

PAMFIL POLONIC AND THE DAWN OF ROMANIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CARTOGRAPHY

Motto: A map should speak like any other script...
(Pamfil Polonic).

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Abstract: A century after Pamfil Polonic's manuscripts were written and although they are quite frequently quoted in the archaeological literature, a substantial amount of the information they contain remains unpublished. Other than archaeological field documentation items (reports, plans, drawings or sketches of objects), the archive also comprises other types of documents such as travel journals containing descriptions of sites and their topographic sketches, drawn during field research. Some of the data from those documents complete the information we have on sites which are well-known today, such as Pietrele - Movila Gorgana, Bordușani or Popești. The range and scope of Pamfil Polonic's research was sustained by his knowledge and use of a rich bibliography on topics like history, archaeology, geography and cartography. The aim of the present paper is to identify and present a part this scientific apparatus dating from the end of 19th century to the beginning of 20th century.

Rezumat: Deși în literatura de specialitate se face trimitere la manuscrisele care alcătuiesc fondul de arhivă P. Polonic acestea sunt încă inedite, la un secol după conceperea lor. Exceptând documentația de șantier (rapoarte, planuri și relevee, desene ale pieselor descoperite) apar și alte tipuri de documente: jurnale de călătorie care cuprind descrieri de situri și schițe topografice ale acestora, făcute în urma cercetărilor de teren. Câteva manuscrise din această categorie completează istoricul cercetărilor unor situri cunoscute astăzi: Pietrele-Movila Gorgana, Bordușani, Popești. Demersul cercetărilor făcute de P. Polonic a fost susținut de cunoașterea și utilizarea unei bogate bibliografii de factură istorică, arheologică, geografică și cartografică. Am încercat să identific și să prezint aici o parte a acestui instrumentar științific care datează de la sfârșitul sec. XIX și de la începutul sec. XX.

1. Biographical sketch

In 1892, Grigorie G. Tocilescu, the director of the National Museum of Antiquities offers the position of illustrator-cartographer to a young topographic engineer – Pamfil Polonic. At 34 years of age, the new employee had renounced a military career following some previous health issues.¹

Born in 1858 in Suceava,² P. Polonic attended a series of military schools. Between 1875 -1878 he studied at the Military Academy in Vienna, graduating as a sub-lieutenant specialized in topography. Assigned to the 31st Infantry regiment in Sibiu, he taught topography at the School for Reserve Officers in town. Following a mission in Galicia in 1888 where he had been sent as a topographer, his health started deteriorating and after only three years he had to leave the army and move to Bucharest.

His employment with the National Museum of Antiquities lasted until 1902. From 1903 he worked as a topographer and illustrator for the State Fisheries Service in the Danube Delta, and thus became a close collaborator of Grigore Antipa.³ The latter considered him “an exceptional illustrator”⁴ and in 1905 ensured his

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¹ Information on his biography and the main stages of his career were published in several papers: Barbu 1965, pp. 237-240; Mateescu 1969, pp. 340-343; Mateescu 1978, pp. 198-199; Păunescu 2003, Chapter IV – *Pamfil Polonic, a pioneer of our archaeological cartography*, pp. 65-69. This chapter can be also found at <http://www.cimec.ro/arheologie/arhivadigitala/4Pamfil%20Polonic/M.htm>, hosted by CIMEC - Institutul de Memorie Culturală, at Archaeological Digital archives / Documents in the archive of the Institute of Archaeology “Vasile Pârvan”; Mecu, Barnea 2010, pp. 59 and 70. This information was also used by the present author on several occasions while working on manuscripts from the P. Polonic collection containing data on archaeological and historical sites from Buzău County (Măgureanu 2010, pp. 341-376).

² He was the son of the head of the furriers' and shoemakers' guilds.

³ He illustrated exemplary for Grigore Antipa two of his fundamental works: *Fauna ichtiologică a României (cu 31 de tabele în fototipie)* [Ichthyological Fauna of Romania (with 31 tables)], Bucharest, 1909, The Romanian Academy. Publications of the Vasile Adamachi collections, no. XVI. The tables contains approx. 200 drawings signed P. Polonic. In the volume *Pescăria și pescuitul în România* [Fish Farms and Fishing in Romania] (403 figures in text and 75 tables), Bucharest, 1916, the figures and tables are the work of P. Polonic. In fact, in 1906, the paintings *Fishing methods in Romania* received the gold medal at the General Exhibition in Bucharest.

⁴ Netzhammer 2005a, p. 138.

help for the organization of the National Museum of Natural History in Bucharest.⁵ During this collaboration, on January 21, 1907 Pamfil Polonic was introduced to Raymund Netzhammer,⁶ the archbishop of the Roman-Catholic diocese in Bucharest. This meeting constituted the base of a long and close collaboration between the topographer and archbishop Netzhammer,⁷ strengthened by their mutual interest for the antiquities of Dobrudja and their rare qualifications in geodesy and cartography.⁸

Around 1910, the experience and field specialization he possessed attracted the attention of Simion Mehedinți, for whom he illustrated the cartography of the atlas and the geography textbooks.

After the end of WWII he worked at the National Cadastral Office, as a Senior Clerk. He retired from this position in 1925 and died on April 17, 1944 in Bucharest.

2. Working for the National Museum of Antiquities

Once employed by the National Museum of Antiquities, Pamfil Polonic's work was directly coordinated by prof. Gr. Tocilescu and thus connected, for 11 years, to the professor's interests.⁹ Other than just drafting cartographic and topographic documents, Pamfil Polonic learned to appreciate and practice field archaeology, thus becoming a meticulous excavation technician.¹⁰ In fact, Gr. Tocilescu trusted him with both "the research of the historical places in the country" and "the direction of the excavations at the Roman forts".¹¹

⁵ Building the museum and organizing the collections, together with the way of displaying the exhibits is the result of Grigore Antipa's efforts, the director of the institution between 1893 and 1944. In 1908, in Bucharest, for the first time in the world biogeographical dioramas – 3D glass showcases were used, showing various species function of their habitat types, with animals in natural positions, all projected on a painted background; see www.antipa.ro. The following footnote proves the participation of Pamfil Polonic in putting in practice this new way of museum display.

⁶ This was the moment for the only description we have so far on Pamfil Polonic: "a middle sized gentleman, with a short beard and a low bass voice, painting the background for a group of animals..." and who considered that "undertaking such an activity made him stray away from his profession". Netzhammer 2005a, p. 138.

⁷ For example, during a visit at Slava Rusă in 1908, the archbishop checked "a sketch of the ruins and their surroundings" given by Polonic (Netzhammer 2005a, p. 185), while 10 years later, in his lecture on *Christian-archaeological aspects in Dobrudja* he used "two large drawings of the mortuary chambers from Constanța, uncovered by Polonic under the coordination of Tocilescu", but also other section plans and maps drafted by others who had been researching Dobrudja (Netzhammer 2005a, p. 771 and Netzhammer 2005 b, pp. 68-69, 71, 75, Figs. 13, 14, 18; Alexandrescu 2007, p. 218). For the work *Die christlichen Altertümer der Dobrudscha* the data provided by Polonic was vital. Thus, the archbishop used the plans and observations made by Polonic during the 1890 excavations of the fortified precinct of the ancient town of Tomis (Netzhammer 2005 b, pp. 60-62 and footnote 92, Fig. 9). There is also a note from 1918 on the identification of an Early Christian church in Tomis and a sketch of its possible location (Netzhammer 2005 b, pp. 77, 79). In the chapter devoted to Axiopolis, Netzhammer's presentation is based on the notes taken in 1898 and 1899 by Polonic, sent by Gr. Tocilescu to study the gates of the city and the connection between the town's wall and the stone *vallum* connecting it with Tomis. The documentation, also comprising a plan of the excavation and sketches for the north gates, reached the archbishop sometime in 1908 (Netzhammer 2005b, pp 107-109, 111-115, Figs. 37, 43, 45). There is also a note about a marble capital from Prislava (the ancient name of Nufăru, Tulcea county) discovered by Polonic in one of his excursions (Netzhammer 2005b, p. 126). In 1906 Polonic also sketched Cape Dolojman (Argamum) (Netzhammer 2005b, p.149). But his experience reached its height in 1901, when during the excavation in Mangalia, based on the presence of a marble fragment of a ballister, Polonic postulated the existence of an Early Christian basilica. His hypothesis was confirmed in 1915 (Netzhammer 2005b, pp. 151, 155).

