

ÉTUDES ET DOCUMENTS BALKANIQUES ET MÉDITERRANÉENS,
COLLECTION EDITED BY PAUL H. STAHL

IRINA STAHL*

ABSTRACT

The article proposes an in-depth examination of the two collections published by Paul H. Stahl in Paris: *Études et Documents Balkaniques et Méditerranéens* (1979–2009, 32 vol., EDBM) and *Sociétés Européennes* (1986–2008, 38 vol., SE), with particular attention given to the first. While in the EDBM Stahl mainly published the studies of his students in Paris and his own works, and only publish texts in French and other foreign languages, SE also included works written in Romanian, by former members of the Romanian sociological school, including his father, or his uncle, and other colleagues. The reasons behind their publication, their content, appearance, and contribution to European sociology and ethnography are analyzed here.

The discussion of Stahl's approach to conducting academic research and his priority pursuit of academic freedom and integrity provides the necessary context for understanding these two collections. The motivation behind them are Stahl's personal experiences with ideological censorship in communist Romania and, later, with editorial constraints in France. His declared goal was to publish studies of forgotten or unknown authors that would otherwise not have been accessible, despite their scientific value.

In time, Stahl's collections, especially the EDBM, have turned into scientific journals. They have become valued publications, listed and sought after by many academic and scientific communities, many libraries requesting copies to include them in their catalogs. This article addresses only a small part of the valuable contributions made to European sociology and ethnography by Paul H. Stahl.

Keywords: Paul H. Stahl, *Études et Documents Balkaniques et Méditerranéens*, *Sociétés Européennes*, European Ethnology, South-East European Ethnology.

In autumn 2008, my late husband had planned to publish the 32nd volume of his collection, *Études et Documents Balkaniques et Méditerranéens* (Balkan and Mediterranean Studies and Documents). Sadly, he passed away before accomplishing this task. The texts for the volume, which he had previously selected, were waiting in a folder, on his computer. Knowing how much this publication meant to him,

* Senior Researcher, Institute of Sociology, Romanian Academy, e-mail address: irinastahl@yahoo.fr

early the next year I finished editing it, printed it and sent it to the long list of libraries around the world that had the journal in their collections. In my introduction at the time, I had made an overview of the collection and the reasons behind its publication (Stahl I., 2009). This information seems once again to be relevant, since the collection has recently been digitised by the Institutul Național al Patrimoniului (National Heritage Institute, INP), in Bucharest¹.

Building upon what I wrote in 2008, I begin this article with a brief description of Paul H. Stahl's professional path, focusing on the difficulties encountered as a young sociologist in the first two decades of the communist regime in Romania, which weighed heavily on his later decision to initiate his collections in Paris. His academic career outside of Romania is also mentioned. Even though I reflect on both collections, *Études et Documents Balkaniques et Méditerranéens* (EDBM) and *Sociétés Européennes* (SE), my focus here is on the first, in particular on the way it reveals his work and personality. The choice of writing in English is deliberate, in order to make the information accessible to a wider audience, outside the French-speaking world, where he is already well known. This article aims to open up new pathways into the study of European Ethnology and the history of the discipline. Today, when we celebrate the centennial of his birth, Paul H. Stahl has become a part of the history of the discipline which he has himself contributed to shaping.

BEING A SOCIOLOGIST IN COMMUNIST ROMANIA

Born in a family of French and German descent, Paul H. Stahl was immersed in the social sciences since his early childhood². His grandfather Henri was an historian, while his father, also named Henri³, became a renowned sociologist. Coincidentally, he was born a few days after the end of the first monographic campaign initiated by Professor Dimitrie Gusti, the leader of what today is known as the Sociological School of Bucharest. As a child, Paul accompanied his father on fieldtrips and he grew up surrounded by the best specialists at that time. These encounters marked his young spirit, laying out his professional path.

¹ On the INP site *Études et Documents Balkaniques et Méditerranéens* is available at: <https://biblioteca-digitala.ro/?pub=6673-etudes-et-documents-balkaniques-et-mediterraneen>. The *Études Roumaines et Aroumaines* (series issued out of the second collection, *Sociétés Européennes*) is available at: <https://biblioteca-digitala.ro/?pub=6672-etudes-roumaines-et-aroumaines-studii-romanesti-si-aromanesti> (last accessed 25.11.2025). Both collections are also available on the site of the Institute of South-East European Studies, in Bucharest, at: <https://www.acadsudest.ro/ro/colectii> (last accessed 25.11.2025).

² A great deal of the biographical information is drawn from a manuscript autobiography written by Paul H. Stahl (Stahl Family Archive), and published in Romanian by Ghe. Șișeștean (2009), as well from the personal recollection of the numerous conversations had with Paul H. Stahl, by the author herself.

³ Sharing the same name as his father, Henri Stahl the sociologist added his father's initial, H, to his name in order to avoid any confusion. He signed his papers Henri H. Stahl. In the same manner, when he started publishing, Paul Stahl added the initial H to his name, signing Paul H. Stahl, or sometimes even Paul Henri Stahl. In France he will be known as Paul-Henri Stahl.

Part of the last generation of sociologists trained after World War II by Dimitrie Gusti and H. H. Stahl, Paul H. Stahl graduated from the Faculty of Philosophy (with a major in Sociology), in 1948. Interested by the innovations in sociological research, he wrote his bachelor's essay on the "representative statistical method" and how it could improve the monographic approach, leading to a comprehensive understanding of the country, as envisioned by Gusti. This study provided him with the opportunity to travel to France on a scholarship offered by Jacques Stoetzel. Sadly, the newly instated political regime did not grant him permission to leave the country, and soon after his graduation, sociology itself was banned. Difficult times followed. Sociology was excluded from the university curriculum and the institutions that were conducting sociological research (starting with the *Institutul Social Român*, Romanian Social Institute) were shut down one after another. The members of the sociological school lost their positions, were marginalized, and some even died in prison. Gusti himself was removed from the Romanian Academy and all other public positions he held. His house, together with his precious library, were confiscated and he was left at the mercy of his former students and friends for support. He did not live for much longer and ultimately died, in 1955.

After graduation, Paul Stahl worked with the Ministry of Education in Bucharest, at the Centre for Psycho-Medical-Pedagogical Research (Stahl, 1997a, p. 2). Focused on diagnosing social problems, the studies carried out by the centre soon became problematic for the Party, which was more interested in promoting the image of a perfect communist society than improving people's lives. After conducting interdisciplinary research on tuberculosis, the centre was denounced in the main propaganda newspaper, *Scântea*, and shut down (Scântea, 1953, p. 3). Its archive, with all the collected data, were to be destroyed. Stahl saved his research papers *in extremis*, breaking into the centre at night, through an open window. He published them 50 years later (Stahl, 2002).

During communism, many intellectuals were marginalized. Some were forced to take on precarious positions only to make a living. Stahl was lucky. Not long after the closure of his centre, he was asked to join the newly founded folk art section, at the Institute of Art History, led by George Oprescu. Well-connected and recently elected a member of the Romanian Academy, Oprescu was maintaining good relations with the communist authorities. This allowed him to welcome several former students and collaborators of Dimitrie Gusti in his institution. Stahl worked there between 1953 and 1963, as a scientific researcher. True to his sociological background, he chose to study folk architecture and folk art, domains which allowed him to remain in contact with the social life and conduct fieldwork. He was not the only one who made this choice. In fact, ethnology became the adoptive discipline for many Romanian sociologists, deprived in 1948 of their own disciplinary field. This brought an infusion of new methodological approaches to ethnology. Applying the sociological, interdisciplinary approach to the study of

folk architecture, Stahl improved the existing classification of houses, which identified a single type for each region. Instead, he followed the evolution of houses over time (using statistics when available), and the influences they underwent, pinpointing new innovating theories (see Stahl, 1958). During this period, Stahl conducted many fieldtrips. Together with his lifelong friend, Paul Petrescu, he travelled all over the country, taking pictures, making drawing, talking to people, and taking the pulse of the various communities he visited. He drew on these fieldwork materials the rest of his life, and they represented the foundation of his later, comparative European studies.

Entering the field of art studies, Stahl had the opportunity to learn from some of the best specialists in the field. He became the informal student of Ion D. Ștefănescu, art historian and Byzantinologist, professor at the prestigious university René Descartes in Paris (Sorbonne), before the war (where he took over the chair of his former professor, Charles Diehl after he retired), but who was now destitute and homeless. He was also an informal student of Barbu Slătineanu, art collector and one of the best specialists in folk ceramics, who was later imprisoned by the communists and killed, in 1959.

A new opportunity opened up in 1963, when Mihai Berza invited Stahl to become the head of the ethnology, folklore, and art history section of the newly established Institute for South-East European Studies. The institute was in fact re-establishing two research institutions shut down by the communist regime in 1947⁴, reuniting many of their former collaborators who continued their general objectives and interdisciplinary approach. There, Stahl was able to expand his previous interests in folk architecture and folk art, and add some more explicit social issues. In 1969, he defended his PhD with the dissertation, *The evolution of the Romanian peasant house (end of the 19th – beginning of the 20th century)*, under the supervision of George Oprescu⁵. In his studies on folk architecture and folk art (ceramics, rugs, icons) the principles of the Sociological School of Bucharest are noticeable: the importance of fieldwork materials, considered the only solid base for any good research; an interdisciplinary approach to any research topic; the special connection between sociology and history, between current social reality

⁴ One of the two institutions was the Institute of South-East European Studies, founded in 1914 by the famous historian Nicolae Iorga (1871–1940). The second was the Institute for Balkan Studies and Research, established in 1937 by another historian, Victor Papacostea (1900–1962). Both, Iorga and Papacostea, had their lives cut short under tragical circumstances: Iorga was brutally murdered by the Iron Guard, while Papacostea died shortly after being released from prison, where he served for eight years, in particularly difficult circumstances.

⁵ In original, *Dezvoltarea casei țărănești din România (la sfârșitul secolului al 19-lea și începutul secolului al 20-lea)*. According to the minutes, signed by the members of the committee, the public defence took place on the 17th of September 1968, at the Institute of History of Art. The five members of the committee were: Academician Ion Jalea (president), Academician George Oprescu (doctoral supervisor), Professor Mihai Pop, Dr. Corneliu Irimie and Dr. Vasile Caramelia (members) (*Proces verbal*, Stahl Family Archive).

and its historical evolution. To these principles, which are part of the school's common heritage, he later added a constant concern to situate the Romanian society within the larger, South-East and further, European context.

During the 1950s and the 1960s, Stahl published extensively. However, he was constantly confronted with censorship. According to his own testimonies, nine volumes he authored (alone or in collaboration) as well as several of his articles, were banned before printing⁶. Other volumes were withdrawn from bookstores and pulped, following the incrimination of his co-authors⁷. His travels abroad were limited, and he was often not granted permission to leave the country in order to attend scientific events outside the Soviet-dominated areas. These, as well as other personal reasons led him to finally leave Romania. By this time, he had already established himself as an academic scholar of note.

FROM ROMANIAN SOCIOLOGY TO EUROPEAN ETHNOLOGY

Paul H. Stahl left Romania in 1969, on a temporary visa for Athens, where he attended a conference. At the end of his stay, instead of returning back home, he took a flight to Paris, where he applied for political asylum. He left behind his family, friends and colleagues, his books, photos and familiar objects. It was not a decision he took lightly, but with great consideration for his potential and desire for academic freedom.

Carrying good recommendations, substantial academic accomplishments and a name whose fame preceded him, it did not take long for him to find a position in the Academia. Within the same year, he was appointed *directeur d'études* (research director) at the *École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales* (School of Advanced Studies in the Social Sciences in Paris, EHESS). There, he first proposed a course entitled "Sociology of South-East Europe", but at the suggestion of Fernand Braudel, the head of the school, he changed it to "Ethnology of South-East Europe", a much more acceptable title for his approach, in France⁸. Later, in 1980, he introduced a second course entitled "Legal Anthropology of Europe", pioneering a new field of research at the EHESS. At the same time, he began teaching at René Descartes University (Sorbonne), where he started with the same course, "Ethnology of South-East Europe", only to establish a new chair, "Sociology and Ethnology of Europe", in 1981 – a novelty for France at that time. In parallel with his teaching, he was also involved in research activities. In 1970, he joined the

⁶ "Too many shacks and crosses in your publications", was one of the criticisms brought forward by the censors. Another reproach was "describing glass icons [from Transylvania] much too nicely, citing only one soviet author and mentioning the Western influence in Transylvania" (Stahl, 1997a, p. 3).

⁷ This is the case of Barbu Slătineanu (Stahl, 1997a, p. 3).

⁸ Combining history and sociology, his course referred to the relations between peasant culture on the one hand and that of the boyars and royal families on the other hand, in 18th–20th centuries South-East Europe.

team of researchers led by Claude Levy-Strauss, at the Laboratoire d'Anthropologie Sociale (Social Anthropology Laboratory, National Centre of Scientific Research, CNRS). There, he continued to carry out fieldwork in Europe with a particular focus on South-East European countries.

During the same period, he developed strong relations with Italy and the Italian academic environment. He taught and lectured in several Italian universities (such as La Sapienza University in Rome, University of Macerata) and he published extensively. In collaboration with sociologists from the University of Trento, he collected and published three volumes of *statutes*, a set of rules governing the functioning of village communities in the region, covering the period from the 13th to the 19th centuries (see his introductory study, Stahl, 1991a). Together with Massimo Guidetti, he also published a substantial collection of 19th century texts in three volumes written by prominent representatives of the emerging social sciences and humanities. These works were dedicated to the European family, village, and valley communities (Guidetti & Stahl, 1977; Guidetti & Stahl, 1978; Stahl & Guidetti, 1979). In the same spirit, it was Stahl's intention to publish a collection on the French communities, but unfortunately, this is a project he was unable to complete. Together with Dario Benetti, he published a complex monographic study of a valley in the Italian Alps, combining genuine fieldwork with historical written sources (Benetti & Stahl, 1995).

In 1986, Stahl published two major books, both written in a comparative perspective. The first, entitled *Histoire de la décapitation* (History of decapitation), was a historical and social anthropology of the skull, dealing with the social meaning of the skull and decapitation throughout the former Ottoman Empire (Stahl, 1986a). Having experienced communist censorship in Romania, Stahl faced a new challenge in France: the editorial industry. He had several disappointing experiences with French publishers, one of which occurred when the title of his monographic study on decapitation was changed by the editor. In his auto-biography, Stahl noted: "The original title of the work, *Anthropologie historique et sociale du crâne* (Historical and Social Anthropology of the Skull), was more faithful to the content, but the publisher decided otherwise" (Stahl Family Archive). In his view, there was no difference between ideological censorship and editorial censorship, as both interfered with academic freedom.

The second book, *Household, Village and Village Confederation in South-Eastern Europe*, was dealing with social structures of traditional societies throughout South-East Europe, a topic that Stahl will continue to refine and develop throughout his career (Stahl, 1986b; also see Stahl, 2024). The English edition was followed by Italian (Stahl, 1993) and Romanian editions (Stahl, 2000), the latter being the most elaborated.

On the same topic of social structures, Stahl later co-authored, together with his students, the volume *Name and Social Structure* (Stahl, 1998). Published in the *East European Monographs* collection, Columbia University Press (the same as for *Household, Village and Village Confederation...*), the book dealt with names and

their connection to identity and social structures. In his synthetic study at the end of the volume, Stahl classified and compared the various societies in South-Eastern Europe, bringing in examples from Western Europe and other parts of the world.

In 1999, Stahl retired from the EHESS, but remained an active member of the Social Anthropology Laboratory. That same year, he returned to Bucharest to organize the 8th congress of the International Association of South-East European Studies (AIESEE). After the congress, and in particularly difficult institutional circumstances, he accepted the role of Director of the Institute of the South-East European Studies in Bucharest. He held this position, initially meant as temporary, until 2007. At the AIESEE he also took charge of the journals *Revue des Études Sud-Est Européennes* (tomes XXXVII–XLV, 1999–2007, 8 volumes) and *Sud-Estul și Contextul European. Buletin* (The South-East and the European context. Bulletin, Bucarest, vols. IX B–XII, 1998–2007, 4 volumes).

THE PAUL H. STAHL COLLECTIONS

Paul H. Stahl published two collections in Paris. The first one, *Études et Documents Balkaniques et Méditerranéens* (1979–2009), appeared in 32 volumes and was registered at the National Library of France under ISSN 1269–1720. A few years after starting his first collection, Stahl initiated a second collection, *Sociétés Européennes*, which appeared between 1986 and 2008, in 38 volumes, but did not have an ISSN number.

Both collections consisted initially of individual studies. While in the EDBM Stahl mainly published the studies of his students in Paris and his own work (see Annex), in SE he also included studies written by former members of the Romanian sociological school, including his father, by his uncle⁹ and by other colleagues from Romania. Some of the individual studies were later reprinted as books; others have not. As in his last few years he was rushing against time to publish the books he had in mind, SE also represented a guarantee for Stahl that his projects were to survive. “Everything that you do not write down, disappears once you’re gone”, he used to say, citing his father (oral communication, the 2000s). While some of the studies in the SE were republished, others were only passed down to us thanks to the collection Paul H. Stahl has edited. Among them are five volumes reuniting Stahl’s early articles, published before 1970, as well as some memoiristic pages that recount episodes from his work and from his numerous fieldwork expeditions in the countryside¹⁰.

