

CULTURAL HERITAGE SITES IN THE RUSSIAN SOUTHERN URALS LANDSCAPE: RATIONAL MAINTENANCE ASPECTS

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Abstract. *Currently, more than 5500 material culture and natural monuments are registered in the Southern Urals, including historical mountain settlements, eighteenth- and nineteenth-century factories, and country estates with landscaped parks. In the city of Ufa (with more than 1 million inhabitants) the layout of streets and defensive systems integrated into the landscape, dating from the fourth to sixth century AD, has been completely preserved. Unfortunately, current systems of heritage protection do not apply any of the integrated criteria adopted by UNESCO. There is much concern about preservation of cultural landscapes and historic development, as the standards for the comprehensive protection and rational maintenance of cultural and nature heritage widely used abroad is not being applied.*

Keywords: *monuments, tourism, cultural landscape, musemification, skansen.*

Introduction

The main natural feature of the Southern Ural Mountains is that its mountain forest zone is bounded on three sides by the Great Steppe, which stretches from the Altai Mountains in the East, to the Carpathians in the West and Central Asian deserts in the South. For millennia, numerous mass migrations have passed through the Great Steppe, and such migrants have often used mountain forests as natural refuges. Consequently, the landscapes of the Southern Urals bear traces of many cultures. The Southern Urals' natural

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resources have been used for millennia, which has also added to the traces of material cultures, from Palaeolithic stone tool production sites and Bronze Age smelting works to the iron- and steelworks of the seventeenth to nineteenth centuries.

However, UNESCO's complex approach to protecting world cultural and natural heritage sites is not being incorporated into the legislation of the Russian Federation or of the Republic of Bashkortostan. To do so would first of all, involve introducing a system of protection and rational use of cultural heritage sites, natural landmarks and cultural landscapes.

The objective of this paper is to identify the main material cultural sites in the Southern Ural Mountains, and to create a roadmap for their sustainable maintenance.

Background and current situation of integrated cultural sites and landscape protection

The problem of separate protection of cultural heritage sites and natural landmarks in the Russian Federation and the Republic of Bashkortostan has a long history and is deeply rooted in today's conservation legislation.

By contrast, according to the UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage and related documents,¹ the Protection list includes those sites that have one or a combination of parameters that mark them out as unique material culture monuments, natural landmarks or bearers the memory of outstanding intangible cultural events. These documents have not been fully implemented in federal legislation or law enforcement practice in Russia, or at a regional level in the Republic of Bashkortostan. To do so would, first of all, involve establishing a system of protection and rational use of cultural sites and national landmarks together as a complex of cultural landscapes.

The notion of establishing various types of agencies, whose purpose is to transform cultural heritage sites in their natural environment into museums, has been discussed in many scientific papers. The most prominent of them are the works of Sayar Aidarov,² Otto Bader,³ Aleksandr Bulatov,⁴ Nikolay Grekov,⁵ Aleksandr Medved',⁶ Yuriy Vedenin,⁷ Mariia Kaulen,⁸

¹ *Recommendation 1962; Convention 1972; Operational Guidelines 2013.*

² Aidarov 1990.

³ Bader 1978.

⁶ Bulatov 1978.

⁵ Grekov 2011.

⁶ Medved' 2004.

⁷ Vedenin et al. 2006.

⁸ Kaulen 2012.

Marina Kuleshova,⁹ Olga Sevan¹⁰ and Eleonora Shulepova.¹¹ In the Republic of Bashkortostan the most prominent researchers into museumification of archaeological sites are Mikhail Obydenov¹² and Ilyana Mineeva,¹³ while museumification of industrial heritage is studied by one of the authors of this paper.¹⁴

Thus, we should acknowledge that the Russian Federation is gradually making steps in this direction. As an example of this, we can see the introduction of rules concerning sites, open-air museums and historical settlements into existing legislation. At the same time, practical implementation of the complex protection schemes needs further development in terms of identifying natural heritage sites, as well as organizing rational maintenance under conditions of strict conservation.

Studies on European museums and monuments demonstrate the accumulation of a huge experience in designing open-air museums.¹⁵ The term “museumification” has been registered in legal documents, for instance in the Charter for the Protection and Maintenance of the Archaeological Heritage, Lausanne, 1990¹⁶.

Academic and semi-academic papers show very wide use of the term “museumification,” not only in relation to intangible heritage, but to real artefacts/museum pieces. The most thorough study of this issue has been conducted by museologist Mariia Kaulen, who proposed the following classification of objects for museumification and corresponding museums. She identifies two groups of museums: ensembles and monuments. They fall into the following types: memorial museums, open-air museums, eco-museums and museum-like establishments. She also delineates sub-types of open-air monuments: architectural landmarks, archaeological sites, historical scientific artefacts, landscapes, habitats and intangible cultural heritage objects. She proposes the term *skansen* to be used only for open-air museums, featuring traditional wooden architecture.¹⁷ Kaulen goes on to describe six models for open-air museums: conservation ensembles, conservation areas, eco-museums, sites of living cultural traditions, *skansen* and theme parks.¹⁸

⁹ Kuleshova 2002.

¹⁰ Sevan 1991.

¹¹ Shulepova 1998.

¹² Obydenov, Mineeva 2002.

¹³ Mineeva 2006.

¹⁴ Lebedev 2003.

¹⁵ Sklenar 1983; Chaykowski 1984; Avram 2004; Kepin 2005.

¹⁶ *Charter* 1990.

¹⁷ Kaulen 2012, p. 179.

¹⁸ Kaulen 2015, p. 12-13.