⁸ Alexandrescu 2007, p. 214 and Netzhammer 2005 a, p. 246, pp.1577-1578.

⁹ Following an almost total lack of information gathered through field research at the moment when he was working on *Dacia înainte de romani* [Dacia before the Romans] – printed in 1880 –, the main and most followed issue in the program of archaeological excavations that Gr. Tocilescu imposed was "to determine and establish the ancient topography of Romania". Following field surveys, all ancient remains found were to be recorded and mapped (Bogdan Cățănicu 1991, p. 190, cf. Mss. 5139, p. 136). In what the archaeological research program for Oltenia was concerned, see also Mecu, Barnea 2010, p. 70.

¹⁰ Barbu, Schuster 2005, p. 132, footnote 42; Alexandrescu 2007, p. 218; LRA, Gr. Tocilescu Archive, Mss. 5137, f. 208, unpublished, "Sepeturile de la cetatea Jidova. Raportul septemanal Nr. 2" [The excavations from Jidova fortress. Weekly report no. 2], drafted by P. Polonic on August 12, 1901: "inside the western tower we found among charcoal and ashes [...] with a lot of effort and patience (I worked for 6 hours with a small knife and my fingers) but I managed to uncover the upper part of an ancient helmet".

¹¹ Achim 2007, p. 198, footnote 11.

2.1. Field archaeological excavations

His field excavations counted no less than 21 campaigns taking place in 17 archaeological sites.¹² Although comparatively uneven, the field documentation was supplemented with sketches, topographical maps and illustrations of the discovered artefacts. His debut took place at Adamclisi, where he acted as the coordinator of the archaeological excavation.¹³ In this capacity he oversaw the digs inside the fortress, making detailed reports and putting together an impressive graphical documentation.¹⁴

2.2. Field surveys

The extraordinary field research of Polonic was dictated by the scientific interests of Gr. Tocilescu. An ample series of field surveys was finalized with the mapping of the Roman *vallums/valla*¹⁵ and roads.¹⁶ In Tocilescu's own words, the walks along the Roman fortification system in Oltenia and Wallachia, "repeatedly visited and checked" led "in almost all the cases to additions, confirmations or even new discoveries".¹⁷

Expeditions for the exploration of Dobruđja¹⁸ were organised in 1895 (the sea coast from Mangalia to Casapchioi), in 1897 (when research was resumed, from Casapchioi to Babadag), in 1898 and 1901 (the areas around the Razelm lake, along the St George branch of the Danube and upstream, from Tulcea and beyond Ostrov).¹⁹ He then continued the investigations along the Danube, between Calafat and Giurgiu, and later he studied the *vallum* from Galați.²⁰

Pamfil Polonic walked along the entire bank of the Danube from Vârciorova to Brăila. The resulted documentation was gathered in a coherent manuscript²¹ presenting from west to east, in a systematic manner, the sites with ancient traces of habitation along the Danube.

¹² 1892-1893 Adamclisi, and again in 1898 and 1899; 1893 Slăveni; 1894 the forts from Racovița-Copăceni, Bivolari and Tițești; 1895 -1896 and 1899 Axiopolis (excavations of the two forts – Roman and Byzantin, located on the right bank of the Danube, across the Hinog island); 1896, Drobeta, excavations inside the fort and at the leg of Trajan's bridge; 1897 the forts from Răcari, Bumbăști and Porcenii; 1900 Celei, Reșca; 1901 Mangalia, Constanța (the necropolis of Tomis), Jidava. Păunescu 2003, p. 68.

¹³ Achim, 2007, p. 196, footnote 3; p. 198, footnote 11. The author studied and used the collection of P. Polonic documents as source for the excavations from Adamclisi, closely linked with those of the more famous Gr. G. Tocilescu. Notes on the activity of Polonic in 1892 also exist in Netzhammer 2005b, pp. 164, 166.

¹⁴ Achim, 2007, p. 197, footnotes 9 and 10; pp. 199 - 200, footnotes 14 -16; also Fig. 2 / 1. The original plans are at the Library at the Romanian Academy (LRA), Manuscripts Department, P Polonic collection, identifier I *varia* 102: plan of the Adam Klissi (I *varia* 104), plan of the fort (I *varia* 105). In an address to the Ministry of Cults and Public Instruction dated March 26, 1893, Gr. Tocilescu "brought to attention a short memento on the excavation and transportation of some stones from the fort and monument of Adam Klissi" mentioning that "the necessary plans were made through the work of Mr. P. Polonic, illustrator-cartographer, as follows: 1. Plan of the monument and the surrounding land, over 25 sq km (1 cm = 125 m); 2. Plan of the fort with the existing ruins and their position in the field; 3. Plan of the excavations from 1891, later completed with the excavations from the following year", according to Barbu, Schuster 2005, p. 128 and footnote 45, MNA Archive, D8, leaf 1893, pp. 142-143. For an image of the site as seen by Polonic before excavations started, see Netzhammer 2005b, Fig. 159.

¹⁵ In 1893 the route of the Dobruđja *valla* was mapped and also of the fortifications between Hinog and Constanța (the documentation is in the P. Polonic Collection, LRA, I Mss. 4, 23 notebooks, under the following titles: "Roman and prehistoric *valla*. 1. Roman *valla* from Dobruđja from Cerna-Vodă to Constanța; 2. The Roman *vallum* from Vlahchioi").

¹⁶ In 1894, P. Polonic followed and described the Roman road from Islaz to Ionești Govorii and Boița, Trajan's road along the Cerna Valley and also the *Troianul*, Northern and Southern Novac's furrow (Brazda lui Novac) – "Roman roads and other ancient roads", P. Polonic collection, identifier I, Mss. 5, 11 notebooks; LRA.

¹⁷ Bogdan Cătănicu 1991, pp. 193-194 (cf. Mss. 5138, p. 6).

¹⁸ Ioana Bogdan Cătănicu testifies, following her own research "to the absolute exactness of his field observations", Bogdan Cătănicu 1991, pp. 191, 193.

¹⁹ According to P. Polonic archive / LRA I Mss. 7 – *Forts from inner Dobruđja and the Black Sea coast*, notebook 4, leafs 21-36; *Forts on the Dobruđja bank of the Danube*, from Dunavăț to Hârșova, notebook 11, leafs 1-60; from Hârșova to Ostrov, notebook 12, leafs 1-43.

²⁰ The corresponding documentation is found inside the file *Roman and prehistoric valla*, LRA identifier: archive P. Polonic, I, Mss. 4; 6. Trajan's *vallum* from Galați (notebook 6, leafs 4-12) was used in Croitoru 2007, pp. 83-94.

²¹ The file "forts and historical places on the left bank of the Danube", LRA identifier: P. Polonic archive, I Mss. 7, notebook 1, leafs 1-87, respectively manuscript no. VIII, envelope VIII (88 leafs – 3 missing, leafs 16-18 and 16 illustrations), IAB Archive.