⁹ Gaston Boeueve (or Șerban Voinea, the pseudonym under which he is known in Romania) was an attorney, diplomat and publicist, an important leader of the socio-democratic movement after World War I.

¹⁰ SE vol. 15(14a), 1997, issue I: *Articles 1957–1963*, 216 p.; SE vol. 16(15a), 1997, issue II: *Articles signed with Paul Petrescu 1955–1966*, 1st part, 145 p. and 2nd part, 136 p.; SE vol. 17 (17a), 1998, issue III: *Articole. Articles. Beitrage 1964–1965*, 146 p.; SE vol. 18 (18a), 1998, issue IV: *Articole. Articles. Beitrage 1965–1970*, 137 p.

Over time, both collections also included volumes with multiple studies or articles (Fr. *recueil*), increasingly taking on the appearance of a journal. Eventually, the EDBM became exclusively a journal type of publication, while the SE continued to alternate the individual studies with multiple studies. Within the SE, the volumes with multiple articles were published under the name of *Études Roumaines et Aroumaines* (ERA). Published between 1990 and 2006, ERA appeared in 10 volumes, reuniting articles written in Romanian, French and only exceptionally, in English. This new series was preceded by a bilingual volume of studies entitled *Les Roumains Orientaux. Români din Răsărit* (SE vol. 7, 1990, 158 p.).

Paul H. Stahl was proud of his collections, and for good cause. They relied entirely on his voluntary work and were published and put into circulation at his own expense¹¹. Over time, they had become appreciated publications, listed and sought after by many academic and scientific communities, to the point that libraries were asking to include them in their catalogues.

From the outset, their founder and editor took care of everything. In addition to writing his own studies, he corrected the texts, occasionally translated them into French, printed, stapled and cut the volume and finally sent them out by post. It was a painstaking work that he carried out regularly and calmly, with precise movements, refined over the years.

With a print run of one hundred copies for the EDBM, and considerably less for the *Sociétés Européennes*, the publications, at first glance, give the impression of a workbook. The form was not perfect, admitted its editor, but in his eyes, the content was prevailing. The modest form conceals in fact valuable studies and unpublished field data, which the connoisseurs appreciate: “The volumes are not under copyright and are not for sale; they are gracefully offered for free. As the print run is limited, they will go to libraries and research institutes so that as many people as possible can benefit from them. The result of voluntary work, their form is far from perfect. Moreover, sometimes they are simply collections of field materials” (EDBM, vol. 1, [*Foreword*] n.p.).

ÉTUDES ET DOCUMENTS BALKANIQUES ET MÉDITERRANÉENS

Paul H. Stahl started editing his first collection, *Études et Documents Balkaniques et Méditerranéens*, in 1979. By that time, he was a well-established academic and the years of financial hardship and accommodation were behind him. His courses at EHESS and the l'Université René Descartes (Sorbonne) attracted many students interested in conducting fieldwork in Central and South-East Europe, many of which were natives to the region. For a long time, Stahl was one

¹¹ In the foreword to EDBM vol. 6, Stahl thanks the Centre de Sociologie Rurale (Centre of Rural Sociology), in Paris, and its director, Placide Rambeau, for “facilitating the multiplication of the manuscripts” (1983, n.p.).

of the very few (if not the only) PhD supervisors in Paris in the field of South-East European anthropology and ethnology. In the early days of the anthropology at home, he encouraged his students to carry out fieldwork in their home countries, taking advantage of their particular cultural insight and the knowledge of the local language. He insisted on the importance of genuine fieldwork data, and often cited the work of his students (published or non-published manuscripts) in his own publications – and this, at a time when the Hirsch index was not yet invented. According to Stahl, all theory and new discoveries in the social sciences stem from the study of social realities, not from the reinterpretation of other authors' theories. A well-conducted field investigation, he considered, confers originality to a study while, at the same time, providing valuable sources for further studies and comparisons. New theories and discoveries necessarily challenge established theory and frequently meet resistance in acceptance. Such resistance may manifest itself in ideological or political censorship.

Breaking free from any kind of censorship and imposition was the main reason behind the EDBM collection. In the foreword to the collection, Stahl began by mentioning Dimitrie Gusti and his prophetic words, said after the war, in 1944, when he resumed his sociology class at the university: "Sociology is the first science to be banned by dictatorship". To this, Stahl added, "The banning of social sciences is in fact one of the most striking signs of a dictatorship" (EDBM vol. 1, *Preface de la collection*, n.p.). As an example, he mentioned his own experience and his nine censored volumes. Behind the written words one can feel his barely retained anger:

"When I myself began to write, I saw nine of my volumes banned or sent to the pulping mill in just a few years, not counting the studies that I censored myself, knowing full well that they would not be published. Their fault? They were written in collaboration with an author who had committed the imprudence of dying in prison; they dwelled on archaic aspects that should not have existed in an ideal regime; they did not quote the gospels of the fathers of the State Science; they did not comply with the principles of the only true science, the official one, which, of course, varies from one country to another and from one moment to another.

And, why not say it, because they contradicted the opinions of an editor or the prevailing commonplaces in a society. It is surprising to see that anyone who picks up the red pencil of the censor, who sits in an editor's chair, suddenly becomes more knowledgeable than all the authors he will have to deal with" (EDBM vol. 1, *Preface de la collection*, n.p.).

Stahl was not afraid of stating his intentions and he did that in clear terms: "Avoiding the distorting filter of politicians or editors and publishing works which, despite their interest, have no chance of being published, are the main aims of this collection" (EDBM vol. 1, *Preface de la collection*, n.p.). Among the contributions

are studies by young beginners, former students, or virtually unknown collaborators who without his assistance might never have been published or entered the scientific world. For Paul Henri Stahl, his profession of faith was undoubtedly that of teaching. He surrounded himself with young people, supported them, and gently “pushed” them in the right direction always encouraging them. Always available to them, he took pleasure in seeing them grow and develop as scholars.

Mentioning Gusti at the very beginning of his new series has also a deeper meaning. In doing so, Paul H. Stahl situated his actions in the continuation of the ones taken by his former mentor. In fact, he personally told me he wanted his collection to be as close in shape as possible to *Sociologie românească* (Romanian Sociology), the journal initiated by Dimitrie Gusti in 1936 and banned by the communists in 1946. Reinforcing his affiliation to the Romanian scientific tradition, Stahl dedicated the first volume of *Sociétés Européennes*, his second collection, to the same Sociological School of Bucharest (SE vol. 1, 1986, 37 p.)

After publishing several volumes of the EDBM, Stahl went back and reinforced the purpose of his collection, in firmer terms. I give the full citation below, as it describes so clearly Stahl’s attitude towards censorship, publishing and academic integrity. His observations are still relevant today:

“As in the case of the previous volumes in the collection, the following texts have been written in part by researchers who are already well-known and highly experienced. They have also been written by novice researchers, as the collection has a dual purpose: to provide insight into a European region, but also to promote the research of young researchers. Many dissertations and doctoral theses are of real interest but are ignored because they have not been published. They often contain unpublished data found in the observation of social life or the study of archives. Theories, although necessary, quickly become outdated, while good descriptions of original facts remain interesting for a long time. Simple collections dating back only a few decades become valuable witnesses, as social life is disappearing at an ever-increasing rate. While Western societies have written documents that can sometimes replace direct, field observations, written archives are rare or non-existent for many countries in Eastern Europe. It is therefore necessary to collect as quickly as possible what survives from the past; the effort in this direction is real, but compared to what needs to be done, it is largely insufficient.

Some topics cannot be published either for financial reasons – ‘it doesn’t sell’ – or because they are not in fashion. As strange as it may seem, fashion is just as much of a concern for researchers as it is in the evolution of clothing fashion. Important works written a century ago are forgotten, as are names that are no longer in fashion, but that nothing has replaced. I often read books or journals where everyone cites the same authors, as if they were working in a closed circle, in an exclusive club; if you want to be taken seriously, you have to cite this or that name in fashion, which you don’t need and which no one will remember a few years later. (...)

Many people believe that if you do not know the authors they know, you do not have a true culture. I believe that one is cultured not by reading this or that author, but by reading good authors, whether or not they are fashionable, and whether or not they are written in an internationally used language. (...) We suffocate if the state imposes official theories on us; we are also embarrassed by fashionable trends. Being forced to cite an author because the state or fashion demands it seems unacceptable to me, just as unacceptable as ignoring someone because they are no longer in fashion. (...)

As soon as a study includes unpublished data and demonstrates a good knowledge of the subject, it should be published, even if it is signed by an unknown author. I have been criticised on several occasions for the opinions of the authors who have published in this collection. But as it is my rule never to interfere with writings as long as they are of interest, everyone is free to say what they please. I do not believe that this modest publication will solve problems of such magnitude. But perhaps, just a bit, a tiny bit, new names, forgotten authors and works, or those written in an exotic and unknown language (to those who do not speak it) will come into circulation. Only material conditions prevent me from doing more". (vol. 13, 1987, [Foreword], n.p.)

The first five volumes of the collection are each dedicated to a single, extended study. Paul H. Stahl opened the series with *Sociétés traditionnelles balkaniques. Contribution à l'étude des structures sociales* [Traditional Balkan societies. Contribution to the study of social structures], a text that was later developed fully in one of his most prominent publications, *Triburi și sate din Sud-Estul Europei* [Tribes and villages from South-Eastern Europe] (2000)¹². This first volume has a symbolic value: it is the foundation on which the entire collection is built. In fact, the entire EDBM collection relies entirely on Paul H. Stahl's name and reputation as a scholar. However, because it is his private enterprise, it also reflects *his* attitude towards academic value.

Four studies by Stahl's doctoral students are following: vol. 2 (1980) Françoise Saulnier, *Anoya, un village de montagne crétois* [Anoya, a Cretan mountain village]; vol. 3 (1981) Danielle Musset, *Le mariage à Moïșeni (Roumanie)* [Marriage in Moïșeni, Romania]; vol. 4 (1982) Daniele Masson, *Les femmes de Breb (Maramureș, Roumanie)* [The women of Breb, in Maramureș region, Romania]; and vol. 5 (1982) Assimina Stavrou, *Tissus valaques du Pinde* [Wallachian fabrics from the Pindus Mountains]. Each of the four studies is preceded by a brief forward by Paul H. Stahl, who introduced the study and highlights its originality.

Three additional individual studies are published in vol. 8 (1985): Leonardo Piasere *Mare Roma. Catégories humaines et structure sociale. Une contribution à l'ethnologie tsigane* [Mare Roma. Human categories and social structure. A contribution

¹² The Romanian version of this book, which is the most complete, was preceded by an English version: *Household, Village and Village Confederation in South-Eastern Europe* (1986), and an Italian version: *Terra società miti nei Balcani* (1993).

to Gypsy ethnology]; vol. 9 (1985) Zacharoula Tourali *Le costume traditionnel du Dodécanèse. Les îles de Kassos et de Tilos* [The traditional costume of the Dodecanese. The islands of Kassos and Tilos]; and vol. 11 (1986) Alain Bouras *Quand l'arbre devient bois. Techniques et croyances des paysans roumains* [When trees become wood. Techniques and beliefs of Romanian peasants].

In the 12th volume of the collection (1987), Stahl published another of his own studies, *Maisons et attenances des paysans roumains de Margina Sibiului (Transylvanie)* [Houses and outbuildings of Romanian peasants in Margina Sibiului (Transylvania)], in both French and Romanian versions. Out of loyalty to his lifelong friend, with whom he had carried out the fieldwork with, he added the name of Paul Petrescu on the cover. In 2005, he published an improved version, in Romanian, under his name alone (Stahl, 2005).

The 6th volume of the EDBM marks an important shift for the collection. The first volumes were published under the title *Études et Documents Balkaniques*, addressing mainly the regions and countries of South-East Europe: Romania, former Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, and Turkey. However, starting with the 6th volume, published in 1983, the geographic area covered by the collection is broadened, and the words *et Méditerranéens* are added to the title. This corresponds in fact with the gradual expansion of Stahl's own research interests, noticeable in the titles of his courses¹³ and publications¹⁴. The volume is also the first one to include

¹³ Paul H. Stahl's courses at the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales:
 1969–1970: Introduction à l'ethnologie de l'Europe du sud-est.
 1971–1972: Les villages traditionnels: 1) les structures sociales.
 1972–1973: Les villages traditionnels: 2) l'élevage et 3) l'habitat.
 1973–1974: Les villages traditionnels: 4) la vie magique et religieuse.
 1974–1975: La vendetta; Fêtes paysannes et cérémonies seigneuriales (1).
 1975–1976: Fêtes paysannes et cérémonies seigneuriales (2).
 1976–1977: Eléments païens et hérétiques dans le folklore balkanique.
 1977–1980: Introduction à l'ethnologie de la romanité orientale.
 1980–1982: Structures sociales archaïques et systèmes de propriété (parallèles balkaniques et méditerranéens).
 1982–1983: Le sang; anthropologie sociale balkanique et européenne.
 1983–1984: Orthodoxie et société en Europe Orientale.
 1984–1985: Architecture paysanne européenne; maisons et églises.
 1985–1988: a. Introduction à l'ethnologie de l'Europe du sud-est;
 b. La vengeance (Balkans, Caucase, Italie, Corse, Écosse).
 1988–1989: a. « Un si long voyage »; études sur la mort en Europe
 b. Histoire de la propriété primitive en Europe (1)
 1989–1990: a. Le mariage dans les sociétés européennes;
 b. Histoire de la propriété primitive en Europe (2).
 1990–1991: a. Introduction à l'étude de la romanité orientale; les Roumains et les Aroumains;
 b. Histoire de la propriété primitive en Europe (3).
 1991–1992: a. Anthropologie de l'espace;
 b. Les recueils de droit coutumier européen.
 1992–1993: a. Corps humain et structures sociales; exemples européens;

multiple studies or articles (becoming a *recueil*, a collection of texts in French). The same format is followed in volumes 7 (1984) and 10 (1986), and all other volumes from the 13th (1987) onwards. Actually, from volume 16 onwards, the title *Recueil* is simply omitted, a clear sign that the collection had become a journal.

This new format allowed Stahl to publish more than one author at the same time. In addition to the work of his students and his own studies, he could include other texts that he considered pertinent and valuable for the field. Most are written in French; few are in English and Italian. As the title of the collection indicates, the texts are regrouped in a studies section and a notes or documents section. Stahl clarifies: “this collection takes pride in publishing both researches that have reached their final stage as well as simple fieldnote reports” (EDBM vol. 6, 1983, [Foreword], n.p.). Along well-established academics and colleagues, some still living in communist Romania, there are texts written by Stahl’s students in Paris, many of whom were native to countries under dictatorship. Some never made it into the Academia, others became important names in anthropology.

Another novelty brought by the new format is the inclusion of a review section (*compte-rendus*), sometimes of impressive dimensions – volume 10, for instance, publishes as much as 41 reviews. This section contains reviews of: monographs, journal issues (in which case Stahl often mentions only the articles he finds interesting), articles, and even centres (for instance Centro Culturale “Don Minzoni” from Sondrio, Italy, presented in EDBM vol. 17, p. 72). While most of the reviews are signed by Paul H. Stahl himself (in his own name or under pseudonym), there are also reviews signed by his students, or by others, colleagues and friends. This section in itself shows the extent of Stahl’s interests and his vast readings, even in less spoken languages, such as Albanian, Greek, Russian, Czech or Serbo-Croatian. In fact, when he is reviewing books written in these languages, he makes sure to mention the existence of summaries in wider spoken languages, such as English and French.

Besides promoting authors and texts that he considered significant for the field, EDBM provided Stahl with a much-needed freedom of academic expression. The collection became a platform from which he denounced academic injustices and socio-political absurdities. Here and there, inserted in the volumes are polemic

b. Les structures pré-étatiques européennes.

1993–1994: Orthodoxes, catholiques et musulmans en Europe Orientale.

1994–1995: L’Europe; les structures du temps.

1995–1996: L’Europe; le matériel et l’immatériel.

1996–1997: La « cité antique » et ses survivances européennes.

Courses at the Université René Descartes (Sorbonne):

1970–1981: Introduction à l’ethnologie de l’Europe du sud-est.

1981–1993: Introduction à la sociologie et à l’ethnologie de l’Europe.

The list of Paul H. Stahl’s courses, in Romanian translation, are also mentioned in Șișeștean, 2009, pp. 4–7.

¹⁴ See Paul H. Stahl’s bibliography in Șișeștean 2009, pp. 21–35.

texts and satires, which he often signs with the pseudonym Florea Bulcu. The choice of name is not coincidental. Accused of having a non-Romanian name (sometimes German, other times Jewish, depending on the historical moment) and therefore not being trustworthy as a *Romanian* specialist, Stahl choose to voice his opinions under a plain and unmistakably Romanian name. A closer analysis of Stahl's critical writings would be of great interest, shedding a new light on his otherwise publicly retained personality. However, for now, I will only mention a few notable examples.