In contrast to Kaulen, Natalya Saenko gives a broader definition to the term *skansen*, allowing its application to various types of open-air museum.¹⁹

Modern architectural and conservation practices for incorporating historical buildings for museum purposes can take the following approaches: transforming an architectural monument into a showpiece, i.e. its museumification, or incorporating it into the functional structure of the modern city by repurposing it as a museum.²⁰

Thus, a conservation area can be described as an area which includes museumified natural landmarks (mostly, geological) and/or cultural heritage sites which are of special value to academia and the broader society. Despite the fact that both international and Russian practice represents the accumulation of vast experience in developing environmental conservation establishments and multi-purpose conservation areas (traditional ones, *skansens*, eco-museums, living history museums, etc.) its practical implementation is not efficient enough in all regions.

The aim of this paper is to analyse the historical and cultural sites of the Republic of Bashkortostan and to identify regions where such sites are concentrated that would be the most suitable for establishing conservation areas and other organisational models that support the conservation and study of intangible cultural heritage in its natural environment. The main purpose of this paper is to describe the whole range of Bashkortostan's intangible cultural heritage sites, to select the most efficient forms for their maintenance and conservation, and to define the whole management system for this cultural infrastructure.

Current state of conservation in the Republic of Bashkortostan

In the Republic of Bashkortostan, over 5,000 cultural heritage sites have been identified, including archaeological monuments (such as Palaeolithic sites) and historical architectural monuments (tombs, churches and mosques, factory buildings, rural and urban public and residential buildings, etc). But as things currently stand, Bashkortostan has very few agencies possessing experience in developing a system of complex protection for its material culture or its natural and intangible heritage.

This fact, however, has long been ignored both by the authorities, which have not provided enough funding for the study and conservation of intangible cultural heritage, and by the academic community, which has generally neglected these issues. This is one of the reasons why Bashkortostan has lost a significant number of cultural sites. For instance, in Ufa, the capital of Bashkortostan, of 500 historical buildings more than 140 have been pulled

¹⁹ Saenko 2015, p. 23-30.

²⁰ Pribega 1993, p. 73.

down over the past 20 years.²¹ Similar losses are registered in other parts of the Republic, although the rate of loss is much lower.

There are currently no real programmes for the conservation and rational maintenance of intangible heritage sites, either at the federal or municipal levels of government. There is no well-thought-out coordination between the authorities responsible for conservation and the departments responsible for the development of domestic and incoming tourism. And the current attempts at coordination quite often achieve no practical implementation²² or bring no practical results.²³

At the same time, Bashkortostan possesses a substantial museum network, including the National Museum of the Republic of Bashkortostan with nine branches (memorial, historical, cultural etc.), the Bashkir State Art Museum (with 4 branches), the Literature Museum (with 5 branches), the Bashkortostan Military Glory Museum, and over 75 local and municipal museums.²⁴

However, the local history museums, especially those located in the smaller towns away from the capital of the Republic or in rural settlements, have little involvement in tourist activities and are of no interest to mass tourism. Very often they copy each other in style and bear interest only for the local residents. This can in part be attributed to the rather high urban saturation in Bashkortostan (the most urbanized nations in the region are the Russians and the Mordovians)²⁵ and the specifics of the ethnic culture of modern citizens.²⁶

Given this situation, more attention should be paid to those intangible heritage sites and complexes that are not yet in use. These sites could be used to lay the foundation for new systems for developing the real and tangible cultural heritage, and change the situation significantly both in terms of promoting internal and incoming tourism, and in terms of conservation and maintenance of the region's cultural heritage.

Results and discussions

Groups of sites with potential for museumification

The archaeological heritage of the Bashkortostan region has been studied for more than 100 years. By the beginning of the twenty-first century, several places had been identified where archaeological monuments are concentrated

²¹ Lebedev 2012, p. 120-121.

²² Obydenov et al. 2003, p. 12-23; Obydenov, Mineeva 2003, p. 20-24.

²³ Lebedev, Saveliev 2009, p. 50-52.

²⁴ http://www.Museumrb.ru/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=533&Itemid=225, accessed 17 March 2017.

²⁵ Shcherbakov 2010, p. 151-169.

²⁶ Shcherbakov 2011a, p. 104-108.

in a relatively small area. Proposals concerning these areas have been partially developed,²⁷ and their implementation could lessen the problem significantly. That is why this paper pays more attention to those historical and architectural heritage sites which are not yet involved in any tourist or educational activities, and which are decaying or being misused. In the authors' opinion, these sites can be grouped as follows: tombs (mausoleums), industrial heritage sites, country estate houses, villages and settlements of significant age (more than three centuries), and urban historical building sites.

Tombs (mausoleums)

Among the many tombs in the region, two (the Tura-khan and Husein-bek mausoleums) are located in Chishminsky District. Built of stone rubble in the fourteenth century, they are well known to the citizens of Ufa and other local residents, although they are not frequently visited by tourists. Bende-bike mausoleum, located on the outskirts of Maksyutovo village in Kugarchinsky District, is built of sun-dried mudbrick and fired brick and measures 7 m long and 9 m wide. It was also built in the fourteenth century, and was discovered in 1968 by Niyaz Mazhitov,²⁸ who stumbled across it whilst conducting archaeological excavations of Middle Age burial mounds. This monument is not known to the tourist agencies. A brick pavilion has been constructed over it, which not only allows the viewer to see the one-meter-high remnants of the brickwork from the gallery around it, but also reconstructs its original size (a project designed by architect Rudolf Kirayt). This monument could thus be turned into a single showpiece museum! However, it could also be the basis of a memorial museum, encompassing historical and architectural monuments located near it, and even, potentially, the local history museum and school museums. School museums very often possess valuable archaeological, ethnographical and documentary materials collected by school teachers and students. A similar monument that could form the core of a museum complex is the only remaining building of the Cantonment (military station) in Saitkulovo village, Kugarchinsky District, constructed in the middle of the nineteenth century. Another example is the late nineteenth-early twentieth century Trading Stalls in Yumaguzino village, Kugarchinsky District, a group of five buildings which are unique in the region. Besides these examples, this village has other historic and architectural buildings of the same period.²⁹

²⁷ Mineeva 2016, p. 203-215.

