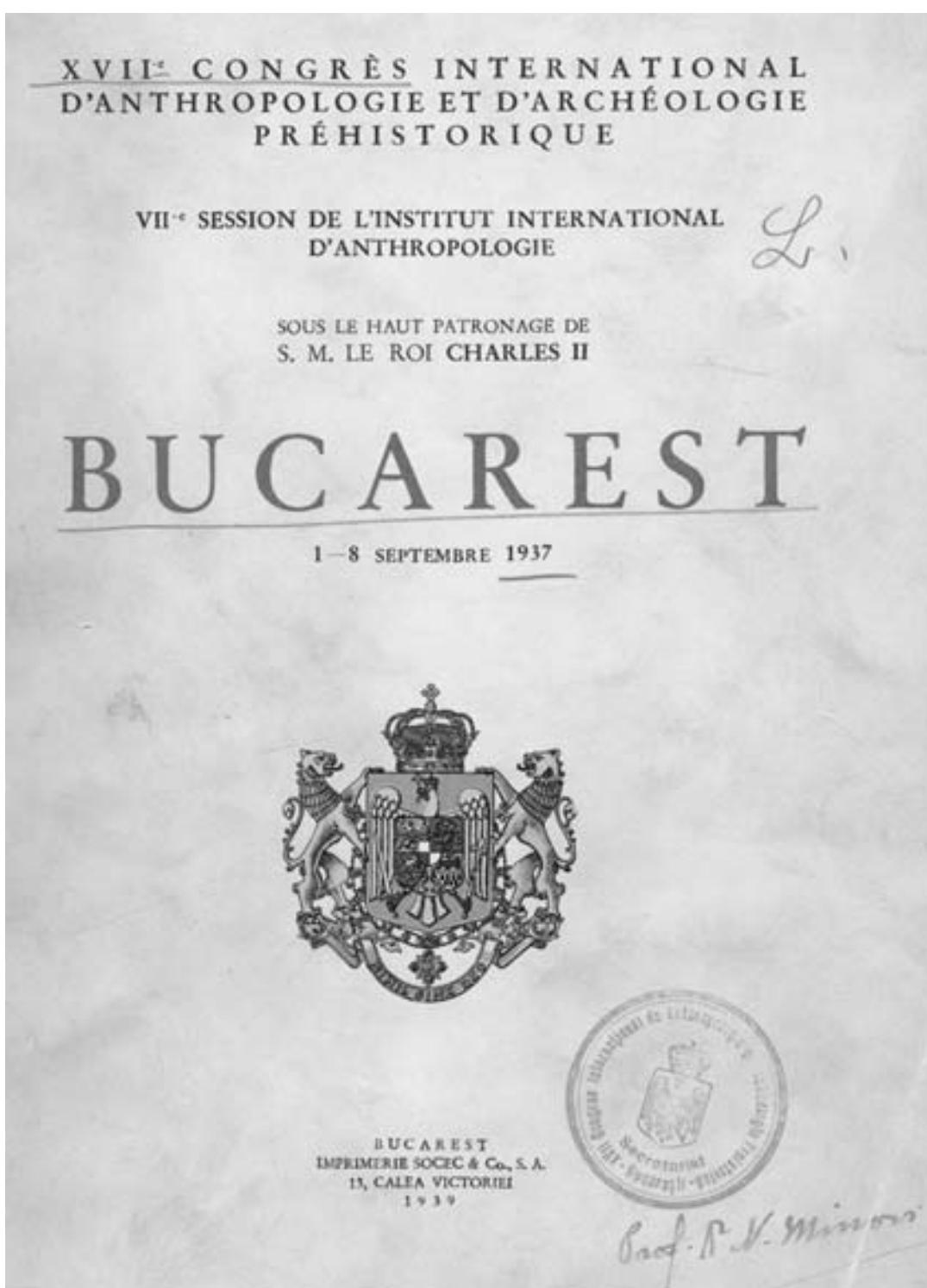


Fig. 4. The cover of the proceedings of CIAAP XVII, 1937, in Bucharest.

thought that this last congress was a scientific and organisational success. However, despite all the efforts of the Romanian hosts, who were unanimously appreciated for their managerial skills and hospitality, the congress was not a success, primarily in what concerned the prehistoric studies. Moreover, starting with the XV<sup>th</sup> congress in 1930, by removal of the final letter "s", the last word in the congress title had become *préhistorique* (transforming thus the plural into singular form) and referred only to archaeology and not also to anthropology. This distinction severely restricted the proper weight of archaeology inside the congress, while anthropology could display its entire diversity. As a consequence, of the five sections

of the congress in Bucharest, only section II was dedicated to prehistoric archaeology together with human palaeontology, while the remaining four were reserved for pure anthropology and ethnography (I. Functional and morphological anthropology. The study of races and blood groups; III. Heredity – Eugenics – Selection; IV. Psycho-sociology; V. Ethnography – Folklore). At the following meeting, which actually never took place, there was supposed to be an additional section, Psychology of nations. There were fewer than 100 participants at the congress in Bucharest (compared to 500-530 participants at the rival congresses of pre- and protohistory in London – 1932 and Oslo -1936), although 177 presentations were listed in the programme. The proceedings volume contains 107 papers by 99 authors, 51 of which were foreigners and 48 Romanians. There were no participants from Germany, Denmark, Norway and Finland, and only one participant from Great Britain, Sweden, the Netherlands and Hungary. Among foreign participants we find the names of some important archaeologists like Miles Burkitt<sup>11</sup>, T. J. Arne<sup>12</sup>, J. Kostrzewski<sup>13</sup>, K. Absolon<sup>14</sup>, J. Skutil<sup>15</sup> and of the historian of antiquity A. Alföldi<sup>16</sup>. There were however quite a few Romanian archaeologists, some already prominent in the field, like Ioan Andrieșescu, Vladimir Dumitrescu, Radu Vulpe, Ion Nestor, N.N. Moroșan, Dinu V. Rosetti (Fig. 5). In a report on the congress, published in 1940, Mircea Petrescu-Dîmbovița wrote that „as the congress was held in our country, many Romanian prehistorians, indifferent of their previous participation to the sessions of the other international Congress (CISPP), took part in the presentations and discussions. This proves that Romanians are in favour of a closer link between the two Congresses...”<sup>17</sup>. In the same journal, the director of the Seminar of Prehistoric Archaeology at the University of Bucharest, professor Ioan Andrieșescu, was stating: “I can only see a closer connection between them<sup>18</sup> through human intervention, and not what could separate them. In any event, the old institution represents for us the tradition and our forefathers, whom we cannot forget!”<sup>19</sup>. Furthermore, the report criticised the fact that in section II of the congress in Bucharest “a number of problems pertaining to the prehistoric archaeology of our country were not discussed, in contrast to what happened in other countries at previous congresses...”<sup>20</sup>, and the topic consisted mainly in presentations of excavation reports. Like most archaeologists, the author of this report was torn between loyalty towards the long standing tradition of CIAAP and the increased attractiveness of the newer and more specialised congress of “Prehistory and prehistoric sciences”. This dilemma was shared also by the respected prehistorian Ioan Andrieșescu, who conceived a „Prospect hommagial à l'occasion de la première session du Congrès International des Sciences Préhistoriques et Protohistoriques de Londres , 1932” announcing the next issue of the journal *Dacia. Recherches et découvertes archéologiques* III-IV, 1927-1932 (Fig. 6). In this Prospect he wrote: « Nous espérons que ce Congrès , ainsi que ceux qui lui succéderont, envisageront à cet égard aussi les meilleurs moyens pour assurer le progrès continu de la seule science appelée à éclaircir de plus en plus les mystères qui voilent encore les origines des peuples et celles de l'humanité tout entière »<sup>21</sup>. Five years later, in 1937, Andrieșescu dedicated the first issue of the bulletin of the Seminar of Prehistoric Archaeology, *Revista de Preistorie și Antichitate Naționale* (Fig. 7), to the members of the XVII<sup>th</sup> CIAAP congress in Bucharest, trying to reach a compromise in the matter of the rivalry between the two congresses<sup>22</sup>. This was not only a problem of Romanian archaeologists, but also of others such as Arne from Sweden, or Kostrzewski from Poland, who attended both congresses.