When in 1983, a vicious campaign was launched against Henri H. Stahl in the communist press after the publication of *Eseuri critice* [Critical essays] (Stahl H.H., 1983)¹⁵, Paul H. Stahl published a parody entitled "Sainte Mioritza et son espace" [The Saint Mioritza¹⁶ and its space] (EDBM vol. 6, 1983, pp. 167–172), followed by an absurd dialogue, "Le voyage folklorique" [The folkloric voyage] (EDBM vol. 6, 1983, pp. 172–174), in which he plays with the subtleties of both French and Romanian languages to show the illusionary quest of the "pure Romanian". The two texts are followed by a conclusive text: "Nous avons le même sang" [We share the same blood] (EDBM vol. 6, 1983, pp. 175–176). In it, Stahl, who developed an entire anthropological theory of blood as a social construct (Stahl, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991b, 1997b, 2003), warned the scientists about the trap of promoting illusory theories defending the idea of one nation – one blood: "Do we want to be like the vast majority and believe in touching things, that cradle our lives? Or do we want to accept the truth as scientists, even if it is unpleasant? We have to choose" (EDBM vol. 6, 1983, p. 176).

Once again, Stahl stood in the defence of his father in 1998, when he published a review of a critical review to Henri H. Stahl's posthumous book, *Probleme confuze în istoria socială a României* [Confusing Issues in the Social History of Romania] (Stahl H. H., 1992) (EDBM vol. 25, pp. 89–91).

Shortly after the fall of communism and of what is known as the Romanian Revolution, Paul H. Stahl published a new volume of the EDBM. In the opening, he brings forward the lesson of another revolution, the French Revolution, which had happened 200 years previously. He starts with the vivid description of the Jacobins given by Hippolyte Taine (1899) in *Les origines de la France contemporaines*, and continues with a text of harsh criticism of "idealistic utopias", in which he draws his own, pertinent conclusions (EDBM vol. 15, 1990, n.p.).

¹⁵ The book republishes older polemic texts written in the 1930s against Mircea Eliade (1907–1986) and Lucian Blaga (1895–1961), both appropriated by communist propaganda and integrated into the national discourse. *Eseuri critice* was Henri H. Stahl's last published book, as after its release he was banned from publication. *Probleme confuze în istoria socială a României* was published after his death, in 1991.

¹⁶ *Miorița* is an old Romanian pastoral ballad, considered to be one of the cornerstones of Romanian folklore.

For a keen eye, the review section offers many other hidden clues. For instance, when his friend Paul Petrescu finally succeeds in fleeing Romania, in Spring of 1989, Paul H. Stahl marks the moment discretely, signing the review of Lucia Apolzan's book, *Carpații, tezaur de istorie* [The Carpathian Mountains, treasure trove of history], "by Paul Petrescu, Montclair, 7 may 1989" (EDBM vol. 14, 1989, p. 183). In the following volume, the review of Valer Butură's book, *Străvechi mărturii de civilizație românească* [Ancient evidence of Romanian civilization] is signed "by Paul Petrescu, Stockbridge, Mass. 28 sept. 1989" (vol. 15, 1990, p. 186).

After his book, *Histoire de la décapitation* (1986), is published under a different title, and the topic aroused the discontent of some who saw in it an offense brought to a nation, race, or religion, Stahl wrote a fictional interview, signed under pseudonym¹⁷, in order to answer all the criticisms which were brought to him. In it, he highlight the distinction between the moral judgement and the scientific rationale. When "asked" to mention a few of the qualities of his volume, Stahl synthetised his scientific view of the phenomenon, mentioning "to have demonstrated that decapitation is not simply barbaric, but one of the central themes of social life in the past, and a way of resolving not only individual cases, but also a method of governing a large empire, namely the Ottoman Empire" (EDBM, vol. 14, p. 183).

CONCLUSIONS: A QUEST FOR ACADEMIC FREEDOM

Paul H. Stahl's two collections, *Études et Documents Balkaniques et Méditerranéens* and *Sociétés Européennes* stemmed from his unparalleled quest for academic freedom and uncensored scientific integrity. Through them, Stahl wanted to be able to make his own choices, to have the liberty to deal with the topics *he* considered relevant, in the way *he* considered best. The collections also provided him with a space in which he could speak up freely against ideological, political or scientific injustice. They allowed him to promote who and what *he* considered worth publishing, be them forgotten writers of past centuries or young academics who had never been published before. Quietly, resiliently and persistently, Stahl forged a single-man-resistance to any kind of imposition or censorship.

Paul H. Stahl was a unique personality. As an academic having experienced both dictatorship and democracy during his long career, he had a particular insight over his research topics in South-East European societies. Today, in the "fake news" era, his ability to separate the "good" information from ideology and propaganda is inspirational.

¹⁷ The name he has chosen, Youssouf Wildtalk, is not meningless: the first name is Turkish, in reference to the Ottoman Empire he writes about, while the second name refers to his openness to dialogue.

The EDBM collection provides many interesting insights into its editor. His choice of texts, his introductions and forewords, the books/journals/article/centres he was choosing to review, all reveal important information on his scientific knowledge and approaches, on his professional convictions, as well as on his political and, more general, his world views. Rather discreet and quiet in public, in the EDBM we discover him as a vivid and caustic spirit; teaching, defending, warning.

This article is far from exhausting all the aspects embedded in the EDBM collection. It has in fact merely scratched the surface. Its intention is only to draw attention to this collection, which is a prodigious source of information for an intellectual biography of Paul H. Stahl, one of the great specialists in European Ethnology of our times.

Abbreviations:

- CNRS – Centre National de Recherche Scientifique (National Centre for Scientific Research).
 EDBM – *Études et Documents Balkaniques et Méditerranéens* (Balkan and Mediterranean Studies and Documents).
 EHESS – École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales (School of Advanced Studies in Social Sciences).
 ERA – *Études Roumaines et Aroumaines* (Romanian and Aroumanian Studies).
 INP – Institutul Național al Patrimoniului (National Heritage Institute).
 SE – *Sociétés Européennes* (European Societies).

REFERENCES

1. Benetti, Dario & Stahl, Paul H. (1995). *Le radici di una valle alpina. Antropologia storica e sociale della Val Tartano*, Sondrio, Cooperativa Editoriale Quaderni Valtellinesi, 334 p.
2. Guidetti, Massimo & Stahl, Paul H. (1977). *Il sangue e la terra. Comunità di villaggio et comunità familiari nell'Europa del '800*. Milano: Jaca Book, 626 p.
3. Guidetti, Massimo & Stahl, Paul H. (1978). *Un'Italia sconosciuta. Comunità di villaggio et comunità familiari nell'Italia dell'800*. Milano: Jaca Book, 408 p.
4. Scânteia (1953). "Pentru lichidarea deformărilor antiștiințifice în domeniul pedagogiei" [For the elimination of unscientific distortions in the field of pedagogy]. *Scânteia. Organ al Comitetului Central al P.M.R.*, XXII, no. 2 653, May 6th, p. 3.
5. Stahl, Henri H. (1983). *Eseuri critice. Despre cultura populară românească*, Editura Minerva, București.
6. Stahl, Henri H. (1992). *Probleme confuze în istoria socială a României* [Confusing Problems in the Social History of Romania]. Bucharest: Editura Academiei Române, 210 p.
7. Stahl, Paul H. (1958). *Planurile caselor românești țărănești / Die Grundrisse der rumänischen bauernhäuser* [The plans of Romanian peasant houses]. *Studii și Comunicări* no. 9, Sibiu: Brukenthal Museum, 91 p.
8. Stahl, Paul H. (1985) "La consanguinité fictive. Quelques exemples balkaniques". *Quaderni fiorentini per la storia del pensiero giuridico moderno*, 14, Milano, pp. 121–147.
9. Stahl, Paul H. (1987) "The Fictitious Consanguinity. Some Balkan Exemples". EDBM, vol. 13, Paris, pp. 56–66.

10. Stahl, Paul H. (1989) “Le comunità contadine europee; consanguineità e solidarietà”. *Le origini della valtellina e della Valchiavenna. Contributi di storia sociale dalla preistoria all’alto medioevo*, Sondrio: Centro culturale e sociale “Don Minzoni”, pp. 95–101.
11. Stahl, Paul H. (1986a). *Histoire de la decapitation*. Paris, Presses Universitaires de France, 249 p.
12. Stahl, Paul H. (1986b). *Household, Village and Village Confederation in South-Eastern Europe*. Translated by Linda Scales Alcott, Boulder [Colo.]: East European Monographs; New York: distributed by Columbia University Press, 247 p. + ill.
13. Stahl, Paul H. (1991a). “Gli statuti delle comunità” [The statutes of the communities], foreword to vols. 1–3 of the series *Carte di regola e statuti delle comunità rurali trentine: dal ’200 alla metà del ’500* [Rules and statutes of rural communities in Trentino: from the 13th century to the mid-16th century], edited by Fabio Giacomoni, Milano: Jaca Book, pp. I–IX.
14. Stahl, Paul H. (1991b) “Le sang et la mort”. In *Körper, essen und trinken im kulturverständnis des balkanvölker (beiträge zur tagung vom 19–24 nov. 1989 in Hamburg)* [Body, food and drink in the cultural understanding of the Balkan people (contribution to the conference held in Hamburg from 19 to 24 November 1989)], edited by Dagmar Burkhart, Berlin: Östeuropa Institut and Freien Universität Berlin, pp. 167–182.
15. Stahl, Paul H. (1993). *Terra società miti nei Balcani*, Messina: Rubbettino Editore, 271 p.
16. Stahl, Paul H. (1997a). “Cuvânt înainte” [Foreword]. *Sociétés Européennes*, vol. 16(15a)¹⁸ – *Articole*, issue II – *Articole semnate împreună cu Paul Petrescu, 1955–1966* [Articles signed with Paul Petrescu, 1955–1966], 1st part, 1997.
17. Stahl, Paul H. (1997b). “Consangvinitatea fictivă. Exemple românești și balcanice”. *Silvania*, no. 2, Zalău, pp. 17–28.
18. Stahl, Paul H. (ed.) (1998). *Name and Social Structure. Examples from Southeast Europe*. Boulder [Colo.]: East European Monographs, no. DVI; New York: distributed by Columbia University Press, 214 p.
19. Stahl, Paul H. (2000). *Triburi și sate din Sud-Estul Europei. Structuri sociale, structuri magice și religioase* [Tribes and villages from South-Eastern Europe. Social, magical and religious structures]. București: Paideia, 259 p.
20. Stahl, Paul H. (2002). *Familia și școala*, Bucharest: Editura Paideia, 167 p.
21. Stahl, Paul H. (2003). “Corpul omului și viața socială: sângele” [The human body and social life: The blood]. *Caiete de antropologie istorică*, II, no. 2(4), July–December, Cluj, pp. 170–182. Republished as “Sang, consanguinité et structure sociale” in *EDBM*, vol. 28, Paris, pp. 13–32.
22. Stahl, Paul H. (2024). *Structures sociales en Europe du Sud-Est*. Edited by Irina Stahl, Stelu Șerban & Andrei Timotin, collection “Bibliothèque de l’Institut des Études Sud-Est Européennes” no. 23, Institute of South-East Studies, Romanian Academy, Brăila: Editura Istros a Muzeului Brăilei “Carol I”, 464 p.
23. Stahl, Paul H. & Guidetti, Massimo (1979). *Le radici dell’Europa. Il dibattito ottocentesco su comunità di villaggio e familiari*. Milano: Jaca Book, 398 p.
24. Stahl, Irina (2009). « *Études et Documents Balkaniques et Méditerranéens*, sous la direction de Paul Henri Stahl, trente années d’existence ». *Études et Documents Balkaniques et Méditerranéens* vol. 32, pp. 5–6.
25. Șișeștean, Gheorghe (2009). “Paul Henri Stahl – O personalitate științifică în domeniul etnosociologiei europene” [Paul Henri Stahl, a scientific authority in the field of European ethnosociology]. *Revista Română de Sociologie*, new series, XX, no. 1–2, pp. 3–35. Online at: <https://www.revistadesociologie.ro/pdf-uri/nr.1-2-2009/01-GHSeisteanu.pdf> (last accessed 25.11.2025).

¹⁸ The collection has some errors in the volume numeration. The number inside the brackets is the one printed on the volume and the number outside is the corrected number of the volume.

ANNEX

Études et Documents Balkaniques et Méditerranéens

Paris, 1979–2009, 32 volumes

ISSN 1269–1720

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF THE COLLECTION

Note: Between square brackets are added missing information or comments, such as the name of the editor, when he is the one who wrote the text but did not sign it, or the mentioning that the name used is a pseudonym.

Vol. 1. PAUL H. STAHL – Sociétés traditionnelles balkaniques. Contribution à l'étude des structures sociales. Paris, 1979, 258 p.

Préface de la collection (Paul H. Stahl)

INTRODUCTION

LES UNITÉS SOCIALES DES ROUMAINS

a) La maisnie (« casa », « gospodăria »)

La fondation d'une maisnie nouvelle

Le groupe domestique et ses désignations

La maison

La propriété et le travail

La parenté (le mariage, le parrainage, la sage-femme, la fraternisation)

Les relations avec la société englobante

b) Le village (« satul »)

Le territoire villageois et ses limites

La composition naturelle et économique du territoire

La propriété et le travail

La communauté et l'assemblée villageoise

c) Le « pays » (« țara »), confédération villageoise

LE MARIAGE ET LA PÉRENNITÉ DE LA MAISNIE

Avoir des enfants

Avoir des enfants mâles

Conserver le patrimoine de la maisnie

La maisnie qui a des filles seulement

LA COMPOSITION DU GROUPE DOMESTIQUE

Le groupe domestique des Roumaines

Le groupe domestique des Slaves du sud

Le groupe domestique des Albanais

Le groupe domestique des Grecs

Quelques comparaisons et quelques hypothèses

L'IDENTITÉ. QUELQUES EXEMPLES BALKANIQUES

L'identité spirituelle

Le nom individuel et le sobriquet des paysans

Le nom et le sobriquet des princes et des seigneurs roumains

L'identité pour les paysans et les gens du passé ; la prééminence du groupe sur l'individu

L'identité pour l'État

Conclusions

FAMILLE, VILLAGE, PAYS

Introduction à l'étude des communautés paysannes européennes

a) Les composantes d'une communauté

Le groupe humain

L'habitat

Le territoire

La propriété et sa transmission

La vie commune

Le lien spirituel

La défense de la communauté

b) Les unités sociales

La maisnie

Le village

Le « pays »

NOTES

BIBLIOGRAPHIE

SUPLÉMENT BIBLIOGRAPHIQUE.

Vol. 2. FRANCOISE SAULNIER – Anoya, un village de montagne crétois.

Paris, 1980, 192 p.

Introduction (Paul H. Stahl)

AVANT-PROPOS

INTRODUCTION

Le milieu crétois

La montagne et la plaine

ANOYA

Situation

Démographie

Environnement

Légendes et histoire

Relations avec les autres villages

LA VIE ÉCONOMIQUE

L'élevage

L'agriculture

L'artisanat

LA VIE SOCIALE

L'organisation de l'espace

Les lignages (unité du lignage, division du travail, transmission de la propriété)

Les alliances (parrainages, mariages, fraternisations, adoptions, fraternités de lait)

Les rivalités (vols de moutons, vengeances)

Les classes sociales

L'administration communale

NOTES

BIBLIOGRAPHIE.

Vol. 3. DANIELLE MUSSET – Le mariage à Moïșeni, Roumanie. Paris, 1981, 210 p.

Avant-propos (Paul H. Stahl)

INTRODUCTION

PRÉSENTATION GÉNÉRALE

Moïșeni

Population

Activités

Historique

LE MARIAGE À TRAVERS L'ÉTAT CIVIL

L'ORGANISATION SOCIALE DU VILLAGE

DE L'ENFANCE AU MARIAGE

Le costume

La coiffure

Les activités

SOCIABILITÉ ET RELATIONS PRÉMARITALES

L'entrée dans la « hora »

Le déroulement de la « hora »

Les veillées entre les jeunes gens

Les veillées de travail

« Sîmbra oilor »

IMPORTANCE ET BUTS DU MARIAGE

Le concubinage

INTERDICTIONS ET RECOMMANDATIONS DE MARIAGE

LA VIE SEXUELLE AVANT ET APRÈS LE MARIAGE

La virginité

La limitation des naissances

L'ARRANGEMENT DU MARIAGE

L'arrangement du mariage par les parents

La fuite

Le « petit »

Dot de la fille et apport du garçon

LES PÉRIODES OU L'ON PEUT SE MARIER

LES PERSONNAGES ET LA TERMINOLOGIE DE LA NOCE

Le porte-drapeau

Le « staroste »

Les parrains

Les cuisinières ou « socăcițe »

Les demoiselles d'honneur ou « druște »

Les autres invités

LES INVITATIONS

LES PRÉPARATIFS DE NOCE

La coiffure de la mariée

La préparation du drapeau de noce

PREMIER JOUR DE NOCE

DEUXIÈME JOUR DE NOCE

CHANGEMENTS RÉCENTS

LE RÔLE DES HOMMES ET LE RÔLE DES FEMMES AU COURS DE LA NOCE

La mariée

Les conseils

Les ferrures mariées

Le comportement des femmes durant la noce

La noce implique-t-elle la transgression ?

