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DIN IA I
(SERIE NOU)

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Lucrețiu MIHAILESCU-BÎRLIBA

**Soldiers originating from the western provinces
of the Roman Empire in Novae (Moesia Inferior)***

Abstract

The author presents the inscriptions mentioning the soldiers originating from the western provinces of the Roman Empire in the military milieu of Novae (Moesia Inferior). A first period is connected to the presence of the legio I Augusta (45-69) and most of the recruited soldiers are from Italy. The recruitments from the legio I Italica, camped at Novae starting with Vespasian's reign, are from celto-germanic provinces and from Noricum. Beginning with the middle of the 2nd century, most of the recruits are from Asia Minor and even from the region..

Keywords: soldiers; Novae; Roman Empire; legions.

(ASUI, s.n., Istorie, LXI (2015), p. 11-17).

Ionu ACRUDOAE

Cohors V Breucorum: history, mobility, prosopography

Abstract

The auxiliary unit entitled cohors V Breucorum was created after the bellum Pannonicum from 6-9 AD, probably at the same time with the other Breucorum units (I to IIII and VI to VIII). In the first century AD, cohors V Breucorum was stationed in Pannonia, but from the end of that century it was moved to Noricum, where it stayed until the second half of the third century, when it disappeared from the written sources. The epigraphic material emphasized eight militaries from this unit in a course of two and a half centuries of existence, most of them being recruited from Pannonia and Noricum.

Keywords: Roman army; auxiliary units; cohors V Breucorum; mobility; prosopography.

(ASUI, s.n., Istorie, LXI (2015), p. 19-30).

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Nelu ZUGRAVU

**«Je vous citerai des exemples pris dans votre histoire, et non dans la nôtre».
Des héros et des personnages historiques gréco-romains
dans des écrits chrétiens**

Résumé

Parmi les éléments de la rhétorique classique récupérés et remis en valeur par les auteurs chrétiens dans différentes formes littéraires, on trouve aussi l'appel aux comparaisons par l'intermédiaire des exempla. Ainsi, dans la première partie, l'article présente les lignes générales du problème du parallèle entre les héros et les personnages gréco-romains et ceux chrétiens, ainsi que l'importance de l'exemple dans la stratégie démonstrative, persuasive et formative des écrivains ecclésiastiques. Dans la deuxième partie, on analyse quelques personnages repris de la tradition littéraire, historique ou mythologico-religieuse païenne et utilisés par des auteurs chrétiens latins et grecs comme exemplum dans différents écrits (des biographies, des panégyriques, des homélies, des carmina), tout en insistant sur leur fonction mimétique et sur celle polémique-apologétique, accomplies dans les œuvres en question.

Mots-clés: culture païenne; culture chrétienne; exemplum; fonction mimétique; fonction polémique-apologétique.

(ASUI, s.n., Istorie, LXI (2015), p. 31-61).

Florentina-Cristina GÎLC

From reality to legend: Spartacus in popular culture

Abstract

Only a few characters of ancient history are idolized and idealized such as Spartacus. The story of the rebel who humiliated the powerful Roman legions inspired people from different cultural background, from eighteenth century and ending with the twenty-one century. Over time, the representation of Spartacus has undergone dramatic changes – it evolves from historical figure to legend, and, moreover are assigned the features of a mythical hero. The image most people have of Spartacus comes mainly from cinema, where he is depicted as a hero who fights against corruption and slavery. The aim of this paper is to track the stages through which the story of Spartacus passes from historical fact to legend.

Keywords: Spartacus; popular culture; Roman history; legend; gladiator.

(ASUI, s.n., Istorie, LXI (2015), p. 63-77).

Liviu PILAT

**A sentimental drama from the time of Stephen the Great
and its political and diplomatic consequences***

Abstract

The study follows the particular case of an Moldavian boyar, Vasco Barinovski, a refugee in Poland at the end of the 15th century. The reason that prompted him to leave Moldavia is a sentimental drama; he was divorced by his wife against his wish. In matrimonial matters, even in those involving boyars, the Moldavian ruler had great power and his decision could be even against to the ecclesiastic law. The asylum offered by the Polish king to Vasco Barinovski became a dispute in Moldavian-Polish relations. Even when Vasco obtained the status of nobility in Poland, Stephen the Great continued to ask the refugee's rendition. In 1509, Vasco played an important role during the Polish military expedition in Moldavia, when a great number of Moldavian boyars were captured. On this occasion, Vasco get his revenge, killing the boyar married with his former wife. Other aspects regard Vasco Barinovski's successors and his possible position as ancestor of Moldavian ruler, Miron Barnovski.

Keywords: Moldavia; sexuality; power; Vasco Barinovski; Miron Barnovski.

(ASUI, s.n., Istorie, LXI (2015), p. 79-85).

Florin MARINESCU

The Monastery of the Three Hierarchs and Mount Athos**

Abstract

Through this paper, we brought to light a great deal of new information regarding the relations between The Monastery of the Three Hierarchs in Ia i – founded by Vasile Lupu – and Mount Athos, using mainly unpublished documents within the Romanian archive of the Protaton. Hence, we made o list of the abbots (26 abbots, but the list is still open), a list of the estates (approximately 44, in several counties of Moldavia), and a list of the establishments submitted to The Monastery of the Three Hierarchs, based on documents within the Protaton archive.

Keywords: Mount Athos; The Monastery of the Three Hierarchs; Ia i; history of the Moldavian Church.

(ASUI, s.n., Istorie, LXI (2015), p. 87-98).

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Mihai-Bogdan ATANASIU

**An opportunist at the court of the Moldavian prince –
Panaiotache Morona***

Abstract

Travelling from south of the Danube with trading affairs in the second half of the 17th century, Panaiotache Morona, like many others like him, sought to make a living in the Principality east of the Carpathians. After two marriages with the daughters of boyars, he entered the vast kinship network of the Moldavian elite, with whom he stayed for better or worse, being involved in all the events of the time. Relations with Constantinople and his Greek and Turkish language skills helped Panaiotache to advance to the office of Great Chamberlain ("mare postelic"), thus taking advantage of every opportunity to achieve his goals. He plotted, wandered, betrayed his Lord and his relatives, he was confidant of some princes, but also felt the thrill of prison, where he perished being strangled at the command of prince Mihai Racovi .

Keywords: Panaiotache Morona; conspiracy; genealogy; prosopography; Moldavia.

(ASUI, s.n., Istorie, LXI (2015), p. 99-106).

Marius CHELCU

Tuduri family: Merchants of Iasi and their foundations (18th century)**

Abstract

This research is a development of a previous one, in which I foresaw the possibility of enlarging genealogical perspective and a new way of entering the world of merchants of Iasi from the 17th and 18th century. Since then I noted that Coste Papafil, an active character in the political and economic life of Iasi from the second half of the 18th century, who got related, through marriage to a daughter of merchant Lupa co Tuduri, with an old family of grocery merchants, whose first member can be identified in the second half of the 17th century.

* This work was supported by a grant of the Romanian National Authority for Scientific Research and Innovation, CNCS – UEFISCDI, project number PN-II-RU-TE-2014-4-1665. Textul dezvolt comunicarea cu acela i titlu sus inut în cadrul Colocviului *Biografie-Prosopografie-Genealogie. Discu ii de metodologie i studii de caz din antichitate i pân în prezent*, Ia i, 11 aprilie 2013.