²⁸ Mazhitov 1973, p. 153-168.

²⁹ Gareev et al. 2007, p. 24-25, 34.

Eighteenth- and nineteenth-century industrial development sites of the Ural Mountains

The Southern Urals have a number of copperworks and ironworks in various degrees of preservation, constructed in the early eighteenth to mid-nineteenth century. These include the Voskresensky works in Meleuzovsky District, the Preobrazhensky works in Zilairsky District and the Verkhutorsky works in Ishimbaysky District, among others.³⁰ The most interesting of these is the Voskresensky copperworks, a complex of 26 buildings constructed in the first half of the eighteenth century. Being one of the oldest metalworks, it was in operation from 16 November 1745 to 1913, and from 1902 it was a cast iron foundry. In its best period, this copper works had seven smelting furnaces, three finery forges and two stretching hammers. The site includes a huge main block, a management building, the house of the factory's doctor, a hospital and many auxiliary buildings. The Voskresensky works used to be one of the biggest copper smelting factories in Russia. During World War II, it operated as potassic factory, producing raw materials for gunpowder production. Closed down in the 1940s, the factory site could house not only a copperworks museum, but a hotel for tourists, merchandise production and gift shops, and spaces for other activities. Currently, the house of the factory's doctor is used as an art gallery: a branch of Bashkortostan State Arts Museum named after Mikhail Nesterov.³¹ It should be noted that industrial heritage sites are also considered to be scientific history artefacts.

Other factory buildings, located in different districts of Bashkortostan, can also provide grounds for hotels and tourist sites. But it is preferable to consider transforming them into museums with the potential for hotel and tourist facilities onsite. It is also important that all the potential museum sites are located in picturesque landscapes and have large plots of land, thus creating most favourable conditions for establishing health and recreation resorts, along with local culture and history museums.

Country estates

Pre-revolution aristocratic country estates which have miraculously survived to the present day are a part of the region's cultural heritage which is neglected by the local monument protection authorities and unknown to tourist agencies. While, in the European part of Russia, hundreds of country estates have been preserved, transformed into museums and are actively used for educational and academic purposes, the Republic of Bashkortostan has only

³⁰ Lebedev 2011.

³¹ <http://museum-nesterov.ru/voskresenskaya-kartinnaya-galereya>, accessed 17 March 2017.

few surviving estates in which, mostly, the manor house remains standing. These include Deyevskaya Manor in Znamenka village, Belebeevsky District, built in early twentieth century; the manor house in Topornino village, Kushnarenkovsky District, built in the second half of the eighteenth century; the late nineteenth-century manor house in Spartak village, Yermekeyevsky District; the upper and lower parks with six ponds in Milovka Village, Ufimsky District, dating from the early eighteenth century (the manor house is missing); and the early twentieth-century estate in Krasny Uryush village, Karaidelsky District. In Buzdyaksky District, the Klimovsky Moorish-style manor house and mosque from the mid-nineteenth century have been partly repaired in their terraced landscape context.

Each of these estates, with the exception of that in Milovka village, has buildings with architectural value, designed by prominent architects. One of the co-authors of this work proposed a plan for the museumification of the Deyevskaya manor, which has not yet been supported by the local authorities.³²

Historical rural settlements

There is much concern about the future of large-scale sites - rural settlements and villages, which are sometimes hundreds of years old. Many of them have preserved much of their historical appearance, layout, typical buildings and way of life. The Republic of Bashkortostan has many nations, religions and cultural traditions (Islam, Orthodox Christianity, Old Believers Church). This, among other factors, has the potential to create a diverse and attractive context for tourists, bringing a real-life atmosphere. Here we can talk about the so-called “live” museumification which involves the organization of eco-museums. Another strategy is to grant a settlement historical site status, identifying its borders and monuments to be protected. This strategy is provided by federal Russian legislature introduced in 2002 concerning cultural heritage sites (monuments of history and culture) of the peoples of the Russian Federation. The law provides for the preservation of the following objects in a settlement:

- 1) urban sites with historical value – buildings and other constructions which are definitive in terms of the history of urban development, and united in scale, volume, structure, style, construction materials and décor;
- 2) street layout, including its elements;
- 3) spatial arrangement;
- 4) composition and outline profile – i.e. the correlation of vertical and horizontal dominants and focuses;

³² Matveeva et al. 2016, p. 220-227.

5) balance between different urban spaces (open space, built-up areas, green areas);

6) correlation between composition and types of building (panoramic view), natural and human-made environments.³³

When studying picturesque historical villages of Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania and other countries, it becomes obvious that the sites of the most valuable authentic historical appearance are major attractions for tourists. Beside the buildings and material artefacts of a living history village, tourists are interested in the everyday life, cuisine and local crafts of the inhabitants. International practice shows the possibility for combining museumification of material heritage sites with their continued use by local people.

Despite the fact that both Russian federal and regional legislation contain related regulations, none of the villages in the Republic of Bashkortostan have conservation site status.³⁴ All of them are in danger of losing their historical appearance and identity due to modern land development trends or because the local people undervalue some of the buildings, their location or the whole site.

The Republic of Bashkortostan has a number of villages which are several centuries old and have a unique ethnic structure, history, architecture and layout. They are located in various environments: mountainous and lowland, forest and steppe regions, but all of them vividly display the features and diverse patterns of the region's culture and history. These include old Bashkir villages such as Sayit-Baba in Gafuriysky District and Temyasovo in Baimaksky District; the Russian villages of Nikolo-Berezovka in Krasnokamsky District and Krasny Yar in Ufimsky District; the factory settlements Avzyan, Kaga and Uzyan in Beloretsky District, Zilair (whose Preobrazhensky metalworks were mentioned above) in Zilairsky District, and others.