CE QUI VA CHANGER POUR LA MARIÉE

Les rapports belle-mère / bru

Les relations mari / femme

Changement de la coiffure et du costume

Changement du nom

La danse

Participation à la vie économique et sociale

Le rôle magique des femmes au village

ORAISONS DE NOCE

NOTES

GLOSSAIRE

BIBLIOGRAPHIE.

Vol. 4. DANIELE MASSON – Les femmes de Breb (Maramureș, Roumanie).

Paris, 1982, 142 p.

Avant-propos (Paul H. Stahl)

INTRODUCTION

PRÉSENTATION GÉNÉRALE

Le pays de Maramureș

Le village

La taille des exploitations

Étude démographique

La structure familiale et sociale

Comment nommer ?

Le prénom

Le patronyme

Le sobriquet

LES RITES DE PASSAGE

LE MARIAGE

Le mariage à travers l'état civil

Les relations avant le mariage

Les conditions du mariage
 Le choix du conjoint
 La conception et les buts du mariage
 Qui peut-on épouser ?
 Quand se marie-t-on ?
 Les préliminaires du mariage
 Le rituel de mariage
 Les personnages de la noce
 Le déroulement de la noce
 La place des femmes dans ce rituel
 Les femmes, le mariage; la magie
LA FEMME ET LA MATERNITÉ
 Sexualité et société
 La sexualité et les femmes
 La fécondité légitime
 La répartition des naissances
 L'attente de l'enfant
 Lorsque l'enfant paraît
LA MORT
 L'enterrement
 La mort-mariage
 Les femmes et la mort
 La place des femmes dans les rites de passage
HOMMES ET FEMMES AU QUOTIDIEN
 Le travail et la division sexuelle des tâches
 Espace masculin, espace féminin
 Le prestige masculin : réalités du pouvoir
FEMMES ET MAGIE
 Les caractères de la magie paysanne
 Les femmes et les pratiques magiques
 Les pratiques magiques maléfiques
 La magie comme parole et pratique féminines
AMBIVALENCE DE LA FEMME
 Conclusion
 Notes
 Bibliographie.

Vol. 5. ASSIMINA STAVROU – Tissus valaques du Pinde. Paris, 1982, 185 p. + fig.

Avant-propos (Paul H. Stahl)
AVANT PROPOS
INTRODUCTION
 Les villages et leur vie
 Les bergers et l'élevage
 La maison et les tissus
PREMIÈRE PARTIE – LA TECHNIQUE DE TRAVAIL
LES OUTILS DE TISSAGE

Classification des outils
Description des outils
LA LAINE
PLAN REPRÉSENTATIF D'ÉLABORATION DE LA LAINE
LE FIL
LA CHAÎNE, L'ENFILAGE, LA TRAME
La chaîne
Le pelotage, et la préparation du porte-pelote
La préparation de l'ourdissoir, l'ourdissage, le polissage et le montage de la chaîne sur
l'ensouple arrière
L'enfilage
L'enfilage des lames
L'enfilage du peigne en bois
La nodosité
La trame
LE TISSAGE
Les tissus de décoration de la maison
Les tissus destinés à répondre aux besoins vitaux des gens
Le tissage
Le choix de la matière
La grosseur du fil et sa torsion en chaîne et en trame
Le nombre des fils de chaîne et de trame par centimètre carré
L'armure; le tissage simple ou compliqué
Le nombre des trames
Les apprêts mécaniques qui donnent au tissu son aspect définitif
LE FOULAGE
Le moulin à foulon de Samarina
Les moulins à foulon de Smixi et de Spilaion
LA COUTURE DES VÊTEMENTS TISSÉS
DEUXIÈME PARTIE – LES TISSUS
L'ANALYSE DES TISSUS
LA COULEUR
Le blanc
Le bleu
Le rouge, le vert, le jaune
Le noir
Le tableau des couleurs
L'organisation chromatique
Les encres et la teinture
L'ORGANISATION DÉCORATIVE
Les tissus brodés sur métier
L'organisation décorative des tissus brodés sur métier
Les tapis de sol
Les chemins de sol
Les tapis de paroi accroché au-dessus de lit
Les couvre-cheminées
Les couvre-lits

Les coussins
 Les rideaux
 Deuxième groupe: « bahto » et « mi-bahto »
 Tissus sur fond ocre
 Tissus sur fond bleu
 Troisième groupe: les « floccates » et les « velentjas » brodées sur métier
 Quatrième groupe: « vèlentja » et « mi-bahto » brodés des deux côtés, en largeur,
 des pièces
 Cinquième groupe: le tissu couvert

TROISIÈME PARTIE

LES TISSUS ET LA VIE SOCIALE

Les tissus et la dot

Les tissus et le mariage

Les tissus et les relations sociales

Tissus cités à par la poésie populaire

LES PRATIQUES SUPERSTITIEUSES

La protection des bestiaux

La protection du berger et de sa famille

La protection de la maison et des personnes

La protection de la femme enceinte, en couches, du nouveau-né et du petit-enfant

L'assistance des âmes des personnes mortes et des personnes vivantes, confrontées à
 la mort

LE TISSAGE ET LA RELIGION

LE TEXTILE DANS LA VIE QUOTIDIENNE DES FEMMES

LA CONCEPTION DES TISSERANDES SUR LE TISSAGE

NOTES

INDEX

Index des mots français

Index des mots grecs

Index des mots valaques

BIBLIOGRAPHIE.

Vol. 6. RECUEIL I, Paris, 1983, 184 p.

Paul H. STAHL – Introduction

Ekaterini CHALKEA – La fête dans les villages de Zagori

Constantin ERETESCU – Les noms du sexe dans le folklore roumain

Kleret CUHACIOGLU-COHEN – Quelques notes sur les fêtes contemporaines des
 Juifs d'Istamboul

August MEITZEN – Communautés familiales des Slaves du sud

Anca POP-BRATU – Les sceaux pour le pain-azyme (« pecetare ») du Maramureş.
 Un phénomène de syncrétisme

Steven L. SAMPSON – Capitalist Penetration into the Romanian Periphery. The Work of
 Prof. Henri H. Stahl

Françoise SAULNIER-THIERCELIN – Le cycle de vie à Anoya (Crète)

- Paul H. STAHL – Éléments occidentaux, balkaniques et orientaux dans les constructions paysannes roumaines
 Eleni TSENOGLOU – Les études de G. Mikhaïlidis-Nouarou sur le droit coutumier de l'île de Karpathos
 Anna TRIANDAPHYLOU – Quelques observations sur la vie et l'économie du village de Kalarrytes-Grèce

NOTES

- Florea BULCU [pseudonyme de Paul H. Stahl] – Sainte Mioritza et son espace
 Fl. B. [pseudonyme Paul H. Stahl] – Le voyage folklorique
 Paul H. STAHL – « Nous avons le même sang »

COMPTE-RENDUS (par Paul H. Stahl)

- C. C. GIURESCU – Probleme controversate în istoriografia română (Bucarest, Éditions Albatros, 1978, 176 p.)
 CIBINIUM 1974–1978. Studii și materiale privind Muzeul Tehnicii Populare (Sibiu, 1979, 435 p.)
 ANUARUL MUZEULUI ETNOGRAFIC AL TRANSILVANIEI 1978 (Cluj-Napoca, 1979, 483 p.)
 Angelos N. DEFTERAIOS – O artos kata tin gennisin kai tin teleftin. I simboliki kai magiki hrisis tou ton neoteron Ellinon (Athènes, 1979, 266 p., résumé anglais)
 ETHNOGRAPHICA ET FOLKLORISTICA CARPATHICA tome I^{er} (Debrecen, 1979, 19 5p.)
 Anna KUNCZINSKA-IRACKA – Malarstwo ludowe kregu Czesłochowskiego (Wroclaw-Warszawa-Krakow-Gdansk, Éditions Ossolineum, 1979, 228 p. + ill., résumé anglais)
 Maria GLADISZOWA – Górnosłaskie budownictwo ludowe (Wroclaw-Warszawa-Krakow-Gdansk, Éditions Ossolineum, 1978, 304 p. + 28 tabl. + 80 ill., résumé anglais)

Vol. 7. RECUEIL II, Paris, 1984, 188 p.

- Mouette Giselle BARBOFF (Paris, France) – Les bergers de l'Alente
 Silvia Gabriela BEJU (Paris, France) – Les maisons en bois du Maramureș. Comparaisons et hypothèses
 Valeriu BUTURĂ (Cluj, Roumanie) – Églises en bois de Transylvanie. La table des ancêtres
 Emmanuel DOUROUDAKIS (Athènes, Grèce) – Églises et chapelles de Chora Sfakion (Crète)
 Beverlee A. FATSE (Easton Connecticut, États Unis) – Ethnic Solidarity and Identity Maintenance in Armân Ethnicity
 Ioan GODEA (Montréal, Canada) – « Perindele ». Droit coutumier roumain
 Dimitri GOUSSIOS (Pharsala, Grèce) – L'installation des populations exogènes. Eparchie de Pharsala
 Dragana ANTONIEVIĆ-PAJIĆ (Belgrade, Yougoslavie) – Les animaux dans le cycle annuel des rites chez les peuples yougoslaves
 Henri H. STAHL (Bucarest, Roumanie) – Reanalyzing the Theory of Gherea (traduit par Steven L. Sampson)

Paul H. STAHL (Paris, France) – Les églises en bois de Valachie. La table des ancêtres

COMPTE-RENDUS

- ANALELE BANATULUI. ETNOGRAFIE vol. 1 (Timișoara, 1981, 355 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- BIHAREA. Culegere de Studii și Materiale de Etnografie și Artă, X (Oradea, Muzeul Țării Crișurilor, 1982, 378 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Petru CARAMAN – Colindatul la Români, Slavi și la alte popoare (Bucurest, Minerva, 1983, 635 p. + 16 fig.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Radu Ștefan CIOBANU – Pe urmele stolnicului Constantin Cantacuzino (Bucurest, Éditions Sport-Turism, 1982, 333 p. + 2 cartes + ill.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Ștefania CRISTESCU – Descânțece din Cornova-Basarabia (Providence, USA, Éditions Hictus, 1984, 239 p., édité par Sanda Golopenția - Eretescu) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- ETHNOGRAPHIE ALBANAISE. XII (Tirana, Institut de culture populaire de l'Académie des Sciences de la R.P.S. d'Albanie, 1982, 285 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Adrian FOCHI – Paralele folclorice. Coordonatele culturii carpatice (Bucurest, Éditions Minerva, 1984, 325 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Dinu C. GIURESCU – Istoria ilustrată a Românilor (Bucurest, Éditions Sport-Turism, 1981, 640 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Ioan GODEA – Zona etnografică Beiuș (Bucurest, Éditions Sport-Turism, 1981, 138 p. + ill., résumés anglais, français et allemand) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Altan GOKALP – Têtes rouges et bouches noires. Une confrérie tribale de l'Ouest anatolien (Paris, Société d'Ethnographie, CNRS, 1980, 255 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- LIDOVÁ KULTURA A SOUČASNOST. 7^e, 8^e et 9^e volumes (1981, 370 p.; 1982, 360 p.; 1983, 318 p., sous la rédaction de Vaclav Frolec) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Dimitrios S. LOUKATOS – Ta Kalokairina (Athènes, 1981, 176 p.) (par Andromaque Oekonomou)
- Dimitrios S. LOUKATOS – Ta Ftinoporina (Athènes, 1982, 206 p.) (par Fotini Tsibiridou)
- Vasil MARINOV – Saraskijat zanaiat v B'lgarija. Istorisco-etnografsko izledvane (Sofia, 1982, 229 p. + ill., résumés en russe et allemand) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Mihail MIHALCU – Valori medievale românești (Bucurest, Éditions Sport-Turism, 1984, 166 p. + ill., résumé anglais, préface Răzvan Teodorescu) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Iordan DATCU – Dicționarul folcloriștilor, vol. II. Folclorul muzical, coregrafic și literar românesc (Bucurest, Édition Litera, 247 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Achim MIHU – Meandrele adevărului (Cluj-Napoca, Éditions Dacia, 303 p.) (par Fl. B. [Florea Bulcu, pseudonyme de Paul H. Stahl])
- MONUMENTET, 2/1982 (24) (Tirana, Ministria e Arsimit dhe e kultures, Instituti i monumenteve të kultures, 160 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- N. K. MOUTSOPOULOS, éd. – Travaux pratiques. Maison paysanne aux villages près de Thessalonique. Habitation secondaire-hôtel-hôtellerie (Thessalonique, 1981, 302 p. + ill.) (par Paul H. Stahl)

- N. K. MOUTSOPOULOS – I arhitektoniki mas klironomia. Notre héritage architectural. Essai sur la restauration et la sauvegarde des monuments de l'architecture vernaculaire grecque (Thessalonique, 1983, 311 p. + 251 ill.) (par Pénélope Theologi)
- MUSEUM. STUDII ȘI COMUNICĂRI DE ISTORIE ȘI ETNOGRAFIE. 1980 (Golești-Argeș, Complexul Muzeal Golești, 741 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Denise POP – L'Évolution d'un système vestimentaire dans les sociétés rurales de Roumanie. *L'Homme*, XXIV/1, 1984 (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Elena SECOȘAN et Paul PETRESCU – Portul popular de sărbătoare din România (Bucarest, Éditions Meridiene, 1984, 193 p. + 608 ill., résumés anglais et français) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- STUDII ȘI COMUNICĂRI DE ISTORIE A CIVILIZAȚIEI POPULARE DIN ROMÂNIA. 1981, 2 vol. (Sibiu, 266 p., 322 p., sous la redaction de Cornel Irimie, Cornelia Bucur, Cornelia Gogolea et Edwiga Rușdea, résumés français, allemand et anglais) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- I. D. ȘTEFĂNESCU – Arta feudală în Țările Române. Pictura murală și icoanele de la origini pînă în secolul al XIX-lea (Timișoara, Mitropolia Banatului, 1981, 271 p. + ill.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Popi ZORA – Embroideries and jewellery of Greek national costumes (Athènes, Museum of Greek Folk Art, 1981, 2^e éd., 38 p. + 77 ill.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Florea BULCU [pseudonyme de Paul H. Stahl] – La « retirada » de Paul Petrescu. Texte et commentaire

Vol. 8. LEONARDO PIASERE – Mare Roma. Catégories humaines et structure sociale. Une contribution à l'ethnologie tsigane. Paris, 1985, 274 p.

INTRODUCTION

Transcription

I. MIGRATIONS

- I.1 Un peu de couleur
- I.2 En Carniole, au siècle dernier
- I.3 « Tribus » et « lignées » des Tsiganes « croates »
- I.4 Les frontières et les Tsiganes
- I.5 Entre les deux guerres
- I.6 La déportation en Italie
- I.7 L'après-guerre
- I.8 Des forêts à la ville

II. ROMA

Première partie : Āver Roma

- II.1 Typologies
- II.2 « Tsiganes » et « Gağé »
- II.3 Oppositions distinctives ou continuum cultural ?
- II.4 Les autonymes des Zigari en Italie
- II.5 Les autonymes des Cigani en Slovénie
- II.6 La terminologie ethnique des slovénko Roma en Italie
- II.7 La terminologie ethnique des Roma de la Dolenjska

II.8 La terminologie ethnique rappelée par les slovénsko Roma en Italie

II.9 Conceptions des āver Roma

II.10 Les rapports avec les āver Roma

III. ROMA

Deuxième partie : Māre Roma

III.1 Družina/Famīlja

III.2 Zlahta/Parénti

III.3 La terminologie de la consanguinité

III.4 Phralja

III.5 L'unité des frères

III.6 Le choix du conjoint

III.7 Māre Roma

IV. GĀĜE

IV.1 La « paresse insurmontable »

IV.2 L'autre humanité

IV.3 Kēri būti : les métiers de jadis et d'aujourd'hui

IV.4 Le capital gaĝikāno

IV.5 Les contraintes de la production d'autrefois

IV.6 Les contraintes de la production d'aujourd'hui en Italie

IV.7 Rapports de production et contraintes de la reproduction ethnique

V. MŪLE

V.1 Une suggestion anglaise

V.2 « Dur mendar » !

V.3 « Mēni dikēru (v)āšo mre mulōra »

V.4 Les consommations du mūlo

V.5 Le silence sur les mūle

V.5.1 Quatre anecdotes

V.5.2 Un retour parmi les vivants : la consommation du nom

V.5.3 Le mūlāno ímeno

V.5.4 Mulāne riča

V.5.5 Les mūle et l'histoire

V.6 Kēri ramāña et kēri pe ramāña

V.7 Le noir et le rouge

V.8 Inversion et transition

VI. DEVLŌRA

VI.1 Devlesker

VI.2 Devel et Devlōra

VI.3 La nature des devlōra

VI.4 Rašāja et hálige Gāĝe

VI.5 Kangéri et mesa

VI.6 Devléha !

CONCLUSION

NOTES

BIBLIOGRAPHIE

ERRATA / CORRIGÉ.