The document opens with a foreword underlining the personal effort of the author and defining the chronological landmarks of the sites about to be described.²² The description of the Danube's course²³ ends with a brief geological characterization of its banks which “*differ geologically, as the green and at times wooded Romanian banks are made of alluvium while the right bank is rocky, of tertiary formations*”.

3. Results

The size and importance of the manuscript collection left by Pamfil Polonic was first observed by V. Barbu,²⁴ who, in 1965 published the first complete list of the documents found in the archives of the Romanian Academy Library.²⁵

In order to facilitate the access to them, but also to complete the archive of the Institute of Archaeology “V. Pârvan”, Al. Păunescu made a complete set of copies of this collection.²⁶ While organizing the archive of the Institute, he also identified three original notebooks of “Notes on historical places”, drafted in 1927 and signed by Polonic. A fourth notebook containing the notes of a journey in Buzău County was later identified by the present author.²⁷

Very probable part of the collection of documents found initially in the archive of the National Museum of Antiquities, a number of documents²⁸ is said to exist²⁹ in the library of the Iron Gates Regional Museum in Drobeta Turnu Severin. It is worth stressing that a part of these original manuscripts are not to be found on the already published lists of documents located at the Academy Library.

²² “During several years I studied the bank of the Danube and observed that during all ages there had been tight connections between the two banks [...]. Both in the marshes and on the Danube banks, there were many forts and prehistoric sites from the earliest times, and one can still see the ruins of the fortresses built by the Genovese and Romanians and Turks dating back to the medieval times, followed by the keeps and batteries of the Turks, Russians and Romanians that recently fought here”, see Manuscript no. VIII, leafs 1-2 (Măgureanu 2011, p. 88).

²³ Manuscript no. VIII, leaf 4 (Măgureanu 2011, p. 90).

²⁴ Barbu, 1965, p. 240; Păunescu, 2003, pp. 67-68 and also footnote 7.

²⁵ The collection of documents belonging to P. Polonic located in the Manuscript Department of the Library of the Romanian Academy was created through a donation of the author in 1944. It comprises 1587 leafs, among which 27 maps and 226 plans and drawings, according to Păunescu 2003, p. 67. According to the Catalogue of Romanian manuscripts, a second series of manuscripts are part of the Gr. G. Tocilescu collection, files 5130, 5131, 5133-5139, Ștrempel 1992, pp. 215-217.

²⁶ These are mentioned in chapter IV – “Pamfil Polonic, a pioneer of our archaeological cartography” in *Din istoria arheologiei românești pe baza unor documente de arhivă* [From the history of Romanian archaeology based upon some archive documents] (Păunescu 2003, pp. 65-69).

²⁷ Brief notes mark the stages of a documentation journey that took place in September 1900. They were supplemented by a series of drawings of well-known archaeological sites from the county of Buzău (Sărata Monteoru, Cărlomănești-Cețățuia), and also precinct plans of cult edifices (the monasteries of Ciolanu, Bradu, Berca) and sketches of architectural details (Măgureanu 2012, under print).

²⁸ This collection of manuscripts is important in size, with over 600 leafs containing hand notes: field documentation (daily, weekly or general reports addressed to Gr. G. Tocilescu); descriptions made during field surveys; 7 maps and 65 drawings (topographic sketches, field plans, illustrations of artefacts and inscriptions). Some of the originals were inadequately handled, being “adnotated, cut and parts inserted as collages in illustrations” (Bosoancă 2010, pp. 284-292).

²⁹ The documents mentioned above were mixed among the manuscripts left by Dumitru Tudor, and donated by him to the library of the Drobeta museum (Bosoancă 2010, p. 283) as they had been used as a documentation source for the volume *Oltenia romană* [The Roman Oltenia]. The same as in the case of “The Christian Antiquities in Roman Dobruđa”, one cannot ignore the extraordinary weight carried by the numerous excavation or field survey campaigns undertaken by Polonic together with Professor Gr. Tocilescu or delegated by him, in the work of D. Tudor, who mentioned it with gratitude (Tudor 1976, p. 578). In the index of the second edition of “The Roman Oltenia” there were 143 references to Tocilescu, and 63 to Polonic (Tudor 1958, pp. 522 and 515). The insufficient exploitation of the documentary material from *The excavations of the roman forts*, LRA identifier I, Mss. 8, together with mappings of archaeological monuments in Oltenia, still allows for additions to the bibliography related to forts. For example, in the case of the Răcari fort, new research allowed for verifications and corrections of the old field measurements of 1898, see Teodor 2006, pp. 219, 223, 229, 230, Figs. 1, 9.

3.2. Projects and achievements

Pamfil Polonic³⁰ also assumed the task of creating a map that would have contained the archaeological information gathered by the beginning of the XX century. Thus, even after his leaving of the National Museum of Antiquities, his link with archaeology continued.

In 1928, on the occasion of Dobruđja's semi-centenary celebration he was asked to create the *Map of the Prehistoric and Greek-Roman Dobruđja* (at a scale of 1:150,000) and the *Map of the valla in Dobruđja* (at a scale of 1:300,000).³¹

Despite the fact that most of Polonic's results remained obscure and were never published, they had not been ignored by the specialists of his time. In 1916, aware of the value of the documentation accumulated following his research between 1892-1901³² he sent an address³³ to the Romanian Academy, demanding the publication of the manuscripts containing archaeological information. He argued that "*keeping them unpublished would be detrimental not only for me personally, but also for the archaeological research in Romania*", underlining in the same time that he "*did not claim to have solved important archaeological matters or to have issued interpretations or opinions, as those called for a profound specialization in that beautiful scientific branch and a perfect mastering of the bibliography*". He only intended that, based on his specialization,³⁴ to offer a descriptive publication of what he identified and observed on the field.

His address caught the attention of Vasile Pärvan³⁵ who suggested him to put things in writing. Thus, in 1917, the volume *Despre valurile, drumurile și cetățile din țările locuite de români. Motto: Valea Împăratului* [On valla, roads and forts in the territories inhabited by Romanians. Motto: the Valley of the Emperor]³⁶ was awarded the Adamachi prize by the Romanian Academy. But its final shape had to be checked and approved by an archaeologist,³⁷ to have an alphabetic index and a meaningful map.

This work had an unhappy fate: in 1935 Polonic did indeed publish two papers³⁸ on the subject but they did not exceed 15 pages. In 1938 he made an attempt to recover his original manuscript³⁹ but unfortunately

³⁰ Referring to *Fouilles et recherches archéologiques en Roumanie*, M. Mecu and A. Barnea considered that "a major achievement of this volume was the archaeological map of Romania" made by the topographer Pamfil Polonic at a scale of 1: 700,000. His map showed the Roman settlements, fortifications, valla and roads, prehistoric settlements and contained "the first and most completely updated cartographic archaeological information for the territory of Romania, Transylvania included" (Mecu, Barnea, 2010, p. 59).

³¹ In 1929 both these maps were sent to the Universal Exhibition in Barcelona (Păunescu, 2003, p. 65).

³² After the death of Gr. Tocilescu in 1909, this documentation demanded by Polonic was in the archive of the LRA, the Tocilescu collection.

³³ Păunescu 2003, p. 69, Măgureanu 2011, p. 88 and Măgureanu 2012, p. 352.

³⁴ "...my military education renders me capable to judge a vallum, a fort, a military road etc. Also, as a geographer I sought to locate on the map the historical localities observed", Păunescu 2003, p. 69, according to P. Polonic archive, identifier I, Mss. 3, leafs 1-2, LRA.

³⁵ V. Pärvan was preoccupied also to make an archaeological map of Romania. Such a project was conceived by the *Magister* in 1924 and put into practice by H. Metaxa (Mss., Envelope 3, File 17 / 5, collection V. Pärvan, IAB).