The first four villages mentioned have established historical cultural centres under the authority of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Bashkortostan. Their establishment and further activities result from the ethnic processes in the region in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries, now part of the ethnical policy of the Republic of Bashkortostan.³⁵ However, these historical and cultural centres do not contribute to improving the attractiveness of their villages for tourists, nor do they possess sufficient material or infrastructural resources (e.g. accommodation facilities, transport

³³ The Federal Law On Cultural Heritage (historical and cultural monuments) of the Russian Federation of 25 June 2002, no. 73-FZ (http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_148669, accessed 10 April 2017).

³⁴ Lebedev et al. 2015, p. 2136-2139.

³⁵ Shcherbakov 2011b, p. 201-208.

for incoming tourists or vehicles for excursions such as buses or snowmobiles or facilities for horse trekking).

The rest of the above-mentioned villages have not been considered as potential tourist attractions by tourist agencies, although they could, since they do have a number of features: unique street layout, authentic grounds and interesting architectural heritage, such as wooden architecture which applies unique local folk construction techniques. For instance, in the mountainous factory villages of Avzyan, Kaga and Uzian, the country estates have a very interesting layout: each forms a small fortress, with a high solid wall surrounding the house and its rectangular yard, with even higher blind gates. The entire area behind the wall is paved with wooden boards and the household buildings are located along the outer walls. Only a small part of the yard remains clear. The household buildings have doors to the grounds, as well as entrances for cattle; the local tradition is to allow cattle to roam around and feed themselves during the day and come back home for the night.

Fires used to be quite common and all the factory buildings – and indeed the whole village – were at risk of burning down. This gave rise to a distinctive solution: the space between the lines of houses was at least two yards wide. Each of these villages was located on the bank of its factory pond and had a planned layout which included the village Church and public storehouses.

The abundance of forests allowed the residents – primarily Russians who came seeking employment and formed the base population of such villages – to use wood widely in construction, everyday life and folk crafts. There are various popular local techniques used in wood carving, such as pierced relief, low and high relief, sunk relief carving, and so on. Everyday items were also made of wood (tableware, chests and other furniture; sleighs, carts, skis; icons, iconostases etc.).

These examples show that in order to preserve the most authentic settlements, it is crucial, on the one hand, that they should be granted historical site status. On the other hand, it is necessary to promote among the citizens the reasons behind the preservation of historical foundations and traditions, and to explain the benefits to their villages of becoming a feature on tourist routes. Similar work must be carried out among the tourist agencies, as the Republic of Bashkortostan has still very few tourist companies promoting it as a destination for domestic or incoming tourism.

Thus, conservation of historical villages is possible though at least two strategies: establishing living history museums, and granting and supporting historic settlement status.

Historical towns and cities

The merchant town Birsk and the city of Ufa (the capital of the Republic of Bashkortostan) also have great historic and cultural potential which has yet to be fully realised. Ufa has already suffered serious losses, although there is still a chance to protect the remaining historic buildings and layouts, and to establish bus tours and walking excursion routes that could link two parts of the city: the radial layout section, dating from the time when the Ufa fortress was founded, and the classic layout area, dating from the nineteenth century.³⁶ Two talented architects of the early nineteenth century, William Hastie and V. Smetanin, managed to balance these parts harmoniously, thus giving rise to the historic part of Ufa, which is over 450 years old now.

Being a provincial merchant town, Birsk has a more favourable situation, since it has not lost its historic heritage. The reasonable policies of the city authorities over the last 15 years have helped preserve the town's historic centre, with its cathedral, trading stalls, square, and numerous public and residential buildings, picturesquely located on a steep bank of the Belaya River. The convenient modern district of the town was constructed without interfering with the historically valuable part. The old district houses hotels, restaurants and other establishments which support the historical atmosphere.

In order to preserve their historical buildings and layout, it is crucial to provide historical settlement status to the eligible areas of Ufa and Birsk. Even now, Ufa has very few museums and other establishments that could attract tourists, besides which, local residents also need family cafés and destinations for a day out.

Unfortunately, the other towns of the Republic of Bashkortostan that in 1990 were included in the register of historical settlements of the Russian Federation (Belebey, Beloretsk, Sterlitamak), have already lost their historical appearance. Their original layout has been, for the most part, destroyed, and the remaining cultural heritage sites are surrounded by modern buildings, thus losing their authenticity and value from a tourism point of view. Undoubtedly, what remains must be preserved and maintained in a sustainable way, but in these towns there is no longer a case for the establishment of historical sites.

Historical landscapes

Speaking about the importance of protecting cultural heritage sites, we must also bear in mind their natural landscape. And this is a topical issue today: the preservation not only of monuments and their historical and architectural contexts, but their natural context as well; that is, the environment, relief and

³⁶ Lebedev et al. 2016, p. 1102-1113.

landscape surrounding them. The bigger the area we look at, the more important it becomes to provide complex protection of both its cultural heritage and natural environment. Currently, conservation policy in the Republic of Bashkortostan demonstrates no general understanding of why it is important to preserve features of the scenery, mark out beautiful vistas, or establish and redevelop vista points and provide information about them.

Even Ufa, with its historical district located on top of a steep peninsula at the confluence point of two navigable rivers, which is divided in two by the small River Sutoloka, has very few landscaped viewpoints. However, many points in Ufa provide beautiful vistas both of the city itself and of the grasslands, forests and villages across the river. Ufa has no well-organised “uphill” esplanade over the Belaya River; the lower waterfront esplanade is slowly being redeveloped, but has no potential as tourist attraction. The same situation can be seen in the town of Birsik.

Archaeological excavations have shown that the area of Ufa has been constantly inhabited for more than a thousand years. The historical Ufa-II hill fort settlement, located in the old part of the city near the Ufa fortress, was founded by order of Ivan IV the Terrible and is a unique archaeological monument.³⁷ The settlement existed from the fourth to the fourteenth centuries. It features a rich cultural layer containing grouped and individual finds, as well as a hill fort which is unique in the whole Volga-Urals region.³⁸ However, there are some problems concerning the establishment of a display centre and tourist facilities on the site which have yet to be resolved, while the fate of site itself has not been subject to thorough expert or public discussion.