**Vol. 9. ZACHAROULA TOURALI – Le costume traditionnel du Dodécanèse.
Les îles de Kassos et de Tilos. Paris, 1985, 185 p. + fig.**

Paul H. Stahl – Avant-propos

Introduction

**LA STRUCTURE ÉCONOMIQUE ET L'ORGANISATION SPATIALE DES
ILES DE TILOS ET DE KASSOS**

Chapitre I. L'ILE DE TILOS

- 1) L'agriculture
- 2) L'élevage
- 3) Les villages

Chapitre II. L'ILE DE KASSOS

- 1) L'activité maritime
- 2) L'agriculture
 - A) Occupations des habitants dans le secteur agricole
 - B) L'organisation de l'espace rural
- 3) Les communautés locales

DESCRIPTION DU COSTUME

Chapitre I. LE COSTUME FÉMININ DE TILOS

- 1) Les pièces principales
 - A) Le rasso
 - B) Les foustani
 - C) La chemise
- 2) Les accessoires
 - A) La trahilia
 - B) La ceinture
 - C) La coiffe (a-la coiffe ordinaire; b-la coiffe d'apparat; c-la coiffe d'apparat dans les autres îles du Dodécanèse; c-les cheveux)
 - D) L'absence du tablierâ
 - E) Les chaussures
 - F) Les bijoux (a-bijoux de tête; b-bijoux de corps; c-bijoux de buste)
- 3) La broderie
 - A) La formation des motifs
 - B) Les points d'aiguille
 - C) Les couleurs
 - D) Les motifs

Chapitre II. LE COSTUME FÉMININ DE KASSOS

- 1) Les pièces traditionnelles et leur évolution
 - A) Le costume traditionnel ancien
 - B) Le costume traditionnel récent-lés pièces principales (a-vesta; b-kastlamaeno poukamisso; c-sakos et fousta; d-kontogouni; e-les tissus; f-les autres îles)
 - C) Le costume traditionnel récent - les accessoires (a-la coiffe; b-les chaussures)
- 2) Les bijoux
 - A) La technique de la bijouterie
 - B) Les bijoux (a-les bijoux du buste, ambrakamos, bettonia, brakobettona, mermi, ghiordani, haniotikos, maraoudies, kantounatos stavros, golfij mertzania, aghiokonstantino, afstriako flouri, herakia; b-les bijoux du corps; c-boucles d'oreille; d-les bijoux du front; e-la ceinture)
 - C) Structure générale des bijoux de Kassos

Chapitre III. LE COSTUME MASCULIN À TILOS ET A KASSOS

- 1) Les pièces principales
 - A) Les pièces inférieures du costume (a-la vraka; b-le salvari; c-le kontovraki ou potouro; d-la skelada)
 - B) Les pièces supérieures du costume (a-la chemise; b-le ghileko; c-la santamarka ou kon-togileko; d-la gowna; e-le zipouni; f-le bessini; g-la kazaketa; h-le djamadan; i-le meitani; j-le gabas)
- 2) Les accessoires
 - A) La coiffe (a-le fessi; b-la berecta; c-le kioules; d-le koukouli; e-le kâlpaki)
 - B) La ceinture
 - C) Les sous-vatenients
 - D) Les chaussures (a-les tomarena; b-les tourloukia; c-les himonika ou stiania; d-les kalitsa; e-les chaussettes)
 - E) Le sac à dos
 - F) Les bâtons
 - G) L'évolution du costume

LE COSTUME TRADITIONNEL COMME SIGNE

Chapitre I. LE REFLET DE LA SITUATION SOCIO-ÉCONOMIQUE SUR LE SYSTÈME VESTIMENTAIRE

- 1) L'organisation sociale
- 2) L'art comme expression de la hiérarchie sociale
 - A) Fonction esthétique et fonction symbolique de l'art
 - B) Différenciations au niveau des groupes socio-économiques
 - C) Différenciations au niveau des villages
- 3) La signification stable du costume

Chapitre II. LE REFLET DE LA VIE FAMILIALE SUR LE SYSTÈME VESTIMENTAIRE

- 1) La naissance (la grossesse et l'accouchement; le nouveau-né; l'accouchée; les relevailles; le baptême; l'enfance)
- 2) Le mariage
- 3) La mort
 - A) La composition du costume de deuil
 - B) Le costume de deuil et les liens de parenté
 - C) Les attitudes vestimentaires devant la mort
 - D) Les vêtements dans le rituel funèbre
 - E) Le double rôle du costume de deuil

Chapitre III. LE REFLET DES CROYANCES MAGICO-RELIGIEUSES SUR LE SYSTÈME VESTIMENTAIRE

- A) La pièce vestimentaire comme personnification de l'individu
- B) La pièce vestimentaire dans les opérations magiques visant l'accomplissement d'un vœu ou d'un but
- C) La pièce vestimentaire et la fécondité
- D) La pièce vestimentaire dans l'éloignement des puissances maléfiques

CONCLUSIONS

NOTES

BIBLIOGRAPHIE

GLOSSAIRE

Vol. 10. RECUEIL III, Paris, 1986, 164 p.

- Margaret HIEBERT BEISSINGER (Cambridge Mass, États Unis) – Couplets and Clusters as Compositional Devices in Romanian Traditional Narrative Songs
 Alain BOURAS (La Roche sur Yon, France) – L'itinéraire culturel de l'arbre, en Roumanie
 Jose da SILVA LIMA (Viana do Castelo, Portugal) – Fête, foire et identité dans le Alto-Minho
 Andromaque OEKONOMOU (Kriekouki, Grèce) – La récolte de la résine dans la région de l'Attique
 Andrei PIPPIDI (Bucarest, Roumanie) – Juifs et Roumains aux XVI^e et XVII^e siècles
 Mihai POP (Bucarest, Roumanie) – Les lignages du Maramureș (Transylvanie, Roumanie)
 Aurore SAGOT-ORTEGA (Paris, France) – Le jeune homme repoussé. Le protocole de la connaissance et des fiançailles dans le Salento (Pouilles, Italie)
 Paul H. STAHL (Paris, France) – Le livre des Rois. La décapitation
 Annie STIEGLITZ-GOFFRE (Paris, France) – L'inauguration de la discothèque à Kimolos, Grèce

TEXTES

- Ioana ANDREESCU-MIEREANU (Paris, France) – Les trois femmes emmurées
 Efrossini PLEXUSSAKI (Iraklion, Grèce) – Incantations crétoises
 Henri H. STAHL (Bucarest, Roumanie) – Les « saintes » (« ale sfinte »)

COMPTES-RENDUS

- ACTA MUSEI DEVENSIS. SARGETIA, XVI–XVII, 1982–1983 (Deva, 1983) (par Paul H. Stahl)
 E. P. ALEXAKIS – I exagora tis nifis (Athènes, 1984, 143 p., résumé anglais) (par Irène Toundassakis)
 Dragoslav ANTONIJEVIĆ – Obredi i običaji balkanskih stočara (Belgrade, Srpska Akademija Nauka i Umetnosti, 1982, 194 p. + 22 planches photo) (par Paul H. Stahl)
 BALCANICA. Annuaire de l'Institut des Études Balkaniques, XIII–XIV. Recueil des travaux a l'hommage du Professeur Radovan Samardžić (Belgrade, 1982, 478 p. + ill.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
 Dušan BANDIĆ – Tabu u tradicionalnoj kulturi Srba (Belgrade, Beogradski izdavačko-grafički zavod, 1980, 411 p.) (par Dragana Antonijević-Pajić)
 Tancred BĂNĂȚEANU – Prolegomene la o teorie a esteticii artei populare (Bucarest, Éditions Minerva, 1985, 335 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
 Alenka BOGOVIĆ, Borut CAJNKO – Slovenci v Franciji (Ljubljana, 1983, 158 p., résumé français) (par Paul H. Stahl)
 BULETINUL BIBLIOTECII ROMÂNE. STUDII ȘI DOCUMENTE ROMÂNEȘTI, vol. XI (XV) (Freiburg i. Br., 1984, 439 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
 CIBINIUM. 1979–1983. STUDII ȘI MATERIALE PRIVIND MUZEUL TEHNICII POPULARE (Sibiu, 1984, 430 p. + nombreuses cartes, photos, dessins) (par Paul H. Stahl)

- Nicolae COJOCARU – Casa veche de lemn din Bucovina (Bucarest, Éditions Meridiane, 1983, 141 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Ion CONEA – Plaiuri carpatice (Bucarest, Éditions Sport-Turism, 1984, 221 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- CULTURE POPULAIRE ALBANAISE, IV^e année, 4/1984 (Tirana, 237 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Odile DANIEL – Les sociétés d'Europe Orientale. Sources bibliographiques (1970–1980) (Paris, Université Paris Nord, 1982, 411 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- ETHNOGRAPHIE ALBANAISE, 13 (Tirana, l'Institut de la culture populaire, 1984, 308 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- ETHNOGRAPHICA ET FOLKLORISTICA CARPATHICA, tome 3 (Debrecen, 1983, 252 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Elena FLORESCU – Arhitectura populară din zona Neamț (Piatra Neamț, Musée ethnographique de Piatra Neamț, 1983, 203 p. + ill., avec une préface de Paul Petrescu) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Vaclav FROLEC – Horni Vestonice. Spolecenske a kulturni pomeny juho Moravske vesnice (Brno, Université J. E. Purkyne, 1984, 613 p., résumé allemand) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Marie-Elisabeth HANDMAN – La violence et la ruse. Hommes et femmes d'un village grec (Aix-en-Provence, Éditions Edisud, 1983, 212 p, avec une préface de Maurice Godolier) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- IALOMIȚA. Materiale de istorie agrară a României (Slobozia, Musée Départemental Ialomița, 1983, 791 p., coord. Răzvan Ciucă) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Marija KOZAR-MUKIĆ – Slovenskeho Porabje (Ljubljana-Szombathely, Szlovenvidek, 1984, 225 p. + 44 ill., résumé anglais) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Demetrios LOUKATOS – Simbliomatika tou chimona ke tis anixis (Athènes, Éditions Philippotis, 1985, 188 p.) (par Andromaque Oekonomou)
- Demetrios LOUKOPOULOS – Ta gheorghika tis Roumelis (Athènes, 1983, 2^e édition, 453 p.) (par Andromaque Oekonomou)
- MONUMENTET, 1/1984 (Tirana, Ministria e Arsimit dhe e kultures, Instituti i monumenteve të kultures, 156 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Ștefan OLTEANU – Societatea românească la cumpăna de milenii (secolele VIII–IX) (Bucarest, Éditions Scientifique et Encyclopédique, 1983, 230 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Stelios PAPADOPOULOS – Ē chalkotechnia ston ellēniko chōro 1900–1975. Kata tis prophorikes martyries tōn chalkourgōn : symbolē stēn ethnographikē technologia (Nauplio, Peloponisiako Laografia Idruma, 1982, 219 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Andrei PĂNOIU – Arhitectura și sistematizarea rurală în județul Mehedinți (sec. XVIII–XIX) (Bucarest, Musée National d'Historie, 1983, 227 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Paul PETRESCU – Arcade în timp (Bucarest, Éditions Eminescu, 1983, 341 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Paul PETRESCU, Elena SECOȘAN, Georgeta STOICA, Pavel CIOBANU – Arta populară din Mehedinți (Drobeta Turnu Severin, 1983, 316 p. + ill., résumé français, anglais, allemand) (par Paul H. Stahl)

- Leonardo PIASERE – Mare Roma. Categories humaines et structures sociales. Une contribution à l'ethnologie tsigane (Paris, *Études et Documents Balkaniques et Méditerranéens*, vol. 8) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Georges RAVIS-GIORDANI – Bergers corses. Les communautés villageoises du Niolu (Aix-en-Provence, 1983, 505 p. + 102 ill. + 16 planches avec photos) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- REVUE DES ÉTUDES SUD-EST-EUROPÉENNES 3/1984, 1/1985 (Bucarest, Institut des Études Sud-Est Européennes) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Georgeta STOICA, Mihai POP – Zona etnografică Lăpuș (Bucarest, Éditions Sport-Tourism, 1984, 147 p. + 90 ill., résumé français, anglais et allemand) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Georgeta STOICA, Paul PETRESCU, Maria BOCȘE – Dicționar de artă populară (Bucarest, Editura Științifică și Pedagogică, 1985, 443 p. + 524 photos) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Miodrag STOJANOVIĆ – Hajduci i klefti u narodnom pesnistvu (Belgrade, Balkanoloski Institut, 1984, 284 p., résumé anglais) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- La série *STUDIA FOLKLORISTIKA ET ETHNOGRAPHICA*, cinq volumes par Joseph Szabadfalvi, Bödi Erzsébet, Szalontai Barnabás et Bartha Elek (Debrecen, Département d'Ethnographie de l'Université Kossuth Lajos, 1984) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Nives SULIĆ – Thank God I'm Slovenian (Ljubljana, 1983, 154 p. + 39 ill., résumé anglais) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Ujvary ZOLTAN – Jatek es Maszk (Debrecen, 1983, 3 vol., résumé allemand) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Slobodan ZEĆEVIĆ – Mitska bića srpskih predanja (Belgrade, Association « Vuk Karadžić » et la Musée Ethnographique, 1981, 224 p.) (par Dragana Antonijević-Pajić)
- Slobodan ZEĆEVIĆ – Kult mrtvih kod Srba (Belgrade, Association « Vuk Karadžić » et la Musée Ethnographique, 1982, 124 p.) (par Dragana Antonijević-Pajić)
- Slobodan ZEĆEVIĆ – Srpske narodne igre (Belgrade, Association « Vuk Karadžić » et la Musée Ethnographique, 1983, 187 p.) (par Dragana Antonijević-Pajić)

Vol. 11. ALAIN BOURAS – Quand l'arbre devient bois. Techniques et croyances des paysans roumains. Paris, 1986, 175 p.

L'itinéraire culturel
 Choix de l'arbre et de la forêt
 L'abattage
 Cinq techniques de travail du bois
 Arbres à poutres
 Planches et douves
 Bois creusés
 Bois pliés, formes faites
 Les métiers
 Techniques du feu

Vol. 12 (a). PAUL H. STAHL en collaboration avec PAUL PETRESCU – Maisons et attenances des paysans roumains de Margina Sibiului (Transylvanie). Paris, 1987, 111 p.

INTRODUCTION

I. LES FERMES

- 1) LA FERME A ENCEINTE FORTIFIÉE
- 2) LA FERME HABITUELLE

II. LA MAISON (en collaboration avec Paul Petrescu)

- 1) LES PLANS DES MAISONS
La maison à un seul niveau
La maison à deux niveaux
Les noms des pièces et l'organisation du mobilier
Le foyer
- 2) LES TECHNIQUES DE CONSTRUCTION
La fondation
Les parois
Le toit
- 3) LE « PODMOL » ET LE « PRIVARIU »
- 4) LA FAÇADE ET LE DÉCOR DE LA MAISON

III. LES PORTES COCHÈRES

- Les dépendances
L'étude des portes cochères
L'apparition des portes cochères
La porte cochère en bois
Les portes en pierre et en brique
LA BIBLIOGRAPHIE
Les auteurs des illustrations

Vol. 12 (b). PAUL H. STAHL en collaboration avec PAUL PETRESCU – Maisons et attenances des paysans roumains de Margina Sibiului (Transylvanie). Paris, 1987, version Roumaine, 40 p.

INTRODUCERE

I. GOSPODĂRIILE

- 1) GOSPODĂRIA CU OCOL ÎNTĂRIT
- 2) GOSPODĂRIA OBIȘNUITĂ

II. CASELE (în colaborare cu Paul Petrescu)

- 1) PLANURILE CASELOR
Casele joase
Casele cu două caturi
Numirile încăperilor și mobilarea lor
Vatra

2) TEHNICILE DE CONSTRUCȚIE

Temelia
 Pereții
 Acoperișul
 Podmolul
 Privariul

3) FAȚADA ȘI DECORUL

III. PORȚILE

Acareturile
 Studiul porților
 Apariția porților
 Porțile de lemn
 Porțile de zid
 BIBLIOGRAFIA
 Autorii ilustrației

Vol. 13. RECUEIL IV, Paris, 1987, 96 p.

