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**Octavian BOUNEGRU\***

**Recent archaeological sources  
on the hellenistic fine pottery production at Histria**

*Abstract*

*A pottery fragment found in a non-archaeological context at Histria, but not far from a pottery kiln, has the stamp R]V[i R\_Ūc` f] and dates ± 325 - ± 250 B. C. It was determined as belonging to local production by Pierre Dupont. The stamping process indicates a mass pottery production. Thus, this pottery fragment represents a proof that at least at the middle of 4<sup>th</sup> century B. C., the pottery production at Histria was already focused on a bigger consumer market.*

*Keywords: Hellenistic pottery; Histria; local production; fabricant marks.*

(A UI, s.n., Istorie, LXII (2016), p. 9-12).

**Lucre iu MIHAILESCU-BÎRLIBA\*\***

**The Bessi at Ibida (Moesia Inferior)\*\*\***

*Abstract*

*The author investigates the reasons behind the Bessi's presence at Ibida (Moesia Inferior). One person, Durisses Bithi, is also attested at Istros. Taking into account the mining skills of the Bessi, mentioned by literary sources and confirmed by archaeological and geological researches, it is probable that their presence at Ibida is due to economic reasons, if we notice the iron and copper resources from Altân Tepe.*

*Keywords: Bessi; Ibida; mining.*

(A UI, s.n., Istorie, LXII (2016), p. 13-16).

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**Christianity as a Factor of Dissolution and Aggregation  
in the Works of John Chrysostom\*\***

*Abstract*

*In a polemical and engaged manner, John Chrysostom often evoked in his homilies and exegeses two of Christianity's multiple facets: on the one hand, its role in undermining and breaking down the traditional values (social, family, moral, cultural, religious) of antique communities, and, on the other hand, its constructive ability to transform and bring together these communities around new values, to create new identities, to shape new behaviors. The first part of contribution makes known the domains whose existence was undermined by Christianity (state, communities, ethno-religious groups, juridical and political entities, socio-political and professional categories, family, kinship, civil law, customs, habits, traditional religion with its entire underlying structure) and the lexicon employed by John Chrysostom for underlining the subversive action of the new religion. The second part of this study concerns the opposite phenomenon: the ways by which Christianity – once established as official – reconstruct the unity and identity of communities around new values, practices and behaviours in the works of John Chrysostom: the constant emphasis on the Christian identity of Antioch; implementing a true peri-urban sacred topography, closely linked to the urban one, and the celebration of feasts, particularly of martyrs, in the churches of the khôra; the constant instructing of the believers to avoid profane gatherings and areas, particularly the theatre and the hippodrome; the incessant advice to the public to constantly attend church, not only at holidays, and not to leave until the mass is done; the sustained study of the Scriptures, as a weapon “against pagans, and against Jews, and against many heretics”; finally, to embrace a conduct between believers guided by the two fundamental values of Christianity: love and peace.*

*Keywords: John Chrysostom; paganism; Christianity; dissolution; aggregation; Antiochy; Christian identity.*

(A UI, s.n., Istorie, LXII (2016), p. 17-42).

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\*\* Textul de față reprezintă forma dezvoltată a comunicării *Christianity as a Factor of Dissolution and Aggregation in the Works of John Chrysostom* susținute la International Conference *Faith and Community Around Mediterranean in Late Antiquity and the Middle Ages*, București-Iași, March 7-10.2016.

**The idea of luxury between the history of consumption  
and political thought and its implications for the history  
of Southeastern Europe\*\***

*Abstract*

*The paper insists on some methodological issues related to the use luxury as an analytical concept in historical studies. For many historians the luxury seems to be an easy and insignificant research topic, a simple history of frivolity and for others luxury represents any product other than mass consumption. It's difficult to define luxury in a broadly accepted definition, but it doesn't mean that we should not try to define it. It's very important to know what we looking for, in other words, what is and what is not luxury. The major obstacle was to find a safe method to analyze luxury and we should be very cautious, because in many works the concept of luxury is used in an empirical way. Actually, for South Eastern Europe before 18th century, it's very hard to talk about luxury, because it doesn't exist as a concept. Luxury is specifically to western thought, originated in the Latin word luxuria, which means everything who exceed the norm and which in Latin Christian tradition became one of the seven deadly sins, the sin of lechery. The languages from South-Eastern Europe have not the word luxury and they use different words for lechery and desire. Later, the luxury, good and evil in the same time, is completely transformed, being a product of western consumer society, most exactly a marketing product. That's one of the reasons why we propose a new concept, the cultural habitus of power, who cover the aspects related of positional goods for a traditional society, different by Western society. It's meaning to study luxury as an aspect of history of power, in a completely different view than that proposed by the history of consumption.*

*Keywords: luxury; consumption; positional goods; the cultural habitus of power; lust.*

(A UI, s.n., Istorie, LXII (2016), p. 43-51).