<sup>11</sup> M.C. Burkitt, *The present of British Prehistoric Research*, in *XVII<sup>e</sup> Congrès ...*, p. 391-395.

<sup>12</sup> T.J. Arne, *Les matériaux anthropologiques de Chah Tépé, Iran*, in *Programme Provisoire*, p. 29, unpublished paper.

<sup>13</sup> J. Kostrzewski, *Sur deux stations préhistoriques à Gniesno et Ktecko*, in *Programme Provisoire*, p. 34, unpublished paper.

<sup>14</sup> K. Absolon, *Les grandes stations de chasseurs aux mamouths et leurs explorations en Moravie*, in *Programme Provisoire*, p. 33, unpublished paper.

<sup>15</sup> J. Skutil, *Les stations paléolithiques en Slovaquie et en Russie Subkarpatique*, in *XVII<sup>e</sup> Congrès ...*, p. 385-390.

<sup>16</sup> *XVII<sup>e</sup> Congrès ...*, p. 1320. Alföldi did not present any paper.

<sup>17</sup> Mircea Petrescu-Dîmbovița, *Al XVII-lea Congres de Antropologie și Arheologie preistorică*, RPAN II-IV, 1940, p. 125.

<sup>18</sup> CIAAP and CISPP.

<sup>19</sup> I. Andrieșescu, *Quelques mots d'introduction, de souvenir et d'hommage*, RPAN I, nr. 1, 1937, p. 8.

<sup>20</sup> Petrescu-Dîmbovița, *op.cit.*, p. 125.

<sup>21</sup> I. Andrieșescu, *Prospect Hommagial à l'occasion de la première session du Congrès International des Sciences Préhistoriques et Protohistoriques de Londres, 1932*, Bucharest, 1932, p.3.

<sup>22</sup> I. Andrieșescu, *op. cit.* (supra note 19), p. 9.



Fig. 5. Romanian members of the CIAAP XVII, 1937 (left to right): Ioan Andrieșescu, N.N. Moroșan, Radu Vulpe (up), Dinu V. Rosetti, Ion Nestor and Vladimir Dumitrescu (down).

However, this compromise could not save CIAAP. As already mentioned, the Bucharest congress (Fig. 8) was the last in the series and, moreover, its organising body, the Institut International d'Anthropologie (IIA), which held its VII<sup>th</sup> session on that occasion, did not survive either. The next CIAAP congress, the XVIII<sup>th</sup>, was to be held in September 1939 in Istanbul, together with the VIII<sup>th</sup> session of the IIA. None of these events actually took place.

The cause of this final failure was not the impending World War II, but another “war”, which had divided the experts and the institutions in the wider field of anthropological sciences in the inter-war period. The main cause is actually to be found in the change in concepts regarding the specificity of the material and methods employed by the various disciplines and research schools, and also concerning the relationships between them. This trend inevitably led to their scientific emancipation and organisational independence. Whereas at its beginnings, around mid XIX<sup>th</sup> century, pre- and protohistoric archaeology was strongly dependent on the scientific gains and prestige of anthropology and ethnology, a hundred years later it could and would express itself independently, maintaining though the advantages of extra-institutional collaboration with these two sciences. In the inter-war period the emancipation of prehistoric archaeology was also supported by the introduction of truly specialised university teaching, for example in 1927 almost simultaneously in Marburg/Lahn (Professor Gero von Merhart)<sup>23</sup> and in Bucharest

<sup>23</sup> Claudia Theune, *Die Institutionalisierung der Prähistorie an den deutschen Universitäten am Beispiel Marburg*, in Johan Callmer et alii(eds.), *Die Anfänge der ur- und frühgeschichtlichen Archäologie als akademisches Fach (1890-1930) im europäischen Vergleich*, Berlin, 2006, p. 81-94.

(Professor Ioan Andrieşescu)<sup>24</sup>. The result was the appearance of three independent (or even rival) congresses in Europe departing from the prestigious CIAAP, with a different degree of emphasis on archaeology, anthropology and ethnology: the old CIAAP and the new congresses of pre- and protohistoric sciences (CISPP) and of anthropological and ethnological sciences (CISAE), respectively.

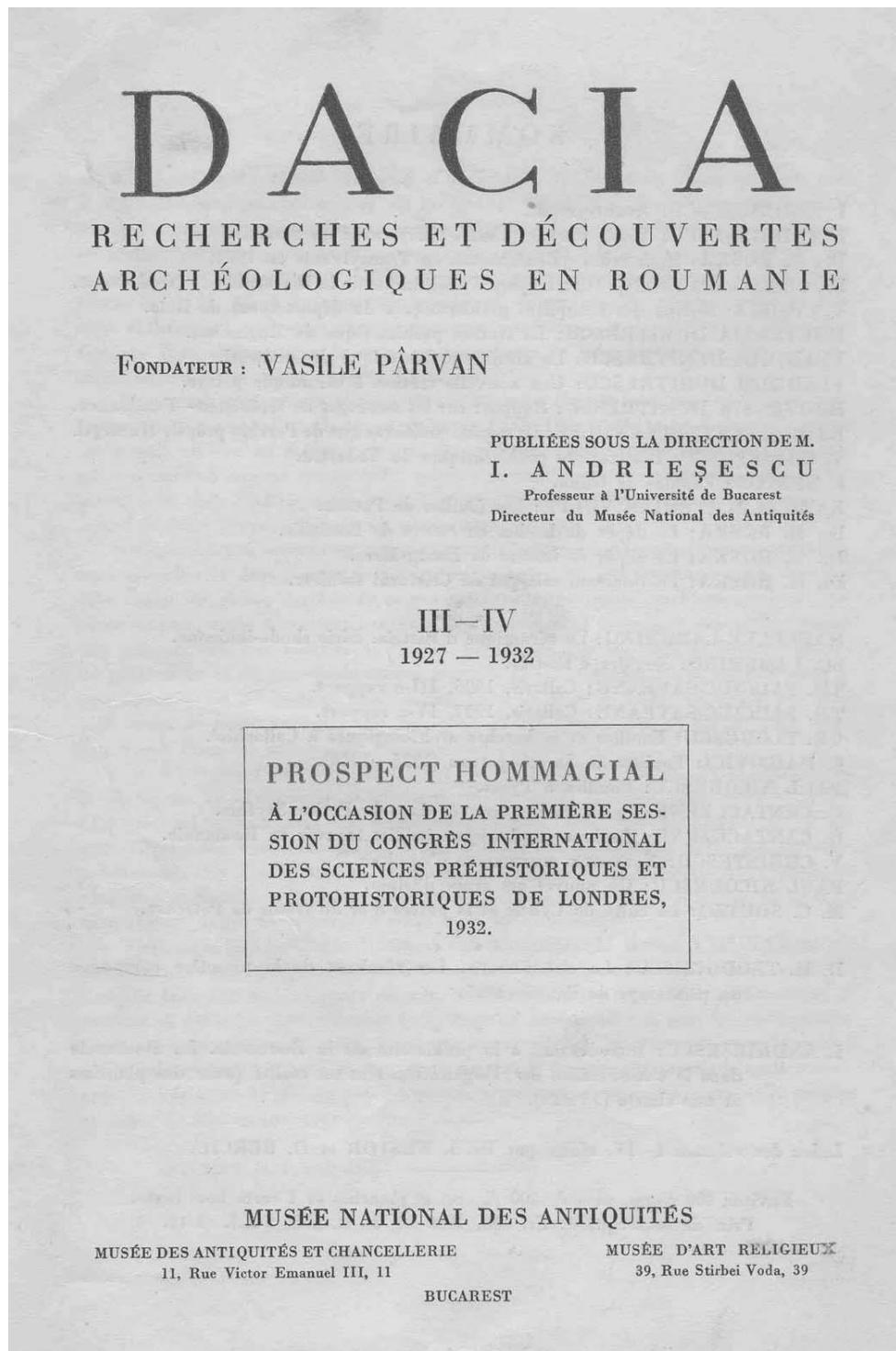


Fig. 6. *Prospect Hommagial* of the journal Dacia III-IV, dedicated in August 1932 to the First CISPP in London.