A lack of public engagement and professional expertise led to the improper implementation of a project to create a Wooden Architecture Museum, a long-term dream project of the Ufa authorities. Due to non-professional solutions, the museum was granted a plot in the lower grassland area of the city, which completely contradicts the image of Ufa as “a city on a hilltop above the river” – the initial idea of the founders of the hill fort in the fourth century. The same scheme was used in the sixteenth century, when the Ufa fortress was founded.

What is more, in order to provide space for the museum, more than 30 buildings that were registered as wooden architectural monuments were pulled down. These included detached houses, revenue houses and an exceptionally beautiful nineteenth-century wooden theatre with stalls and galleries.³⁹ Some of these buildings were taken down “in order to reassemble

³⁷ Lebedev et al. 1998, p. 62-63.

³⁸ Shamsutdinov 2016, p. 399-404.

³⁹ Khairetdinova 2013, p. 204-208.

them later,” which was impossible because many parts decayed or were lost. These buildings can be replaced with new copies, as many of them were thoroughly measured and photographed. However, the copies will not be considered museum sites – authentic evidence of the architect’s design, engineering, construction materials and techniques, or interiors. In other words, even a precise reconstruction will give us only copies of the original buildings and their location with varying degrees of authenticity. We might as well have smaller mock-up copies of these buildings and display them in any place. This would also further the economic efficiency.

It was a completely mistaken decision to pull down the buildings, including those registered as protected cultural heritage sites. Moreover, the demolition began before the competition of the design projects, which means that the area of the future museum was not prepared. Now the situation remains a disaster. No budget is allocated and the site has not been redeveloped, although there is a museum, with people working in it. Worst of all, the site developers and the city authorities now have an excuse to continue pulling down wooden houses, promising their reassembly or reconstruction in the Wooden Architecture Museum.

It would have been logical and reasonable for Russian federal and local legislature concerning cultural heritage sites to require historically important wooden buildings to be refurbished in their original location, especially since such structures often formed ensembles of several buildings. This would have allowed them to become part of the Wooden Architecture Museum, each with a specific purpose (e.g. to house museum displays, repository collections, showrooms or gift shops).

Conclusions

The authors of this paper conducted a thorough study of the Republic of Bashkortostan’s cultural heritage sites in their natural landscapes (irrespective of the size of the site). This study has shown that the legislation of both the Russian Federation and the Republic of Bashkortostan has – in terms of both scope and enforcement – failed to fully implement the recommendations of the international conventions for cultural and natural heritage conservation.

Despite possessing great natural and historic-cultural potential, which can and must contribute to the development of domestic and incoming tourism, the Republic of Bashkortostan is not realising it to the fullest possible extent. There is very little in the way of implementation of the cultural and natural heritage in joined-up contexts, such as conservation areas, *skansens*, eco-museums and so on. Few steps have been made to develop the archaeological heritage, as we have shown above.

At the same time there is a real danger of losing these sites, even without human influence. Being material objects, all of them decay and

become decrepit with time. This is why it is important to protect valuable historical sites which have the potential to acquire conservation site status after further study. International conventions, as well as the Constitution of the Russian Federation, state that “all citizens must look to the protection of cultural heritage sites.”⁴⁰

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LISTA ABREVIERILOR DE PERIODICE

- AB** - Analele Buzăului. Muzeul Județean Buzău.
- Academe** - Academe. The American Association of University Professors. Washington.
- ACNLU** - Acta Conventus Neo-Latini Upsaliensis. Proceedings of the Fourteenth International Congress of Neo-Latin Studies (Uppsala 2009). Leiden.
- ActaHASH** - Acta Historica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae. Budapest.
- ActaMN** - Acta Musei Napocensis. Muzeul de Istorie a Transilvaniei. Cluj-Napoca.
- AÉ** - Archaeologiai Értesítő a Magyar régészeti, művésztörténeti és éremtani társulat tudományos folyóirata. Budapest.
- AI** - Anale de Istorie. Institutul de Studii Istorice și Social-Politice de pe lângă CC al PCR. București.
- AIAC** - Anuarul Institutului de Istorie și Arheologie Cluj-Napoca.
- AIIAI/AIIX** - Anuarul Institutului de Istorie și Arheologie „A. D. Xenopol” Iași (din 1990 Anuarul Institutului de Istorie „A. D. Xenopol” Iași).
- AIIN** - Anuarul Institutului de Istorie Națională. Cluj, Sibiu.
- Alba-Iulia** - Alba-Iulia. Alba Iulia.
- AM** - Arheologia Moldovei. Institutul de Istorie și Arheologie „A. D. Xenopol” Iași.
- AnB** - Analele Banatului (serie nouă). Muzeul Național al Banatului. Timișoara.
- Antik Tanulmányok** - Antik Tanulmányok. Akadémiai Kiadó. Budapest.
- AO** - Arhivele Olteniei (serie nouă). Institutul de Cercetări Socio-Umane. Craiova.
- Apulum** - Apulum. Acta Musei Apulensis. Muzeul Național al Unirii Alba Iulia.
- ArhSom** - Arhiva Someșană. Revistă istorică-culturală. Năsăud.
- ArhMed** - Arheologia Medievală. Reșița, Cluj-Napoca.
- Astra Salvensis** - Astra Salvensis. Cercul Salva al ASTRA. Salva.
- AT** - Arhivele totalitarismului. Institutul Național pentru Studiul Totalitarismului. Academia Română. București.
- AUASH** - Annales Universitatis Apulensis. Series Historica. Universitatea „1 Decembrie 1918” din Alba Iulia.
- AUMCS** - Annales Universitatis Mariae Curie-Sklodowska. Uniwersytet Marii Curie-Sklodowskiej. Lublin.