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**tefan S. GOROVEI\***

**(Dé)mystifications généalogiques. La famille Buzne\*\***

*Résumé*

*La famille Buzne (Buznea, Buzni) appartenait à la petite noblesse moldave. Vers la fin du XVII<sup>e</sup> siècle, Maria, fille de P tra co (Pierre) Buzne, épousa un certain Constantin, probablement un Grec, nommé dans les documents Costandini sans aucun patronyme, ce qui permettra à leurs fils – Ilie, Grigore et Ioan – de relever le nom Buzne. Les successeurs d'Ilie Buzne se forgèrent une généalogie où s'entremêlaient des vérités et des informations dénaturées, afin d'étayer leur descendance de la haute noblesse de la Moldavie médiévale et surtout leur parenté avec la famille des princes Movil . En 1821, les petits-fils d'Ilie Buzne, établis en Bessarabie, demandèrent aux autorités russes la reconnaissance de leur noblesse héréditaire. L'analyse des sources permet de déchiffrer et d'expliquer les mystifications généalogiques des boyards Buzne suite auxquelles ils furent acceptés dans la noblesse de l'Empire russe.*

*La descendance des deux frères d'Ilie Buzne est assez mal connue. L'auteur a rassemblé des informations concernant des boyards portant ce patronyme, ayant des propriétés en Bessarabie, et qui pourraient appartenir à la même famille. Un addendum présente quelques renseignements concernant une famille grecque (Softa) apparentée aux Buzne.*

*Mots-clés: généalogies; mystifications; Buzne; Ciute; Radomire ti; D mileni.*

(A UI, s.n., Istorie, LXII (2016), p. 53-84).

**Marius CHELCU\*\*\***

**From the past of the market town of Soroca\*\*\*\***

*Abstract*

*The research was inspired by a debate that focused on identifying new documents on the history of the territory between Prut and Dniester which, after 1812, was named Bessarabia. The author insisted on some past moments of the history of Soroca, a market town from this region. The purpose of the research was – in addition to reopening the discussion on general issues regarding the history of this town on Dniester based on the bibliography and known documents – to highlight the unique information found in the collection of documents from the archives of*

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*Iasi. In different key stages, from the end of the sixteenth century until the late eighteenth century, the entire territory of Soroca transferred from the prince's possession to that of private individuals, churches or landowners. Based on new documents from the archives of Iasi, the author insisted on an arrangement that took place in December 1813 between Iordache Rosetti Roznovanu and Alexandru Panaite. They closed a fictitious act which stated that Alexandru Panaite had bought the estates that Roznovanu Iordache Rosetti had in Bessarabia, including Soroca. The false exchange was accompanied by a secret document which stated that in reality Alexandru Panaite was appointed administrator of the estates of Roznovanu Iordache Rosetti from Basarabia. At the end of 1813, many boyar families have resorted to such fictitious exchanges and sales documents. The goal was to get around the provisions of the peace treaty from 1812 between Russia and the Ottoman Empire, which stated that nobles were forced to decide under whose power they would remain subjects and to give up their estates located on the sides of river Prut, the new border between the two empires.*

*Keywords: Soroca market town; urban history; landowners; the Peace of Bucharest from 1812.*

(A UI, s.n., Istorie, LXII (2016), p. 85-96).