<sup>24</sup> M. Babeş, *Von Odobescu bis Nestor. Der Werdegang des archäologischen Studiums in Rumänien bis zur kommunistischen Machtergreifung*, in Johan Callmer et alii(eds.), *op.cit.*, p. 243-245.

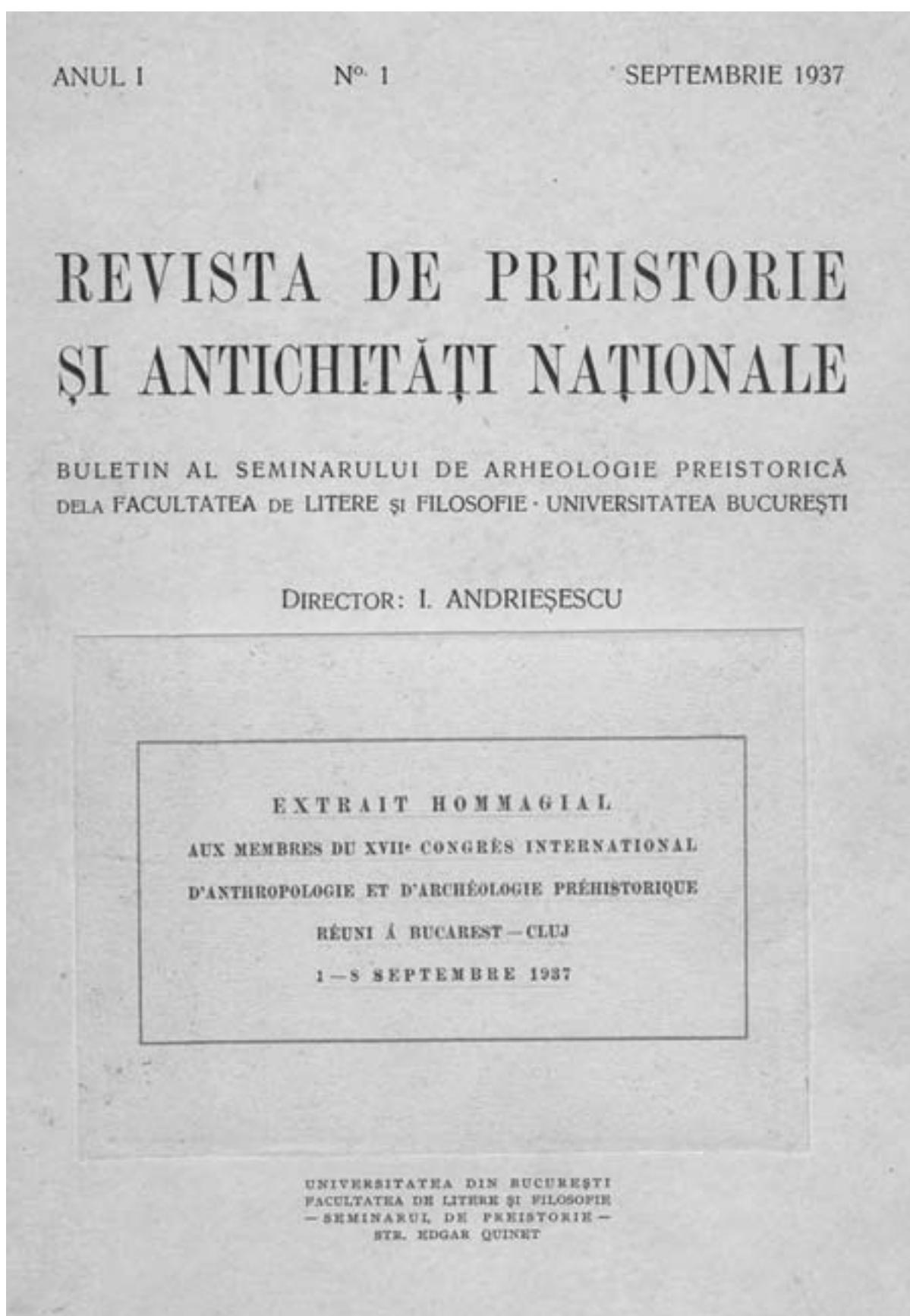


Fig. 7. Front cover of the Romanian journal RPAN, dedicated to CIAAP XVII, 1937.

