

THE LIFE OF PRINCE GANTIMUROV IN THE FRAMEWORK OF CHINESE-RUSSIAN RELATIONS IN THE 17TH-20TH CENTURIES (HISTORICAL AND LITERARY PROSPECTS)

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Introduction

One could hardly assume that literary research in the field of the Evenki verbal folklore would extend to the matter of the historical fate of the Evenki people in China, the “Chinese” Evenks in Russia and the problems of national and cultural self-definition.¹

When an undeservedly forgotten name was accidentally found, it allowed us to restore a nearly lost page in the history of Evenki literature at the turn of the 19th-20th centuries, namely, the history and literature of the “Chinese” Evenks in Russia.

My research started with the name of Gamaliell (according to other sources, Gamaley) Stepanovitch Gantimurov (b. 23 December 1850, Urulga village, Irkutsk region; d. 23 November 1921, Irkutsk), which sometimes comes up in reference sources presenting the literature of the northern indigenous peoples. The available information is rather laconic. It is known that he was a member of the Gantimurov princely family and the Evenki descendant and the author of novels and plays in the Russian language. Our archival research has confirmed that G. Gantimurov was the first Evenki novelist and playwright and a man of tragic fate. In 1921 he disappeared without leaving a trace, but miraculously his few writings - for instance, *Ganya Khmurov* (1904), the journey notes *Lyudi I Nray Dal'nego Vostoka: Ot Vladivostoka do Khabarovska* (1901), the novel *Dvoje v Odnoy Shkure* (1909), the diary of a wanderer *Po Russkomu Dal'nemu Vostoku* (1910, 1911), and the five-scene play *Iz Ognya da v Polymya* (1896) - have stood the test of time. Furthermore, Gantimurov's novels *Trinadtsatyi, Tyoplaia Compania*, and *Ne iz Tuchi Grom, a iz Navoznoy Kuchi*, some tales and handwritten memoirs are also believed to survive to the present day.² Strenuous efforts to find Gamaliel Stepanovitch Gantimurov's works have been crowned with success. The original versions of *Lyudi I Nray Dal'nego Vostoka* and the novel *Ganya Khmurov* signed by G. Murov were found in the Book Museum of the Russian State Library. This discovery has increased scientific interest in Gamaliel Gantimurov, who turned out to be the founder of Evenki literature in Russia, and towards the Gantimurovs' history,

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¹ Donahoe et al. 2008, p. 993-1020.

² Perdue 2010, p. 16-17.

whose fate was closely connected with the history of Sino-Russian relations during the 17th-20th centuries.

Methodology

The combination of historiographic, descriptive and narrative methods in the framework of Sino-Russian relations has allowed us to unveil barely known pages in the history of the Gantimurov princely family, a representative of whom was the founder and the first Russian-language novelist of Evenki literature in the 20th century.

Findings

The Gantimurov family, descended from the Evenki people, was first recognised in Russia in the latter half of the 17th century. Prince Gantimur was in the service of the Chinese Emperor until 1667 and took an active hand in the Manchu assault on Kumarski burg, built by the Russian explorers on the Amur River.³ It should be noted that the exact year when the Gantimurovs settled in Russia is still unknown. According to the notes of the Russian Ambassador to China Isbrant Ides, the Tungusic prince and his relatives came to Russia much earlier - in 1675.⁴ In Irkutsk in 1675 Ides' predecessor N. Spathari "met the prince Gantimur who absolutely refused to return to China." The prince insisted that he would rather die in Russia than meet his death in the Heavenly Empire. Nikolai Gavrilovich Spathari convinced the prince that he would never be extradited to the Qing. Isbrant Ides managed to meet only the son of the Tungusic prince. This meeting was described in his journey notes. During the period 1692-1695 Ides was making unique remarks about the places he had visited on his way to China. He met the Gantimurovs (precisely, Pavel Gantimurov) in Transbaikalia which became a long-term home for princely descendants. If we are to believe Isbrant Ides, the Tungusic prince left China, moved his horde to Dauriya and became a subject of the Russian Tsar since he had fallen into disgrace with the Chinese Emperor Kamhi.⁵ According to other sources, Gantimur was "a relative of the Chinese Emperor." Once he was sent with his army to Siberia to take hold of Argunsk burg, but after seeing "how well Russian people lived he wanted the same and decided to settle down in Russia with his wives, children and relatives."⁶

The origin of the Gantimurov princely family is another mystery. There is information that they were the descendants of such great conquerors as Genghis Khan, Tamerlan and Babur.⁷ It is known that family roots of the Evenki Gantimurovs "go back to the country of the Nuzhen or the Manchu." As the Russian Ambassador Isbrant Ides points out in his journey notes. It should be noted that Isbrant Ides confused the Manchu people with the Nuzhen (Nuzhen [Chinese] - the Jurchens; Manchu [Chinese] - the Mantsu). After leaving China, the

³ Artemiev 2002, p. 45.

⁴ Isbrant, Brand 1967, p. 44-52.

⁵ Ibid., p. 355-402.

⁶ *Moskovskie tserkovnye vedomosti: Ezhenedel'naya gazeta*, 1885, no. 38, p. 3.

⁷ Serebrennikov 1934, p. 3.