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REZUMATE

If when I insisted on Coste Papafil we focused on the merchants who brought to Moldova goods from the fair in Liepzig, from Central Europe, whose type of merchandise better reflects the economic repositioning that will take place in the second half of the 18th century, this time we will bring forward the grocery merchants who brought goods from the Orient. On first impression, the economic environment outlined at the beginning of the study, characterized by an emphasis on the inclusion of this area in the Ottoman economic system, seems to have been favorable to some categories of merchants specialized in trading oriental goods among them finding the grocers.

Regarding the documentary sources used, since these are merchants of Iasi, we used the ten volumes of documents on the history of Ia i published by Ioan Capro u. Then, to these documents were added a number of unedited documents, which are kept in the funds Documents and Mitropolia Moldovei from the Archives of Iasi and also several acts regarding Documents from the Romanian Academy Library in Bucharest.

Keywords: merchants; oriental goods; genealogy; urban social groups; churches; Ia i.

(ASUI, s.n., Istorie, LXI (2015), p. 107-127).

Alexandru PÎNZAR

Three new documents from the Metochion of the Holy Sepulchre's archive (1663–1803) in Romanian private collections

Abstract

The author publishes three Romanian documents from a private collection, once belonging to the Metochion of the Holy Sepulchre's archive in Constantinople. The 17th and 19th century documents were among the papers of estates owned by Moldavian monasteries dedicated to the Holy Sepulchre.

Keywords: The Metochion of the Holy Sepulchre's archive; Romanian documents.

(ASUI, s.n., Istorie, LXI (2015), p. 129-140).

Petronel ZAHARIUC, Ioan-Augustin GURI

Documents from the reign of voivode erban Cantacuzino preserved in the archive of the Dochiariou Monastery on Mount Athos (1679-1688)*

Abstract

From the rich Romanian archive within the Dochiariou Monastery on Mount Athos, we have chosen to publish 65 documents from the period 1679–1688, of which 46 using the original, 18 using abstracts of the original and the copies of manuscript no. 314 of the National Archives of Bucharest (register of “Slobozia lui Enache” Monastery), and one using the copy of the same manuscript. These documents concern the relations between Walachia and the Dochiariou Monastery on Mount Athos, as well as the wealth gathered by the “Slobozia lui Enache” and the “Apostolache” monasteries, both submitted to the Athonite monastery. The documents published now contain interesting information, which complete the histories of the three Romanian monasteries (two within the country and one on Mount Athos) and even the history of Walachia. Furthermore, they increase the number of documents published belonging to the reign of erban Cantacuzino.

Keywords: Slobozia lui Enache Monastery; Dochiariou Monastery; documents; history of Walachia; seventeenth century.

(ASUI, s.n., Istorie, LXI (2015), p. 141-192).

Gheorghe LAZĂR

**New material on Romanian donations to Epirus:
charters to the monastery of St. Elias in Deropoli****

Abstract

The donations made to Orthodox monasteries and churches by the princes of Wallachia and Moldavia are an integral part of Romanian history. The present study brings forward new sources from the middle of the eighteenth century concerning the financial aid given by Wallachian princes to the monastery of St. Elias in Deropoli (Dryinupoleos), in Epirus. From the four charters, published in full in the appendix, the motivations for the princely munificence become apparent. The generosity of the Wallachian princes was driven by the poverty of the monastery but also by their strong and long-lived dedication to Epirus, where many of them had their ancestry.

Keywords: donations; monasteries; Epirus; charters; Wallachia; eighteenth century.

(ASUI, s.n., Istorie, LXI (2015), p. 129-140).

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Alexandru-Florin PLATON

**Sur les traces des frères Golescu / Golesko à Genève (1826-1833):
quelques retouches et données nouvelles***

Résumé

Parmi les jeunes Roumains qui, au XIXe siècle, ont fait leurs études à Genève, il y a eu aussi les quatre fils du boïar valaque Constantin (Dinicu) Golescu / Golesko: tefan (Étienne) (1809-1874), Nicolas (1810-1877), Radu (Rodolphe) (1814-1882) et Alexandre (1818-1873). Les aînés – tefan (Étienne) et Nicolas – y ont séjourné de 1826 à 1829 comme étudiants à l'Académie (l'Université) de Genève. Les cadets – Radu (Rodolphe) et Alexandre – ont habité dans la même ville de 1830 à 1833, étant inscrits simultanément comme élèves au pensionnat de Rodolphe Töpffer et comme étudiants («auditeurs externes») à l'Académie (Université).

Les quatre garçons appartenaient à une famille de la grande noblesse roumaine de la Valachie. Adeptes des Lumières, leur père, Constantin (Dinicu) Golescu / Golesko nourrissaient des idées bien arrêtées sur l'importance de la culture et particulièrement de l'éducation comme moyens de progrès social, ce qui l'emmena à faire, de 1824 à 1826, plusieurs voyages successifs en Europe (Autriche, Bavière, Italie et la Suisse), dans le dessein de trouver une bonne école pour ses enfants. Sur le conseil de quelques amis (dont nous ne connaissons pas l'identité), son choix se porta finalement sur Genève, où il y avait, à la suite de l'insurrection échouée de 1821, une très nombreuse et forte émigration grecque, avec laquelle Constantin (Dinicu) Golescu / Golesko entretenait, vraisemblablement, certains liens. Ceci pourrait expliquer le fait qu'il décida d'y installer ses fils.

Le séjour genevois de tefan (Étienne), Nicolas, Radu (Rodolphe) et Alexandre Golescu / Golesko n'est pas passé inaperçu par les historiens roumains. N. Iorga a été le premier à se pencher sur cette question dans une conférence donnée en 1925 à l'Académie Roumaine (publiée ensuite dans les « Mémoires de la section Histoire de l'Académie »), où il passe en revue quelques jeunes Roumains (parmi lesquels les deux cadets Golescu) qui ont fait leurs études à Genève. Iorga a rédigé son étude à l'aide des documents de la «collection Rodolphe Töpffer», qui se trouvaient à l'époque (depuis 1910), comme aujourd'hui, à la Bibliothèque de Genève (BGE). À la suite de N. Iorga, plusieurs autres historiens (Georges Bengesco – le contemporain du grand historien – George Fotino, Anastasie Iordache) ont manifesté leur intérêt pour la famille Golescu, sans toutefois faire de l'épisode genevois des quatre frères leur sujet principal d'enquête. Le dernier en date, Andrei Pippidi est celui qui a apporté des précisions supplémentaires, voire certaines nouvelles contributions sur la présence des jeunes étudiants Roumains à Genève, grâce au même fond documentaire de la «collection Rodolphe Töpffer» (consulté en 1969) et sur la base des archives de Bucarest. Mais, dans son cas aussi, le séjour genevois des frères Golescu / Golesko n'a pas constitué, non plus, le sujet principal de l'étude, bien que l'historien roumain y ait fait mention de cet épisode.

* Nous tenons à vivement remercier le personnel des Archives d'Etat de Genève et celui de la salle des Manuscrits (salle « Senebier ») de la Bibliothèque de Genève pour l'appui généreux qu'ils nous ont donné dans la documentation pour cette étude.

Quant à nous, à la suite des investigations approfondies dans les fonds d'archives de l'Université de Genève, ainsi que dans les documents de la « collection Töpffer », exploités bien plus systématiquement que ne l'ont fait nos prédécesseurs, nous avons pu apporter des données nouvelles concernant la présence des quatre garçons Golescu / Golesko dans la ville au bord du lac de Léman, complétées par quelques petites retouches en marge de certaines affirmations de N. Iorga.