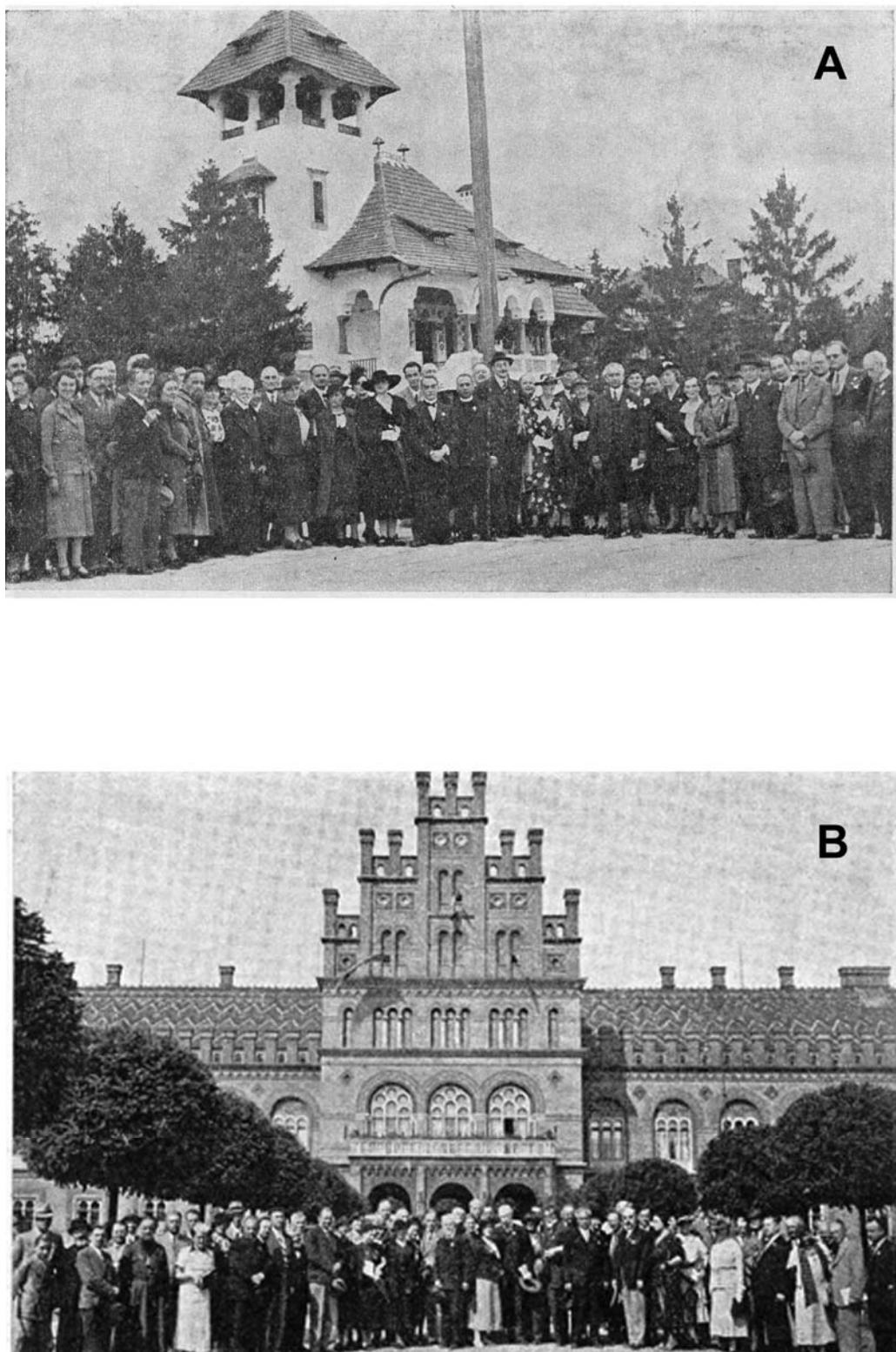


Fig. 8. Participants to the CIAAP XVII, 1937 – A. In front of Vila Minovici, Bucharest;  
B. In front of the University of Cernăuți.

\*\*\*

It is not the aim of this study to describe the events which led to this situation. We could all rely for this on the excellent study of Sigfried J. De Laet, published in 1971 on the occasion of the UISPP

Congress in Prague<sup>25</sup>, and also on some detailed and probably accurate testimonies, such as the reports and comments published in the journals *Man* and *L'Anthropologie* between 1931 and 1939. Based on documents currently available we could reconstitute the major events in this development:

-1912 Geneva: the last pre-war CIAAP congress (the XIV<sup>th</sup>);

-1916: the following CIAAP congress, planned in Madrid, is postponed because of the war<sup>26</sup>;

-1920: the *Institut International d'Anthropologie* (IIA) is founded in Paris<sup>27</sup> (in the words of John L. Myers, the president of the Royal Anthropological Institute in London): „a society registered under French law, with permanent office and *siege social* in Paris ... and a subsidy from the French government”<sup>28</sup>,

- 1929, October 10<sup>th</sup>: to ensure the continuity, „the survivors of the permanent committee of the last pre-war CIAAP” decided to assign the organisation of the following congress, the XV<sup>th</sup>, in Portugal on September 1930, to IIA, together with the IV<sup>th</sup> session of IIA. This decision was „rather prematurely” saluted by Myres, and it was the starting point of the separation of the congresses in the inter-war period<sup>29</sup>.

- 1929: prehistorians from the younger generation, led by Pedro Bosch-Gimpera, taking part in an *International Archaeological Congress* in Barcelona, discuss for the first time the possibility of a separate congress of pre- and protohistory<sup>30</sup>;

- September 1930: the XV<sup>th</sup> CIAAP congress is held in Coimbra and Porto. The meeting is interrupted until the autumn of 1931, when it is resumed in Paris, on the occasion of the Colonial Exhibition. Due to the exclusivist attitude of IIA, the participants „who did not subscribe to the Paris *Institut* were thereby deprived of all voice in the affaires or the future of the Congress”. According to the same Myers, „the *Institut* had, in fact, swallowed the Congress, leaving only its distinguished name to adorn the title page of the report to be published eventually by the *Institut*”. This situation caused „general resentment” among the participants<sup>31</sup>.

- November 1930: Paul Rivet, director of *Musée d'Ethnographie du Trocadéro*, taking distance from the actions of IIA, is expressing also his concerns regarding the organization of the Congresses: “Les Congrès tenues depuis la guerre ont été des Congrès interalliés et non des Congrès internationaux. Il est indispensable, si nous voulons supprimer cette équivoque, de rétablir sur ses anciennes bases le vieux Congrès international d'avant guerre, qui a un beau passé. L'état d'esprit dans les milieux scientifiques se prête à la réunion d'un Congrès vraiment international qui fournirait aux savants la possibilité de rencontrer tous leurs collègues étrangers sans exception”<sup>32</sup>.

- December the 22<sup>nd</sup> 1930, Paris: a reunion of the „little committee”<sup>33</sup>, called upon to solve the conflict generated by the recent congress. In fact, it was a confrontation between the French representatives of the IIA (Verneau and Marin), who were pleading for the status quo, „regarding the whole question as closed”, and the representative of the Royal Anthropological Institute in London, Professor Myers, who „strongly recommended that the Congress should be once more separated from the *Institut*, and resume independent activity”. The few surviving leaders of the old CIAAP, some even French, declared themselves through letters in favour of tradition and for reinstating the independent and itinerant features of CIAAP. Verneau was the only one against the separation; Myres's comment: „the *Institut* naturally does not wish to surrender its control of the Congress”<sup>34</sup>.

<sup>25</sup> S. J. De Laet, *Un siècle de collaboration internationale dans le domaine de sciences préhistoriques et protohistoriques*, in J. Filip (ed.), *Actes du VII<sup>e</sup> Congrès International des Sciences Préhistoriques et Protohistoriques, Prague, 21-27 août 1966*, Prague, 1971, p. 1424 sqq.

<sup>26</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 1425.

<sup>27</sup> H. Bégonen et alii, *Réunion préparatoire pour la fondation de l'Institut International d'Anthropologie*, *Revue Anthropologique* 30, September-October 1920, p. 193-255.

<sup>28</sup> J.L. Myers, *International Congress and Institut International: An Interim Report of Recent Negotiations*, *Man* 31, feb. 1931, p.17.

<sup>29</sup> *Ibidem*.

<sup>30</sup> De Laet, *op. cit.*, p. 1426.

<sup>31</sup> Myers, *op. cit.*, p. 18.

<sup>32</sup> R. Vaufrey, *Variétés. Séance du 19 Novembre 1930*, *L'Anthropologie* 40, 1930, p. 466.

<sup>33</sup> Myers, *op. cit.*, p. 18.

<sup>34</sup> *Ibidem*.

- January-March 1931: in response to a circulating letter asking for opinions about the situation of the congress, Myres receives more than 60 letters from 19 countries: „all without exception are in favour of complete separation of the *Congrès* from the *Institut*, and the resumption of the *Congrès* in accordance with its old statutes”, thus „*indépendant et itinérant*”<sup>35</sup>.

Up to that moment the argument was restricted to the resumption of the old traditions of CIAAP, and seemed to illustrate an old and, to an extent still ongoing, rivalry between the French and the British. The conclusion derived by Myres from letters of French scientists, namely that „no question of national prestige or priority is involved”, appeared not to describe the truth entirely. In fact, the French gathered around the IIA and stubbornly kept their point of view, organising two more CIAAP congresses (Brussels, 1935 and Bucharest, 1937) while the British, strongly supported by the Royal Anthropological Institute, were contesting the French supremacy and were seeking another solution. Initially, this meant returning to the old tradition, as stated in the declaration of the Joint Committee for Anthropological Research and Teaching from March the 17th 1931: „the Congress (CIAAP) may resume its work in accordance with its own statuts as an independent and itinerant body”<sup>36</sup>. The continuous specialisation of the various disciplines offered alternative solutions which were expressed and supported by the post-war generation of scientists, and were later to be assumed by the British as well.