Tungus prince Gantimur and his son Katanai were baptised. According to some sources, it happened in 1682 and the witness at the baptismal service was *voivode* (warlord) Ivan Vlasov. According to other sources, Gantimur and his son went through the baptismal ceremony on the Feast of Saints Peter and Paul in 1684 and were given the orthodox names Peter and Paul. On 16 May 1685 the son of the Tungus prince Paul was announced a prince and was enlisted in the book of the Russian nobility of the Moscow Governorate. Nerchinsk, situated in Transbaikal, became the new homeland of the Gantimurovs. In the 1690s “the Tungus deer- and horse-breeders” lived in Dauriya (Transbaikal). Pavel Petrovich Gantimurov, whose real name was Gatana Gentimar, was the leader of the Tungus horse-breeders.⁸ The archive of the Academy of Science in Saint Petersburg keeps the materials under the title *Spiski Selenginskoy i Nerchenskoy arkhivy* [Lists of Seleginsky and Nerchinsk archives], which comprise documents about the taxation of the Transbaikal territory in the 17th and 18th centuries.⁹ It presents interesting information about the attitude of the Imperial government towards the “native top,” particularly towards the Tungus people and their relatives: “the tribute of fur must be collected from yasak-payers with kindness not with violence ... in order to preserve the monarchy’s income and not to offend them.”¹⁰ In many respects thanks to the personal example of the Gantimurov princes, nearly 80% of the Tungus people of Transbaikal had been baptised by the end of the 19th century. It is obvious that the baptism of the Gantimurov family laid the foundation for the Evenki Orthodox church. In the middle of the 18th century the Tungus horse-breeders bore the frontier guard duty in Transbaikal under the Gantimurov princes. Later, for the protection of East Transbaikal, a regiment was created consisting of five hundred of the Evenki people.

The protection of the Russian border in Transbaikal was their great merit for the Russian Tsar. In recognition of their service the commander of the regiment Paul Petrovich and his relative Alexey Lazarevich Gantimurov were granted the deeds to the eternal land possession of the Uralga and Talacha river valleys. The Gantimurovs gave to the Russian government many eminent people for military and civil service.¹¹

Nikolay Petrovich Gantimurov (1868-1943) was the last member of the family who was the head of the Nerchinsk Tungus people and the leader of the Uralginsk Steppe Duma concerning foreigners’ problems. Back then the Tungus people numbered about thirty thousand. At the end of the 19th century the direct descendants of the old prince Peter Gantimurov were only thirty-seven people. History has preserved some of their names.

Among these was Gamaliel Gantimurov, the first Evenki novelist and playwright. In the history of Evenki literature his works set up the tradition of “great prose” and autobiographical narrations, which are still developing in modern Evenki verbal folklore. It is of great importance that the biographical

⁸ Melihov 1991, p. 5.

⁹ Shirokogoroff 1929, p. 22.

¹⁰ ARASStPB, fonds 21, inventory 4, case file 29, list 15.

¹¹ Bolonev 2002, p. 32.

images of his relatives, especially the image of Nikolay Petrovich, were included by G. Gantimurov in the novel *Ganya Kbmurov*, which was published in the steam printing house in Tomsk (1904). This novel has a wonderful history. First of all, it was the first novel and great epic work of Evenki literature, as has been known by a small circle of experts for a long time. Secondly, this novel can be considered to be a delayed piece of art in Evenki literature. It is mostly explained by his descentance from the princely family. This discovery has solidified my scientific interest and evoked my curiosity towards the creative works of the first novelist and representative of the legendary Gantimurov family.

This first novel in two parts was published in the Russian language. Thanks to their secular education and orthodox religion, all representatives of the Gantimurov family knew Russian perfectly well and spoke it as their native tongue. Paradoxically, it is commonly believed that the “big epic form” had not been formed in Evenki literature.¹² The range of problems touched upon in the first part of the Evenki novel is determined by such themes of the orthodox sermon as Goodness, Forgiveness and Compassion. The main character of the novel is a disabled child, whose tragic life has a lot in common with the author’s real life. One of the first researchers of G. Gantimurov’s literary heritage, B. Lebedev, noted that

Gantimurov’s novels are full of social problems. The main character lives with people from different social groups. Going through the challenges he faces leads the main character to a conclusion that people have to fight against outrageous social and economic inequality.¹³

G. Gantimurov’s prosaic creative works gained further development within the cultural and literary processes taking place in Transbaikalian literature at the turn of the 20th century. Transbaikalian literature before the Great October Socialist Revolution was characterised by scenes of everyday life, and was mainly presented in prose. It was caused by the growing interest of different writers in the history of this region and its ethnography. The bulk of these works were stories about family and everyday life, tales and novels. Their appearance is connected with the influence of the “naturalist writers,” whose works dwelled upon the social aspects of life, such as societal morals, submissiveness, women and children’s readiness to make sacrifices, the ethnic minorities’ position, deportation and imprisonment with hard labour. The first part of G. Gantimurov’s novel became without any doubt a real event in Transbaikalian literature. It had huge success, which led to further cooperation with publishing houses of bigger cities. However, events following the Great October Social Revolution changed the life of this talented writer, whose considerable creative heritage gave us valuable insights into the origin of Evenki literature and the development of the ethnic minorities’ literature in pre-revolutionary Russia.