³⁶ The original is in the P. Polonic archive, I, Mss. 1, LRA while a copy exists in the IAB archive, File 4, (92 manuscript leafs); see also Păunescu 2003, p. 69.

³⁷ Professor Ioan Andrieșescu assumed this task, as he mentioned himself in a typed note from July 26, 1928: "I received from the Romanian Academy the manuscript and maps of Mr. Polonic, which were awarded the Adamachi prize, to have them reviewed, together with the author", according to Mss. XXI. Envelope XX, leafs 3, 7, IAB archive, the P. Polonic archive.

³⁸ In *Natura. Revistă pentru răspândirea științei* [Nature. Journal for the dissemination of science] appearing in Bucharest he published *Valurile antice din Dobrogea* [The ancient valla of Dobruđja], in *Natura*, XXIV, 1935, 6, pp. 21-26 and *Cetățile antice de pe malul drept al Dunării (Dobrogea) până la gurile ei* [The ancient forts from the right bank of the Danube (Dobruđja) down to its mouth], in *Natura*, XXIV, 1935, 7, pp. 18-26. In the introductory note of this work the author specified that together with the text there should have been "112 plans, 10 maps and a large map at 1:500 000 (on four leafs)".

³⁹ According to Mss. XXI, Envelope XX, leafs 5-8, IAB archive, P. Polonic collection. Here we also find the note no. 2847 from 24 September, 1938 that states: "Following my request [...] I declare I received from the Chancellery of the Romanian Academy my manuscript on 'Roman valla, roads and forts on the territories inhabited by Romanians' and I accept the obligation that after its publication the manuscript should return to the Romanian Academy".



Fig. 1. 1918 P. Polonic's archaeological map. Buzău County (Măgureanu 2010).

the manuscript, still unpublished, was returned to the Academy Library.⁴⁰ Despite this fact, the author allowed Dumitru Tudor to consult it.⁴¹

Beyond doubt that the Adamachi award received from the Romanian Academy strongly motivated Polonic, so that in 1918, taking as a starting point a “small map of Dacia [...] published in 1897 by professor

⁴⁰ A note from February 2, 1940 reads that the manuscript had been “a gift from the author, through the grace of dr. Grigore Antipa” mentioning the failed attempts of V. Pârvan and I. Andrieșescu, and the fact that “the Department of history of the Academy should decide upon its publication”, according to Mss. XXI, Envelope XX, IAB archive, P. Polonic collection.

⁴¹ In a hand note from February 15, 1941, Mss. XXI. Envelope XX, IAB archive, P. Polonic collection.

Gr. Tocilescu”, he started another map (Fig. 1), including both latest archaeological excavations and historical localities he had found in the “*original Austrian and Romanian maps and other historical sources*”.⁴²

Twenty years later he was still working on this map (scale 1: 500,000),⁴³ keeping himself up-to-date with the latest bibliography⁴⁴ in order to produce a complete “*repertory of the historical places in Romania*”, complementing the archaeological map.

One must also consider that his mapping project had been extended to cover the Greater Romania. In his pursuit, Polonic consulted works referring to all Romanian historical provinces.⁴⁵ For Transylvania he also mentioned the field surveys he undertook with Teoharie Antonescu.⁴⁶

Despite the fact that for the historical places in Bukovina references were made to the *Annals of the Academy* published between 1893 and 1895, the present author believes the sources used were actually the publications of Dionisie Olinescu (1852-1924).⁴⁷ This enthusiast of the “art of spade”⁴⁸ wrote a repertory/synthesis work entitled “The maps of Bukovina” where he referred to cartographic documents of Bukovina drafted by Austrians at the end of the 18th century, and to military, cadastral, geological, school and administrative maps. To those, Olinescu added his own archaeological map, making thus the first cartographic collection covering the archaeological discoveries in Bukovina.⁴⁹ The work was available for consultation before publication.⁵⁰

3.3. Methodology

Mapping archaeological sites and historical places aroused methodological problems that Polonic was fully aware of. One unfinished document enumerated a series of facts⁵¹ for a cartographer to pay attention to when making a reliable map:⁵² the use of clear conventions, exact and clear forms of relief, the use of the right size of characters for a specific scale.

In order to validate field surveys Polonic went through a process of documentation, mapping and checking using military and civilian documents available at the time. The bibliography consisted not only of archaeological and historical sources but also geographic publications. He consulted the geographic

⁴² From the manuscript, with identifier II Varia 1 / 17, Mss. XVI, envelope XVI, D3 (LRA) corresponds in the IAB archive: File 4, envelope XVI, no. 17. For the first complete publication of the explanatory document of the Archaeological map see Măgureanu 2010, p. 351 and Măgureanu 2011, p. 88.

⁴³ Together with the address from September 24, 1938 mentioned above there was also a list - working plan illustrating the additions operated to the map.

⁴⁴ References were made to V. Cristescu, *Istoria militară a Daciei romane* [A Military History of Roman Dacia], București, 1937; C.C. Giurescu, *Istoria Românilor* [A History of the Romanians], București, 1938; R. Vulpe, *Histoire ancienne de la Dobroudja*, București, 1938.

⁴⁵ Iuliu Marțian, *Archäologisch-prähistorisches Repertorium für Siebenbürgen*. Mitt. Anthr. Ges. Wien 39, 1909, pp. 321-358; *Idem.*, *Repertoriu arheologic pentru Ardeal, Bistrița*, 1920; *Idem.*, *Urme din războaiele romanilor cu dacii*, from the series Publicațiile Comisiunii Monumentelor Istorice. Secțiunea pentru Transilvania, 1, Cluj 1921; Traian Simu, *Drumuri și Cetăți Romane în Banat*, Lugoj, 1924; Adam Cucu, *Studiu la harta istorică a Banatului de azi Dacia Ripensis (Ripensia) din trecut*, Timișoara, 1927.

⁴⁶ Păunescu, 2003, p. 68.

⁴⁷ Published in *Buletinul Societății Geografice Române* in 1894.

⁴⁸ Niculică 2009, p. 77.

⁴⁹ “Archaeological Map of Bukovina” is a repertoire type paper, containing references about the most important discoveries and archaeological researches from that time. Strait findings are not forgotten and so are short notices about medieval monuments and their founders and benefactors (Niculică 2009, pp. 15, 85, 86).

⁵⁰ The unpublished map was much appreciated by Josef Szombathy, curator at the Naturhistorisches Museum din Vienna, who used it during his archaeological research in Bukovina (Niculică, 2009, pp. 86-87).

⁵¹ The unpublished manuscript was only an introduction, as we find out from the title: “*Remains of the Roman settlements after the Roman abandon of Dacia. Maps on the geography of Dacia*”. This introductory part was to deal with *Cartography, Hydrography, Orography* as well as “*Settlements and finds*”, in P. Polonic archive, identifier I, Mss. VII, leafs 230-237, LRA.

⁵² “*A good map is not the one that is covered with drawings and markings but a map that serves the title and scope it was created for*” P. Polonic archive, identifier I, Mss. VII, leaf 233, LRA.

dictionaries of the administrative counties,⁵³ the *Grand Geographic Dictionary of Romania*⁵⁴ and the two *Geographic Dictionaries of the Romanian Provinces other than the Kingdom*.⁵⁵

Among the charting instruments of the time, much used and well known were the military maps, with the three maps of the Austro-Hungarian Empire highly appreciated for their precision.⁵⁶

As a necessity, maps created by the civilian institutions⁵⁷ of the Romanian modern state also appeared and started to be used by the Academia at the end of the XIX century.

Illustrating the preoccupations of one of the founders of Romanian archaeology, *Carta Rumâniei în Relief* [Relief Map of Romania]⁵⁸ created by Cezar Bolliac in 1855 remains also an important topographical achievement.