Les premiers à être arrivés à Genève ont été les frères aînés, tefan (Étienne) et Nicolas Golescu / Golesko. Avancée le 17 Octobre 1826, leur demande de séjour dans la République genevoise a été approuvée par la « Chambre des Étrangers » une semaine plus tard, le 24 Octobre. Le procès verbal de la séance de la Chambre mentionne le fait que « les frères Golesko » sont de nationalité « grecque » (ce qui était une erreur) et qu'ils sont venus à Genève « pour leur éducation ». Une année plus tard, le 3 Novembre 1827, ils sont mentionnés comme étant inscrits à l'Académie de Genève, dans la première année en Philosophie, à la Faculté de Sciences (Études Communes). À partir des documents de l'Académie on peut tirer la conclusion qu'ils ont été « admis par examen », comme « auditeurs externes aux cours d'été ». Nous ne savons pas ce qu'ils ont fait d'Octobre 1826 à Novembre 1827, quand ils sont devenus étudiants. La seule chose qu'on connaît de leur vie dans cet intervalle c'est qu'ils ont eu deux résidences successives: au 33, rue de la Croix d'Or, et, ensuite, « chez Madame Mussard », à Plainpalais où ils ont habité en compagnie de leur cousin, Constantin Br iloiu Brăiloi, arrivé lui aussi au bord du lac de Léman en Octobre 1827.

Durant leur première année d'études, tefan (Étienne) et Nicolas Golescu / Golesko ont choisi à suivre un seul cours, celui du professeur Abraham Pascalis, qui enseignait les Mathématiques. L'année suivante (1828-1829), les deux frères, toujours enregistrés comme « auditeurs externes des cours d'hivers » à la même Faculté, choisissent au total trois cours (un seul cours tefan (Étienne), deux Nicolas), pour lesquels ils paient les taxes réglementaires. Pendant les deux années d'études à l'Académie, ils ne semblent avoir passé aucun examen, à une exception près : celle de Nicolas Golescu / Golesko, chez le professeur De Candolle (qui lui a donné un 2 sur 5). Dans les registre des examens de la Faculté, les deux frères sont mentionnés comme ayant abandonné leurs études. Ils ont quitté Genève le 4 août 1829, à destination de Bucarest.

On peut sans conteste décrire leur prestation à l'Académie comme un échec. À partir de 1829, leurs destinées ont continué à être les mêmes. Après un bref détour par Paris (où Nicolas Golescu / Golesko a suivi, pendant une courte période, les cours de l'École Centrale des Arts et Métiers), les deux frères sont rentrés en Valachie, où ils sont devenus, en 1830, officiers dans la milice nationale. Ils y ont fait une longue carrière, doublée par une non moins importante carrière politique.

Tout autre – et plus efficace – a été la stratégie scolaire suivie par les frères cadets, Radu (Rodolphe) et Alexandre C. Golescu / Golesko. Arrivés à Genève en 1830, après un séjour de 4 ans dans une école de cadets à Munich, ils se sont inscrit simultanément – comme nous l'avons déjà dit – à l'Académie et dans le pensionnat de Rodolphe Töpffer, où il y sont mentionnés à partir de 19 Novembre 1830.

Fondée en 1824, l'école Töpffer avait acquis, très vite, une belle renommée dans la ville de Genève, grâce à l'envergure intellectuelle de son patron, mais, aussi bien, à la qualité des études dispensées dans cet établissement, dont les élèves étaient de très près suivis et encadrés par les professeurs. La riche archive personnelle de Rodolphe Töpffer (lettres, agendas, cahiers divers etc.) nous permet de reconstituer avec beaucoup de fidélité comment son propriétaire avait conçu le programme éducatif et l'instruction destinés aux jeunes gens

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venus de plusieurs coins d'Europe, voire même des États Unis. L'école de Töpffer offrait à ses élèves des cours de langues classiques, de grammaire générale, littérature, histoire, philosophie, géographie, «arithmétiques commerciales», mathématiques et physique, sans omettre des notions d'anglais et allemand, «quelques principes du dessin», la danse, la musique, l'escrime et des notions de droit. Le tout pour une taxe annuelle de 3000 francs, que Töpffer justifiait par les coûts supplémentaires, assez importants, nécessités par chaque élève (lavage du linge, excursions, billets de spectacles, etc.).

Dans l'école de Töpffer, Radu (Rodolphe) et Alexandre C. Golescu / Golesko avaient le statut d'élèves internes. En même temps, on les retrouve inscrits à l'Académie de Genève, de 1831 à 1832 et de 1832 à 1833 comme « auditeurs externes aux cours d'hiver » et « d'été » à la Faculté des Sciences. Les registres d'étudiants consignent aussi Alexandre C. Golescu / Golesko, en 1832-1833, comme « auditeur externe aux cours spéciaux à la Faculté des Sciences », où il suit les cours des professeurs Pascalis et De La Planche. Le fait que le jeune valaque suivait un des cours spéciaux est hautement significatif, car ceci nous montre qu'il aspirait à passer dans une catégorie supérieure d'étudiants, où il pouvait suivre une formation plus spécialisée (tandis que les cours d'hiver et d'été, suivis par les « auditeurs externes » n'assuraient qu'une formation très générale, sans une orientation clairement définie). Alexandre C. Golescu / Golesko est, d'ailleurs, le seul à avoir reçu, le 19 Octobre 1833, de la part de la Faculté, le certificat d'études, après avoir continué à suivre, en 1833-1834, les cours d'été de la Faculté des Sciences, toujours en « auditeur externe ». Apparemment, il est le seul à avoir réussi à progresser dans les études qu'il avait commencées en compagnie de son frère, trois ans plus tôt. Alexandre et Radu (Rodolphe) Golescu / Golesko quittent Genève le 8 Octobre 1833, un peu avant l'obtention du certificat par Alexandre, qui lui a été envoyé par les soins de M. Töpffer.

En conclusion, on peut dire que, malgré le fait qu'il n'ont pas réussi à obtenir un diplôme (et, donc, à suivre un cycle d'études complet), les deux frères – et, en premier lieu, Alexandre C. Golescu / Golesko – ont mieux réussi que leurs prédécesseurs aînés, grâce à l'instruction supplémentaire reçue dans l'école de Töpffer, qui donnait des cours supplémentaires à ses élèves, dans le but de leur assurer la réussite à l'Académie et de meilleures performances aux examens annuels.

Mots-clés: famille Golescu; l'Académie de Genève; pensionnat de Rodolphe Töpffer; éducation.

(ASUI, s.n., Istorie, LXI (2015), p. 207-227).

Lauren iu R DVAN

The „arrested female Gypsies” of Ia i and the collective implications of an 1830 highway robbery*

Abstract

This study concerns an event that occurred in the troubled years following the Russo-Turkish war of 1828–1829, when Moldavia was under Russian military occupation and administration. In the spring of 1830, while travelling on the main road connecting Foc ani to Bac u (in the south of Moldavia), a Russian second lieutenant named Cozmin was attacked by a group of Gypsy thieves, robbed and injured. This seemingly minor event was exacerbated significantly and it eventually involved a great number of people: entire families of Gypsy slaves (robi), representatives of local and central authorities, but also simple townspeople. The Russian commander of Foc ani decided to take into custody not only the suspects, but the entire group of Gypsies who had allegedly sheltered them (this group comprised 78 men, women, old people, and children). They were detained at Foc ani for two months and then moved to Ia i, where men were separated from women and children. The first were sent to a military court that set them free after more than two years, due to lack of sufficient evidence. Women and children were held at the periphery of Ia i and moved from one house to another: they fell ill and did not have enough food and wood for winter, which caused the death of ca. 23% of the persons detained. Those who survived were set free after more than one year of house arrest. This study analyzes the ordeal and abuses endured by these people and the chaotic decisions made by authorities in a period of crisis and transition. The most likely motivation of Russian authorities for this mass arrest was to set an example, considering the alarming level of robberies recorded during that period. The study also identifies the members of the Gypsy group, their owners, and the representatives of authorities involved in the affair.