Further research of the Gantimurovs’ history has revealed the names of some more of its representatives. In particular, the notes of Lieutenant Nikolay Innokentyevich Gantimurov (1880-1924) have stood the test of time and are

¹² Voskoboynikov 1975, p. 527-528.

¹³ Lebedev 1967, p. 17.

currently kept in the Russian State Library. His brother Innokentiy and he proved themselves in the battle at Port Arthur during the Russian-Japanese war in 1904. In the Book Museum of the Russian State Library we managed to discover works which belong to another descendant of the Gantimurov princely family - "the first troop lieutenant of the second East-Siberian linear battalion Mikhail Gantimurov." This is the exact name which is designated in the enclosed List of Officers. This rare edition has been perfectly preserved in the library of the Winter Palace. It is a small book in a crimson cloth cover with an *ex-libris* from Aleksandra Feodorovna's library. Its full title is *Pamyatka strelka 21 Vostochno-Sibiskago Yeya Velichestva Gosudaryni Imperatritsy Aleksandry Fedorovny Polka* [The handbook of a shooter from the 21st East-Siberian Her Majesty Empress of Russia Alexandra Feodorovna's Regiment] and it was published in Blagoveshchensk in 1907. The book includes more than ten images of those historical persons who are mentioned by Mukhail Gantimurov in connection with the events described in it. The "handbook" starts like this:

There are such moments in the life of each person, which will never be erased from the memory. The days of hardship and joy, crucial moments and lessons leave an eternal imprint on our memories.¹⁴

Mikhail Gantimurov describes his regiment's heroic past which was directly connected with the history of the Amur River region's development: Yerofey Khabarov's pioneer conquests (1603-1671), the conclusion of the Treaty of Nerchinsk with China (1689), the chronicles of *Aigun* military conflicts when Mikhail Gantimurov's battalion took "the most active participation in the capture of Aigun," certain moments of the Russian-Japanese war, and the order of the regiment commander Lasskiy to "send regiments as fast as possible to the place where Christians bled."¹⁵ According to the following remark in the "handbook," we can suppose that the Tungus soldiers were also a part of this regiment: "horse hunting guards and dismounted warriors had been called from their squadrons to take part in the combat."¹⁶ In this manner, the Tungus people who left China centuries ago came to be on the other side of the barricade and bravely protected the Russian lands.

Conclusions

For a long time there was no information about the representatives of the well-known princely Gantimurov family of Tungus descent. The last representatives of the family had to leave Transbaikal territories and spread around the country in the 1920s. Their traces were lost. Some of them returned to China, the country which their ancestors were once forced to leave. According to materials of the Arseniev State Museum of the Primorsky region, which treats the Gantimurovs' heritage respectfully, the last descendant of the 11th generation died in Australia in 1998. His name was Vladimir Innokentyevich Gantimurov (24 June 1906 - 23 January 1998). N. I. Dmitrovskiy published an article in the emigrant Russian magazine

¹⁴ Gantimurov 1907, p. 17.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 1.

¹⁶ Hisamutdinov 2000, p. 56.

Australiada (a magazine first published in 1994) devoted to the memory of the Tungus prince and presented information about Vladimir Innokentyevich's life. Due to his father's transfer to another military service in the Boundary Guards of the Zaimur district, his parents moved to Harbin in 1909. After the Bolsheviks came to power, Vladimir Gantimurov, who served in the first cavalry squadron of the third Molchanov's regiment, was also forced to move to Harbin in 1922. Later, in 1925-1926, he served in the Chinese army, where he met his distant relative Colonel Nikolay Petrovich Gantimurov, the Tungus prince and representative of the senior branch. He told young Vladimir a lot about their family. Vladimir Innokentyevich emigrated to Brisbane, Australia, in 1952. He spent his last years sorting all his documents and materials about the Gantimurov family tree and exploring the Chinese sources.¹⁷ This is the history of the Gantimurovs' princely family, which is very typical of the whole historical development of Russia and its faithful sons. This is how the Gantimurovs left Russia. The return and recognition of the first Russian-language novelist and playwright Gamaliel Gantimurov in the framework of Evenki literature was the continuation of that narrow path that connected the Evenki people from Russia and China, a path begun by prince Gantimur and his descendants.

The Life of Prince Gantimurov in the Framework of Chinese-Russian Relations in the 17th-20th Centuries (Historical and Literary Prospects)

(Abstract)

The article presents integrated and little explored data about the Gantimurovs who were descended from the Evenki people, and were subjects of the Chinese Emperor Kamhi and the Russian Tsar. Relying on available sources (including archives), we have managed to specify the particular time when prince Gantimurov first came to Russia and the history of his family's baptism. The application of historiographic, descriptive and narrative methods has enabled us to reveal barely known facts about the Gantimurov princely family, to summarise historical evidences about the Tungusic family tree and to trace its history within the framework of Sino-Russian relations during the 17th-20th centuries. The article also provides the results of archival research on creative works of prince Gantimurov's descendant Gamaliel Gantimurov, who was the first Evenki novelist and playwright. The article presents an analysis of the novel *Ganya Khmurov* (1904), which became the first Russian-language book in the history of Evenki literature. This creative work set up the tradition of "great prose" and autobiographical narrations which are still developing in Evenki verbal folklore. While conducting the research, the author of the article has introduced into scientific circulation and thoroughly studied *Pamyatka strelka 21 Vostochno-Sibirskago Yeya Velichestva Gosudaryni Imperatritsy Aleksandry Fedorovny Polka* written by Mikhail Gantimurov. The book describes the conclusion of the Treaty of Nerchinsk (1689) with China, and restores the chronicles of military conflicts in the Far East at the beginning of the 20th century in which the regiment under the command of prince Gantimurov's descendant took "the most active part and always fought where Christians bled."