As a specialist cartographer and topographer, Polonic methodically studied Romanian military maps.⁵⁹ The first plans and topographical maps made by Romanian specialists appeared in 1868 when the “War depository” was created as the first institution specialized in topography and charts.

Between 1873-1893, the Romanian High Commandment ordered new topographic maps to be made, but the nomenclature, scales and projection systems differed from one historical province to the other⁶⁰ until the second decade of the XX century.

The unification of the cartographic system in Romania became a necessity during the First World War. Between 1916 and 1917, a series of new tools were introduced, such as a new reference surface, a new projection system⁶¹ and a new nomenclature. “Planul Director de Tragere” [The Master Firing Plan] was the map at the largest scale at the time.⁶²

In 1938, Pamfil Polonic was still trying to improve the military maps of the Romanian High Commandment. In his attempt to finish the Archaeological Map, he created 21 (unpublished) maps containing

⁵³ Păunescu 2003, p. 69. On September 1901, with the occasion of field research in the Buzău county, Polonic meets Basil Iorgulescu (1847 - 1904), the author of the *Dicționar geografic, statistic, economic și istoric al județului Buzău* [Dictionary of geography, statistics, economics and history of Buzău county], published in 1892. Iorgulescu gives him information on the site from Sărata Monteoru and Cărlomănești (Măgureanu 2010, pp. 349, 361, 363).

⁵⁴ This work was published in five volumes printed between 1898 and 1902, using as the main source the 32 county dictionaries. Grigore Tocilescu, together with George Ioan Lahovari and C. I. Brătianu were the chief-editors.

⁵⁵ In his working plan attached to his note no. 2847 from September 24, 1938, Polonic planned using the historical localities quoted in Zamfir C. Arbore's *Dicționar Geografic al Basarabiei* [Geographical Dictionary of Bessarabia] (1904) but also planned on revising the localities from Bukovina. Emanuil Grigorovitză's *Dicționarul geografic al Bucovinei* [Geographical Dictionary of Bucovina] had been published in 1908.

⁵⁶ The first of those maps (*Josephinische Landesaufnahme*) were created between 1764 and 1768. A second series (*Franzsiszeische Landesaufnahme*) appeared between 1836 and 1852. A third one was started in 1868 (*Franzisco-Josephinische Landesaufnahme*), to be published in 1910. It covered the area of the entire Central and South-Eastern Europe, in 267 leafs, at a scale of 1:200,000. See <http://www.banaterra.eu/romana/ridicari-topografice-militare-habsburgice> and <http://lazarus.elte.hu>.

⁵⁷ *Atlasul Căilor de Comunicații* [The Atlas of Communication Routes] was the made by Ministerul Lucrărilor Publice, Diviziunea I, Poduri și Șosele [Ministry for Public Works, Division I, Bridges and Roads]. Printed in 1897, in Bucharest, the atlas has a scale of 1:200,000, with a total of 32 coloured maps (both road and administrative ones), corresponding to the existing administrative counties of the period. Although the hydrographical network is rather detailed, the relief was not represented (Buterez 2011).

⁵⁸ *Hartă fizică a României cu scara în miriametru 10* [The Physical Map of Romania at a scale of myriameter 10] (1 myriameter = 10,000 m), was signed C. Bolliac, cartographer. It was printed in Paris, followed in 1856 by *Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire de la Roumanie. Provinces danubiennes. Premier mémoire: Topographie de la Roumanie*. It was re-printed in Bucharest in 1855 and 1923.

⁵⁹ He consults and compares various maps by the Romanian High Commandment (scales 1:50,000; 1:200,000; 1:500,000); Păunescu 2003, pp. 68, 69.

⁶⁰ The Cassini projection was used for the maps of Moldavia, Dobruja and east of Wallachia, the Bonne projection was used for the maps of the western Wallachia and Oltenia, while for the maps of Bessarabia a polyhedral projection was employed. The maps of Banat, Transylvania and Bukovina had a stereographic projection. See <http://www.scribub.com/stiinta/arhitectura-construcii/PROIECTII-CARTOGRAFICE74664.php>, Chapter 6.3. Cartographic projections used in Romania (retrieved January 2013).

⁶¹ The maps drawn in this period, using the Lambert-Cholesky projection were not the result of new measurements but they used previous results (Romanian, Austrian and Russian). When representing the relief, crosshatchings were replaced by level curves (Crăciunescu *et alii* 2011).

⁶² The main map, at a scale of 1:20,000, needed 2118 smaller maps to cover the entire territory of Romania. Another series of maps from the same family had only 102 smaller maps at a scale of 1:100,000 (Crăciunescu *et alii* 2011).

the position of all known archaeological sites.⁶³ His approach was based on a real “data-base” (of course, on paper) resulting from his consultation of various cartographic documents.

Lists of locality names, sometimes associated with personal observations made on the spot were made for Dobrudja⁶⁴ and Moldavia,⁶⁵ to be reunited in one final list for the whole Romanian territory.⁶⁶

The geographical data on the forms of relief and micro-relief of the archaeological sites visited by P. Polonic was recorded with precision, mentioning dimensions and the local toponymy. His documentary sources cover a wide range, from information published in newspapers to answers collected between 1871 and 1874 as a consequence of the *Archaeological questionnaire*,⁶⁷ all linked to the data published in the *Grand Geographic Dictionary*.

In his efforts to obtain various pieces of information, P. Polonic did not hesitate to talk to the locals, probably having in mind the fifth question of Al. Odobescu's Questionnaire⁶⁸ recommending recording “*the tales and stories of the elders*”. In the same time Al. Odobescu suggested that field inquiries had to take place with the help of various informers, of different social, educational and professional backgrounds. An unpublished group of documents, entitled “*Notes and information collected from the inhabitants of Oltenia, Wallachia, Dobroudja, Moldavia, all places I visited during my field surveys*”,⁶⁹ represents the results of this activity. P. Polonic's annotations were arranged based on counties and regions. He noted all the identification data of the people he talked to, such as their social status (proprietary, landowners, villagers), occupations (teacher, priest, railway worker). Pamfil Polonic also mentioned the small local antiquarians that had archaeological or historical objects in their collections.

4. Applications of Pamfil Polonic's works in present-day archaeological research

Archaeologists and historians studying Greek-Roman and Byzantine ages were the first to study Pamfil Polonic's manuscripts, looking for his unpublished information regarding the antiquities from Dobroudja.⁷⁰

More recently, his turn of the century cartographic information was also used by researchers studying the Aeneolithic.⁷¹ In a corpus⁷² of Gumelnița sites located in the area between the Danube and the Black Sea, data⁷³ from Polonic's manuscripts was quoted in the case of 9 sites.⁷⁴ Locations of seven of them had

⁶³ The scale for Romanian territory archaeological maps was 1:500,000.

⁶⁴ *Fortifications and historical monuments from Dobrudja on 1:200 000 Romanian High Commandment maps*, P. Polonic archive, identifier I, Mss. XI, files 1-14, LRA.

⁶⁵ *Romanian High Commandment map of Moldavia annotated with data from Geographic Dictionaries*, P. Polonic archive, identifier I, Mss. XV, files 1-6, LRA.

⁶⁶ *Fortifications and historical monuments from Romania marked on 1:200 000 General Staff maps and on 1:500 000 maps with a supplement of 4 files (1:50 000 maps)*, P. Polonic archive, identifier I, Mss. XII, files 1-43, LRA; beside these maps, A. Păunescu mentions another work, called *Itinerary of historical places from United Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia*. P. Polonic most probably started to work on it sometimes during 1934-1935 but never finished it (Păunescu 2003, p. 66).