Keywords: Moldavia; Gypsies; mass arrest; Russian authorities; robbery.

(ASUI, s.n., Istorie, LXI (2015), p. 229-247).

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Petronel ZAHARIUC

**Hieromonk Chiriac's journey from Secu Monastery
to Mount Athos (1840-1841)***

Abstract

Starting with the second half of the 18th century, many monks from monasteries of the Neam region in Moldavia went to Mount Athos, just as their hegumen, Saint Paisius Velichkovsky, did in mid-18th century. Some of the monks decided to stay at Athos, others did only the pilgrimage, others returned to the monasteries of Neam and Secu. Among the latter, some decided to share their pilgrimage experience in writing, such as the scholar hieromonk (ieromonachos) Chiriac of the Secu monastery. In the following pages, we publish integrally his description of the pilgrimage to the Mount Athos monasteries.

Keywords: Mount Athos; pilgrimage journal; Secu monastery; hieromonk Chiriac.

(ASUI, s.n., Istorie, LXI (2015), p. 249-264).

Theodor SMEU

**Romanian Principalities and their right of signing conventions:
the case of the Joint Commission of the Prut River****

Abstract

Using their strategic position, the Romanian Principalities forced Austria and Ottoman Empire to recognize their right of signing conventions. When the neighbor powers intended to solve a territorial or a technical problem they needed to ask also the Romanians. To develop the grain trade in Moldavia a navigation association for the Prut River was created, in 1861. From the same reason and in the same year the government hired a foreign engineer to analyze the navigation projects and to establish a path for development. The engineer indicated that a more useful convention will be one signed with Russia. In 1864, the Romanian Principalities started to negotiate a convention to regularize the navigation on the Prut River, first with Russia and later with Austria. The convention was signed after more than two years on December 3/15, 1866 and stipulated the appointing of a commission for navigation. The convention was ratified in the spring of 1869 and the first meeting of the Joint Commission of the Prut River took place on September 21/October 3 1870, between the battle of Sedan and the denunciation of the Paris

* Acest studiu face parte dintre rezultatele proiectului de cercetare UEFISCDI, IDEI, nr. PN-II-ID-PCE-2012-4-0552. Într-o formă mai restrânsă acest articol a apărut în „Tabor”, an. IX, nr. 10, octombrie 2015, p. 9-22.

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Treaty (1856) by Russia. The negotiations, signing and ratification of the convention and the appointing of the commission took place in secret to avoid the possible complications resulted from the international status of the Principalities. Joint Commission of the Prut River was the fourth international commission and the first who had permanent character.

Keywords: Romanian Principalities; river navigation; Prut River; Russia; Austria.

(ASUI, s.n., Istorie, LXI (2015), p. 265-281).

Mircea-Cristian GHENGHEA

“... the best order reigns in Warsaw”.

The Romanian press and the Polish insurrection in 1863-1864

Abstract

Through this paper we offer a general perspective over the attitudes of and the way in which the Romanian press presented and analysed the Polish insurrection in 1863-1864. In a troubled and challenging time for Europe and equally for the young Romanian state the press proved to be permanently connected to all issues that had anything to do not only with the continental political and diplomatic situation, but also with the national interests of the Romanians.

Keywords: Polish insurrection; United Principalities; Romanian press; Alexandru Ioan Cuza; Russia; Costangalia.

(ASUI, s.n., Istorie, LXI (2015), p. 283-296).

Ion I. SOLCANU

**Romanian schools south of the Danube in Macedonia,
Epirus and Thessaly (1864-1900)**

Abstract

Based on published and mostly unpublished documents within various funds of the Central Historical Archives and of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Bucharest, the author follows the policy of the United Principalities and then of Romania, in the period 1868–1900. This policy refers to the constitution of Romanian-teaching schools for the Aromanians in Macedonia. By the time Romania gained its independence and became a kingdom, where a couple hundred thousands of Aromanians lived – the governments in Bucharest created and fully subsidized primary schools in the Balkan Peninsula – mostly in Macedonia – at Târnova, Bitolia-Monastir, Avela-Abela, Grebena, Ochrida, Veria-C live, Vlaho-Clisura, Perivoli, Cru ova, Smexe-Smesce and Zarca. In all of these schools, the teaching process was conducted in Romanian.

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Once Romania gained its independence and became a kingdom, Romanians within the Balkan Peninsula revived their desire to confirm that they belong to the Romanian nation. This desire determined them to request schools and religious services in Romanian. Therefore, besides the aforementioned primary schools, other ones were founded at Tricala, Perlepe, Magarova, Mulovi te, Samarina, Pisoderi, Veria – Selia, Veria – Xirolivda, B easa, Liumni a, O ani, Turia – Crania etc. Thus, in the Balkan Peninsula, there were 53 Romanian primary schools for boys, 17 Romanian primary schools for girls and a mixed school at the end of the 19th century. The presence of the 71 Romanian primary schools – where a couple thousands of Aromanian pupils studied every year – determined the constitution of the Romanian middle schools at Bitolia – Monastir (1881) and Ianina (1887), followed by the creation of a Romanian High school for boys and of a Regular School for girls (both at Bitolia – Monastir), as well as of the Commercial School of Thessaloniki (1895).

The subsidies for the Romanian schools within the Balkan Peninsula included the wages of teaching and auxiliary personnel, the rent for school locations, the didactic materials, the electricity and heat bills, the maintenance, and free manuals for pupils (edited in Romania). Two primary schools – of Gope i and Costeana – were funded and subsidized by the Aromanians D. Cazacovici and Dima Sterghiadi. The teaching staff at the Romanian schools in Macedonia, Thessaly and Epirus (until the High school and the Regular school for girls in Bitolia – Monastir were founded) came from among the Aromanians who had received free education in the Romanian high schools, regular schools and universities of Bucharest and Ia i (D. Athanasescu, I. Tomescu – iomu, G. Tomara, Toma and Filip Apostolescu, D. Abeleanu, N. Nacea, G. Dante, Dim. Gh. Badralexe, Gu u Papacosta, Apostol Tacit, Elena Tucea, D. Cosmescu, Sterie Cionescu, etc). Among the dozens of Macedonian–Romanian patriotic teachers, it is worth highlighting Apostol M rg rit – a primary teacher, headmaster and inspector of the Romanian schools in Macedonia.

Keywords: Macedonia; Bitolia – Monastir; Ianina; Aromanian schools.

(ASUI, s.n., Istorie, LXI (2015), p. 297-311).

Remus TANAS

Radical liberals and universal suffrage republic*

Abstract

This article examines the radical liberal's arguments for the universal suffrage as a mean to reach a republican vision over the politics. The republican model, inspired by the French republicans/radicals, or by the social theories of Giuseppe Mazzini, states that the

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institutions are really democratic only in a „checks and balances” system and only if the head of the government is elected by the people.