¹⁷ Dmitrovskiy 1998, p. 17.

Bibliographical Abbreviations

- ARASStPB - Archive of the Russian Academy of Science Saint Petersburg Branch.
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- Keywords:** Gantimurov, Evenki literature, Russia, China, novel, Russian-language literature, Orthodox Christianity.

LISTA ABREVIERILOR

- AAR-SI** - Analele Academiei Române. Memoriile Secțiunii Istorice. Academia Română. București.
- AAust** - Archaeologia Austriaca, Beiträge zur Paläanthropologie, Ur- und Frühgeschichte Österreichs. Wien.
- AB** - Altarul Banatului. Arhiepiscopia Timișoarei și Caransebeșului și Episcopia Aradului. Timișoara.
- ActaArchCarp** - Acta Archaeologica Carpathica. Cracovia.
- ActaArchHung** - Acta Archaeologica. Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae. Budapest.
- ActaMN** - Acta Musei Napocensis. Cluj-Napoca.
- ActaMP** - Acta Musei Porolissensis. Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Artă Zalău.
- ActaPal** - Acta Paleobotanica. Polish Academy of Sciences. Krakow.
- AÉ** - Archaeologiai Értesítő a Magyar régészeti, művészettörténeti és éremtani társulat tudományos folyóirata. Budapest.
- AHA** - Acta Historiae Artium. Akadémiai Kiadó. Budapest.
- AIIC(N)** - Anuarul Institutului de Istorie „George Bariț”. Cluj-Napoca.
- AIAC** - Anuarul Institutului de Istorie și Arheologie Cluj. Cluj-Napoca (din 1990 Anuarul Institutului de Istorie „George Bariț”).
- AIIAI/AIIX** - Anuarul Institutului de Istorie și Arheologie „A. D. Xenopol” Iași. (din 1990 Anuarul Institutului de Istorie „A. D. Xenopol” Iași).
- AISC** - Anuarul Institutului de Studii Clasice. Cluj.
- AJA** - American Journal of Archaeology. New York.
- AJPA** - American Journal of Physical Anthropology. The Official Journal of the American Association of Physical Anthropologist. Baltimore.
- Almanahul graficeii române** - Almanahul graficeii române. Craiova.
- Aluta** - Aluta. (Studii și comunicări - Tanulmányok és Közlemények). Sfântu Gheorghe.
- AnB** - Analele Banatului (serie nouă). Timișoara.
- Angustia** - Angustia. Muzeul Carpaților Răsăriteni. Sfântu Gheorghe.
- Antaeus** - Antaeus. Communicationes ex Instituto Archaeologico Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae. Budapest.
- AnthAnzeiger** - Anthropologischen Anzeiger. Journal of Biological and Clinical Anthropology.
- Antiquity** - Antiquity. A Quarterly Review of World Archaeology. York.
- AnUB-LLS** - Analele Universității din București - Limba și literatura străină. Universitatea din București.
- AO** - Arhivele Olteniei. Craiova; serie nouă (Institutul de Cercetări Socio-Umane. Craiova).

- AP** - Annales de Paléontologie. L'Association paléontologique française.
- APR** - Acta Palaeontologica Romaniae. Romanian Society of Paleontologists. Bucharest.
- Apulum** - Apulum. Acta Musei Apulensis. Muzeul Național al Unirii Alba Iulia.
- Archaeologia Bulgarica** - Archaeologia Bulgarica. Sofia.
- Archaeometry** - Archaeometry. Research Laboratory for Archaeology & the History of Art. Oxford.
- ArchMűhely** - Archeometriai Műhely. Budapest.
- Arheologia** - Archeologia. Organ na Archeologičeskija Institut i Muzei pri Bulgarskata Akademija na Naukite. Sofia.
- ArkhSb** - Arkheologičeskij sbornik. Muzey Ermitazh. Moskva.
- AS** - American Studies. Mid-America American Studies Association. Cambridge (USA).
- ASS** - Asian Social Science. Canadian Center of Science and Education. Toronto.
- ASUAIC-L** - Analele Științifice ale Universității „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași (serie nouă). Secțiunea IIIe. Lingvistică. Universitatea „Alexandru Ioan Cuza” din Iași.
- AT** - Ars Transilvaniae. Institutul de Istorie și Arheologie Cluj-Napoca. Cluj-Napoca
- ATS** - Acta Terrae Septemcastrensis. Sibiu.
- AUASH** - Annales Universitatis Apulensis. Series Historica. Universitatea „1 Decembrie 1918” din Alba Iulia.
- AUASP** - Annales Universitatis Apulensis. Series Philologica. Universitatea „1 Decembrie 1918” din Alba Iulia.
- AUCSI** - Analele Universității din Craiova. Seria Istorie. Universitatea din Craiova.
- Australiada** - Australiada: A Russian Chronicle. New South Wales. Woy Woy (Australia).
- AUVT** - Annales d'Université „Valahia” Târgoviște. Section d'Archéologie et d'Histoire. Universitatea Valahia din Târgoviște.
- AVSL** - Archiv des Vereins für Siebenbürgische Landeskunde. Sibiu.
- BA** - Biblioteca de arheologie. București.
- Banatica** - Banatica. Muzeul de Istorie al județului Caraș-Severin. Reșița.
- Balcanica** - Balcanica. Annuaire de l'Institut des Études Balkaniques. Belgrad.
- BAMNH** - Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History. American Museum of Natural History. New York.
- BAR** - British Archaeological Reports (International Series). Oxford.
- BB** - Bibliotheca Brukenthal. Muzeul Național Brukenthal. Sibiu.
- BCMI** - Buletinul Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice / Buletinul Comisiei Monumentelor istorice. București.