⁶⁷ This *Archaeological questionnaire* was started in 1870 at the initiative of Al. Odobescu, as a form addressed by the Minister of Cults and Public Instruction to all educated people from the countryside. Its objectives were to compile an “archaeological register”. The responses were meant to be used in creating an information data base, necessary both for the future archaeological investigations and for the classification of historical monuments (Păunescu 2003, pp. 51-52).

⁶⁸ The questions of Odobescu's Questionnaire were published by Al. Păunescu (Păunescu 2003, cap. II, pp. 52-53).

⁶⁹ Manuscript identifier I, Mss. 6, book 1, files 1-70, LRA matches manuscript XVIII, envelope XVIII / A from IAB archive. A large part of the information is real local folklore.

⁷⁰ For example, P. Polonic's information is quoted in the case of the Late Roman fortification from Izvoarele (Pârjoaia), Canlia village, Tulcea County (Culică 1975, pp. 215, 216-218).

⁷¹ A French-Romanian team seeks to obtain, within the program *Chronos – Chronologie et interactions humaines dans l'énéolithique*, new data on the habitation of the Neo-Aeneolithic communities.

⁷² Bem 2011, pp. 3-78

⁷³ *Fortifications from the Dobrudjan Danube bank, from Dunavăț to Hârșova and from Hârșova to Ostrov*, manuscript found in *Roman and Prehistoric fortifications* file (identifier I, Mss. 7, notebook 11, files 1-60 and notebook 12, files. 1-43), P. Polonic archive, LRA.

⁷⁴ Bem 2011, pp. 15-16, 72, Cochirleni - Valea Mare (comm. Rasova, Constanța County); p. 23, Frecăței - Insula Blasova (comm. Frecăței, Brăila County); pp. 24, 72, Ghindărești-La Tunel / Haradoc (comm. Ghindărești, Constanța County); pp. 27-28, 72, 93, Greci (Tulcea County); pp. 32-33, 73, Jijila - La Grădini, (comm. Jijila, Tulcea County); pp. 37, 73, 96, Luncavița - Cetățuia, (comm.

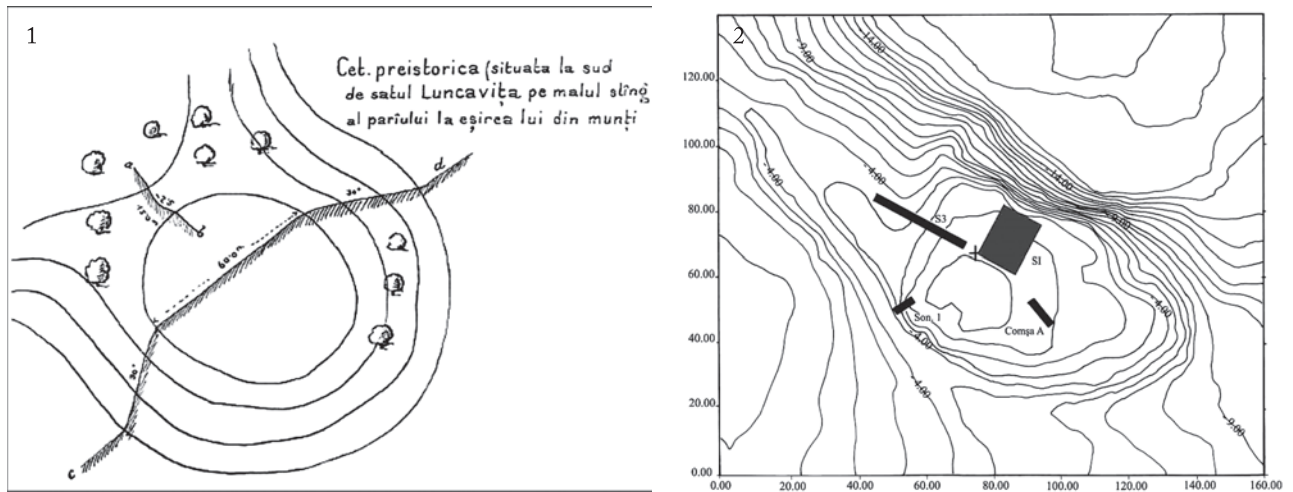


Fig. 2. Luncavița. 1. Polonic's topographic sketch (Bem 2011, Fig. 22); 2. Present-day topographic map (C. L. Micu *et alii* 2005, Pl. II)

to be confirmed by recent field surveys, but in two cases the old information mentioning prehistoric pottery (Sarichioi) or anthropomorphic figurines (Greci), gave sufficient arguments for the site identification. Corrections were necessary for the topographic sketches⁷⁵ of five sites, two of them describing *tell*-settlements (Greci and Luncavița).

A similar sketch to that of the “mound” from Luncavița (Fig. 2), without a terrain profile, was made for the prehistoric *tell*-settlement from Pietrele – Măgura Gorgana (Giurgiu County). I chose to illustrate it next to a modern topographic map and a 3D model of the site⁷⁶ (Fig. 3). For this archaeological site when searching into Polonic's archive, I identified a veritable site-register card: “3 km east from Pietrele village, next to the road following the bank of the lake there is a part of a hill, separated by a profound ditch, enlarged and further deepened by waters, giving it the aspect of a mound. This rounded fortification is 20 m higher than the lake and has a diameter of 75 m. At its highest point the ditch is 10 m deep. Fragments of prehistoric pottery and parts of mud-bricks were present on the fortification surface – inhabitants say that some excavations were made here by some gentlemen from Bucharest, but with no results. I heard that one of them was general Gorjan,⁷⁷ the author of a paper about mounds.”⁷⁸

After his visit, P. Polonic marked a simple notice, in red color, on an Austrian military map:⁷⁹ “M Gorgana StPH”, meaning the Gorgana mound prehistoric site. His correct identification of the character of

Luncavița, Tulcea County); pp. 47, 48, 74, 97, Ostrov - Cetatea Baltina / Valea Hogii (comm. Ostrov, Tulcea County); pp. 56, 74, Sarichioi - Insula Grădiștea (comm. Sarichioi, Tulcea County); pp. 61, 75, Topalu - Valea Chichirgeaua / Stâncă, (comm. Topalu, Constanța County).

⁷⁵ Bem 2011, p. 25, Fig. 13 – on the sketch of the Haradoc Roman fortification from Ghizdărești, the areas of the preserved site were marked; p. 33, Fig. 18 – sketch of the Ghermea - Jijila fortification, executed in 1894; p. 37, Fig. 22 – sketch of the prehistoric fortification from Luncavița (comm. Luncavița), executed in 1898; p. 48, Fig. 28 – on the sketch of the Roman fortification from Ostrov - Valea Hogei, south from Pecineaga, the limits of Neolithic site were marked; p. 62, Fig. 40 – on the sketch of the Late Roman fortification from Topalu - Chechirgea the limits of the Neolithic site were also marked;

⁷⁶ Hansen, Toderăș *et alii* 2011, p. 47, Abb. 2.

⁷⁷ General August Gorjan (1827-1900) was according to the published obituary “the author of didactic books and works in many other geographical papers and scholar books”, http://documente.bcuciluj.ro/web/bibdigit/periodice/tribunapoporului/1900/BCUCLUJ_FP_P2514_1900_004_0098.pdf.

⁷⁸ Fortifications and historic places from the left bank of the Danube (identifier I, Mss. 7, notebook 7, files 55-57, P. Polonic archive, LRA)

⁷⁹ This map is part of the Old maps collection of the Cartographic Cabinet of the “Vasile Pârvan” Institute of Archaeology, sheet O.10, finalized in 1881, revised in 1887, scale 1:300,000, made by K.u.k. militär-geographisches Institut (Kaiserliches und Königliches Militärgeographisches Institut).