Lista abrevierilor de periodice

AUS	- Acta Universitatis Szegediensis De Attila József Nominatae. Acta Historiae Litterarum Hungaricarum. A József Attila Tudományegyetem-Bölcsészettudományi Kar. Szeged.
AVSL	- Archiv des Vereins für Siebenbürgische Landeskunde. Sibiu.
Banatica	- Banatica. Muzeul de Istorie al Județului Caraș-Severin. Reșița.
BAR	- British Archaeological Reports (International Series). Oxford.
BC	- Biblioteca și cercetarea. Cluj-Napoca.
BCȘS	- Buletinul Cercurilor Științifice Studentești. Universitatea „1 Decembrie 1918” din Alba Iulia.
BHAB	- Bibliotheca Historica et Archaeologica Banatica. Muzeul Banatului Timișoara.
Boabe de grâu	- Boabe de grâu. Revistă de cultură. București.
Brukenthal	- Brukenthal. Acta Musei. Muzeul Național Brukenthal. Sibiu.
București	- București. Materiale de istorie și muzeografie. Muzeul Municipiului București.
Bylye Gody	- Bylye Gody. International Network Center for Fundamental and Applied Research. Washington.
Caietele CNSAS	- Caietele CNSAS. Consiliul Național pentru Studierea Arhivelor Securității. București.
CB	- Călăuza bibliotecarului. Biblioteca Centrală de Stat București.
CBAstra	- Conferințele Bibliotecii Astra. Biblioteca Județeană Astra. Sibiu.
Cărți românești	- Cărți românești.
CCA	- Cronica cercetărilor arheologice. cIMeC. București.
CEHF	- Cahiers d'Études Hongroises et Finlandaises. Université Sorbonne Nouvelle Paris 3.
CollMed	- Collegium Mediense. Comunicări științifice. Colegiul Tehnic „Mediense” Mediaș.
Colloquia	- Colloquia. Journal of Central European History. Institutul de Studii Central-Europene al Facultății de Istorie și Filosofie a Universității „Babeș-Bolyai” Cluj-Napoca.
ComȘtMediaș	- Comunicări Științifice. Mediaș (este continuată de CollMed).
Contimporanul	- Contimporanul. Revistă de avangardă, cu program constructivist. București.
Corviniana	- Corviniana. Acta Musei Corvinensis. Muzeul Castelului Corvineștilor.
Cumidava	- Cumidava. Muzeul Județean de Istorie Brașov.

Țitatel	- Țitatel. Matica slovenská. Martin.
Discobolul	- Discobolul. Revistă de cultură. Uniunea Scriitorilor din România. Alba Iulia.
Drobeta	- Drobeta. Seria Etnografie. Muzeul Regiunii Porților de Fier. Drobeta-Turnu Severin.
Drobeta. Artă Plastică	- Drobeta. Seria Artă Plastică. Muzeul Regiunii Porților de Fier. Drobeta-Turnu Severin.
eClassica	- eClassica. Centro des Estudos Clássicos. Lisabona.
EF	- Einband-Forschung, Informationsblatt des Arbeitskreises für die Erfassung, Erschliessung und Erhaltung Historischer Bucheinbände (AEB). Berlin.
EJCE	- European Journal of Contemporary Education. Academic Publishing House Researcher. Bratislava.
EJST	- European Journal of Science and Theology. Gheorghe Asachi Technical University of Jassy.
EO	- Etnograficheskoye obozreniye. Institut etnologii i antropologii RAN. Moskva.
EphNap	- Ephemeris Napocensis. Institutul de Arheologie și Istoria Artei Cluj-Napoca.
EPK	- Egyetemes Philologiai Közlöny. Akadémiai Kiadó. Budapest.
ER	- Exportgut Reformation. Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Europäische Geschichte Mainz. Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht. Göttingen.
ESTuar	- ESTuar. Online. București.
Familia	- Familia (seria I: 1865-1906). Oradea.
FI	- File de Istorie. Muzeul de Istorie Bistrița (continuată de RB).
FM	- Europäische Zeitschrift für Mineralogie, Kristallographie, Petrologie, Geochemie und Lagerstättenkunde. Deutschen Mineralogischen Gesellschaft. Stuttgart.
Folklore	- Folklore. Centre de Documentation et le Musée Audois des Arts et Traditions populaires. Carcassonne. Montpellier.
Gazeta ilustrată	- Gazeta ilustrată. Literară. Politică. Economică. Socială. Cluj.
GeoJournal	- GeoJournal. Spatially Integrated Social Sciences and Humanities. Springer Science and Business Media (Netherlands).
GT	- Geographia Technica. Geographia Technica Association. Cluj University Press. Cluj-Napoca.
HE	- Historia Ecclesiastica. Prešovská univerzita. Prešov.
HHCT	- History and Historians in the Context of the Time. Academic Publishing House Researcher. Bratislava.