The strongest impulse in this direction came from the prehistoric archaeologists who participated in the International Congress of Archaeology in Barcelona in 1929, and who were again reunited in Bern, at the end of May 1931. From the replies to the preliminary invitation letter signed by P. Bosch-Gimpera one can derive an almost general consensus in favour of a gathering which would be „de façon indépendante (de) toutes les disciplines (geologie, anthropologie préhistorique, paléontologie animale et végétale, archéologie etc.) qui concurent aujourd’hui plus que jamais, au développement des sciences préhistoriques”. At that time, as described by John Myres, in many parts of Europe „the specialization of all departments of the human sciences has made it preferable to regard *Prehistory* as a separate and self-centred study, concerned with all aspects of humanity down to the point at which historical studies may be said to begin”<sup>37</sup>.

The discussion concerning the fate of CIAAP led to numerous statements, either for or against the independence of the various disciplines which were part of the wider field of anthropology. We should mention the contribution of Adolf Mahr, Keeper of Irish Antiquities, who even provided a graphic representation (Fig. 9) of “the present situation” of the relationship between anthropology (mentioning the ambiguity of the notion), ethnology and prehistoric archaeology. His conclusion was that „Prehistory holds a central position amidst widely different branches of learning and that it can apply the methods of History and Science alternately or even simultaneously”. Moreover, Mahr predicted that „Prehistory will drift further away from non-prehistoric physical anthropology and from old-style ethnology”, and expressed his belief that, taken all these realities into account, the most accurate title for a congress would be *Congrès International de Préhistoire*<sup>38</sup>. Using an even more polemic approach, Miles Burkitt wrote in the same issue of *Man* (June 1931): „As prehistorians we do not want to find the publications of the congresses ‘cluttered up’ with papers on bride price, social customs, initiation ceremonies and the like. In just the same way an eminent social anthropologist wrote to me: “When we have an anthropological congress we shan’t want to be snowed under with papers on your beastly pottery and burins!”. Burkitt proposed “a congress of prehistorians and physical anthropologists interested in prehistoric skeletons, where papers on any subject directly bearing on prehistory (geology, botany, palaeontology etc.) were welcomed. Certain special aspects of social anthropology would undoubtedly thus be admitted. Those interested in pure ethnology, modern populations, folklore, criminology and the like would do well to found a series of congresses for themselves”<sup>39</sup>.

<sup>35</sup> Myres, *International Congresses, Anthropological or Prehistoric? A further Report of Negotiations*, Man 31, April 1931, p. 61.

<sup>36</sup> *Idem, The Old Congress and the New. A Fourth Report of Negotiations*, Man 31, July 1931, p. 132.

<sup>37</sup> *Idem, International Congresses: A Third Report of Negotiations*, Man 31, May 1931, p. 88.

<sup>38</sup> A. Mahr, *Prehistoric and Archaeological Congresses*, Man 31, June 1931, p. 104-105.

<sup>39</sup> M.C. Burkitt, *Prehistoric Congresses*, Man 31, June 1931, p. 120.

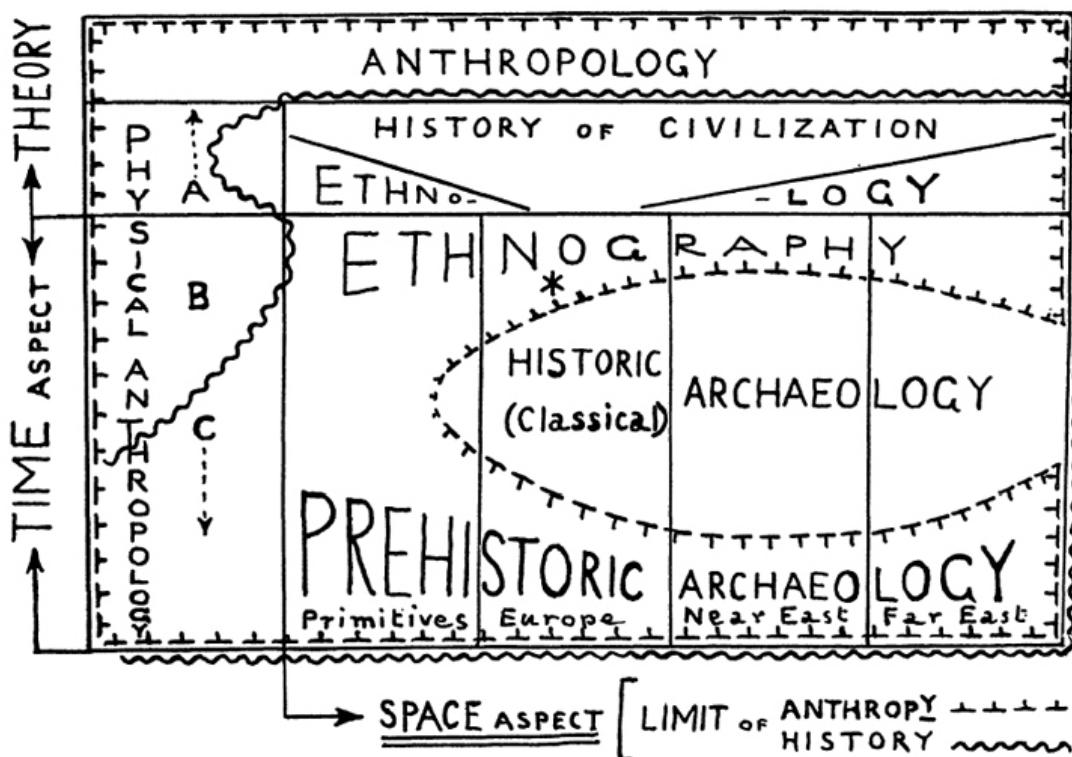


Fig. 9. Adolf Mahr's graphic representation on the relationship between prehistory, ethnology and anthropology.

This actually happened soon afterwards, even though Burkitt and others we have already mentioned continued to attend the CIAAP congresses (e.g. Bucharest, 1937), and still others continued to warn against the over-specialisation in archaeology, for example A. M. Hocart, who wrote in *Man* in May 1931: "personally I think it would be a great pity if prehistoric archaeology set up on its own..... The prehistorians are inclined to let technique overshadow purpose, and if they go on their own they will become worse"<sup>40</sup>. But signs that a change was at hand also came from the field of ethnology. The leader of the *Kulturhistorische Schule* from Vienna, Pater Wilhelm Schmidt also wrote in *Man* in April 1932 that: "ethnology, anthropology and prehistory are independent sciences, with their own fields of research, their own methods and equipment and their own workers. But the more fully these three sciences of man have become conscious of their individuality and independence, the more fruitfully and spontaneously should they be able to co-operate, without forfeiting their independence"<sup>41</sup>.

Based on these contributions we conclude that in 1931 an almost general agreement was reached concerning the relationships between the afore mentioned sciences. The immediate consequence was the first *International Congress of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences* (CISPP, 1-6 August 1932), followed after 2 years of preparation by the first *International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences* (CISAE, 1934), both organised in London with strong British support (Fig. 10).

Skipping the details concerning the preparation and organisation, we shall first mention the large number of participants and affiliated registered to the first CISPP (639, 400 of whom participated in the opening ceremony, on August the 1<sup>st</sup> 1932), and also the large number of communicated papers (186)<sup>42</sup>. From the precise and systematic reports about the congress, published immediately after it in September 1932 in the *Man* journal (p. 246-252) and particularly from the *Proceedings*<sup>43</sup>, published two years later,

<sup>40</sup> A.M. Hocart, *Congresses, Anthropological and Prehistoric*, *Man* 31, May 1931, p. 95.

<sup>41</sup> P.W. Schmidt, *Congresses, Ethnological and Anthropological*, *Man* 32, April 1932, p.83.

<sup>42</sup> Myres, *The International Congress of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences: First Session, London, 1-6 August, 1932*, *Man* 32, September 1932, p. 201-202.