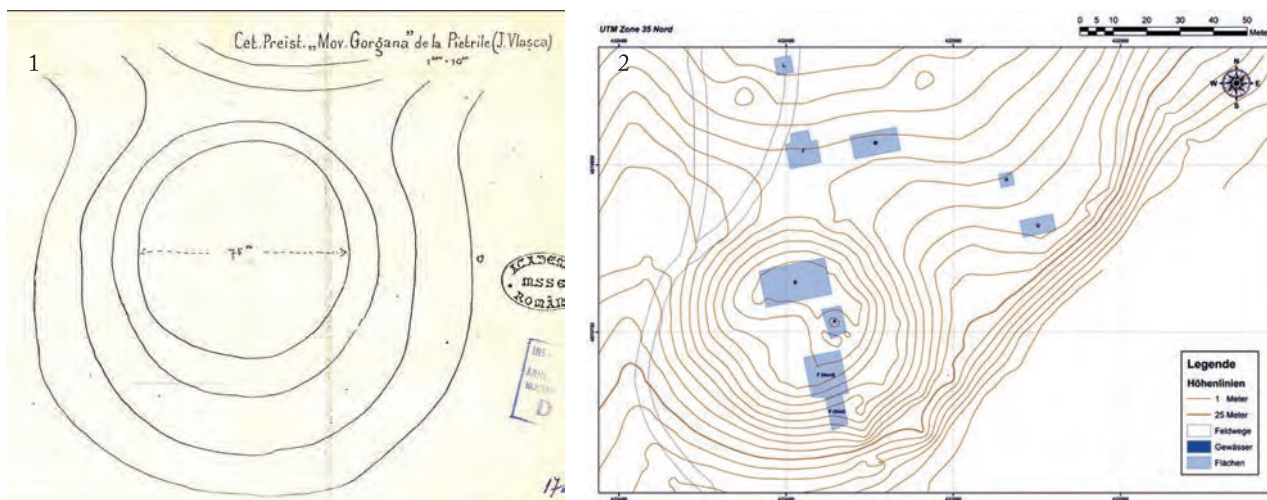


Fig. 3. Pietrele 1. Polonic's topographic sketch (Polonic archive); 2. Present-day topographic map (<http://www.dainst.org/de/project/pietrele?ft=16%2B1666>)

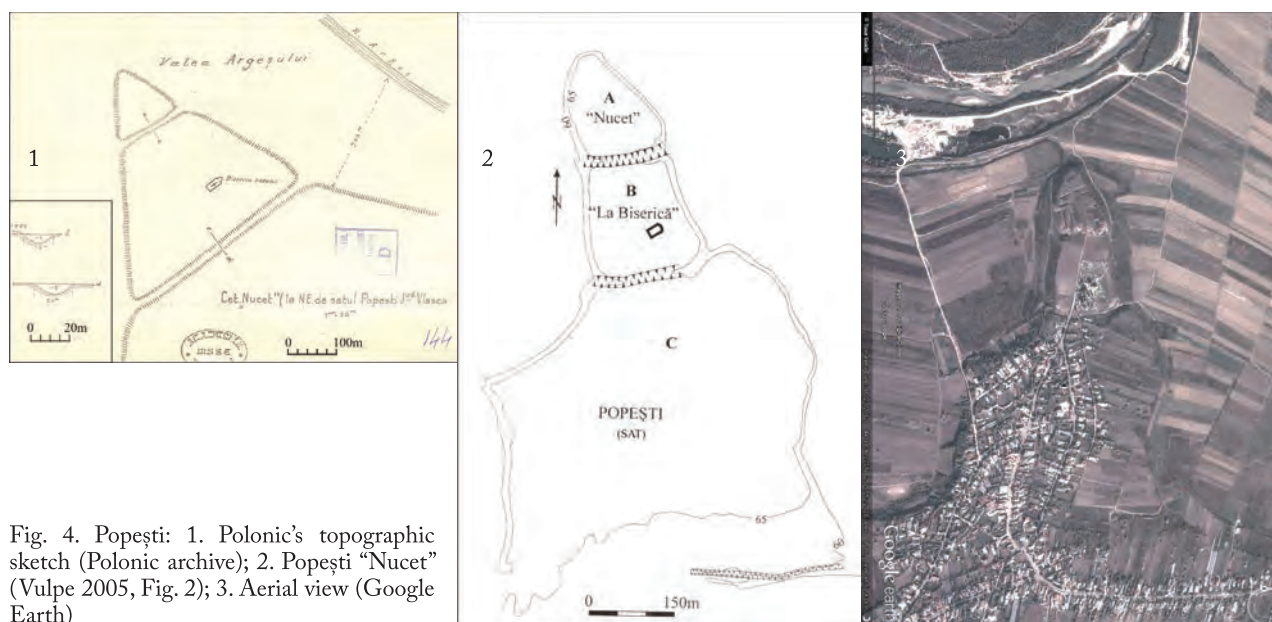


Fig. 4. Popești: 1. Polonic's topographic sketch (Polonic archive); 2. Popești "Nucet" (Vulpe 2005, Fig. 2); 3. Aerial view (Google Earth)

this site (settlement), the richness of the finds (a lot observed on site surface) and site particularity (mound – tell in modern terms) was confirmed by present day archaeological investigations.

Another important archaeological site that attracted the attention of Polonic was Popești – Nucet, Argeș County (Fig. 4). He drew a topographic sketch marking on it the cross-sections of the ditches, separating the promontory into three areas. He wrote down the dimensions of the promontory, a general description of the pottery found there and, more important, the fact that he excavated a small area in the center of the settlement.⁸⁰ Unfortunately there is no data to help us locate this investigation more accurate. There is further

⁸⁰ *Fortification from Nucet, near the village of Popești, Vlasca County*, note in the manuscript *Roman and Prehistoric fortification* (identifier I, Mss. 7, notebook 6, files 45-48, Polonic archive, LRA): "North-East from the village, on the Argeș high steep right bank, there is a fortification on a promontory called 'la Nucet'. Having a triangular shape, it is separated from the rest of the terrace by a ditch 15 m



Fig. 5. Borduşani: 1. Polonic's topographic sketch (Polonic archive); 2. Orthophoto plan; 3. Polonic's sketch overlapped on orthophoto plan.

information in Archbishop Netzhammer's notes about his excursion from Bucharest to the Argeş River.⁸¹ We find out that the church from Popeşti “proudly dominates a promontory crossing the marshy area down to the Argeş River”. In between the church and the remotest point of this terrace, the archbishop noticed „a depression, like a defending trench apparently made by human hands”.

On the territory of the Borduşani village there is a mound called Popina (Fig. 5). This represented an interest for P. Polonic, also. He was impressed by its height, Popina dominating the area, and by the large quantity of the archaeological finds discovered there. He concluded that systematic investigation should be done in the future.⁸² His notes are accompanied by a topographic sketch, with Popina's main dimensions noted on it.⁸³ By the superposition of this unpublished drawing over the site orthophoto plan one cannot fail to observe the exactness of Polonic's sketch (Fig. 5/3).

wide and 3 m deep. This side has a length of 150 m, the west one almost the same dimension, while the north side is longer, having 200 m. Around it is still visible a 0.50 m high earthen *vallum* – 300 m south this promontory is cut again by a new ditch 20 m wide and 400 m long – here the *vallum* is not visible. The Argeş River is running at about 0.500 km north from fortification. The entire surface of fortification is covered by prehistoric pottery fragments. In the middle of the fortification I excavated a test pit 3 m wide and 2 m deep, finding inside only earth mixed with ash and burned clay. The infill contained, among other primitive sherds made from a poor quality earth-paste, a fragment of a black fine shining plate. It must be said that vis-a-vis, in Oteteleşanu institute's park from Măgurele village, many prehistoric pots full of ashes and bones were found and they might represent the cemetery of the fortification from Nucet”.