**Lauren iu R DVAN\***

### **A fountain and the beginning of the “mahalle” of P curari in Ia i**

#### *Abstract*

*In this study, I have focused on a less researched area in the town of Ia i, namely the western margins of the old town, where – several centuries ago – a man decided to appease the thirst of both the inhabitants and the travellers who crossed the city by constructing a fountain. For a few centuries, this fountain was called Ci meaua lui P curar, a well-known place for the inhabitants of Ia i up to the 20<sup>th</sup> century, but forgotten today. Only the name of one small street south from the P curari street reminds us of its existence. In this study, we have attempted to identify P curar, the founder of the fountain, and to follow the evolution of the area throughout the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. Towards 1780, the first houses were built here; post 1800, a quarter (mahalle) developed in this margin of the town of Ia i, which took the name of the fountain (P curari). Moreover, in the same period, not far from the drinking fountain, a German founded a famous brewery – the oldest attested in Ia i. Concerning the first decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, we researched the files preserved at the National Archives (Ia i branch) and we studied the way authorities treated the issue of water supply for this area. Because it lacked funds, the Eforia (Town hall) made late and inconsistent efforts to clean and restore the drinking fountain; in this respect, local inhabitants made numerous complaints, during a modernization process that took many years.*

*Keywords: fountains; mahalle; brewery; urban society; Ia i; Ci meaua lui P curar.*

(A UI, s.n., Istorie, LXII (2016), p. 97-124).

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Dionisie LIBONI\*

**The Systematization of Bureaucratic Control  
as the Modernizing Practice in Imperial Russia during 1840s\*\***

*Abstract*

*Through this study, I sought to fulfil two aims. Firstly, it proposed to continue the relatively new vision in Western historiography of the Nicolaevan interstition (1825-1855), which intended to evoke the consequence of changes from the beginning of century until the most spectacular Reform Era of Alexander II. During the years of apparent conservative and reactionary years, autocracy paid attention to create a milieu of legitimacy with the support of Rational and Enlightenment-type administrative tools.*

*Secondly, it follow in pursuit the main objectives of one of the most notable “Enlightened Bureaucrat” – Minister of Internal Affairs L. A. Perovskii, who was strongly decided to re-evaluate the position of Urban Police in the table of organization and to assure the administrative supervision with new instruments. The increasing of frequency of reports presented by governors-general and the number of regular attainments of Saint Petersburg, as well as appealing of special agents deserved mainly these targets. Also, inspired by the three models of Western Europe: French, British and Prussian, the statistic emerged as scientific leading interest of ministry, which was started to be viewed like as the best strategy to “re-discover” the own ruled territory and people.*

*Keywords: bureaucracy; chancellery; provinces; reforms; reports; statistics; supervision.*

(A UI, s.n., Istorie, LXII (2016), p. 125-141).

Alexandru GAVRI \*\*\*

**En temps de guerre: Lascăr Catargiu – préfet de Covurlui  
(septembre 1853 – septembre 1854)**

*Résumé*

*Lascăr Catargiu est devenu préfet du district Covurlui le 7 septembre 1853, dans le contexte de l'occupation russe en Moldavie, et justement avant le début de la guerre de Crimée. Il a conservé cette fonction dans le district pour une année. Le jeune préfet a bénéficié, pendant cette période, de la collaboration des fonctionnaires expérimentés, dont la plupart avaient déjà travaillé dans l'administration de Covurlui. Les principaux*

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*problèmes auxquels il s'est confronté pendant son mandat ont été le casernement des soldats russes et moldaves, les travaux de construction demandés par l'armée russe et la lutte contre l'épidémie de choléra qui avait touché le district. A l'exception du logement des militaires moldaves, Catargiu s'est bien acquitté de toutes ses obligations administratives. En même temps, il a gardé une bonne relation avec les commandants russes et avec son chef direct, le ministre de l'Intérieur. Il a quitté son poste au début du septembre 1854, devenant le chef de la police de Iași.*

*Mots-clés: Préfet; guerre de Crimée; Galați; casernement; choléra.*

(A UI, s.n., Istorie, LXII (2016), p. 143-156).

**Petronel ZAHARIUC\***

**On Andronic – the hieromonk of the monasteries of Neamț and Secu – and on his journey to Mount Athos (1858-1859)\*\***

*Abstract*

*Andronic the hieromonk and confessor was one of the most important scholar monk from the monasteries of Neamț and Secu and one of the founders of the Nouă Neamț monastery in Bessarabia. At the same time, Andronic was a chronicler and a historian of the three monasteries, as well as a tireless pilgrim to the Holy Land. In this paper, I have examined the activity of Andronic the hieromonk in the monasteries of Neamț and Secu up to his departure to Bessarabia, in the fall of 1861, as well as one of his writings, Călătoria în istoria pentru Sfântul Munte Athos [The Journey and the History for the Holy Mount Athos].*

*Keywords: Andronic the hieromonk; the monasteries of Neamț and Secu in Moldavia; the monastery of Nouă Neamț in Bessarabia; Mount Athos; pilgrimage*

(A UI, s.n., Istorie, LXII (2016), p. 157-195).