<sup>43</sup> *Proceedings of the First International Congress of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Sciences, London, August 1-6, 1932*, Oxford University Press, 1934.

we can gather the necessary information (which should be supplemented by archive research in London) not only about the participants and the subjects discussed, but also about the statutes and resolutions which were adopted and about the new organisational structures.



Fig. 10. Badges of two congresses: CISPP London 1932 (left) and CISAE London 1934 (right).

Of outmost importance is the statute, *le Règlement général*, conceived in Bern in May 1931, in which the profile of the new congresses is clearly described in article 2: „Sous le nom de sciences préhistoriques et protohistoriques sont comprises toutes les disciplines qui concourent à leur développement: Géologie, Paléontologie animale et végétale, Anthropologie; Ethnographie, Folklore, Archéologie etc., dans leurs applications à la Préhistoire et à la Protohistoire”<sup>44</sup>. In contrast to the XV<sup>th</sup> CIAAP (without the final s) from Lisbon, in which only archaeology made reference to prehistory, the new congress was centred on Pre- and Protohistory and addressed without restrictions all the disciplines which could contribute, creating a framework for truly inter-disciplinary research.

„Afin d’assurer une continuité réelle avec les anciens Congrès d’Anthropologie et d’Archéologie Préhistoriques (with a final s) dont il était en tous points désirable de perpetuer la longue et glorieuse tradition », the congress created a so-called *Comité d’honneur* of 37 scientists, among them some survivors of the CIAAP such as M. Boule, W. Deonna, E. Pittard, etc. At the same time new organisational structures were implemented should be more representative and, most of all, more efficient, such as the Permanent Council, in which each country (then 35, including Romania) was represented by 1-2 members and 1-2 national secretaries. Some members were included as delegates of Governments (21), Universities (27) and learned societies (38)<sup>45</sup>.

After this first CISPP congress (Fig. 11), its president Charles Peers, President of the Society of Antiquarians and Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments, concluded that the most important thing « c'est l'assurance que le Congrès de Londres a eu pour résultat de serer plus étroitement les liens de l'amitié entre les savants de tous les pays et d'ecarter ce qu'il restait, s'il y en avait, de divisions entre nous »; his optimistic view that : « Le CISPP dure et durera toujours selon notre espoir »<sup>46</sup> was shared by the president of the following congress announced for 1936 in Oslo, Prof. A. W. Brøgger : « oui , nous allons partir, convaincus de la possibilité et de l'importance de la collaboration internationale dans nos sciences si éminemment internationales , les sciences de la Préhistoire et de la Protohistoire », granted the presence of « l'esprit qui nous a réuni, les trois générations d'archéologues de tant de pays assemblées dans un but unique et commun : la recherche de la vérité »<sup>47</sup>.

<sup>44</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 321-322.

<sup>45</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 1-3.

<sup>46</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 12.

<sup>47</sup> *Ibidem*.



**INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF PREHISTORIC AND PROTOHISTORIC SCIENCES.**

**GROUP OF MEMBERS IN THE GREAT COURT OF SOMERSET HOUSE: 3 AUGUST, 1932.**

*Photograph by "Photogeneral" 137, Edgware Road, London, W.*

Fig. 11. Participants to the first CISPP congress, London, 1932.

The optimism expressed by Peers and Brøgger was confirmed for a long time, even during the „cold war” when, for example, 1400 people effectively attended the Prague congress in 1966. However, starting with the 1980s, the leading position of these congresses, which meanwhile became the UISPP congresses (1956), was seriously challenged. The *World Archaeological Congress (WAC)*<sup>48</sup> was born in 1986 in Southampton, through a sort of secession, while the *European Association of Archaeologists (EAA)*<sup>49</sup> has organised its annual congresses starting with 1994 (Fig. 12).

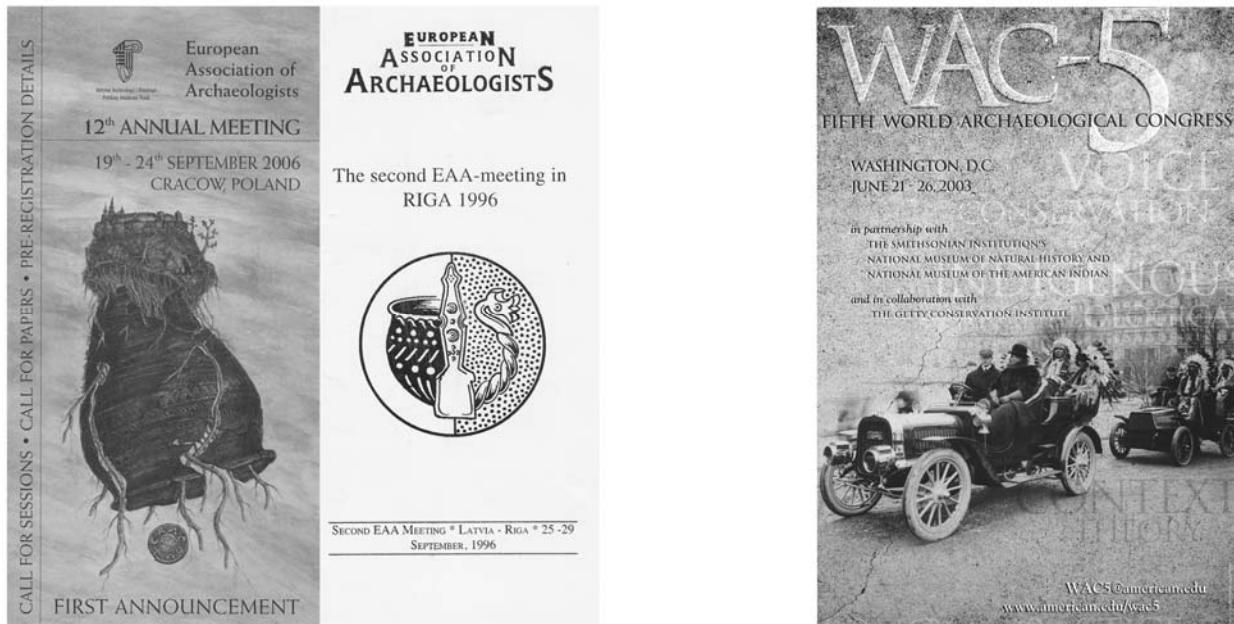


Fig. 12. EAA and WAC leaflets.

We have thus today, in the wide field of Pre- and Protohistory and affiliated disciplines, three parallel competing congresses almost rivalling each other. This diversity and the freedom of choice for scientists are essentially positive aspects, but they also create difficulties which we are all experiencing. The real explanations for this situation must still be searched for, with honesty and lack of prejudice; constructive collaborative solutions can and must be also found. The study of past experience, as we have tried to briefly describe here, could give us suggestions for the complex problems of the present and of the near future.

## Acknowledgements

The authors would like to thank all colleagues from the AREA IV project, for the remarks and suggestions concerning this paper. We thank especially professor Margarita Diaz-Andreu, our hospitable Amphitryon, at the AREA Conference in Durham, in July 2006. We also would like to thank the staff of the libraries of “Francisc Rainer” Institute of Anthropology and “Vasile Pârvan” Institute of Archaeology, both in Bucharest, who kindly helped us in finding the literature needed for the present article.

<sup>48</sup> Joan M. Gero, *Why? And Whither? WAC*, World Archaeological Congress Bulletin 12, 2000, p. 55-63; More details at P. J. Ucko, *Academic Freedom and Apartheid. The story of the World Archaeological Congress*, London, 1987.

<sup>49</sup> <http://www.e-a-a.org/statutes.htm>.