⁸¹ The excursion was on April 8, 1908 and R. Netzhammer noted in his journal that his friend, P. Polonic, drew his attention to the old fortification from Popeşti (Netzhammer 2005, p. 177).

⁸² “About 1,5 km east from the village, a huge mound called Popina is situated not far away from the right bank of Borcea. It is 20 m high and has an oval shape – from south to north its surface has a diameter of 100 m and from west to east 50 m. Around the Popina there is a ditch 200 m wide, made when they took the earth to build the mound. On top of it there are a lot of sherds from prehistoric pots, but I also found wheel made pottery, the same as the one discovered inside the Roman fortification. In an excavation I saw a lot of ashes, burned clay and cremated bones similar to those found on the mounds named ‘Kekenmöller’ [sic!], shells etc. During excavations for an ice cellar on Popina's base human skeletons were found. This Popina represents the biggest prehistoric site in Balta region and I believe that many prehistoric findings can be discovered through systematic investigations”. This note is part of the manuscript *Fortification and historical places from Danube left bank* (identifier 1, Mss. 7, book 7, files 77-78, Polonic archive, LRA). The Danish term *kjökkenmöddings* was first used to describe shell mounds or shell middens.

⁸³ Silvia Marinescu-Bilcu quoted, in the foreword to the monographic publication of the Latène age settlement investigated on the northern part of the Popina, the Report from Mai 18, 1899, written by P. Polonic soon after he visited the site, report found in the Tocilescu archive (Mss. 5137, pp. 121-127, LRA) and a document from Polonic archive mentioned by me, also. The above mentioned author suggested that P. Polonic took *ad literam* information about Popina from the *Dictionar geografical judeţului Ialomiţa* [Geographic Dictionary of Ialomiţa County] printed in 1897 by Ion I. Proviianu (I.I. Proviianu 1897, p. 221). The note from

For this paper we selected just for exemplification, some information from Polonic's manuscripts concerning prehistoric sites.⁸⁴ The data, extracted from P. Polonic's unpublished notes, is an example of his interests for monuments of the antiquity and the medieval times, both lay, and ecclesiastic.⁸⁵

This paper is just a small tribute to a man who put his engineering knowledge in the service of history. His work, notes, topographic sketches, archaeological reports, lists of sites and monuments, maps, remain largely unpublished. Thus over a century later, P. Polonic's manuscripts still constitute an endless source of information.

We express our hope that those manuscripts will be published someday, as P. Polonic deserves it.

Bibliographical abbreviations:

- Achim 2007 I. Achim, *Grigore Tocilescu și antichitățile creștine de la Tropaeum Traiani*, SCIVA 58, nr. 3-4, 2007, pp. 195-209.
- Alexandrescu 2007 C.G. Alexandrescu, *Arhiepiscopul Raymund Netzhammer și problemele antichităților dobrogene*, SCIVA 58, 3-4, 2007, pp. 211-228.
- Avram 1992 A. Avram, *Grigore G. Tocilescu, arheolog și epigrafist*, SCIVA, 43, 2, pp. 139-144.
- Barbu 1965 V. Barbu, *Pamfil Polonic*, Revista Muzeelor, nr. 3, an. II, 1965, pp. 237-240.
- Barbu, Schuster 2005 V. Barbu, C. Schuster, *Grigore Tocilescu și „ceștiunea Adamclisi”. Pagini din istoria arheologiei românești*, Târgoviște, 2005.
- Bem 2011 C. Bem, *Le corpus des stations Gumelnița entre Danube et Mer Noire (avec une regard sur Boian-Spanțov et Cernavoda I)*, in *Société et environnement dans la zone du bas Danube durant le 5ème millénaire avant notre ère*, ed. L. Carozza, C. Bem, C. Micu, Iași, 2011.
- Bogdan Cătănicu 1991 I. Bogdan Cătănicu, *Grigore Tocilescu – Întemeietor al școlii de arheologie românească*, Ephemeris Napocensis I, 1991, pp. 189-195.
- Bosoancă 2010 E. Bosoancă, *O tainică întoarcere la Drobeta. P. Polonic*, Drobeta XX, 2010, pp. 283-292.
- Buterez 2011 C. Buterez, *Atlasul Căilor de Comunicații (1897)*, published on 05. 11. 2011, <http://earth.unibuc.ro/download/atlasul-cailor-de-comunicatii-1897>.
- C. L. Micu et alii 2005 C.L. Micu, F. Mihail, S. Ailincăi, M. Michel, A. Bălășescu, V. Radu, C. Haită, *Luncavița-Cetățuia*, CCA – Campania 2004, București, 2005, no. 134.
- Crăciunescu et alii 2011 V. Crăciunescu, I. Rus, Șt. Constantinescu, I. Ovejanu, Zs. Bartos-Elekes, *Planurile Directoare de Tragere*, published on 30. 03. 2011, <http://earth.unibuc.ro/index : geo-spatial.org: Planurile Directoare de Tragere>.
- Croitoru 2007 C. Croitoru, *Pamfil Polonic și cercetarea „troianelor” din sudul Moldovei*, Danubius 25, 2007, pp. 83-94.
- Culică 1979 V. Culică, *Plumburi comerciale din cetatea romano-bizantină de la Izvoarele (Dobrogea)*, Pontica 8, 1975, pp. 215-262.
- Hansen, Toderăș et alii 2011 S. Hansen, M. Toderăș, D. Nowacki, H. Nørgaard, D. Spânu, J. Wunderlich, *Der kupferzeitliche Siedlung Pietrele an der Unteren Donau. Bericht über die Ausgrabungen und geomorphologischen Untersuchungen im Sommer 2010*. Eurasia Antiqua 17, 2011, pp. 45-120.

the Geographic Dictionary was the first archaeological one about Popina. The same short text, unchanged, was reprinted inside volume 5 of the *Grand Geographic Dictionary of Romania*: „Popina, mound on Balta isle, Ialomița County, on comm. Bordușani's territory. It is 20 m height. On its surface and around it large fragments of unburned pots can be found” (G.I. Lahovari et alii 1902, p. 54).

⁸⁴ Other published data from Polonic's manuscripts were about important archaeological sites such as Sărata Monteoru and Cărlomănești-Cetățuia, in Buzău County (Măgureanu 2010 and 2013) or Zimnicea, Teleorman County (Măgureanu 2011).

⁸⁵ For example, in Buzău County, P. Polonic made notes on ca. 53 localities preserving on their territory traces of fortifications, old ruins or just toponyms such as: *fortification, fortress, furrow, mound...* Next to that, a number of 14 cloisters and monasteries were observed, also (Măgureanu 2010 and 2013).

- Lahovari *et alii* 1902 G.I. Lahovari, C.I. Brătianu, Gr. G. Tocilescu, *Marele Dicționar Geografic al României: alcătuit și prelucrat după dicționarele parțiale pe județe, vol. 5*, București, 1902.
- Măgureanu 2010 D. Măgureanu, *Note asupra siturilor arheologice și istorice din județul Buzău. Valorificarea unor manuscrise aparținând fondului Pamfil Polonic*, Mousaios XV, 2010, pp. 341-376.
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- Netzhammer 2005a R. Netzhammer, *Episcop în România*, trans. G. Guțu, București, 2005.
- Netzhammer 2005b R. Netzhammer, *Antichitățile creștine din Dobrogea*, ed. A. Barnea, trans. G. Guțu, București, 2005.
- Păunescu 2003 A. Păunescu, *Din istoria arheologiei românești pe baza unor documente de arhivă*, București, 2003.
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