BerRGK	- Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts. Frankfurt am Main.
BF	- Bosporskij fenomen. Gosudarstvennyj Ermitazh Sankt-Peterburg.
BGSG	- Bulletin of the Geological Society of Greece. Geological Society of Greece. Patras.
BHAB	- Bibliotheca Historica et Archaeologica Banatica. Muzeul Banatului Timișoara.
BI	- Bosporskie issledovanija. Krymskoe Otdelenie Instituta Vostokovedenija, Nacional'na akademija nauk Ukraini. Simferopol, Kerch.
BMA	- Bibliotheca Musei Apulensis. Muzeul Național al Unirii Alba Iulia.
BMantiq	- Bibliotheca Memoriae Antiquitatis. Piatra Neamț.
BMN	- Bibliotheca Musei Napocensis. Muzeul de Istorie a Transilvaniei. Cluj-Napoca.
BMS	- Bibliotheca Musei Sabesiensis. Muzeul Municipal „Ioan Raica”. Sebeș.
BOR	- Biserica Ortodoxă Română. Patriarhia Română. București.
BospCht	- Bosporskie chtenija. Bospor Kimmerijskij i varvarskij mir v period antichnosti i srednevekov'ja. Militaria. Krymskoe Otdelenie Instituta Vostokovedenija. Nacional'na akademija nauk Ukraini. Simferopol, Kerch.
Das Börsenblatt	- Börsenblatt für den Deutschen Buchhandel-Frankfurter Ausgabe. Börsenverein des Deutschen Buchhandels. Frankfurt pe Main.
Br J Ind Med	- British Journal of Industrial Medicine. London.
Brukenthal	- Brukenthal. Acta Musei. Muzeul Național Brukenthal. Sibiu.
BTh	- Bibliotheca Thracologica. Institutul Român de Tracologie. București.
București	- București. Materiale de istorie și muzeografie. București.
Bucureștii vechi	- Bucureștii vechi. Buletinul Societății Istorico-Arheologice. București.
BUS	- Birka Untersuchungen und Studien. Stockholm.
CA	- Current Anthropology. University of Chicago.
Caietele ASER	- Caietele ASER. Asociația de Științe Etnologice din România. București.
Carpica	- Carpica. Complexul Muzeal „Julian Antonescu” Bacău.
CCA	- Cronica cercetărilor arheologice. București.
CCJ	- Chemistry Central Journal. London.
Cele Trei Crișuri	- Cele Trei Crișuri. Oradea.
Cetatea Bihariei	- Cetatea Bihariei. Institutul de Istorie și Teorie Militară din București, Secția Teritorială Oradea.
CIRIR	- Cercetări istorice. Revistă de istorie românească. Iași.
CL	- Cercetări literare. Universitatea București.
Codrul Cosminului	- Codrul Cosminului, seria nouă. Analele Științifice de Istorie, Universitatea „Ștefan cel Mare” Suceava.
ComȘtMediaș	- Comunicări Științifice. Mediaș.
ConspNum	- Conspicte numismatice. Chișinău.