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\*\* J'ai publié la variante roumaine de ce texte dans le volume Hiéromoine Andronic, *Călătoria la Muntele Athos (1858-1859)*, éditeur Petronel Zahariuc, Iași, Editura Universității « Al. I. Cuza », 2015, p. 7-44.

**Adrian-Bogdan CEOBANU\***

**Memories from the era of intellectual formation.  
Alexandru Em. Lahovari studying abroad**

*Abstract:*

*In this paper, our purpose was to bring to light the unknown memoirs of Alexandru Em. Lahovari, since the period of his studies in the capital of France in the 60-70's of the XIX century. He began his studies in 1866, and by 1880 he had completed the work for his Ph.D. The future diplomat captured in his memoirs aspects of the daily life of young Romanian students at Paris, the interaction with the university, but also details from the history of France.*

*Keywords: diplomat; studies; memoirs; Paris.*

(A UI, s.n., Istorie, LXII (2016), p. 197-212).

**Iustin GHERMAN\*\***

**The „Vacarescu's affair”.  
Between sentimental implication and state responsibility**

*Abstract*

*Between 1888-1891, after the fall of the Liberal cabinet led by Ion C. Bratianu, the Romanian kingdom went through a serious political crisis, which was manifested in the rotation to power of five conservative governments, but also by an augmented lack of cohesion between the political parties. The last one, Ioan Emanoil Florescu's cabinet, established on 21 February 1891, was confronted, in addition to the European courts' aversion, with an internal episode which profoundly marked the private life of the Hohenzollern family. During the summer of that year, the romance between the Crown Prince Ferdinand and Elena Vacarescu emerged, love that was strongly encouraged by Queen Elizabeth.*

*If the domestic effect of the „Vacarescu's affair” was somehow restricted due to the unanimity of political leaders concerning the impossibility of the project, the European courts, attached to the more general idea of protecting the interests of monarchy, have shown an increased concern for this episode. An „intermezzo” of the three plans (internal, external and personal) where the issue gravitated, the foreign reaction meant for Charles one more reason to permanently resolve the situation. However, on the personal plan, in the first years, the exchanges of letters between him and Elizabeth, revealed an unexpected element: the assumption of a separation, launched from both sides. Ferdinand's marriage arrangement with the grand-daughter of Queen Victoria, Mary, the improvement on the mental state of Elizabeth and the tenacity of Charles made, three years later, things return*

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*to normal. The reconciliation of the two would only happen in August-September 1894, when Elizabeth came back in Romania benefiting, perhaps contrary to the expectations, of a benevolent and cordial welcoming from the people.*

*Keywords: government; monarchy; misalliance; personal life.*

(A UI, s.n., Istorie, LXII (2016), p. 213-226).

**Ion I. SOLCANU\***

**The 9th Regiment on the battle front of M r e ti  
(July 27-August 7, 1917)**

*Abstract*

*The present study is based on testimonies provided by the log military operations Opera iile i istoricul Regimentului 9 Vâtori în r sboiul pentru întregirea neamului românesc. 1916-1917, which recorded daily and hourly the orders and reports received or sent by the 9<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment, part of the 9<sup>th</sup> Division of the Romanian Army. It analyzes data on the resistance posed by this regiment in the Battle of M r e ti during July 27-August 7, 1917, the military strategy and operations executed to stop the advance of German enemy troops in Moldova. The battle, which resulted in a victory for the Romanian army, led to a large number of casualties among both soldiers and officers.*

*Keywords: 9th Regiment, infantry; Romanian Army; M r e ti; Moldova.*

(A UI, s.n., Istorie, LXII (2016), p. 227-260).