- Paul H. STAHL – Avant-propos
 Elefth. P. ALEXAKIS (Athènes, Grèce) – La contre-dot en Grèce. Une forme de prestation matrimoniale
 Dario BENETTI (Sondrio, Italie) – Il sorteggio come forma di distribuzione delle terre nelle comunità di villaggio della Valtellina (Italia)
 Anne GUILLERMOU (Paris, France) – L'évolution de la danse folklorique en Roumanie
 Victor ESKENASY (Lausanne, Suisse) – Juifs et Roumains au Moyen Age. Aspects de leurs rapports en Valachie (XIV^e–XVI^e siècles)
 Melpomeni KANATSOULI (Thessalonique, Grèce) – Les maisons des notables de Siatista. Architecture et décoration intérieure au XVIII^e siècle
 Tristan KLEIN (Paris, France) – Le mulet dans la vallée de la Roya. Contribution à l'ethno-zoologie du mulet
 Mihail MIHALCU (Bucarest, Roumanie) – Notes on Romanian Folk Painting Techniques on Glass
 Petre NĂSTUREL (Paris, France) – Autour du phylactère slavo-roumain de Budănești
 Paul H. STAHL (Paris, France) – The Fictitious Consanguinity. Some Balkan Examples
 Irène TOUNDASSAKIS (Athènes, Grèce) – La transmission des biens au village albanophone de Vourkoti (Andros, Grèce)
 Maria VELLIOTI (Nafplio, Grèce) – Le parrainage, l'adoption et la fraternisation dans un village arvanite du Péloponnèse
 Cornelia ZARKIAS (Thessalonique, Grèce) – La fraternité ecclésiastique dans l'île de Skiros (Grèce)

COMPTES RENDUS

- Elefth. P. ALEXAKIS – Ta geni kai i oikogeneia stin paradosiaki koinonia tis Manis (Athènes, 1980, 338 p., résumé anglais) (par Irène Toundassakis)
 Ioana ANDREESCU, Mihaela BACOU – Mourir à l'ombre des Carpathes (Paris, Payot, 1986, 237 p.) (par Petre Ș. Năsturel)

- Aurelio BENETTI, Dario BENETTI – Dimore rurali di Valtellina e Valchiavenna (Milano, Jaca Book, 1984, 311 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- BIBLIOGRAFIE MACEDO-ROMÂNĂ (Freiburg in Breisgau, Institut Roumain de Recherche de Freiburg in Br. 1984, XLVI + 347 p.) (par Petre Ș. Năsturel)
- BIHAREA, vol. XI (Oradea, 1984, extrait de CRISIA XIV, pp. 339–517) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Anna CARISSONI – Pastori. Studi, documenti, testimonianze sulla pastorizia bergamasca (Quaderni della Misma, Edizioni Villadiseriane, 1985, 159 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Florin CONSTANTINIU – Constantin Mavrocordat (Bucarest, Éditions Militaires, 1985, 195 p.) (par Petre Ș. Năsturel)
- Ion Horațiu CRIȘAN – Spiritualitatea Geto-Dacilor. Repere istorice (Bucarest, Éditions Albatros, 1986, 449 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- CULTURE POPULAIRE ALBANAISE, vol. V (Tirana, Institut de la Culture Populaire de l'Académie des Sciences de la R. P.S. d'Albanie, 1985, 236 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Victor ESKENASY – Izvoare și mărturii referitoare la Evreii din România, vol. I (Bucarest, Centre de Documentation de la Fédération Juive de la R. S. de Roumanie, 1986, LXVII + 163 p.) (par Petre Ș. Năsturel)
- ETHNOLOGIA SLAVICA, vol. 14 (1985), vol. 15 (1986) et vol. 16 (1986, Bratislava, Université Comeniana Bratislavensis, Facultas Philosophica) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Vaclav FROLEC et Josef VAREKA – Lidová architektura. Encyclopédie (Prague, 1983, 359 p. + 130 photos) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Vaclav FROLEC et Vera SEPLAKOVA (sous la rédaction de) – Venkovste Mesto, 1^{er} cahier (Uherske Hradište, Slovačke Muzeum v Uherském Hradišti, 1986, 230 p. + ill.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Vaclav FROLEC (sous la rédaction de) – Čas života : rodinné a společenské svátky v životě člověka (Brno, Les Éditions Nakladelstvi blok, 1985, 269 p. + 34 photos) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Mihai DÂNCUȘ – Zona etnografică Maramureș (Bucarest, Éditions Sport-Turism, 1986, 221 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Paul P. DROGEANU – Practica fericirii. Fragmente despre sărbătorească (Bucarest, Éditions Eminescu, 1985, 382 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- L. GOUNAROPOULOU et M. B. HATZOPOULOS – Les milliaires de la Vie Egnatienne entre Héraclée de Lyncestes et Thessalonique (Centre de Recherches de l'Antiquité grecque et romaine, Fondation de la Recherche Scientifique Meletimata, Athènes, 1985, 109 p. + 23 plances + 3 cartes, résumé grec) (par Petre Ș. Năsturel)
- Tatiana IOANNOU-YANNARAS – Ellinikes klostines sinteseis. Dantelles (Athenes, Éditions Melissa, 1986, 261 p. + 210 photos et dessins) (par Glykeria Mélidou-Kephala)
- Gheorghe IORDACHE – Ocupații tradiționale pe teritoriul României. Studiu etnologic, vol. I (Craiova, Éditions Scrisul Românesc, 1985, 344 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Charis KATAKI – I tris taftotites tis ellinikis oikogenias (Athènes, Éditions Kedros, 1984, 209 p.) (par Photini Tsibiridou)

- Miriana MALUCKOV – Rumuni u Banatu (Novi Sad, Musée de la Voïvodine, 1985, 318 p. + 185 ills.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Ján MJARTAN – L'udove rybárstvo na Slovensku (Bratislava, 1984, 378 p., résumé allemand) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- MONUMENTET, 2/1984, 1/1986 (Tirana, Ministria e Arsimit dhe e kultures, Instituti i monumenteve të kultures) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- N. K. MOUTSOPOULOS – To vizantino kastro tis Zichnas. Symvoli stin meleti enos vyzantinou ochyrou ikismou stin periochi tou Strymona (tiré à part de Epistimoniki Epetiris tis Polytechnikis Scholis, Section Architectes de l'Université de Thessalonique, tome X, 1986, pp. 161–338) (par Petre Ș. Năsturel)
- MUZEUL SATULUI ȘI DE ARTĂ POPULARĂ, vol. 5–6 (Bucarest, 1985, 591 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- NARODNA UMJETNOST, vol. 23 (Zagreb, Zavoda za istraživanje folkloru de l'Institut za filologiju u folkloristiku, 1986, 203 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Elena SECOȘAN et Paul PETRESCU – Portul popular de sărbătoare din România (Bucarest, Éditions Meridian, 1984, 195 p. + 626 photos) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Eustache P. SOROCOS – La morphologie sociale du Pirée à travers son évolution (Athènes, Centre Nationale des Recherches Sociales, 1985, 275 p. + 52 cartes) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- La série STUDIA FOLKLORISTIKA ET ETHNOGRAPHICA six volumes par Körneyne Gaal Edit vol. 15, Petrecsak Tivadar vol. 16, Viga Gyla vol. 17, Kapros Marta vol. 18, T. Bereczki Ibolya vol. 19 et Felhösne Csiszar Sarolta vol. 20 (Debrecen, Département d'Ethnographie de l'Université Kossuth Lajos, 1985) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Vasile TEGA – American, English and French Travellers on the Vlachs (19th–20th centuries). A Bibliography followed by a subject and a place-name index (Paris, Société Européennes, vol. 2, 1986, 81 p.) (par Petre Ș. Năsturel)
- Vladimir TREBICI et ION GHINOIU – Demografie și etnografie (Bucarest, Editura Științifică și Pedagogică, 1986, 325 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Valentin STEPANOVIC ZELENCUK – Moldavskji Nacionalnji Kostiom. Moldavian National Costume (Kisinev, Éditions Timpul, 1985, 143 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Marianne MESNIL (textes réunis et présentés par) – Ethnologies d'Europe et d'ailleurs (no. spécial de la revue Civilisations, vol. XXXVI, 1986, 499 p.) (par Ileana Gaiță)
- Roberto CELLI – Longevita di una democrazia comunale. Le istituzioni di Bormio dalle origini del comune al dominio napoleonico (Udine, 1984, 172 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Cristina PAPA – Dove sono moite braccia è molto pane. Famiglia mezzadrile tradizionale e divisione sessuale del lavoro in Umbria (Perugia, 1985, 323 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Salvatore D'ONOFRIO – U Lietu Santu. Un pelegrinaggio sui Nebrodi (Palermo, 1983, 49 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Benedetto MELONI – Famiglie di pastori. Continuità e mutamenti in una comunità della Sardegna Centrale, 1950–1970 (Torino, Éditions Rosenberg et Sellier, 1984, 287 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)

Vol. 14. RECUEIL V, Paris, 1989, 203 p.

- [Paul H. STAHL] – A un dictateur
 Gustave LE BON – « L'évolution actuelle du monde »
 Les portraits de Aleksandar Deroko, Georgios A. Megas, John G. Peristiany, Victor Ion Popa, Hristo Vacarelski, Vargha Laszlo
 Rachele ANGUELOVA (Sofia, Bulgarie) – La composition architecturale de la maison populaire de la région des Rhodopes, pendant la période du réveil national bulgare
 Ion CONEA (Bucarest, Roumanie) – Ethnogenèse et écologie démographique
 Nicolae IORGA (Bucarest, Roumanie) – La révolution française
 Mihail MIHALCU et Mihaela DRĂGĂNOIU (Bucarest, Roumanie) – Le déplacement des vieilles églises roumaines en bois
 Ahmet Yaşar OCAK (Ankara, Turquie) – La tête coupée dans le folklore turc. Un point de rencontre de l'histoire et de la légende
 Paul PETRESCU (Bucarest, Roumanie) – Histoire et symboles dans l'art populaire des Juifs de Roumanie
 Paul PETRESCU (Bucarest, Roumanie) et Paul H. STAHL (Paris, France) – Les artisans flûtistes du village de Ursani (Roumanie)
 Leonardo PIASERE (Verona, Italie) – De origine Cinganorum
 Denise POP (Paris, France) – Paysannes roumaines de Voïvodine, peintres naïves
 Elena SECOŞAN (Bucarest, Roumanie) – Les parures métalliques des paysannes de la région des Pădureni (Roumanie)
 Paul Henri STAHL (Paris, France) – La « vraie » définition des sciences sociales
 Les portraits de Valeriu Butură, Jan Mjartan, Vasil Marinov, Mihai Pop

TEXTES

- Dan MARTIN (Arad, Roumanie) – La veillée des morts
 Dejan DIMITRIJEVIĆ RUFU (Paris, France) – Les déesses du destin
 Irene TOUNDASSAKIS (Athènes, Grèce) – Distiques d'Andros
 Luigi ZA (Lecce, Italie) – « Berceuse » et « Complainte de la Vierge »
 Cornelia ZARKIAS (Athènes, Grèce) – « Thesis » de la fraternité d'Ai Mina
 Genevieve ZOÏA (Paris, France) – La vie d'une Saracatsane

COMPTE-RENDUS

- Răzvan TEODORESCU – Civilizația Românilor între medieval și modern. Orizontul imaginii, 1550–1800 (Bucarest, Éditions Meridiane, 1987, 2 vol., 276 p. + 228 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
 Paul Henri STAHL – Histoire de la décapitation (Paris, Presses Universitaires de France, coll. Les chemins de l'histoire, sous la dir. de Blandine Barret-Kriegel et André Burguière, 1986, 247 p. (interview par Youssouf Wildtalk [pseudonyme Paul H. Stahl])
 Lucia APOLZAN – Carpații, tezaur de istorie. Perenitatea așezărilor risipite pe înălțimi (Bucarest, Editura Științifică și Enciclopedică, 1987, 382 p., préface par Mihai Pop, postface par Paul Petrescu, résumé anglais) (par Paul Petrescu, Montclair, 7 mai 1989)

- Valer BUTURĂ – Enciclopedie de etnobotanică românească, vol. II Credințe și obiceiuri despre plante (Paris, col. Société Européenne, vol. 4, 1988, 90 p.) (par Paul Petrescu)
- André GUILLOU (sous la direction de) – Les outils dans les Balkans du Moyen-Âge à nos jours (Paris, EHESS et Maisonneuve et Larose, 1986, 379 p. + 1033 planches) (par Denise Pop)
- Jane DICK ZATTA – Gli Zingari, i Roma. Una cultura ai confini (Padova, CIDI Triveneto, 1988, 207 p.) (par Leonardo Piasere)
- Claudia MAYERHOFER. Dorfzigeuner. Kultur und Geschichte der Burgenland. Roma von der Ersten Republik bis zur Gegenwart (Wien, Picus Verlag, 1987, 241p.) (par Leonardo Piasere)
- Peter BURKE – The Historical Anthropology of Early Modern Italy. Essays on Perception and Communication (Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1987, 281p.) (par Leonardo Piasere)
- David MAYALL – Gypsy - Travellers in Nineteenth Century Society (Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1988, 261 p.) (par Leonardo Piasere)
- Janko RADOVANOVIĆ – Recherches iconographiques sur la peinture serbe des XIII^e et XIV^e siècles (Belgrade, Académie Serbe des Sciences et des Arts, Institut des Études Balkaniques, 1988, 160 p. + 29 p résumé français + 17 dessins et 55 photos) (par Anca Bratu)
- Grigore IONESCU – Arhitectură românească. Tipologii, creații, creatori (Bucarest, Editura Tehnică, 1986, 172 p. + 120 ill.) (par Paul Petrescu)
- Zorica RAJKOVIĆ – Znamenje smrti (Rijeka-Zagreb, 1988, 121 p. + 24 photos) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Radu POPA – La începuturile Evului Mediu românesc. Țara Hațegului (Bucarest, Editura Științifică și Enciclopedică, 1988, 324 p. + 93 ill.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- La série STUDIA FOLKLORISTIKA ET ETHNOGRAPHICA, trois volumes par Czovek Iudit vol. 21, Sztrinko Istvan vol. 22, Krupa Andras vol. 23 (Debrecen, Département d'Ethnographie de l'Université Kossuth Lajos, 1987) ; les séries FOLKLORE ET ETNOGRAFIA, MÜVELTSÉG ÉS HAGYOMÁNY – STUDIA ETHNOLOGICA HUNGARIAE ET CENTRALIS AC ORIENTALIS EUROPAE et ETHNOGRAPHICA ET FOLKLORISTICA CARPATHICA par le même département (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Gheorghe IORDACHE – Ocupații tradiționale pe teritoriul României, 2^e volume (Craiova, Éditions Scrisul Românesc, 1986, 352 p. + 173 photo) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Gheorghe BRATILOVEANU, Mihai SPÂNU – Monumente de arhitectură în lemn din ținutul Sucevei (Bucarest, 1985, 133 p. + 107 dessins et photos) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Voigt VILMOS – Modern magyar folklorisztikai tanulmányok (Debrecen, 1987, 210 p. résumé allemand) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- CAIETELE ARHIVEI DE FOLCLOR – huit publications récentes paru dans cette collection : Florin Bucescu, Silvia Ciubotariu et Viorel Bârleanu – Bătrâneasca (1979) ; Lucia Cireș et Lucia Berdan – Descânțece din Moldova (1982) ; Petru Caraman – Literatura populară (1982) ; Silvia Ciubotaru – Strigături din Moldova (1984) ; Lucia Cireș – Colinde din Moldova (1984) ; Lucia Berdan – Balade din Moldova (1986) ; Ion H. Ciubotaru – Folclorul obiceiurilor familiale

- din Moldova (1986) ; Silvia Ciubotariu et Ion H. Ciubotariu – Ornamente populare tradiționale din Moldova (1988) (l'Université « Alexandru I. Cuza », Iassy, Centre de linguistique, d'histoire littéraire et de folklore) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Angela PAVELIUC-OLARIU – Zona etnografică Botoșani (Bucarest, Éditions Sport-Turism, 1983, 159 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Emilia COMIȘEL – Studii de etnomuzicologie (Bucarest, Editura Muzicală, 1986, 278 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Ion ȘEULEANU – Poezia populară de nuntă (Bucarest, Éditions Minerva, 1985, 221 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- ZJARRI - IL FUOCO. Rivista di cultura albanese, XIX^e année, 1–2/1987 (Cosenza, 103 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- STUDIME HISTORIKE présentation des volumes XXXX (XXIII) 1/1986 ; XXXX (XXIII) 3/1986 et XLI (XXIV) 1/1987 (Tirana, Institut d'Histoire de l'Académie des Sciences de la R. S. d'Albanie) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Ioan OPRIȘ – Ocrotirea patrimoniului cultural. Tradiții, destin, valoare (Bucarest, Éditions Meridiane, 1986, 242 p. résumé anglais) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Steluța PĂRĂU – Interdependențe în arta populară românească (Bucarest, Éditions Meridiane, 1989, 54 p. + 89 photos, résumé anglais et français)
- Aleksandra MURAJ – Živim znači stanujem, Etnološka studija o kulturi stanovanja u žumberačkim Sošicama (Zagreb, Hrvatsko etnološko društvo, 1989, 214 p. + 18 photos, résumé anglais et allemand) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- ETNOGRAFIKA vol. 4–5, 1983–1985 (Nauplio, 1986, 214 p. résumé anglais) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Dumitru POP – Obiceiuri agrare în tradiția populară românească (Cluj-Napoca, Éditions Dacia, 1989, 216 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Fernando CALHANO – Desenho etnográfico de objeto da coleção do Museu Nacional de Etnologia (Lisbonne, Instituto Nacional de Investigação Científica, Centro de Estudos de Etnologia, 1985, 394 ills.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Ernesto VEIGA DE OLIVEIRA, Fernando GALHANO et Benjamin PEREIRA – Tecnologia tradicional portuguesa. Sistemas de moagem (Lisbonne, Instituto Nacional de Investigação Científica, Centro de Estudos de Etnologia, 1983, 520 p. + 491 ills.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Nik. K. MOUTSOPOULOS – I arhitektoniki proexohi « to sahnisi » (Thessalonique, 1988, 410 p. + 272 ills.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Ion CUCEU et Maria CUCEU – Vechi obiceiuri agrare românești. Tipologie și corpus de texte, vol. I (Bucarest, Éditions Minerva, 1988, 256 p., résumé anglais) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- ETHNOLOGIA SLAVICA tome XVIII–1986, tome XIX–1987, tome XX–1988 (Bratislava, Slovenske Pedagogicke Nakladelstvo, 1987–1988) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- MONUMENTET vol. 33, 1/1987 ; vol. 34, 2/1987 (Tirana, Ministria e Arsimit dhe e kultures, Instituti i monumenteve të kultures) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Pavlos HIDIROGLU – Etnologikoi problimatismoi apo tin tourkiki tin elliniki paroimologia (Athènes, 1987, résumé anglais et allemand) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- NARODNA UMJETNOST (Zagreb, Zavoda za istraživanje folkloru de l'Institut za filologiju u folkloristiku, 1987, 284p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)