Conviețuirea-Együttélés	- Conviețuirea-Együttélés. Catedra de limbă și literatura română a Institutului Pedagogic „Juhász Gyula”, Szeged.
Corviniana	- Corviniana. Acta Musei Corvinensis. Hunedoara.
CPF	- Cahiers des Portes de Fer. Beograd.
CretaceousRes	- Cretaceous Research. Elsevier.
Crisia	- Crisia. Culegere de materiale și studii. Muzeul Țării Crișurilor. Oradea.
CRP	- Comptes Rendus Palevol. Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des Sciences France.
Cultura creștină	- Cultura creștină. Publicație apărută sub egida Mitropoliei Române Unite cu Roma Greco-Catolică și a Facultății de Teologie Greco-Catolice din Universitatea „Babeș-Bolyai” Cluj-Napoca, Departamentul Blaj.
Dacia	- Dacia. Recherches et découvertes archéologiques en Roumanie. București, I, (1924) - XII (1948). Nouvelle série: Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne. București.
Dări de seamă	- Dări de seamă ale ședințelor. Paleontologie. Institutul Geologic al României. București.
DB	- Drevnosti Bospora. Rossiyskaya Akademiya Nauk. Moskva.
De Antiquitate	- De Antiquitate. Asociația Virtus Antiqua. Cluj-Napoca.
DFS	- Deutsche Forschung im Südosten. Sibiu.
DP	- Documenta Praehistorica. Poročilo o raziskovanju paleolitika, neolitika in eneolitika v sloveniji. Ljubljana.
Drevnosti Altaja	- Drevnosti Altaja. Gorno-Altajskij gosudarstvennyj universitet. Gorno-Altajsk (Republika Altaj).
EHQ	- European History Quarterly. Sage Publications. New York.
EphNap	- Ephemeris Napocensis. Institutul de Arheologie și Istoria Artei, Cluj-Napoca.
EVNE	- Etnokul'turnoe vzaimodeystvie narodov Evrazii. Institut Arheologii i Etnografii Sibirskogo otdeleniya Rossiyskoy Akademii Nauk. Novosibirsk.
FK	- Földtani közlöny. Magyarhoni földtani tarsulat folyóirata. Budapest.
FU	- Finno-Ugrika. Institut Istории imeni Sh. Mardzhani. Akademiya Nauk Tatarstana. Kasan'.
FVL	- Forschungen zur Volks- und Landeskunde. Sibiu.
Geo-Eco-Marina	- Geo-Eco-Marina. Institutul Național de Cercetare-Dezvoltare pentru Geologie și Geoecologie Marină. București.
Glasnik	- Glasnik Srpskog arheološkog društva. Journal of the Serbian Archaeological Society. Beograd.
Glasul Bisericii	- Glasul Bisericii. Mitropolia Munteniei și Dobrogei. București.
Godišnjak	- Godišnjak. Jahrbuch Knjiga. Sarajevo-Heidelberg.
GR	- Gondwana Research. International Association for Gondwana Research, Journal Center, China University of Geosciences. Beijing.
HistArchaeol	- Historical Archaeology. Society for Historical Archaeology.
HistMet	- Historical Metallurgy, The Historical Metallurgy Society.

- HJ** - The Historical Journal. University of Cambridge (UK).
- HSCE** - History & Society in Central Europe. István Hajnal Society of Historians. Medium Ævum Quotidianum Society. Budapest. Krems.
- IJAM** - International Journal of Arts Management. École des Hautes Études Commerciales (HEC) in Montreal.
- IJO** - International Journal of Osteoarchaeology. United States.
- IPH** - Inventaria Præhistorica Hungarie. Budapest.
- Istros** - Istros. Muzeul Brăilei. Brăila.
- JACerS** - Journal of the American Ceramic Society. The American Ceramic Society, Ohio.
- JAS** - Journal of Archaeological Science. Academic Press. United States.
- JFA** - Journal of Field Archaeology. Boston University.
- JLS** - Journal of Lithic Studies. Edinburgh.
- JMH** - Journal of Modern History. University of Chicago.
- JOB** - Jahrbuch der Österreichischen Byzantinistik. Institut für Byzantinistik und Neogräzistik der Universität Wien.
- JPSP** - Journal of Personality and Social Psychology. American Psychological Association. Washington DC.
- JRGZM** - Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums zu Mainz. Mainz.
- JSP** - Journal of Systematic Palaeontology. British Natural History Museum. London.
- JSSR** - Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion. The Society for the Scientific Study of Religion. South-Carolina.
- JVP** - Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology. Society of Vertebrate Paleontology (SVP) in partnership with the Taylor & Francis Group. Abingdon, Oxfordshire (UK).
- Közlemények** - Közlemények az Erdélyi Nemzeti Múzeum Érem - és Régiségtárából, Cluj.
- Le Glob** - Le Globe. Revue genevoise de géographie. Paris.
- LSJ** - Life Science Journal. Acta Zhengzhou University. Zhengzhou (China).
- LȘ** - Lucrări științifice. Institutul de Învățământ Superior Oradea.
- MA** - Mitropolia Ardealului. Revista oficială a Arhiepiscopiei Sibiului, Arhiepiscopiei Vadului, Feleacului și Clujului. Episcopiei Alba Iuliei și Episcopiei Oradiei. Sibiu (1956-1991). A continuat *Revista Teologică*, (1907-1947) și este continuată de aceeași revistă.
- Marisia** - Marisia. Studii și Materiale. Târgu Mureș.
- Marmatia** - Marmatia. Muzeul Județean de Istorie și Arheologie. Baia Mare.
- Materiale** - Materiale și cercetări arheologice. București.
- MBGAEU** - Mitteilungen der Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte. Berlin.
- MCA** - Materiale și cercetări arheologice. București.