Around the half of the XIX century, the Romanian Principalities, like other European nations, were in a period of national awakening, so the radical liberals were forced to collaborate with other Romanian political factions, in order to achieve the state unification and the national independence. The goal could be fulfilled only with the help of the Great Powers, that were not willing to sustain a republican Romania because almost all Europe was monarchic. So, if the republican institutions were not anymore an option, the Romanian radicals were now sustaining a constitutional order that allows the king to reign but not to govern.

The article argues that, in the Romanian case, the political ideologies were partially the root cause of the debates over the legislation; rather, the state institutions were the result of some circumstantial imperatives like the unification, the recognition of independence and the shaping of a national political culture.

Keywords: republicanism; sovereignty; Constitution; suffrage; modernization; Romania.

(ASUI, s.n., Istorie, LXI (2015), p. 313-331).

Liviu BR TESCU

Political projects and legislative initiatives at the end of the nineteenth century. Conservatives in government

Abstract

Starting with 1891 the Romanian political forces began to settle in their natural matrices, the liberal ones around P.N.L. and conservative of P.C. This is also the moment in which we can talk again about coherent legislative efforts, which brought to public attention some issues worthy of interest and that allowed of competitors to dispute again the primacy and vision on continuing the process of modernization. Attempt to find an answer to the question about the new directions of the legislative process in Bucharest, as well as the one on the intensity with conservative imprint will be felt in the 1889-1895 period is the objective of the present investigation. Will be analyzed the political tensions from the conservative family and the most important initiatives which conservative leaders from the government structures they may have had over this period.

Keywords: conservatives; liberals; legislative initiatives; modernization; political life.

(ASUI, s.n., Istorie, LXI (2015), p. 333-362).

Justin GHERMAN

A conservative reform. The Primary Education Act from 1893

Abstract

The problem of educational development has become at the end of the nineteenth century one of the main themes that political parties could no longer deny, without jeopardizing the normal development of the Romanian society. This vital matter was closely related to amending the Law of Public Instruction from 1864, drafted during the reign of Alexandru Ioan Cuza, for which the Romanian politicians were steadily pleading.

On January 4, 1892, a month before the election, the Conservative government published its legislative program named „Call to voters” where education was seen as an area to be brought as soon as possible to the requirements of a modern state. It sought the fulfillment of the following goals: streamlining the principle of compulsory primary education, establishing the rights and obligations of teachers, restoration and construction of new schools and primary school teachers. The one appointed by the Lascăr Catargiu – P. P. Carp government to successfully continue its predecessor’s efforts in reforming the education was, throughout the cabinet, Take Ionescu.

The bill presented by the conservative politician in the spring of 1893 was composed of six chapters, plus transitional provisions, which raises the number of articles to 91. The law-project of Primary Education was first presented to the Chamber of Deputies on March 1, 1893 and after that, in the Senate meeting of May 3. After boisterous and spirited debates, the project was voted by the Chamber of Deputies in the meeting of March 22 and respectively May 8, in the Senate. Consequently, on 19 May, Take Ionescu sent a letter to King Charles I, letting him know that the draft Law on the Primary Education was approved by the Parliament, asking him to sign the decree for sanctioning and promulgation of this Act from 1 September 1893.

Keywords: primary education; law; Conservative Party; Romania.

(ASUI, s.n., Istorie, LXI (2015), p. 363-384).

Claudiu-Lucian TOPOR

Biographies, dictionaries, diplomatic voyages... Efforts made in Germany for the systematisation of documentary sources*

Abstract

In recent years, the German historical culture has provided ideal opportunities for editing and systematising documentary sources. This is a privileged domain, in which German

* Studiul face parte din proiectul de cercetare *Foreign diplomats in the Kingdom of Romania. Ways of socialization and mundanity experiences (1881-1914)*, CNCS – UEFISCDI project PN-II-RU-TE-2012-3-0288.

historiography has excelled starting with the 19th century. Impressive steps forward have also been made in the area of diplomatic history. Biographies, dictionaries, diplomatic voyages come to structure and complement a type of information that for a long while had been deficient. It is relatively easy for a historian to find out where a diplomat's career begins and ends and what are its professional highlights; other information pertain to the diplomat's private life: marriage, children, parents, possessions, birthplace, death, etc. Hidden for a long time in archive files and collections, the travel memoirs of diplomats, people who change their residence frequently due to the nature of their profession, have gained ground and substance within the space of German documentary writing. It is to such research instruments that the first part of this study is dedicated to. The second part is based on the information collected from the series of five volumes Biographisches Handbuch des deutschen Auswärtigen Dienstes 1871-1945 describing the diplomatic career of the German plenipotentiaries accredited in Bucharest. The focus was mainly on their age, career history and professional perspectives opening or closing as a result of the time spent in Bucharest.

Keywords: Biographies; diplomats; voyages; editors; documentary sources.

(ASUI, s.n., Istorie, LXI (2015), p. 385-394).

Delia B L ICAN

General G. A. Dabija – A landmark personality of his generation

Abstract

G. A. Dabija was born in Ia i, on September 20th 1872 and passed away in Bucharest in 1957. He was a military attaché to Bulgaria and Serbia (1910-1913). He fought for his country in the battle of M r ti (1917) and on the Tisa front (1919) and, as recognition of his contribution in the battle of M r ti, he was awarded the rank of General in 1917. He resigned from the Army in defense of his dignity in 1920, but he continued to dedicate his existence to the interests of his nation. G.A. Dabija became known as a military writer, which later led to his detention in the communist prisons at Jilava and V c re ti (1952-1955). His monumental work in 4 volumes entitled "The Romanian Army in The First World War (1916-1918)" was published between 1928 and 1937. It relied heavily on research carried out in national and international archives and it is dedicated to the heroes who sacrificed their lives to the accomplishment of the national unity ideal. The archive documents, the memoirs in manuscript in custody at the Romanian Academy Library, the published books and articles stand as testimony that General G. A. Dabija is a prominent representative of his generation.

Keywords: general G. A. Dabija; the first world war; the battle of M r ti; Romanian military writer; political prisoner.

(ASUI, s.n., Istorie, LXI (2015), p. 395-412).

Ina CHIRIL

Le buste „Ion Creang ” dans le jardin Copou – l'histoire d'un monument

Résumé

Dans le contexte de la modernisation de la société dans son ensemble, la pratique de la construction des monuments publics est manifestée comme un fait social, en étant marqué par le discours et l'attitude de certaines personnes publiques qui cherchaient à montrer le rôle important que pourrait jouer, en particulier les statues, dans le développement de l'idéologie nationale. Une des statues ayant une histoire particulière est celle de Ion Creang qui se trouve dans le jardin Copou de Iassy, un projet dans lequel de nombreuses personnalités locales et nationales sont impliquées: A. D. Xenopol, Gheorghe Ghib nescu, Constantin Meissner, A. C. Cuza, Constantin Grigorescu, George Maxim, N. Cugler, Constantin B l cescu, I. C. Dimitriu – Bârlad.

Le processus de construction des statues différents pour leaders politiques ou certaines personnalités culturelles, littéraires comporte des étapes standard: le concours de projet, la formation d'un comité responsable, régistration publique, les ordres de matériaux la supervision des travaux qui sont marquées par une implication sérieuse du groupe au nom de l'hommage en particulier dans le contexte de l'inauguration de la statue.