**Lucian LEU TEAN\*\***

**The journey around the world of Prince Carol, the heir of the Romanian throne (1920) – a part of “Zizi Lambrino Affair”**

*Abstract*

*Planned by Queen Mary of Romania and the Canadian major Joe Boyle, the journey around the world of Prince Carol, the presumptive heir of the Romanian throne, was organized along with the British by reasons of security and protocol. The Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs had to carry out the scheme for enlarging the distance between the two lovers, Carol and Zizi Lambrino, who had launched a deep dynastic crisis in a very delicate moment for the Romanian state. The main unofficial goal of the trip, a long*

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*separation of the sweethearts, was reached, but the official one – the establishment of a commercial connection between Romania and Japan – was indubitably a failure.*

*Keywords: Romania; Prince Carol; dynastic crisis; journey around the world; “Zizi Lambrino Affair”.*

(A UI, s.n., Istorie, LXII (2016), p. 261-273).

**Henryk WALCZAK\***

### **Les relations diplomatiques Polonaises-Roumaines pendant la guerre de 1920**

#### *Résumé*

*L'étude analyse les relations entre la Roumanie et la Pologne pendant la guerre russo-polonaise. A partir d'une documentation extensive, l'auteur a comme but, d'un côté, de montrer la manière dans laquelle les autorités polonaises interagissaient avec les chefs roumains, en proposant des différents niveaux de collaboration, et, de l'autre côté, de noter la manière dans laquelle les chefs roumains se sont rapportés aux différentes phases du conflit russo-polonais. Cela a souligné, par exemple, le fait que la victoire polonaise de Varsovie a réduit l'anxiété des cercles politiques et militaires de la Roumanie à l'égard de la menace de la Russie Soviétique. Pourtant, ce succès spectaculaire n'a pas été suffisant pour convaincre la Roumanie du fait qu'il devrait offrir du support militaire à la Pologne. La Roumanie attendait le résultat final de l'offensive polonaise et voulait avoir de la liberté concernant un possible rapprochement de Pologne.*

*Mots-clés: relations diplomatiques; la guerre russo-polonaise; la Roumanie; la Pologne.*

(A UI, s.n., Istorie, LXII (2016), p. 275-289).

**Adrian VI ALARU\*\***

### **Vieilles lois, nouvelles lois. L'organisation du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères de la Roumanie (1938-1946)**

#### *Résumé*

*Dans la présente étude, nous analysons les lois d'organisation du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères roumain qui ont été adoptées pendant 1938-1946. Nous remarquons que l'adoption de trois lois successives pendant huit années est une conséquence de la situation politique en Roumanie. Les trois lois successives ont produit une instabilité à l'égard de*

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## REZUMATE

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*l'organisation interne du Ministère, mais aussi du statut des diplomates. De ce point de vue, la loi de 1946, par les articles 82 et 43 a été conçue comme moyen par lequel il était possible d'entrer dans le Ministère pour aussi plus que possible gens d'au-delà de la diplomatie. La loi représente la manière dans laquelle les communistes ont essayé de promouvoir des gens loyaux dans le cadre du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, essayant ainsi de détruire les solidarités créés dans le cadre du Ministère.*

*Mots-clés: lois d'organisation; le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères; le corps diplomatique; la Roumanie.*

(A UI, s.n., Istorie, LXII (2016), p. 291-301).

**Adrian Constantin ROTAR\***

### **Silent witnesses of forced collectivization. Case study: Suceava region\*\***

#### *Abstract*

*In the first years after the Second World War, the North of Moldova and Bucovina were among the most troubled areas of the country, as far as a Soviet-like collectivization was concerned, especially taking into account the fact that all the measures that had been taken by the new regime led in that direction. The inevitable happened on 3-5 of March, 1949, when the Plenary Session of the Romanian Labor Party's Central Committee announced the beginning of collectivization. The idea of taking properties away from peasants raised anxiety in the rural world. Considering the harsh conditions left behind by the 4 years of war, doubled by the effects of the drought of 1946, the peasants' sentiment towards their property had grown acute. Nevertheless, the majority of the peasants chose to obey the measures taken by the regime. As a consequence, the main objective we set forth is to observe the attitude of the majority of the rural population in the region on the background of revolts against the regime.*

*Our goal is to discover the reasons which accounted for a part of the rural world's passivity concerning a principle they didn't believe in themselves: the collectivization of agriculture. At the same time, we will focus on the strategies of the communist regime in reaching its objective to carry collectivization through, more exactly on the way the authorities managed to convince peasants to accept such a change in their lives. Basically, was it the peasants' resistance during the first wave of collectivization in the region that changed so radically the strategy adopted by the authorities? Another aspect we would like to address refers to the way in which the collectivization changed the social status and the people's self-image following the authorities' desire to attract as many families as possible into the collective form.*

*Keywords: collectivization; activists; "explanation"; pressures.*

(A UI, s.n., Istorie, LXII (2016), p. 303-325).