ME	- Memoria Ethnologica. Centrul Județean pentru Conservarea și Promovarea Culturii Tradiționale Maramureș. Baia Mare.
MEJSR	- Middle-East Journal of Scientific Research. International Digital Organization for Scientific Information. Deira, Dubai (United Arab Emirates).
MemAntiq	- Memoria Antiquitatis. Complexul Muzeal Județean Neamț. Piatra Neamț.
MIA	- Materialy i issledovaniya po arkheologii SSSR. Akademiya Nauk SSSR. Moskva.
MJSS	- Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences. Mediterranean Center of Social and Educational Research. Rome.
Monumente Istorice	- Monumente Istorice. Studii și lucrări de restaurare. Direcția Monumentelor Istorice. București.
Monumente și muzee	- Monumente și muzee. Buletinul Comisiei Științifice a Muzeelor, Monumentelor Istorice și Artistice. București.
MPG	- Marine and Petroleum Geology. Elsevier.
MSIAR	- Memoriile Secțiunii Istorice a Academiei Române, seria a II-a. Academia Română. București.
MTE	- Magyar Történelmi Eletrajzok. Budapest.
Naturwissenschaften	- Naturwissenschaften. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg.
OlteniaȘtNat	- Oltenia. Studii și Comunicări. Științele Naturii. Muzeul Olteniei. Craiova.
ÓL	- Ósrégészeti Levelek. Prehistoric newsletter. Budapest.
PA	- Patrimonium Apulense. Direcția Județeană pentru Cultură Alba. Alba Iulia.
PAPS	- Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society. American Philosophical Society. Philadelphia.
PAS	- Prähistorische Archäologie in Südosteuropa. Berlin.
PAT	- Patrimonium Archaeologicum Transylvanicum. Cluj-Napoca.
PBF	- Prähistorische Bronzefunde. München.
PLOS ONE	- PLOS ONE. International, peer-reviewed, open-access, online publication.
PM	- Publics et musées. Association Publics et Musées - PUL (Presses universitaires de Lyon). Lyon.
PNAUSA	- Proceedings of the National Academy of the United States of America. National Academy of the United States of America.
Pogrebal'nyj obrjad	- Pogrebal'nyj obrjad rannih kochevnikov Evrazii. Juzhnyj nauchnyj centr Rossijskoj Akademii nauk. Rostov-na-Donu.
Pontica	- Pontica. Muzeul de Istorie Națională și Arheologie Constanța.
PPP	- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology ("Palaeo3"). An International Journal for the Geo-Sciences. Elsevier.
ProblemyArh	- Problemy arheologii, jetnografii, antropologii Sibiri i sopredel'nyh territorij. Institut arheologii i jetnografii Rossijskoj Akademii nauk. Novosibirsk.

Programm Mühlbach	- Programm des evaghelischen Untergymnasium in Mühlbach und der damit verbundenen Lehranstalten. Mühlbach (Sebeș).
PZ	- Prähistorische Zeitschrift. Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte, Institut für Prähistorische Archäologie. Berlin.
QG	- Quaternary Geochronology. The International Research and Review Journal on Advances in Quaternary Dating Techniques.
QSA	- Quaderni di Studi Arabi. Istituto per l'Oriente C. A. Nallino. Roma.
Quartär	- Quartär. International Yearbook for Ice Age and Stone Age Research.
RA	- Revista Arheologică. Institutul de Arheologie și Istorie Veche. Chișinău.
RArhiv	- Revista Arhivelor. Arhivele Naționale ale României. București.
Radiocarbon	- Radiocarbon. University of Arizona. Department of Geosciences.
RB	- Revista Bistriței. Complexul Muzeal Bistrița-Năsăud. Bistrița.
REF	- Revista de etnografie și folclor. Institutul de Etnografie și Folclor „Constantin Brăiloiu”. București.
RESEE	- Revue des études sud-est européennes. Academia Română. București.
RHMC	- Revue d'histoire moderne et contemporaine. Société d'histoire moderne et contemporaine. Paris.
RHSEE/RESEE	- Revue historique du sud-est européen. Academia Română. București, Paris (din 1963 Revue des études sud-est européennes).
RI	- Revista de Istorie (din 1990 Revista istorică). Academia Română. București.
RIR	- Revista istorică română. Institutul de Istorie Națională din București.
RJP	- Romanian Journal of Paleontology. Geological Institute of Romania. Bucharest.
RJS	- Romanian Journal of Stratigraphy. Geological Institute of Romania. Bucharest.
RM	- Revista Muzeelor. București.
RMMG	- Revista Muzeul Mineralogic-Geologic, al Universității din Cluj la Timișoara. Sibiu.
RMM-M	- Revista Muzeelor și Monumentelor. Muzeu. București.
RP	- Revista de Pedagogie. Institutul de Științe ale Educației. București.
RRH	- Revue Roumaine d'Histoire. Academia Română. București.
RT	- Revista Teologică. Sibiu.
SA	- Sovetskaya arkheologiya. Akademiya Nauk SSSR. Moskva.
SAI	- Studii și articole de istorie. Societatea de Științe Istorice și Filologice a RPR. București.