- CULTURE POPULAIRE ALBANAISE VIII^e année (Tirana, 1988, 249 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Mario NEQUIRITO – Le carte di regola delle comunità trentine. Introduzione storica e repertorio bibliografico (Mantova, Éditions Gianluigi Arcari, 1988, 93 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Renzo GUBERT et Lauro STRUFFI (a cura di) – Strutture sociali del territorio montano (Milano, Éds. Franco Angeli, 1987, 257 p., dans la collection de sociologie urbaine et rurale publié par Paolo Guidicini) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Petru CARAMAN Literatura populară (éd. par Ion H. Ciubotaru, Iași, Caietele Arhivei de Folclor, vol. III, 1982, 338 p.), Colindatul la Români, Slavi și alte popoare. Studii de folclor comparat (éd. par Silvia Ciubotaru, București, Éds. Minerva, 1983, 635 p.), Studii de folclor (éd. Viorica Săvulescu, étude introductive par Iorgu Iordan, Bucarest, Éds. Minerva, 1987, 413 p.), Studii de folclor (éd. Viorica Săvulescu, étude introductive par Iorgu Iordan, Bucarest, Éds. Minerva, 1988, 393 p., résumé anglais) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- LOS PIRINEOS. ESTUDIOS DE ANTROPOLOGÍA SOCIAL E HISTORIA. Actas del Coloquio celebrado en la Casa de Velasquez, 22–23 octubre 1981 (Madrid, Casa de Velasquez et la Universidad Complutense, 1986, 277 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)

Vol. 15. RECUEIL VI, Paris, 1990, 194 p.

LA REVOLUTION

- H. TAINE – Danton, Marat, Desmoulins...
- H. TAINE – La doctrine
- Paul H. STAHL – Katyn la noire, Katyn la rouge
- Mouette BARBOFF (Paris, France) – Du pain domestique au pain artisanal
- Elena COJOCARU (Bucarest, Roumanie) – Les Turcs d'Ada-Kaleh
- Victor ESKENASY (Lausanne, Suisse) – Bucarest 1859. Fragments autobiographiques inédits de Moses Gaster
- Jeanine FRIBOURG (Paris, France) – Le « Dance »
- Ion GODEA (Bucarest, Roumanie) – L'élevage, au village de Bârsa
- Galina KABAKOVA (Moscou, Union Soviétique) – L'enfant naturel dans la nature et la société
- Zoja KARANOVIĆ (Belgrade, Yougoslavie) – Fact and Fiction in Today's Stories of Buried Treasure
- Denis LABORDE (Paris, France) – L'improvisation orale au Pays Basque. Le « Bertsularié »
- Demetrios LOUKATOS (Athènes, Grèce) – Le deuil et la solidarité des parents, en Grèce
- Catherine LUTARD (Bordeaux, France) – Le mariage au Monténégro. Témoignages.
- Miroslava MALEŠEVIĆ (Belgrade, Yougoslavie) – Sexual Maturation of Girls. Puberty Rites in a Traditional Serbian Village
- Francesca MANNA (Verona, Italie) – Rom abruzzesi di Pescara
- Liviu MARCU (Bucarest, Roumanie) – Le cycle de vie dans les communautés villageoises roumaines
- Andrei OIȘTEANU (Bucarest, Roumanie) – L'utilisation des plantes narcotiques et hallucinogènes par les Géo-Daces et les Roumains

- Ioannis SIDERIS (Thessalonique, Grèce) – La ‘gynécocratie’. Fêtes et rituels de la Macédoine grecque
 Paul H. STAHL (Paris, France) – A qui appartient l’enfant? Parenté ou propriété
 Răzvan TEODORESCU (Bucarest, Roumanie) – Zwei Fälle deutscher Einwirkung in den rumänischen Raum
 Fotini TSIBIRIDOU (Thessalonique, Grèce) – Le temps d’une vie
 Cornelia ZARKIAS (Thessalonique, Grèce) – Parenté, habitat et espace, au village de Skiros
 Jane Dick ZATTA et Leonardo PIASERE (Verona, Italy) – Stealing from the Gaço. Some Notes on Roma Ideology

COLLECTIVISATION ET PRIVATISATION

- Dănuț CRĂCIUN et Ilie PETRIA (Sighet, Roumanie) – L’enterrement d’une Coopérative Agricole de Production
 Nikola F. PAVKOVIĆ (Belgrade, Yougoslavie) – La propriété communautaire en Yougoslavie contemporaine
 Henri H. STAHL (Bucarest, Roumanie) – Les crises post-dictatoriales de chaos social

COMPTE-RENDUS

- Sima TROIANOVIĆ – Psihofizičko izražavanje srpskog naroda poglavito bez reči (Belgrade, Srpski etnografski zbornik, vol. LII, 1935, 272 p.) (par Nikola F. Pavković)
 Valer BUTURĂ – Străvechi mărturii de civilizație românească. Transilvania. Studiu etnografic (Bucarest, Editura Științifică și Pedagogică, 1989, 402 p. + 1038 notes + 129 dessins + 104 photos) (par Paul Petrescu, Stockbridge, Mass. 28 sept. 1989)
 Imre SZACSVAY – In Transylvania. A Living Wonderful Tradition, 3 vol. (Budapest-New York, Officina Nova, Püski Ltd., 1989) (par Victor Eskenasy)
 Carla BIANCO – Dall’evento al documento. Orientamenti etnografici (Roma, Centro Informatione, Stampa Universitaria, 1988, 271 p.) (par Leonardo Piasere)
 Adriana DESTRO – L’ultima generazione. Confini materiali e simbolici di una comunità delle Alpi Maritime (Milano, Angeli, 1984, 404 p.) (par Leonardo Piasere)
 Matt T. SALO (éd.) – 100 Years of Gypsy Studies (Cheverly, Maryland, The Gypsy Lore Society Publication no. 5, 1990, 286 p.) (par Leonardo Piasere)
 Patrick WILLIAMS (textes réunis et présenté par) – Tsiganes, identité, évolution (Paris, Études Tsiganes, Syrol Alternatives, 1989, 534 p.) (par Leonardo Piasere)
 Dragica CVETAN – The Living Tradition of Arts and Crafts in the Jastrebarsko Area (Zagreb, Zavičajni Muzej Jastrebarsko, 1988, 58 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
 ETNOLOSKI PREGLED, 23–24/1988 (Zagreb, 88 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
 Pirro THOMO – Korça. Urbanistika dhe arhitektura (Tirana, Institut de la Culture Populaire de l’Académie des Sciences de la R. P.S. d’Albanie, 1988, 223 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
 Janko JANOS – A Milleneumi Falu (Budapest, Musée d’Art Populaire de Hongrie, 1989, 180p., série Historia Ethnographiae) (par Paul H. Stahl)

- Dinu C. GIURESCU – The Razing of Romania's Past (Washington, The Preservation Press, National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1989, 68 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Iordan DATCU et Viorica SĂVULESCU – O capodoperă a baladei românești. Toma Alimoș (Bucarest, Éditions Minerva, 1989, 308 p., résumé anglais) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Andromaqi GJERGJI – Veshjet shqiptare në shekuj. Orijina, tipologjia, zhvillimi (Tirana, Institut de la Culture Populaire lade l'Académie des Sciences de la R.P.S. d'Albanie, 1988, 286 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Eleft. P. ALEXAKIS – I simaia sto gamo. Teletourgia, exaplosi, proeleusi. Etnologiki meleti (Athènes, 1990, 67 p. + 48 fig., résumé anglais) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Viorica TATULEA – Mobilierul țărănesc din Oltenia (Bucarest, Éditions Sport-Turism, 1989, 143 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- MEMORIILE COMISIEI DE FOLCLOR tome I/1987 (Bucarest, Editura Academiei Române, 1990, 231 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Renata AGO – Un feudo esemplare. Immobilismo padronale e astuzia contadina del Lazio del'700 (Fasano, Éditions Schena, 1988, 157 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Gail KLIGMAN – The Wedding of the Dead. Ritual, poetics and popular culture in Transylvania (Berkeley – Los Angeles – London, University of California Press, 1988, 410 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- MONUMENTET, 1/1989 (37) (Tirana, Ministria e Arsimit dhe e kultures, Instituti i monumenteve të kultures, 1989) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Giulio ANGIONI – I pascoli erranti. Antropologia del pastore in Sardegna (Mapoli, Éditions Liguori, 1989, 287 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Jean ANCEL et Victor ESKENASY – A Bibliography of Jewish History in Rumania (Tel Aviv, Université de Tel Aviv, 1988, 84 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Ivone CACCIAVILLANI – La proprietà collettiva nelle montagna veneta sotto la Serenissima (Padova, Stampa dell'Offset Invicta, 1988, 115 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Renzo GUBERT, Angela BALDESSARI et Silvana BONATTA – Proverbi e cultura rurale nel Trentino oggi (S. Michele all'Adige, 1986, 212 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Pier Giorgio SOLINAS (recherche dirigée par) – Pastori sardi in provincia di Siena, 3 vol. (Siena, Laboratorio etno-antropologico de l'Universite de Siena, 1989–1990, 151 p. + 216 p. + 216 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Șerban PAPACOSTEA – Geneza statului în Evul Mediu românesc (par Paul H. Stahl)

Vol. 16. Paris, 1992, 75 p.

- [Paul H. STAHL] – « Je ne l'ai pas su »
- Eleft. P. ALEXAKIS (Athènes, Grèce) – L'épouse secondaire ou la stratégie du patrilignage en Grèce
- Mihai COMAN (Bucarest, Roumanie) – La chasse héroïque
- Iordan DATCU (Bucarest, Roumanie) – Valer Butură et la culture spirituelle du peuple roumain
- Galina KABAKOVA (Moscou, Russie) – Les femmes-réceptifs, les enfants-produits
- Zoja KARANOVIC (Beograd, Yougoslavie) – Saint Sava and Legendary Folk Stories
- Georges NIKOLAKAKIS (Lesbos, Grèce) – La litanie dans le Lassithi, Crète

Lorenzo RENZI (Padova, Italie) – Analogies dans les contes de fées occidentaux et orientaux

Paul H. STAHL (Paris, France) – Les règles de vie dans les anciennes communautés villageoises européennes

COLLECTIVISATION ET PRIVATISATION

Vasil GARNIZOV (Sofia, Bulgarie) – Identité et rites des funérailles à l'époque du totalitarisme

Gheorghe ŞIŞEŞTEAN (Zalău, Roumanie) – Les pommiers aux roses

COMPTE-RENDUS

Jacques LE GOFF – Imaginarul medieval (Bucarest, Éditions Meridiane, 1991, 462 p.)
(par Cristina Codarcea)

V. V. IVANOV et L. G. NEVSKAYA (éds). Issledovanija v oblasti balto-slavianskoj dukhovnoj kultury : Pogrebalnyj obriad (Moscou, Institut d'Études Slaves et Balkaniques, Nauka, 1990, 254 p.) (par Galina Kabakova)

Nicolas CARANICA – Les Aroumains. Recherches sur l'identité d'une ethnie (thèse de doctorat manuscrit soutenue le 28. VI. 1990 à la Faculté de Lettres et Sciences Humaines de Besançon, sous la direction de Pierre Lévêque, 504 p.)
(par Denise Pop)

Tatiana V. TZIVIAN – Lingvističeskie osnovy balkanskoj modeli mira (Moscou, Nauka, 1990, 205 p.) (par Galina Kabakova)

Vol. 17. Paris, 1993, 77 p.

[Paul H. STAHL] – L'Europe Orientale, 1993

Mouette BARBOFF (Paris, France) – La récolte du seigle à Castro Laboreiro

Zoia KARANOVIĆ (Belgrade, Serbie) et Liudmila LONGAN (Moscou, Russie) –
Woman's Initiation in Russian and Serbian Wedding Rites

Sanda LARIONESCU (Bucarest, Roumanie) – Le rôle de la famille et du village dans les rites funéraires roumains

Zoi N. MARGARI (Athènes, Grèce) – L'arbre sacré d'Aghios Therapon, à Lesbos

Jose MARTINEZ (Zambrana-Alava, Espagne) – Les unités sociales de résidence dans la vallée d'Aramaio, Pays Basque

Gheorghe ŞIŞEŞTEAN (Zalău, Roumanie) – Maison et groupe domestique étendu au village de Şanţ

Bill STERLUND (Londres, Angleterre) – Serbian Nationalism. History and the "New Europe"

Irini TOUNDASSAKIS (Athènes, Grèce) – Le veuvage et le remariage au village de Vourkoti (Andros)

COLLECTIVISATION ET PRIVATISATION

Paul H. STAHL (Paris, France) – La distribution des terres

COMPTES-RENDUS

Paola ANTOLINI – Les Agotes. Historia de una exclusion (Madrid, Istmo, 1989, 369 p., introduction par Julio Caro Baroja) (par Leonardo Piasere)

- Samuel BAUD BOVY – Chansons aromounes de Thessalie (Koutsovlahika tragoudia tis Tessalias, Thessalonique, 1990, 650 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Lambros LIAVAS – Catalogue du fonds Samuel Baud-Bovy (Genève, Conservatoire de musique de Genève, 1989, 186 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- L'ARCHITECTURE TRADITIONNELLE DES BALKANS (Athènes, Éditions Melissa, 1989 ?) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Emin RIZA et Pirro THOMO – Architecture traditionnelle des Balkans. Albanie (Athènes, 1990, 72 p. + 115 ill.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Yanis SAITAS – Greek Traditional Architecture. Mani (Athènes, 1990, 175 p. + 355 ill.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Georgette STOICA – Architecture traditionnelle des Balkans. Roumanie (Athenes, 1992, 72 p. + 118 ill.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Dragana ANTONIJEVIĆ – Znacenje Srpskih Bajki (Belgrade, Institut d'ethnographie de l'Academie Serbe, 1991, 206 p.) (Paul H. Stahl)
- Dagmar BURKHART – Kulturraum Balkan. Studien zur Volkskunde und Literatur Südosteuropas (Berlin – Hamburg, Dietrich Reimer Verlag, 1989, 327 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Andrei OIȘTEANU – Motive și semnificații mito-simbolice în cultura tradițională românească (Bucarest, Éditions Minerva, 1989, 335 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Alkis RAFTIS – The World of Greek Dance (Athènes, 1987, 239 p., traduction Alexandra Dumas) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- William O. OLDSOON – A Providential Antisemitism. Nationalism and Polity in Nineteenth Century Romania (Philadelphia, The American Philosophical Society, 1991) (par Radu Ioanid)
- Jean ANCEL et Victor ESKENASY (éds.) – Bibliography of the Jews in Rumania (Tel Aviv University, Diaspora Research Institute et The Goldstein – Goren Centre for the History of the Jews in Romania, 1991) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- N. MOUTSOPOULOS et G. DIMITROKALIS – I Elliniki imiselinos (Athènes, 1988, 125 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Emin RIZA – Qyteti dhe banesa Shqiptare e mesjêtes së vonë, shek XV – mesi i shek. XIX (Tirana, 1991, 298p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- CENTRO CULTURALE « DON MINZONI », Sondrio, Italie (l'activité éditoriale et scientifique du centre, grâce à Massimo Guidetti et Dario Benetti) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Iordan DATCU – Colindă-mă Doamne, colindă! Colinde populare românești, 2 vol. (Bucarest, Éditions Minerva, 1992, 208 p. + 227 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- ETHNOGRAPHICA. Peloponnisiako laografiko idruma, vol. 6 (Nauplio, Peloponesian Folklore Foundation 1989) (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Florica MĂNOIU et Viorica EPUREANU – Asistența socială în România (par Florea Bulcu, pseudonyme de Paul H. Stahl)
- Hristo VACARELSKI – Balgarski pogrebalni obiçai. Sravnitelno izučavane (Sofia, Izdatelistvo na Bălgarska Akademija na Naukite, 1990) (par Dejan Dimitrijević-Rufu)
- FIESTAS Y LITURGIA. FÊTES ET LITURGIE. Actes du colloque franco-espagnol tenu a la Casa de Velasques, 12–14.12.1985 (Madrid, Casa de Velasques, Universidad Complutense, 1988, 312 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl).