Lista abrevierilor de periodice

- HHR** - Hungarian Historical Review. Institute of History, Research Centre for the Humanities. Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Budapest.
- Hierasus** - Hierasus. Muzeul Județean Botoșani.
- Historica Carpatica** - Historica Carpatica. Zborník Východoslovenského múzea v Košiciach. Košice.
- HL** - Humanistica Lovaniensia. Journal of Neo-Latin Studies. Seminarium Philologiae Humanisticae. Leuven.
- HQ** - The Hungarian Quarterly. The Hungarian Quarterly Society. Budapest.
- HS** - Historické štúdie. Historický ústav slovenskej akadémie vied. Bratislava.
- Hyphen** - Hyphen. A Journal of Melitensia and the Humanities. The New Lyceum (Arts), Msida, Malta.
- IJCS** - International Journal of Conservation Science. Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Jassy.
- IJHCS** - International Journal of Humanities and Cultural Studies. University of Gafsa.
- INT** - Istoriya nauki i tekhniki. Izdatel'stvo „Reaktiv”. Ufa.
- IV** - Istoricheskii vestnik. Moskva.
- IS** - Izvestiya Samarskogo tsentra Rossiiskoi akademii nauk. Samara.
- IYZGU** - Izvestiya Yugo-Zapadnogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta. Yugo-Zapadnyi gosudarstvennyi universitet. Kursk.
- Izvestiya ANKSSR** - Izvestiya Akademii Nauk Kazakhskoy Sovetskoy Sotsialisticheskoy Respubliki. Seriya obshchestvennykh nauk. Alma-Ata.
- Îndrumător bisericesc** - Îndrumător bisericesc misionar și patriotic. Episcopia Aradului. Arad.
- Îndrumător pastoral** - Îndrumător pastoral. Episcopia Ortodoxă Română de Alba Iulia.
- JBS** - The Journal of Baroque Studies. International Institute for Baroque Studies at the University of Malta.
- JIA** - Journal of International Affairs. School of International and Public Affairs at Columbia University. New York.
- JSRI** - Journal for the Study of Religions & Ideologies. The Academic Society for the Research of Religions and Ideologies. Cluj-Napoca.
- Kniha** - Kniha. Matica slovenská. Martin.
- Knižničný zborník** - Knižničný zborník. Matica slovenská. Martin.
- LAR** - Literatură și artă română. Idei, simțire, formă. București.

Limba română	- Limba română. Institutul de Lingvistică al Academiei Române „Iorgu Iordan - Al. Rosetti”. București.
Luceafărul	- Luceafărul. Revistă literară (1902-1945). Budapesta.
MA	- Mitropolia Ardealului. Revista oficială a Arhiepiscopiei Sibiului, Arhiepiscopiei Vadului, Feleacului și Clujului, Episcopiei Alba Iuliei și Episcopiei Oradiei. Sibiu (1956-1991).
Magyar Nyelvőr	- Magyar Nyelvőr. A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Nyelvtudományi Intézet. Budapest.
Magyarország	- Magyarország. Budapest.
MCA	- Materiale și cercetări arheologice. București.
ME	- Memoria Ethnologica. Centrul Județean pentru Conservarea și Promovarea Culturii Tradiționale Maramureș. Baia Mare.
MH	- Melita Historica. Malta Historical Society.
MK	- Magyar Könyvszemle. Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Budapest. Irodalomtudományi Intézet Országos Széchényi Könyvtár Budapest.
MKS	- Magyar Könyv-Szemle. A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia - Irodalomtudományi Intézet. Budapest.
MLN	- Modern Language Notes. The Johns Hopkins University Press. Baltimore.
MN	- Muzeul Național. Muzeul Național de Istorie a României. București.
MP	- Magyar Pedagógia. A Magyar Pedagógiai Társaság. Budapest.
Muzeum	- Muzeum. Muzejní a vlastivedná práce. National Museum. Prague.
NLWJ	- The National Library of Wales Journal. The National Library of Wales. Aberystwyth.
Noema	- Noema. Comitetul Român de Istoria și Filosofia Științei și Tehnicii. București.
NNI	- Novaya i noveishaya istoriya. Rossiiskaya akademiya nauk. Moskva.
NP	- Novoe proshloe. Yuzhnyi federal'nyi universitet. Rostov-na-Donu.
NS	- Nasledie i sovremennost'. Rossiyskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kul'turnogo i prirodnogo naslediya im. D. S. Likhacheva. Moskva.
NVBU	- Nauchnye vedomosti Belgorodskogo universiteta. Seriya Istoriya. Politologiya. Ekonomika. Informatika. Belgorodskiy natsional'nyy issledovatel'skiy universitet. Belgorod.
OK	- Orvostörténeti Közleményel (Communicationes de historia artis medicinae). Budapest Semmelweis

Lista abrevierilor de periodice

	Orvostortenetí Muzeum Es Konyvtar And Magyar Orvostortenelmi Tarsasag. Budapest.
Orizont	- Orizont. Timișoara.
ORP	- Odrodzenie i reformacja w Polsce. Instytut Historii Polskiej Akademii Nauk. Warszawa.
PA	- Patrimonium Apulense. Direcția Județeană pentru Cultură Alba. Alba Iulia.
PB	- Patrimonium Banaticum. Direcția Județeană pentru Cultură Timiș. Timișoara.
Pediatria	- Pediatria de Atención Primaria. Publicación Oficial de la Asociación Española de Pediatría de Atención Primaria.
PH	- Prace Historyczne. Zeszyty Naukowe Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego. Uniwersytet Jagielloński w Krakowie.
Poarta Inimii	- Poarta inimii. Alba Iulia.
Programm Mühlbach	- Programm Mühlbach. Programm des evaghelischen Untergymnasium in Mühlbach und der damit verbundenen Lehranstalten. Sebeș.
PS	- Protestáns Szemle. Magyar Protestáns Irodalmi Társaság. Budapest.
RA	- Russkii arkhiv. Academic Publishing House Researcher. Bratislava.
RAPPS	- Revista de Administrație Publică și Politici Sociale. Universitatea de Vest „Vasile Goldiș” din Arad.
RB	- Revista Bistriței. Complexul Muzeal Bistrița-Năsăud. Bistrița.
RE	- Revista economică. Lucian Blaga University of Sibiu.
REF	- Revista de Etnografie și Folclor. Institutul de Etnografie și Folclor „Constantin Brăiloiu”. Academia Română. București.
Revista Arheologică	- Revista Arheologică. Centrul de Arheologie al Institutului Patrimoniului Cultural al Academiei de Științe a Moldovei. Chișinău.
RFR	- Revista Fundațiilor Regale. Revistă lunară de literatură, artă și cultură generală. București.
RH	- Roczniki Humanistyczne. Towarzystwo Naukowe Katolickiego Uniwersytetu Lubelskiego Jana Pawła II. Lublin.
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.
RJMH	- The Romanian Journal of Modern History. Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Jassy.