SAO	- Studia et Acta Orientalia. Société des Sciences Historiques et Philologiques de la RPR., Section d'Etudes Orientales. Bucarest.
Sargetia	- Sargetia. Acta Musei Devensis. Muzeul Civilizației Dacice și Romane Deva.
Sargetia Naturae	- Sargetia. Acta Musei Devensis. Series Scientia Naturae. Muzeul Civilizației Dacice și Romane Deva.
SCE	- Studii și comunicări de etnologie. Institutul de Cercetări Socio-Umane Sibiu.
SCCI	- Studii, conferințe și comunicări istorice. Sibiu.
SCIA	- Studii și cercetări de istoria artei. Academia Română. București.
SciAm	- Scientific American. New York.
SCGG	- Studii și Cercetări. Geologie-Geografie. Complexul Muzeal Județean Bistrița-Năsăud. Bistrița.
SCIV(A)	- Studii și cercetări de istoria veche. București (din 1974, Studii și cercetări de istorie veche și arheologie).
SGJ	- Soobshhenija Gosudarstvennogo Jermitazha. Gosudarstvennyj Jermitazh. Leningrad.
SMIM	- Studii și materiale de istorie modernă. Institutul de Istorie „Nicolae Iorga” București.
SP	- Studii de Preistorie. București.
SPACA	- Stratum Plus: Archaeology and Cultural Anthropology. Superior Council on Science and Technical Development of Moldavian Academy of Sciences. Saint Petersburg, Kishinev, Odessa, Bucharest.
SPPF	- Società Preistoria Protostoria Friuli-V.G. Trieste.
SSK	- Studien zur Siebenbürgischen Kunstgeschichte, Köln. Wien.
Starinar	- Starinar, Treća Serija. Arheološki Institut. Beograd.
Stâna	- Stâna. Sibiu.
StComSibiu	- Studii și comunicări. Arheologie-istorie. Muzeul Brukenthal. Sibiu.
StComSM	- Studii și comunicări. Muzeul Județean Satu Mare.
StRI	- Studii. Revistă de istorie (din 1974 Revista de istorie și din 1990 Revista istorică). Academia Română. București.
StudiaUBBG	- Studia Universitatis Babeș-Bolyai. Geologia. Universitatea „Babeș-Bolyai” Cluj-Napoca.
StudiaUBBGG	- Studia Universitatis Babeș-Bolyai. Geologia-Geographia. Universitatea „Babeș-Bolyai” Cluj-Napoca.
StudiaUBBGM	- Studia Universitatis Babeș-Bolyai. Geologia-Mineralogia. Universitatea „Babeș-Bolyai” Cluj-Napoca.
StudiaUBBH	- Studia Universitatis Babeș-Bolyai. Series Historia. Universitatea „Babeș-Bolyai” Cluj-Napoca.
Suceava	- Anuarul Muzeului Județean Suceava.
SUCH	- Studia Universitatis Cibiniensis, Serie Historica. Universitatea „Lucian Blaga” Sibiu.
SUPMPh	- Studia Universitatis Petru Maior. Philologia. Târgu-Mureș.
SV	- Siebenbürgische Vierteljahrschrift. Hermannstadt (Sibiu).

SympThrac	- Symposia Thracologica. Institutul Român de Tracologie. București.
TEA	- TEA. The European Archaeologist.
Terra Sebus	- Terra Sebus. Acta Musei Sabesiensis. Muzeul Municipal „Ioan Raica” Sebeș.
TESG	- Tijdschrift voor Economische en Sociale Geografie. Royal Dutch Geographical Society. Oxford (UK), Malden (USA).
Thraco-Dacica	- Thraco-Dacica. Institutul Român de Tracologie. București.
Transilvania	- Transilvania. Foaia Asociațiunii Transilvane pentru Literatura Română și Cultura Poporului Român. Brașov.
Transsylvania Nostra	- Transsylvania Nostra. Fundația Transsylvania Nostra. Cluj-Napoca.
Trudy nauchnogo	- Trudy nauchnogo Karel'skogo tsentra Rossiyskoy akademii nauk. Karel'skiy tsentr Rossiyskoy akademii Nauk. Moskva.
TT	- Történeti Tár. Akadémia történelmi bizottságának. Budapest.
Tyragetia	- Tyragetia. Muzeul Național de Arheologie și Istorie a Moldovei. Chișinău.
Țara Bârsei	- Țara Bârsei. Muzeul „Casa Mureșenilor” Brașov.
Ungarische Revue	- Ungarische Revue, Herausg. von P. Hunfalvy. Budapest.
UPA	- Universitätsforschungen zur Prähistorischen Archäologie. Berlin.
Vestnik arkheologii	- Vestnik arkheologii, antropologii i etnografii. Institute problem osvoyeniya Severa Sibirskogo otdeleniya Rossiyskoj akademii nauk. Tyumen.
Vestnik Novosibirskogo	- Vestnik Novosibirskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta. Serija: Istoriya, filologiya. Novosibirskij gosudarstvennyj universitet. Novosibirsk.
VLC	- Victorian Literature and Culture. Cambridge University Press. Cambridge (UK).
VPUI	- Vestnik permskogo universiteta. Istoriya. Permskiy Gosudarstvennyi Universitet. Perm'.
VR	- Victorian Review. Victorian Studies Association of Western Canada. Toronto.
WASJ	- World Applied Sciences Journal. International Digital Organization for Scientific Information. Deira, Dubai (United Arab Emirates).
WorldArch	- World Archaeology. London.
Xenopoliana	- Xenopoliana. Buletin al Fundației Academice „A. D. Xenopol” Iași.
Yearb. Phys. Anthropol.	- Yearbook of Physical Anthropology. New York.
Yezhegodnik gubernskogo	- Yezhegodnik gubernskogo muzeya Tobol'ska. Tobol'sk Khistori Muzeum. Tobol'sk.
ZfSL	- Zeitschrift für Siebenbürgische Landeskunde. Gundelsheim.
Ziridava	- Ziridava. Muzeul Județean Arad.
ZooKeys	- ZooKeys. Sofia.