Ulderico BERNARDI – Reverenti memorie sul Signor Pan e la illustrissima Signora Polenta (Venezia, Centro internazionale della grafica di Venezia, 1990, 173 p.)
(par Paul H. Stahl)

Vol. 18. Paris, 1995, 75 p.

Zoja KARANOVIĆ (Novi Sad, Yougoslavie) – Ritual and Poetry in the Serbian Wedding Ceremonies.

Sokol KONDI (Tirana, Albanie) – Le rituel de la mort en Dukagjin, Albanie (I^{er} partie).

Mihail MIHALCU et Ioana ZMEU (Bucarest, Roumanie) – The Patterns used by Medieval Romanian Painters.

Andrei OIȘTEANU (Bucarest, Roumanie) – The Anthropology of Traditional Habitation in Romania.

Paul PETRESCU (Stockbridge, États Unis) – The Vernacular Architecture of Dobruja.

Paul H. STAHL (Paris, France) – Muntenia, le pays de la montagne.

COMPTE-RENDUS

Sandra OTT – Le cercle des montagnes. Une communauté pastorale basque (Paris, Éditions du CTHS, 1993, 268 p.) (par Josetxu Martinez Montoya)

Herbert BUTLER – L’envahisseur est venu en pantoufles (Paris, Anatolia Éditions, 1994, 350 p.) (par Dejan Dimitrijević – Rufu)

Ion H. CIUBOTARU – Valea Șomuzului Mare. Monografie folclorică, 2 vol. (Caietele Arhivei de Folclor, vol. X-1 et vol. X-2, Iassy, 1991, 363 p. + 443 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)

Simion FLOREA MARIAN – Sărbătorile la Români. Studiu etnografic, 2 vol. (Bucarest, Fundația Culturală Română, 1994, 320 p. + 359 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)

GRÁFIK Imre – Jel es hagyomány (Debrecen, 1992, 250 p., résumé anglais et allemand) (par Paul H. Stahl)

Flamur DOLI – Shkola kosovare e mjeshtirir popullor Shkiptar (Prishtinë, 1993, 215p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)

Petre P. MOLDOVAN – Moldovenii în istorie (Chișinău, 1993, 179 p.) (par Florea Bulcu, pseudonyme de Paul H. Stahl)

Esther BENBASSA et Aron RODRIGUE – Juifs des Balkans. Espace judéo-ibérique, XIV^e – XX^e siècles (Paris, Éditions La Découverte, 1993, 415 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl)

Vol. 19. Paris, 1996, 73 p.

Paul H. STAHL – La lettre de l’évêque

Constantin BĂRBULESCU – Les vivants et les morts. Tombes et cimetières, à Onicești, Transylvanie

Emilia COMIȘEL – Éléments communs dans la musique des peuples balkano-danubiens et méditerranéens

Zoja KARANOVIĆ – The Language in the Wedding Ritual: Space, Colour and Sign

Sokol KONDI – Le rituel de la mort en Dukagjin, Albanie (II^e partie)

- Sanda LARIONESCU – Le rituel funéraire roumain : les pains rituels
 Andrei OIȘTEANU – The Beauty Binding the Beast. A Less Known Motif of the
 Romanian and European Mythology and Art
 Noëlle PEREZ-CHRISTIAENS – Le « chapeu » du « descarregador de peixe » de
 Setubal

Vol. 20. Paris, 1998, 91 p.

- Cristina CODARCEA – Donation religieuse et stratégie lignagère, Valachie,
 XVII^e siècle
 Kamen DONTCHEV – Les contrats dans la coutume de la Bulgarie du nord-ouest
 1878–1940
 Zoi MARGARI – Les coutumes du Nouvel An, Neo Monastiri – Domokou
 (Thessalie)
 Maia ROBU – La transmission du savoir populaire (Moldavie de l'Est – Bessarabie)
 Paul H. STAHL – Les Albanais : la région tribale

COMPTES-RENDUS (par Paul H. Stahl)

- Ioan GODEA – Biserici de lemn din România (nord-vestul Transilvaniei) (Bucarest,
 Éditions Meridiane, 1996, 203 p. + 137 dessins et photos)
 Nad'a VALÁŠKOVÁ, Zdeněk UHEREK et Stanislav BROUČEK – Aliens or One's
 Own People. Czech Immigrants from the Ukraine in the Czech Republic
 (Prague occasional papers in ethnology, no. 4, 1997, 118 p. + ill.)
 EXPERIMENTS. Annual Bulletin of the WAC (Centre for Regional and Anthropological
 Research) 2^e vol., 1994–1995 (Csikszereda/Miercurea Ciuc)
 Kornilia ZARKIA – Preindustrial Tanning in Greece (Athènes, ETBA Cultural
 Foundation, 1997, 46 p. + 41 ill.)
 Emin RIZA – Mbrojtja dhe restaurimi i monumenteve ne Shqipëri (Tirana, éditions
 Dituria, 1997, 158 p. + 85 ill.)
 Ovidiu BĂDINA – Cornova, un sat de mazili (Bucarest, Editura Economică, 1997,
 440 p.)
 Gheorghe IORDACHE – Ocupații tradiționale pe teritoriul României, vol. 3 et vol. 4
 (Bucarest, Editura Academiei Române, București, 1996; Craiova, Editura Scrisul
 Românesc, 1996).

Vol. 21. Paris, 1998, 95 p.

- [Paul H. STAHL] – Avant-propos
 Eleftherios P. ALEXAKIS – Le sang et l'huile. Parenté naturelle et parenté
 spirituelle chez les Arvanites d'Attique (Grèce).
 Julius BIELZ – L'art populaire des Saxons de Transylvanie
 Dejan DIMITRIEVIĆ-RUFU – « Ajvatovica » d'hier et d'aujourd'hui
 Zoe GOSMA-KAZAZAKIS – La vie et le travail des veuves en Attique du nord-est,
 XIX^e et XX^e siècles
 Herbert Hans HOFFMANN – Les églises fortifiées des Saxons de Transylvanie
 Nikola F. PAVKOVIĆ – La succession dans la coutume des Slaves du sud
 Paul H. STAHL et Dario BENETTI – La sage-femme et le baptême précipité

COMPTE-RENDUS

- Anton RAȚIU – Români de la Est de Bug. Cercetări sociologice și culegere de folclor (Bucarest, Fundația Culturală Română, 1994, 168 p. + 9 ill. (par Paul H. Stahl)
- Valer HOSSU – Răstoci. O istorie într-un sat (Cluj-Napoca, 1996, 191 p. + 12 photos) (par Florea Bulcu, pseudonyme de Paul H. Stahl)
- Henri H. STAHL – Probleme confuze în istoria socială a României / problèmes confus dans l'histoire sociale de la Roumanie. Compte rendu d'un compte-rendu (Bucarest, Editura Academiei Române, 1992, 210 p.) (par Florea Bulcu, pseudonyme de Paul H. Stahl)
- Stelian BREZEANU et Gheorghe ZBUCHEA – Români de la Sud de Dunăre. Documente (Bucarest, Arhivele naționale ale României, 1997, 400 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl).
- Carol IANCU – L'émancipation des Juifs de Roumanie: 1913–1919 (Montpellier, Presses Universitaires de la Méditerranée, 1992, 346 p.) (par Paul H. Stahl).

Vol. 22. Paris, 2000, 73 p.

- Kamen DONTCHEV – La place des femmes dans le droit coutumier bulgare ; leur rôle dans la transmission successorale
- Gheorghe ȘIȘEȘTEAN – Collectivisation et vie quotidienne ; mémoires d'un paysan
- Paul H. STAHL – Les sept lignages ; structures sociales archaïques et modèles numériques
- Stelu ȘERBAN – Zăbala, a Village from Transylvania; its Kinship Structures
- Cătălina VELCULESCU et Ileana STĂNCULESCU – Animaux et parangons dans les monastères moldaves du XVI^e siècle
- Lelioara ZAMANI – Les marchands ambulants de Bucarest, fin du XIX^e siècle, début du XX^e.

Vol. 23. Paris, 2001, 79 p.

- Eleftherios P. ALEXAKIS – From Folklore and Ethnography to Ethnology: A Difficult Path in the Balkan Countries
- Ekaterina ANASTASSOVA – Les Valaques de Bulgarie : ethnicité et nation.
- Kamen DONTCHEV – Le système successoral coutumier dans la société rurale bulgare
- Ștefan DORONDEL – Cultural Change and Social Meanings to the Romanian Peasants from Lăpuș
- Zoja KARANOVIC' et Vesna KATIC' – The Role of Young People in Cultural Change in Village Communities
- Gheorghe ȘIȘEȘTEAN – De l'organicité à la décomposition démographique : une analyse du milieu villageois de la Transylvanie du Nord-Ouest
- Cătălina VĂTĂȘESCU – La terminologie albanaise du mariage : contribution.

Vol. 24. Paris, 2001, 75 p.

- Areti DEMOSTHENOUS – The Potential of Peaceful Co-existence Among the Cypriot Communities in the New Millennium

- Kamen DONTCHEV – Le droit foncier coutumier dans les villages bulgares (1878–1950)
 Andromaqi GJERGJI – La chemise « dalmatica », un élément paléochrétien
 Rusalin IȘFANONI – La fonction magique d'un bijou féminin au Pays des Pădureni (Roumanie)
 Jiři LANGER – Moravian Walachia and Views of Walachian Colonization in the Western Carpathians
 Gheorghe ȘIȘEȘTEAN – Une collectivisation agressive (département de Sălaj, Roumanie)

Vol. 25. Paris, 2002, 82 p.

- Capitain Cap [pseudonyme de Paul H. STAHL] – Prophéties du XX^e siècle
 Eleftherios P. ALEXAKIS – « Vitore » ou l'esprit de la maison. La construction symbolique de la famille et de la parenté chez les Arvanites d'Attique (Grèce)
 Marin CONSTANTIN – Social Categories and Trading Specialisation in a Bucharest Marketplace
 Andromaqi GJERGJI – Le costume albanais dans le contexte sud-est européen
 Zoja KARANOVIĆ et Liliana PEŠIKAN-LJUŠTANOVIĆ – Spinning and Weaving in Serbian Oral Tradition. Vestiges of Mythical and Religious Beliefs
 Mihail MIHALCU et Mihaela D. LEONIDA – Adhesive Materials Used in Gilding by Romanian Icon Painters
 Paul H. STAHL – La vie sociale des Juifs de Jassy. Quelques observations (1755–1825)
 Cătălina VĂTĂȘESCU – Termes roumains et albanais pour « laitage »

Vol. 26. Paris, 2003, 96 p.

- [Paul H. STAHL] – Absurdus, Ignotus et Iratus
 Panayota CHRISTARA – Fêtes, danses et chansons traditionnelles à Ierissos (Chalcidique)
 Marin CONSTANTIN – Montaillou – Tilișca. Analyse comparée du mode de vie pastoral.
 Cristina FENEȘAN – Les mémoires d'Osman Agha de Timișoara. L'identité islamique face à l'identité chrétienne
 Zoja KARANOVIĆ – Students Demonstration Slogans. Forme and Symbols of Carnival Language
 Vasil MARINOV – L'habitat des Karakatchanes de Bulgarie
 Nikola F. PAVKOVIĆ – Dimension humaine et monde animal dans la culture serbe
 Florența POPESCU – Les monuments funéraires du cimetière des héros de la révolution roumaine de 1989
 Radu RĂUTU et Tudor-Andrei RĂUTU – Les « Geavrele » du village de Morteni. La pérennité d'une confrérie traditionnelle

Vol. 27. Paris, 2004, 74 p.

- Marin CONSTANTIN – Roundtable in the human Resources Management. An Applied Anthropological Experiment in the Rocar Factory (Bucharest)

- Iancu FILIPESCU – « Pays », confédération tribale, confédération villageoise. Unités sociales archaïques roumaines et européennes
- Mihail MIHALCU et Mihaela D. LEONIDA – About some vegetal materials used in painting and manuscript during the middle ages in Romania
- Radu RĂUTU, Viorica NICOLAU, Mircea GHEORGHIU et Valentin TOMA – Création et involution. Les coordonnées populaires de l'expérience du sacré
- Paul Henri STAHL – Appartenance ethnique et confession religieuse. Exemples du sud-est européen

Vol. 28. Paris, 2004, 95 p.

- [Paul H. STAHL] – Conseils ethnologiques pour généraux ignorants
- Ekaterina ANASTASSOVA – L'offrande des morts adressée aux vivants
- Constantin BĂRBULESCU et Paul H. STAHL – Sang, consanguinité et structure sociale.
- Kamen DONTCHEV – Le droit coutumier de la famille en Bulgarie du Nord-Ouest
- Stjefen GJEÇOV – « Coutumes depuis la mort jusqu'à la tombe, et coutume des lamentations jusqu'à la 'gjama' des vêtements » (1900–1907) – traduit par Sokol Kondi
- Alexandru OFRIM – Représentations et pratiques de l'écrit dans l'ancien village roumain

Vol. 29. Paris, 2005, 92 p.

- Dimitar BOŽILOV – Les Juifs séphardes de Bulgarie. Contribution
- Ion CHELCEA et Septimiu CHELCEA – Psychosociological Interpretation of the Myth-Legend on Negru-Vodă
- Mihail MIHALCU et Mihaela LEONIDA – Concerning the Fresco Technique used by the Romanian Medieval Painters.
- Nikola PAVCOVIĆ – La propriété communautaire en Yougoslavie contemporaine
- Henri H. STAHL et Paul H. STAHL – Les crises « post-dictatoriales » de chaos social
- Stelu ȘERBAN – A Comparaison of Csango and Vlach Civic Identities

INTERVIEWS

- Marin Marian BĂLAȘA – Why Am I Studying the East? An International Inquiry

Vol. 30. Paris, 2006, 88 p.

- Paul H. STAHL – Histoires troubles de la Valachie (en guise d'introduction)
- Roswith CAPESIUS – Les intérieurs des maisons rustiques turques et tatares de la Dobroudja (Roumanie)
- Lozinca IORDANOVA et Petar PETROV – Anciens monuments funéraires de Bulgarie
- Mihail MIHALCU, Mihaela D. LEONIDA – The Fresco Technique, Used by the Romanian Medieval Painters
- Paul PETRESCU – Maisons rurales musulmanes dans la Dobroudja roumaine.
- Radu RĂUTU – Connotations traditionnelles dans le milieu mental et culturel Roumain

Paul H. STAHL – L'église et la maison. Les rituels de construction parallèles
Șerban VOINEA (Gaston BOEUVÉ)
La bolchevisation de la Roumanie
Aspects de la soviétisation en Roumanie
La politique anglo-saxonne dans le sud-est européen

Vol. 31. Paris, 2007, 103 p.

LES CODES DU MONTÉNÉGRO

Paul Henri STAHL – Coutume orale, coutume écrite
F. LENORMANT – Turcs et Monténégrins. Le Code du Monténégro – 1796
Henri DELARUE – Le Monténégro. Le Code du Monténégro – 1855
Balthasar BOGIŠIĆ – Code général des biens pour la Principauté de Monténégro.
Rodolphe Dareste – Introduction
Le Code de 1888 (sélection)
Irina STĂNCULESCU – Balthasar Bogišić. Les coutumes des Slaves du sud.
Contribution

LA BESSARABIE (République de Moldavie)

Șerban VOINEA – En feuilletant les documents diplomatiques
Le pacte Ribbentrop-Molotov
La commémoration de Ștefan cel Mare
Etienne le Grand et les communistes
Maia ROBU – L'actualité de l'œuvre de Henri H. Stahl pour la recherche en
République de Moldavie
Nina MALER – Le génocide staliniste et le phénomène du « mancurtisme »

VARIA

Virgil CÂNDEA – Les Roumains et le Mont Athos
Mihail MIHALCU et Mihaela D. LEONIDA – Black Organic Pigments Known.
Prepared and Used by the Romanian Medieval Painters
Gheorghe ȘIȘEȘTEAN – Orthodoxes et gréco-catholiques roumains de Hongrie :
Entre construction et reconstruction identitaire
Monica ȘIȘEȘTEAN – La « communauté de fortune » et « la collectivité traditionnelle »
roumaine

Vol. 32. Paris, 2009, 157 p.

Irina STAHL – Études et Documents Balkaniques et Méditerranéens sous la
rédaction de Paul Henri Stahl, trente années d'existence
Sommaires des volumes
Paul Henri Stahl (1925–2008)
Parcours et activité professionnelle
Publications
Areti DEMOSTHENOUS - PSHALIDOU – Socio-legal status of the Muslim woman
in Northern Greece

-
- Kamen DONTCHEV – La place de la femme dans le système du droit coutumier des Rhodopes depuis la fin du XIX^e siècle et jusqu'aux années 50 du XX^e siècle
- Panayota CHRISTARA – Les Chanteurs traditionnels de Ierissos (Chalcidique, Macédoine Grecque). Entretiens
- Marin CONSTANTIN – When Tradition Is Given a Trademark. The Market Enrolment of Folk Artisanhip in Post-Socialist Romania