RM	- Revista Muzeelor. București.
RMM	- Revista Muzeelor și Monumentelor. București.
RMV	- Revue de médecine vétérinaire. Ecole Nationale Vétérinaire de Toulouse.
România literară	- România literară. Săptămânal de literatură și artă. București.
Rossiiskaya istoriya	- Rossiiskaya istoriya. Akademicheskii nauchno-izdatel'skiy, proizvodstvenno-poligraficheskiy i knigorasprostranitel'skiy tsentr Nauka. Moskva.
RRH	- Revue Roumaine d'Histoire. Academia Română. București.
RT	- Revista Teologică (între anii 1956 și 1991 a apărut sub denumirea de Mitropolia Ardealului). Mitropolia Ardealului. Sibiu.
SA	- Sovetskaya arkheologiya. Akademiya Nauk SSSR. Moskva.
SAI	- Studii și articole de istorie. Societatea de Științe Istorice și Filologice a RPR. București.
Samus Sargetia	- Samus. Muzeul Municipal Dej. - Sargetia. Acta Musei Devensis. Muzeul Civilizației Dacice și Romane Deva.
SCA	- Studii și Cercetări de Antropologie. Institutul de Antropologie „Francisc I. Rainer”. Academia Română. București.
SCIA	- Studii și Cercetări de Istoria Artei. Seria Artă Plastică. București.
SCIV(A)	- Studii și cercetări de istoria veche (din 1974, Studii și cercetări de istorie veche și arheologie). București.
Slavyanskii al'manakh	- Slavyanskii al'manakh. Institut slavyanovedeniya Rossiiskoi akademii nauk. Moskva.
SMIC	- Studii și materiale de istorie contemporană. Institutul de Istorie „Nicolae Iorga” al Academiei Române. București.
SMIM	- Studii și materiale de istorie modernă. Institutul de Istorie „Nicolae Iorga” al Academiei Române. București.
Sovremennik	- Sovremennik. Sankt Petersburg.
SPST	- Sovremennye problem servisa i turizma. Russian State University of Tourism and Service. Moscow.
SS	- The Social Sciences. Western Social Association. Dubai.
Studia Studii	- Studia. Transilvania Express. Brașov. - Studii. Revistă de istorie (din 1974 Revista de istorie și din 1990 Revista istorică). Academia Română. București.

Lista abrevierilor de periodice

SUP	- Studi Umanistici Piceni. Istituto Internazionale di Studi Picensi. Sassoferato.
Századok	- Századok. A Magyar Történelmi Társulat. Budapest.
Terra Sebus	- Terra Sebus. Acta Musei Sabesiensis. Muzeul Municipal „Ioan Raica” Sebeș.
TIIAE	- Trudy Instituta Istorii, Arkheologii i Etnografii. Akademii Nauk Kazakhskoy Sovetskoy Sotsialisticheskoy Respubliki. Alma-Ata.
TNK	- Trudy NII kul'tury. Ministerstvo kul'tury RSFSR. Moskva.
TR	- Transylvanian Review. Centrul de Studii Transilvane al Academiei Române. Cluj-Napoca.
Transilvania	- Transilvania. Centrul Cultural Interetnic Transilvania. Sibiu.
TS	- Theologiai Szemle. A Magyarországi Egyházak Ökumenikus Tanácsa. Budapest.
TT	- Testimonia Theologica. Evanjelická bohoslovecká fakulta Komenského univerzity v Bratislave.
Unirea	- Unirea. Alba Iulia.
UR	- Ungarische Revue. Magyar Tudományos Akadémia. Budapest.
VAH	- Varia Archaeologica Hungarica. Budapest.
Valori bibliofile	- Valori bibliofile din patrimoniul cultural național. Cercetare, valorificare. Consiliul Culturii și Educației Socialiste. Muzeul Județean Vâlcea. Râmnicu Vâlcea.
VChGU	- Vestnik Chelyabinskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta. Chelyabinskii gosudarstvennyi universitet. Chelyabinsk.
VE	- Vestnik Evropy. Sankt Petersburg.
Verbum	- Verbum. Revista catolică. București.
Vestnik Tverskogo	- Vestnik Tverskogo Gosudarstvennogo universiteta. Seriya Istoriya. Tver.
Vestnik VEGU	- Vestnik VEGU. Vostochnaya ekonomiko-yuridicheskaya gumanitarnaya akademiya. Akademiya VEGU. Ufa.
VI	- Voprosy istorii. Institut russkoy istorii Rossiyskoy akademii nauk. Moskva.
Viața românească	- Viața Românească. Revistă literară și științifică. Iași.
VMKK	- A Veszprém Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei. Veszprém.
Vox libri	- Vox libri. Biblioteca Județeană „Ovid Densusăianu” Deva.
VS	- Voennyi Sbornik. Academic Publishing House Researcher. Bratislava.
VV	- Vestnik vospitaniya. Moskva.

- Zalai Múzeum** - Zalai Múzeum. Zala. Múzeumok Igazgatósága. Zalaegerszeg.
- ZfE** - Zeitschrift für Ethnologie. Deutsche Gesellschaft für Völkerkunde und Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie Ethnologie und Urgeschichte. Berlin.
- ZfhWK** - Zeitschrift für historische Waffen- und Kostümkunde. Dresdner Verein für Waffenkunde. Berlin.
- ZfTZ** - Zeitschrift für Tierzüchtung und Züchtungsbiologie: Organ der Reichsarbeitsgemeinschaft Tierzucht im Forschungsdienst (continua: Zeitschrift für Züchtung. Reihe B, Tierzüchtung und Züchtungsbiologie). Berlin, Hamburg.