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\*\* Mul umesc cu acest prilej Institutului de Investigare a Crimelor Comunismului și Memoria Exilului Românesc (I.I.C.C.M.E.R.) care mi-a sprijinit cercetarea pe acest temă.

**Mircea-Cristian GHENGHEA\***

**Ukraine and the Eastern Partnership:  
an exercise in futility?**

*Abstract*

*In this article we are surveying the collaboration between Ukraine and the European Union shaped within the Eastern Partnership for the last seven years, a relation heavily tested in the last two years due to the conflict that broke out with the pro-Russian separatists in Donetsk and Lugansk and the loss of Crimea. We approach this aspect offering our own perspective regarding the existence of a new frozen conflict and the actual opportunity that the members of the Eastern Partnership have to obtain a clear and viable possibility of adhesion to the European Union.*

*Keywords: Eastern Partnership; Ukraine; frozen conflict; Russian Federation; crisis; reforms.*

(A UI, s.n., Istorie, LXII (2016), p. 327-333).

**Mihai-Bogdan ATANASIU\*\***

**Documents regarding the Roman's Episcopate in the 18th century**

*Abstract*

*The 25 documents that we publish here are excerpts from the "Historical Documents" fund of the Romanian Academy Library and focus on the Roman's Episcopate in the eighteenth century. They are in fact novel princely documents issued between 1708 and 1799 by means of which a series of tax privileges were given or reconfirmed to the Episcopate. The information provided by these acts could also help to reconstruct the frame of the settlement's history, the concerns of the guilds, the relations of the Episcopate with the locals or with the collectors of various taxes, as well as other general aspects regarding the social and economic history of the eighteenth-century Moldavia.*

*Keywords: the Roman's Episcopate; Roman settlement; tax privilege; Moldavia; eighteenth century.*

(A UI, s.n., Istorie, LXII (2016), p. 335-355).

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### About robbery in a document from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century

#### Abstract

*In this paper we present a typical case of “organized crime”, contained in an anafora from the 9th of May 1801. This was a report written by the Divan or by the Prince’s delegates on administrative or judicial problems, through which they inform the Prince about the result of a research, proposing a solution. Official documents that attempt to regulate punishments for thieves and a better coordination of local and central authorities to control crime provide very useful information for identifying this social phenomenon at the late 18th century and the first half of the 19th century. We present in this paper a small fragment of the way the criminal justice functioned in Moldova, through a research report prepared by three landowner judges making up the court in 1801, on several thefts committed by four defendants, accused of robbery. The document is found in the National Archives of Iași, the Criminal Court fund. Research is very thorough, based both on the testimony of witnesses and injured parties and also on the statements obtained from the culprits especially after the application of beating, corporal punishment often used in the 19th century. The perpetrators were sentenced to death by hanging, punishment carried out in other similar cases, as proved by other documents found in the same archive. However, for serious crimes capital punishment was losing ground in front of other punitive measures, mostly the confinement in “the salt pit”.*

*Keywords: judicial sources; delinquency; robbery; judgment; sentence; punishment.*

(A UI, s.n., Istorie, LXII (2016), p. 357-372).

**Petronel ZAHARIUC\*\***, **Sorin GRIGORU** \*\*\*

### **A report on the plague epidemic in Moldavia (1829). A few additions**

#### Abstract

*The plague was the epidemic that affected most frequently and intensely the Romanian Principalities, up to the fourth decade of the 19th century. However, the presentation of clear conclusions about the consequences of the plague, especially in demographics terms, can be a difficult undertaking due to a lack of statistical data. This is why we publish this*

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*report. From its pages some aspects of the range of the plague in Moldavia can be understood, as well as the social groups which included many of the victims. Also, both the report and the other two documents published reveal precious information on those responsible for fighting with the epidemic or on the state of insecurity that prevailed in that period of time.*

*Keywords: plague; epidemics; Moldavia; demographics; health report.*

(A *UI*, s.n., Istorie, LXII (2016), p. 373-391).