## ABRÉVIATIONS

- ActaArchCarp – Acta Archaeologica Carpathica, Cracovia  
ActaArchHung – Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Budapest  
ArchRozhledy – Archeologické rozhledy, Praga  
ACMIT – Anuarul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice, Bucureşti  
ActaMN (AMN) – Acta Musei Napocensis, Cluj  
ActaMP – Acta Musei Porolissensis, Zalău  
AD – Ἀρχαιολογικὸν Δελτίον. Μελέτες. Athina : Tameio Archaiologikon Poron kai Apallotrioseon.  
AÉ – Année Épigraphique, Paris  
AEM – Archäologisch-Epigraphische Mitteilungen aus Österreich-Ungarn, Wien  
AEMTh – Το Αρχαιολογικό Έργο στη Μακεδονία και Θράκη  
AIA – Anuarul Institutului de Istorie și Arheologie, Iași  
AION Annali dell’Istituto Orientale di Napoli, Napoli  
AISC – Anuarul Institutului de Studii Clasice, Cluj  
AJA – American Journal of Archaeology, Boston  
AJPH – American Journal of Philology, Baltimore  
AMNG I.1 – B. Pick, *Die Antiken Münzen Nord-Griechenlands I.1. Die Antiken Münzen von Daciene und Moesien*, Berlin, 1898.  
AMNG I.2 – B. Pick, K. Regling, *Die antiken Münzen Nord-Griechenlands I.2. Die antiken Münzen von Daciene und Moesien*, Berlin, 1910.  
Analı – Analı. Spisania za istorija, clasičeska kultura i iskustvoznanja, Sofia  
AncWestEast – Ancient West & East, Leiden  
AnnBolland – Annalecta Bollandiana, Bruxelles  
ANRW – *Aufstieg und Niedergang der römischen Welt. Geschichte und Kultur Roms im Spiegel der neueren Forschung*, Berlin – New York, 1972–1998  
Apulum – Acta Musei Apulensis, Alba Iulia  
ArchWarszawa – Archeologia. Rocznik Instytutu Historii Kultury Materialnej Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warszawa  
ArchAnz – Archäologischer Anzeiger, Berlin  
ArchBulgarica – Archaeologia Bulgarica, Sofia  
ArchÉrt – Archaeologai Értesítő, Budapest  
ArchKorr – Archäologisches Korrespondenzblatt, Mainz  
ArhMold – Arheologia Moldovei, Iași  
Arkheologiya (Kyiv) – Arkheologiya. Natsional’na akademiya nauk Ukrainsi. Institut Arkheologii, Kyiv.  
ArhPregled – Arheološki Pregled, Belgrad  
ArheologijaSofia – Arheologija. Organ na Arheologičeskija i Muzej, Sofia  
ASGE – Arheologicheskij sbornik Gosudarstvennogo Ermitazha, Leningrad.  
AÚSNitra – Archeologický ústav SAV, Nitra  
Balcanica – Balcanica. Annuaire de l’Institut des Études Balkaniques, Bucarest  
BAR Int. Ser. – British Archaeological Reports, International Series, Oxford.  
BBKL – *Biographisch-Bibliographisches Kirchenlexikon*, 20 vols., Herzberg, 1975–2002  
BCH – Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique, Athènes, Paris  
BCMI – Buletinul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice, Bucureşti  
BerRGK – Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts, Frankfurt am Main  
BHAUT – Biblioteca Historica et Archaeologica Universitatis Timisiensis, Timișoara

- BMC – H. Mattingly, *Coins of Roman Empire in the British Museum*, London, 6 vol., 1923–1962  
 BMI – Buletinul Monumentelor Istorice, Bucureşti  
 BNSR – Buletinul Societăţii Numismatice Române, Bucureşti  
 BNF – Bibliothèque nationale de France, Paris  
 Broughton, *Magistrates* – T. Robert S. Broughton, *The Magistrates of the Roman Republic*, I-II, New York, 1952; *Supplement*, New York, 1960  
 BSNR – Buletinul Societăţii Numismatice Române, Bucureşti  
 BS – *Bibliotheca Sanctorum*, 12 vol., Roma, 1961–1970  
 BS Acad. – Buletin Ştiinţific al Academiei Republicii Populare Române. Seria Ştiinţe istorice, filologice şi economico-juridice, Bucureşti  
 BullÉp (BÉ) – Bulletin Épigraphique, Paris  
 ByzZ – Byzantinische Zeitschrift, München  
 CAB – Cercetări Arheologice în Bucureşti, Muzeul Municipiului Bucureşti, Bucureşti  
 CArch – Cahiers Archéologiques, Paris  
 CCG – Cahiers du Centre Gustav-Glotz, Publications de la Sorbonne, Paris  
 Cercetări Arheologice – Cercetări Arheologice. Muzeul Naţional de Istorie a României, Bucureşti  
 CIL – *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, Berlin  
 CIMRM – J. M. Vermaseren, *Corpus Inscriptionum et Monumentorum Religionis Mithriacae*, 2. vol., 1956–1960.  
 CIRB – V. V. Struve et al., *Corpus Inscriptionum Regni Bosporani*, Leningrad, 1965  
 CJ – The Clasical Journal, Athens  
 CN – Cercetări numismatice, Muzeul Naţional de Istorie a României, Bucureşti  
 CIAnt – Classical Antiquity, Berkeley, California  
 CRAI – Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, Paris  
 CRR (Grueber) – H. A. Grueber, *Coins of the Roman Republic in the British Museum*, 3 vol., London, 1910  
 Dacia – Dacia. Fouilles et recherches archéologiques en Roumanie, Bucureşti  
 Dacia N.S. – Dacia (Nouvelle Série). Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne, Bucureşti  
 DACL – *Dictionnaire d'Archéologie Chrétienne et de Liturgie*, 15 vols., Paris, 1899  
 DECA – *Dictionnaire Encyclopédique du Christianisme Ancien*, Paris, 1990  
 DHA – Dialogues d'Histoire ancienne, Université de Franche-Comté, Paris  
 DNP – Der neue Pauli, Stuttgart  
 DID – *Din Istoria Dobrogei*, Bucureşti, 1965–1971  
 DissPann – Dissertationes Pannonicae. Ex Instituto Numismatico et Archaeologico Universitatis de Petro Pázmány nominatae Budapestensis provenientes, Budapest  
 DIVR – D.M. Pippidi (ed.), *Dicționar de istorie veche a României (Paleolitic – sec. X)*, Bucureşti, 1976  
 DHGE – *Dictionnaire d'histoire et de géographie ecclésiastiques*, 29 vols, Paris, 1912–2008  
 Dolgozatok – Régészeti Dolgozatok Dissertationes Archaeologicae, Budapest  
 EDR – *Ephemeris Dacoromana*. Annuario della Scuola Romena di Roma  
 Epigr.-Travaux – *Epigraphica. Travaux dédiés au VIIe Congrès international d'épigraphie grecque et latine (Constantza, 9-15 septembre 1977)*, recueillis et publiés par D. M. Pippidi et Em. Popescu, Bucureşti, 1977  
 EphemNap (EN) – Ephemeris Napocensis, Cluj-Napoca  
 FHDR I – II – *Fontes ad historiam Dacoromaniae pertinentes*, I-II, Bucureşti, 1964–1970  
 File de Istorie – File de Istorie, Muzeul Judeţean Bistriţa Năsăud, Bistriţa  
 EAIVR – Enciclopedia Arheologiei şi Istoriei Vechi a României (ed. C. Preda), Bucureşti, 1994  
 ED – Ephemeris Daco-Romana, Annuario della Scuola Romena di Roma, Bucureşti–Roma  
 ÉPRO – Études préliminaires aux religion orientales dans l'Empire romain, Leiden  
 FHG – C. Müller (ed.), *Fragmenta historicorum Graecorum*, 6 vol., Paris, 1855–1878  
 File de Istorie – File de Istorie, Muzeul Judeţean Bistriţa Năsăud, Bistriţa  
 FÖ – Fundberichte aus Österreich, Wien.  
 GGM – C. Müller (ed.), *Geographi Graeci minores*, Paris, 1882  
 GRBS – Greek, Roman and Byzantine Studies, Duke.  
 IDR – *Inscripţiile Daciei romane*, 1977–2001  
 IDRE – C. C. Petolescu, *Inscriptiones Daciae Romanae. Inscriptions externes concernant l'histoire de la Dacie*, I-II, Bucureşti, 1996–2000

