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(Summary)

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The issues we wish to bring forward regard the way in which archaeological research was conducted in Romania, the pioneers of such research and the means needed to fulfil their aim in the above-mentioned time frame. I will specifically pursue the direction outlined by the already existing sources, which capture such information throughout the 19th century. I will refer to the second half of the century, when the contributions brought by Cezar Bolliac begin being signalled, finishing documentation at the beginning of the 20th century, in 1916, also proposed in the project as the chronological limit.

In the last decades of the 19th century, archaeology ceases to be the mere collecting of antiques as exotic memorabilia and acquires the auxiliary role of historical research. At this stage a more general interest towards the national archaeological heritage materializes, and protecting historical monuments becomes an objective pursued more and more insistently. The pioneering pursuits of the likes of Bolliac, Odobescu and Tocilescu, of inconsistent quality, help shape a preliminary map of the archaeological sites belonging to several ages, many of which were scientifically exploited subsequently. We can only speak about the structuring of the archaeological research and the making of systematic working rules, however, in the first decades of the 20th century.

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