Mots-clés: buste; Copou; Ion Creang ; Gh. Ghib nescu; A. D. Xenopol; A. C. Cuza.

(ASUI, s.n., Istorie, LXI (2015), p. 413-432).

Andi MIHALACHE

From family mourning to public glorification: divergent representations of world war I in interwar Romania

Abstract

Is the memory of world war I the property of former combatants or is it rather the creation of intellectual circles, disposed to provide this event with a higher, political meaning? In Romania at least, the cult of the dead and the cult of victory did not provoke an open conflict, their symbiosis encouraging an eventually positive image of the “war of reunification”. If we absolutely want to find some tension, that is not gravitating around the antinomy between traditional religiosity and modern lay piety. This rather emerges on the edge of gnawing, implicit discrepancies between the individual and the community, between the village cemetery and the mass graves. Or, the merit of funerary folklore is that of providing to anyone those emotions able to revive the memory of the deceased, to give back, every now and then, their individuality. Consequently, the distinction the French had made between the mortuary and the commemorative monuments was more difficult to apply in Romania. The “civilization” of the village was not the same with urbanization or with its reduction to a bookish prototype. On the contrary, the Romanian officials were interested in preserving its

specificity, in laying claim to it, extracting from the rural universe those factors of continuity that were susceptible to consolidate the filiations between the people and the elites.

Keywords: world war I; rural funerary traditions; civic culture; monuments of public forum.

(ASUI, s.n., Istorie, LXI (2015), p. 433-465).

Adrian VI ALARU

**Aspects from a Romanian diplomat's activity:
Marcel Romanescu (1897-1955)***

Abstract

The main character of the present study, Marcel Romanescu, worked in the Romanian diplomatic corps for twenty-three years, from 1920 to 1943. He was not, however, one of interwar Romania's main diplomats, as he reached the peak of his career as chargé d'affaires at the legation in Riga (Latvia). I chose the topic precisely because I wanted to analyse the professional trajectory of a diplomat who was not part of the Romanian diplomatic forefront. On the other hand, what stands out in Romanescu's case is his intellectual profile – a speaker of many foreign languages, poet, publicist, translator and history – enthusiast diplomat. As a result of his literary activity, Marcel Romanescu is rather remembered as a poet and translator than as a diplomat, which is why the present paper's goal is to unveil certain aspects of his activity as a diplomat.

Hired in 1920 following an exam at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania, Marcel Romanescu's career was strewn with tense moments in dealing with the ministry's leadership due to complaints about his being promoted. Nevertheless, Romanescu stood out, at times, through the way in which he analysed certain issues, as well as his ability as a speaker of several foreign languages. This gift proved to be an asset for his diplomatic career, providing him with the possibility of working efficiently especially in Romania's diplomatic missions from Northern Europe. In fact, Romanescu's entire career was confined to European territory, as he worked in the missions in Vatican, Warsaw, The Hague, Madrid, Cairo, Belgrade, Copenhagen and Riga, as well as the central administration. Marcel Romanescu's health issues, which started at the end of the 1930s, his gradual isolation in the ministry's central administration, as well as the time he devoted to historical research at the expense of office work were factors that led to his dismissal from office in 1943. Marcel Romanescu was `an original character` (Constantin Ciopraga), a diplomat who did not manage to reach, out of various reasons, the summits of his career. Among the things that he left behind there are his initiatives to tighten the bonds between Romania and the Baltic and Scandinavian states. To be able to understand Marcel Romanescu, however, we can't dissociate his diplomatic pursuits from his literary ones.

Keywords: Marcel Romanescu; diplomat; diplomatic corps; writer; translator; Romania.

(ASUI, s.n., Istorie, LXI (2015), p. 467-481).

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Ovidiu BURUIAN

**Political press and propaganda in interwar Romania.
The main romanian liberal newspapers***

Abstract

First, this study aims to present the National Liberal Party journalistic effort to impose his speech towards society and to set the public agenda. At the same time, it describes the main publications of the Romanian liberals, Viitorul (The Future) and L'Indépendance Roumanie, and shows the multiple functions of a party newspaper.

The press approach of the Romanian liberals demonstrates their desire to achieve their political goals in the rural and traditionalist interwar society, less permeable to the liberal values. Liberal media tries to condition the political behavior of the liberalism opponents. At the same time, more important than to inform or to educate, the press was an important factor in the Liberal party organization: it contributes to the creation of liberal solidarity. Symbol of the public space, the media had such an important role in the integration of party member: it puts the individual in a certain political family background, gives him the picture of the social reality.

Keywords: political press; Romanian liberalism; political parties system; political organisation.

(ASUI, s.n., Istorie, LXI (2015), p. 483-499).

Marian HARIUC

**Entre la guerre civile espagnole et les camps français:
le rôle des communistes roumaines du Komintern en France
dans l'organisation des volontaires des Brigades internationales (1938-1939)**

Résumé

La présence des volontaires roumaines dans les Brigades Internationales en Espagne a encouragé le contexte de la mise en place d'un réseau organisationnel afin de maintenir des liens étroits entre la direction communiste et les combattants sur le front. De ce point de vue, la situation politique en France a été un facteur favorable pour les communistes roumaines dans les premières années de la guerre civile espagnole. Le mouvement communiste en Roumanie se confrontait avec de nombreux problèmes organisationnels et aussi l'illégalité politique.

Après l'évacuation des combattants d'Espagne et leur détention dans les camps de concentration au sud de la France, cette situation est devenu une question importante pour

* Acest text are rolul de a esențializa o discuție din cartea mea, Ovidiu Buruiian, *Liberalii. Structuri și sociabilități politice liberale în România interbelică*, Iași, Editura Universității „Alexandru Ioan Cuza”, 2013 (mai ales din subcapitolul V. 1. *Presa liberalilor*, p. 389-468) și de a extinde interpretarea asupra subiectului presei liberalilor români în perioada interbelică.

les responsables politiques communistes à Paris. La taille des problèmes soulevés par la situation des prisonniers antifascistes emprisonnés en France a représenté pour les communistes roumains à Paris l'objet du lancement des campagnes de propagande tant parmi l'émigration roumaine. En Roumanie, la crise politique a requis les prémisses pour installer un régime d'autorité monarchique avec des accents dictatoriaux. En faisant appel aux témoignages d'anciens volontaires, le message communiste devrait insister sur les actes héroïques de ceux qui ont participé sur le front espagnol, modèle de la lutte contre les forces fascistes et leur destin d'être prisonniers dans un pays où l'autorité de la classe ouvrière était étendue.

Mots-clés: Brigades Internationales; volontaires roumaines; mouvement communiste; front espagnol; prisonniers antifascistes.

(ASUI, s.n., Istorie, LXI (2015), p. 501-515).

Bogdan-Alexandru SCHIPOR

**The mechanisms of an aggression:
the first Soviet occupation of Latvia, 1939-1941**

Abstract

The conclusion of the Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact and the configuration of the spheres of influence of the two totalitarian great powers, Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union, in Eastern Europe and the Baltic region, followed by the outbreak of war in Europe and the disappearance from the map of Poland in just a few weeks have considerably changed Latvia's and, obviously, others' position, in autumn 1939 and the germs of Soviet aggression could already be noticed.

Gradually, until June 1940, it became clear that the conclusion of the mutual assistance pacts for Moscow only represented a first step towards their objective to annex the three Baltic States to the Soviet Union.