- IGB – G. Mihailov, *Inscriptiones Graecae in Bulgaria Repertae*, 5 vol., Sofia, 1958–2001.
- IG VII – W. Dittenberger (éd.), *Inscriptiones Graecae VII : Megaridis, Oropiae, Boeotiae*, Berlin 1892.
- IGR – *Inscriptiones Graecae ad Res Romanas Pertinentes*, Paris
- IGUR – *Inscriptiones Graecae Urbis Romae*, Rom
- IK – *Inschriften griechischer Städte aus Kleinasien*, Bonn
- ILB – B. Gerov, *Inscriptiones Latinae in Bulgaria Repertae*, Sofia, 1989
- ILD – C. C. Ptolescu, *Inscripții Latine din Dacia*, București, 2010
- ILS – H. Dessau, *Inscriptiones Latinae Selectae*, Berlin, I (1892), II (1902), III (1916)
- INHA – Institut national d'histoire de l'art, Paris
- ISM – *Inscripțiile din Scythia Minor*, București, I (1983), II (1987), III (1999), V (1980)
- ISTA – Institut des Sciences et Techniques de l'Antiquité, Université de Franche-Comté, Besançon
- IzvestijaSofia – Izvestija na Arheologičeskija Institut, Sofia
- IzvestijaŠumen – Izvestija na Narodniya Muzej, Šumen
- JAMÉ – A nyíregyházi Jósa András Múzeums von Nyíregyháza, Nyíregyháza
- JGZM – Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums, Mainz
- JÖAI (ÖJh) – Jahreshefte des Österreichischen Archäologischen Institutes in Wien, Wien
- JHS – Journal of Hellenic Studies, London
- JRS – Journal of Roman Studies, London
- KSIIMK – Kraskie Soobščenija Instituta Istorii Material'noj Kul'tury Akademii Nauk SSSR, Moskva – St. Petersburg
- KSIAU – Kraskie Soobščenja Instituta Arheologii Ukrayny, Kyiv
- LEC – *Les Études Classiques*, Bruxelles
- LGPN – *Lexicon of Greek Personal Names*, Oxford
- MAN – Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institut, London
- MCA – Materiale și Cercetari Arheologice, București
- MitrArd – *Mitropolia Ardealului*, Sibiu
- MRR – E. Babelon, *Description historique et chronologique des monnaies de la république romaine vulgarement appelées monnaies consulaires*, 2 vols., Paris, 1885–1886.
- Mühlhäuser Beiträge – Mühlhäuser Beiträge, Mühlhausen
- NK – Numizmatikai Közlöny, Budapest
- ODB – *The Oxford Dictionary of Byzantium*, 3 vols., New York–Oxford, 1991
- OPEL – *Onomasticon Provinciarum Europae Latinarum*, Wien
- OrChrPer – *Orientalia Christiana Periodica*, Roma
- QS – Quaderni di storia, Roma
- QTNAC – Quaderni Ticinesi di Numismatica e Antichità classiche, Lugano
- PamArch – Památky Archeologické, Praha
- Pest Megyei múzeumi füzetek, Szentendre
- Peuce – Peuce, Tulcea
- PME – H. Devijver, *Prosopographia militiarum equestrium quae fuerunt ab Augusto ad Gallienum*, 5 vol., Louvain, 1976–1993.
- PIR – *Prosopographia Imperii Romani, saec. I-III*, ed. II, Berlin-Leipzig.
- RB – Revista Bistriței, Bistrița Năsăud
- RA – Revue archéologique, Paris
- RE – Realencyclopädie der Classischen Altertumswissenschaft, Stuttgart, 1893 sqq.
- REG – Revue des Études Grecques, Paris
- REL – Revue des Études Latines, Paris
- RevBistriței – Revista Bistriței, Bistrița
- RIB – Roman Inscriptions of Britain, London
- RIR – Revista istorică română, București
- RIU – Römische Inschriften Ungarns, Budapest
- RMD – M.M. Roxan, P. Holder, *Roman Military Diplomas*, 5 vol., London, 1978–2006.
- RN – Revue Numismatique, Paris
- RPAN – Revista de preistorie și antichități naționale, București
- RRC (Crawford) – M. H. Crawford, *The Roman Republican Coinage*, 2 vol., Cambridge, 1974
- Amsterdam 1979–2005, Boston 2006–

- SAI – Studii și Articole de Istorie, București  
Sargetia – Acta Musei Devensis, Deva  
SCIV(A) – Studii și cercetări de istorie veche (și arheologie), București  
SCN – Studii și Cercetări de Numismatică, București  
SCŞ Cluj – Studii și cercetări științifice, Cluj  
SEG – *Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum*, Leiden 1923–1971, Alphen aan den Rijn 1979–1980, Amsterdam 1979–2005, Boston 2006–.  
SNR – Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau, Lausanne  
SP – Studii de Preistorie București  
Specimina Nova – Specimina Nova. Dissertationes ex Instituto Historico Universitatis Quinqueecclesiensis de Ianno Pannonio nominatae, Pécs  
SNGCop – *Sylloge nummorum Graecorum*, Copenhagen 1944–2000.  
SNR – Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau, Lausanne  
Studia Antiqua et Archaeologica, Iași  
StCl – Studii Clasice, București  
StComPitești – Studii și Comunicări, Pitești  
StComSibiu – Studii și Comunicări, Sibiu  
StTeol – Studii Teologice, București  
Studien und Forschungen – Studien und Forschungen, Offenbach am Main  
TAM – Tituli Asiae Minoris, Wien  
TD – Thraco-Dacica, Institutul de Tracologie, București  
TGF – A. Nauck (ed.), *Tragicorum Graecorum Fragmenta*, editio secunda, Teubner, Leipzig, 1926  
TIB – *Tabula Imperii Byzantini*; Wien, 1976; 1991, 2008  
TIR – *Tabula Imperii Romani*  
TLG – *Thesaurus Linguae Graecae*  
TRE – *Theologische Realencyklopädie*, Berlin-New York, 1977–2002  
Tyragetaia – Tyragetaia. Anuarul Muzeului Național de Istorie a Moldovei, Chișinău  
VDI – Vestnik Drevnej Istorii, Moskva  
VigChr – Vigiliae Christianae, Leiden  
Xenia – Xenia. Konstanzer althistorische Vorträge und Forschungen, Konstanz am Bodensee  
Zeitschrift des Vereins für das Museum schlesischer Altertümer, Breslau  
Zamosius (*Analecta*) – Stephanus Zamosius, *Analecta lapidum vetustorum et nonnularum in Dacia antiquitatum*, Patavii, 1593 (Istvan Szamosközy (Stephanus Zamosius), *Analecta lapidum vetustorum et nonnularum in Dacia antiquitatum*, Patavii, 1593. Inscriptiones Romanae in lapidibus antiquis Albae Iuliae et circa locorum 1598. Classé pour la publication par M. Balázs, I. Monok. Préface par M. Bărbulescu, A. Kovács, Szeged, 1992)  
ZPE – Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik, Bonn  
WiadArch – Wiadomości Archeologiczne, Warszawa  
WN – Wiadomości Numizmatyczne, Warszawa