The occupation of Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania by the Soviet Union in June 1940 was put into practice in a moment when the eyes of all Europe and the world were riveted by the events in the west of the continent. Still, despite these more or less covert attempts, the annexation of Latvia by the Soviet Union in 1940 remains an illegal and illegitimate act, because it was imposed by a foreign power, whose armed forces stationed in Latvia in large numbers.

Even if, as a result of these actions, Latvia had lost its independence and sovereignty, many states refused to acknowledge the disappearance of the Baltic State as a political entity. The diplomatic representation of Latvia has continued in Washington and London, due to the appointment of the Latvian minister in London, by the government in Riga, as extraordinary and plenipotentiary representative of the country on June 17, 1940.

Moreover, repressions in Latvia soon began after the country's occupation by the Red Army on June 17, 1940. If in June 1940 it was just the beginning, only after a month, the arrests and deportations of Latvia's political elite had began.

REZUMATE

The estimates on the total population losses during the first Soviet occupation due to all causes – deportations, conscriptions in the Red Army, massacres and disappearances – are converging to an approximate figure of 35,000 people in Latvia, of which about 7,000 women and 4,000 children.

We must say that for Latvia July the 1st 1941, when German troops entered Riga, was seen as a day of liberation. It should also be pointed out, in this regard, that the second and third occupations suffered by Latvia in World War II were called by the invaders as "liberations". The German troops had freed the country from the tyranny of the Bolshevik and later, in 1944, the Red Army had liberated the Baltic state from the Nazi oppression. Both assertions contain a degree of truth, but none offered freedom for Latvia and the Latvians.

Keywords: Baltic states; Soviet Union; annexation; aggression; occupation.

(ASUI, s.n., Istorie, LXI (2015), p. 517-533).

Cristinel tefan TANAS

Visarion Puiu, the first Romanian Orthodox Metropolitan at Paris*

Abstract

The case of Visarion Puiu metropolitan, the only bishop of the Romanian Orthodox Church who remained exiled after the Romanian territory was occupied by the Soviet troops in August 1944 and who was condemned to death in February 1946 and defrocked by the Holy Synod of the Romanian Orthodox Church in 1950, is still one of the most controversial topics of the recent Romanian church historiography. Having been studied by pieces and very few times thoroughly researched, not edited or read at his true contribution to the Romanian Contemporary Theology, Visarion Puiu still represents a long debatable yet little known personage.

Keywords: metropolitan; condemned; defrocked; exiled; Paris.

(ASUI, s.n., Istorie, LXI (2015), p. 535-542).

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Ionu NISTOR

**The "spies of Tito" in 1950
in the context of the Romanian-Yugoslav Relations***

Abstract

Between 1950 and 1951, several criminal trials were held in Romania which indicated the existence of networks of foreign intelligence on Romanian territory, creating the feeling of a siege and blows to the "social order" and leadership. In these circumstances, the authorities in Bucharest have discovered a "spy business". On 16 July 1949, the police caught two Yugoslav embassy officials: Bo co La ici and Nicola Medici while distributing Titoist propaganda booklets in Bucharest. A criminal trial followed, in which 12 people were convicted on charges of "crimes against the state" and "espionage for Yugoslavia"; two of them were executed.

Keywords: espionage; diplomacy; propaganda; criminal trial; titoism.

(ASUI, s.n., Istorie, LXI (2015), p. 543-557).

Dan LAZ R

Tito – a *histrion* on the "stage" of communism

Abstract

Totalitarian thinking brings along the stringent need of the leader's personality cult, while the official biography of the leader – grotesquely retouched – becomes the supreme form of power legitimization. For three decades and a half, Josip Broz Tito was the beneficiary of a consistent cult of personality, constructed arduously by both the "hagiographers" of the party and his own vanity, carefully cultivated by propaganda.

The war years (legitimization as a military and a strategist), the period of opposition toward Stalin and Stalinism (consolidation as a political leader), as well as the decades of liberalization of Yugoslav society (consecration as father of the nation) represented the main pillars for Josip Broz Tito's cult of personality and for the mythology of the "providential man". The "grey" areas of this character's life – such as manifest anti-Serbianism during his years as a young Cominternist, the violent communization of Yugoslavia by the Stalinist pattern and methods by 1948, as well as domestic escalations, or cosmopolite and unusual lifestyle – were carefully omitted by the propaganda.

Tito's cult of personality is based on two fundamental features ascribed to the character: omnipresence and omniscience. Josip Broz is everywhere, he knows everything, he has solutions for any problems, he utters memorable sentences, he promotes world peace, and he is the one who ensures Yugoslavian prosperity and prestige abroad. He left

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behind a leaderless country, because his incommensurable vanity and the servile character of his acolytes prevented him from assigning (even tacitly) a successor, according to totalitarian canon. Should he ever have an epitaph, one of the most suitable ones would be the words of Louis XIV, "The Sun King": "Après moi, le déluge... After me, the deluge..."

Keywords: Tito; titoism; dictatorship; selfmanagement; propaganda; cult of personality; biography; posterity; nostalgia.

(ASUI, s.n., Istorie, LXI (2015), p. 559-568).

Cristina PREUTU

Culture and ideology in communist Romania. The activity of clubhouse

Abstract

One of the most important institutions in the communist regime was the clubhouse. It was charged by the communist regime as an institution that had to deal with educating the members of the society. But an analysis of its organization and program could reveal how most of these institutions were affected by the ideological dimension. This analysis focuses on the early days of Ceau escu's regime, a period characterized by a political liberalization. This political context raise the question: did this context of domestic politics affect the evolution of clubhouses? In order to answer this question, the analysis focuses on topics such as: the financial investments made for the clubhouses, the employee or their activities.

Beyond the vision of policymakers, those institutions could be perceived as a place where popular culture developed. Was that a way of promoting those activities, was that a way to preserve folk traditions? This study is based on documents from the National Archives of Romania.

Keywords: clubhouse; propaganda; popular culture; Romania; communism.

(ASUI, s.n., Istorie, LXI (2015), p. 569-584).

Judit PÁL, Vlad POPOVICI

**A comparative perspective over the research on political elites
in the 19th and 20th centuries in Hungary and Romania***

Abstract

The paper offers a comparative overview on the evolution of research on 19th and 20th century political elites in Hungary and Romania (excluding the post-communist elites, which already enjoy special overviews for each country). It aims at explaining the particularities of each historiographical milieu in relation with this field of study, but also at building a stepping stone for future collaboration and improvement of knowledge. A glimpse back at the last decades highlights a lack of balance between the two countries. Its origins lay mostly in the differences in ideological pressure during the communist regime, which allowed in Hungary a more in-depth and better organized research on the subject, starting in late 1970s, while in Romania one can only speak about the study of political elites after 1990. Another important factor, with heavy impact at the methodological level, was the preference for different Western paradigms: while the Hungarian research was mainly influenced by the German approaches, the Romanian one kept close, until nowadays, to the French historical writing. Furthermore, the involvement of sociologists and political scientists in the study of the pre-communism period remains by far larger in Hungary than in Romania, resulting in seemingly better methodologically foundations of the modern age political elites research. While the last decade have shown a strong revival of historical political elites studies in Romania, areas of great interest and paramount importance (e.g. the prosopographical research on the Parliament of the Kingdom of Romania) still await to be researched.

Keywords: political elites; Hungary; Romania; 19th century; 20th century; historical writing.

(ASUI, s.n., Istorie, LXI (2015), p. 585-607).

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Silviu ANDRIE -TABAC

**Les armoiries et les drapeaux des villes
Briceni, C u eni, Durlu ti et Ocni a ***

Résumé

Le processus d'élaboration, d'introduction et de vulgarisation des symboles territoriaux locaux de la République de Moldova, sous les auspices de la Commission Nationale d'Héraldique, est en plein développement. Après une longue pause, durant depuis 2004, l'auteur reprend le cycle de présentations de nouveaux insignes introduits dans l'usage, accompagnés de la documentation qui a servi de base à leur approbation. Cette communication présente les armoiries et les drapeaux des villes résidences des districts moldaves (raion) Briceni (approuvés dans 2002), C u eni (2003), Ocni a (2004) et de la ville de Durlu ti (2003), subordonnée à la municipalité de Chi in u. Les symboles urbains appartenant à ces villes respectent la tradition historique et la nouvelle tradition héraldique de la République de Moldova.

Mots-clés: héraldique; armoiries municipales; vexillologie; drapeau municipal; Bessarabie; République de Moldova; ville de Briceni; ville de C u eni; ville de Durlu ti; ville d'Ocni a.

(ASUI, s.n., Istorie, LXI (2015), p. 609-620).

* La baza acestui articol a stat comunicarea omonim sus inut la simpozionul „Noi cercet ri de heraldic i numismatic ” (Chi in u, 31 mai 2004), ale c rui materiale nu au fost publicate. Între timp stemele i drapelele evocate au fost reproduse i explicate cu totul sumar în volumul: *Simbolurile na ionale ale Republicii Moldova*, Academia de tiin e a Moldovei, Institu ia Public „Enciclopedia Moldovei”, coordonator i redactor tiin ific Silviu Andrie -Tabac, Chi in u, 2010, p. 526 (Briceni); p. 532-533 (C u eni); p. 516 (Durlu ti); p. 568 (Ocni a).

ABREVIERI

<i>AARMSI</i>	= Analele Academiei Române, Memoriile Sec iunii Istorice
<i>AARMSL</i>	= Analele Academiei Române, Memoriile Sec iunii Literare
<i>AB</i>	= Arhivele Basarabiei
<i>ACNSAS</i>	= Arhivele Consiliului Na ional pentru Studierea Arhivelor Securit ii
<i>AE</i>	= L'Année Epigraphique
<i>AIR</i>	= Arhiva Istorice a României
<i>AIAC</i>	= Anuarul Institutului de Istorie i Arheologie Cluj
<i>AIIAI</i>	= Anuarul Institutului de Istorie i Arheologie „A. D. Xenopol”, Ia i
<i>AIIC</i>	= Anuarul Institutului de Istorie Cluj
<i>AIINC</i>	= Anuarul Institutului de Istorie Na ional , Cluj
<i>AIIX</i>	= Anuarul Institutului de Istorie „A. D. Xenopol”, Ia i
<i>ALIL</i>	= Anuarul de Lingvistic i Istorie Literar , Ia i
<i>ALMA</i>	= <i>Archivum Latinitatis Medii Aevi</i> . Genève.
<i>AMAE</i>	= Arhiva Ministerului Afacerilor Externe
<i>AmAnthr</i>	= American Anthropologist, New Series, Published by Wiley on behalf of the American Anthropological Association
<i>AMM</i>	= Acta Moldaviae Meridionalis, Vaslui
<i>AMN</i>	= Acta Musei Napocensis
<i>AMR</i>	= Arhivele Militare Române
<i>ANB</i>	= Arhivele Na ionale, Bucure ti
<i>ANDMB</i>	= Arhivele Na ionale. Direc ia Municipiului Bucure ti
<i>ANG</i>	= Arhivele Na ionale. Serviciul Jude ean Gala i
<i>ANI</i>	= Arhivele Na ionale, Ia i
<i>ANIC</i>	= Arhivele Na ionale Istorice Centrale
<i>ANRW</i>	= Aufstieg und Niedergang der römischen Welt, Berlin-New York
<i>ANSMB</i>	= Arhivele Na ionale. Serviciul Municipiului Bucure ti
<i>ANV</i>	= Arhivele Na ionale, Vaslui
<i>AO</i>	= Arhivele Olteniei
<i>AP</i>	= Analele Putnei
<i>APH</i>	= Acta Poloniae Historica, Varovia
<i>AR</i>	= Arhiva Româneasc
<i>ArhGen</i>	= Arhiva Genealogic
„Arhiva”	= „Arhiva”. Organul Societ ii tiin ifice i Literare, Ia i
<i>ArhMold</i>	= Arheologia Moldovei
<i>ASRR</i>	= Arhiva Societ ii Române de Radiodifuziune
<i>A UI</i>	= Analele tiin ifice ale Universit ii „Al. I. Cuza”, Ia i
<i>ATS</i>	= Ancient Textile Series, Oxbow Books, Oxford i Oakville
<i>AUB</i>	= Analele Universit ii „Bucure ti”
<i>BAR</i>	= Biblioteca Academiei Române
<i>BArchB</i>	= Bundesarchiv Berlin
<i>BAR int. ser.</i>	= British Archaeological Reports, International Series
<i>BBR</i>	= Buletinul Bibliotecii Române
<i>BCIR</i>	= Buletinul Comisiei Istorice a României
<i>BCMI</i>	= Buletinul Comisiei Monumentelor Istorice
<i>BCU-Ia i</i>	= Biblioteca Central Universitar , Ia i
<i>BE</i>	= Bulletin Epigraphique
<i>BF</i>	= Byzantinische Forschungen, Amsterdam

<i>BMI</i>	= Buletinul Monumentelor Istorice
<i>BNB</i>	= Biblioteca Na ional Bucure ti
<i>BNJ</i>	= Byzantinisch-Neugriechische Jahrbücher
<i>BOR</i>	= Biserica Ortodox Român
<i>BS</i>	= Balkan Studies
<i>BSNR</i>	= Buletinul Societ ii Numismatice Române
<i>CA</i>	= Cercet ri arheologice
<i>CAI</i>	= Caiete de Antropologie Istorice
<i>CB</i>	= Cahiers balkaniques
<i>CC</i>	= Codrul Cosminului, Suceava (ambele serii)
<i>CCAR</i>	= Cronica cercet rilor arheologice din România, CIMEC, Bucure ti
<i>CDM</i>	= <i>Catalogul documentelor moldovene ti din Arhivele Centrale de Stat</i> , Bucure ti, vol. I-V; supl. I.
<i>CD R</i>	= <i>Catalogul documentelor rii Române ti din Arhivele Statului</i> , Bucure ti, vol. II-VIII, 1974-2006
<i>CI</i>	= Cercet ri istorice (ambele serii)
<i>CIL</i>	= <i>Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum</i> , Berlin
<i>CL</i>	= Cercet ri literare
<i>CT</i>	= Columna lui Traian, Bucure ti
<i>Cv.L</i>	= Convorbiri literare (ambele serii)
„Dacia”, N.S.	= Dacia. Nouvelle Série, Revue d'archéologie et d'histoire ancienne, Bucure ti
<i>DANIC</i>	= Direc ia Arhivelor Na ionale Istorice Centrale
<i>DGAS</i>	= Direc ia General a Arhivelor Statului
<i>DI</i>	= Diplomatarium Italicum
<i>DIR</i>	= <i>Documente privind istoria României</i>
<i>DOP</i>	= Dumbarton Oaks Papers
<i>DRH</i>	= <i>Documenta Romaniae Historica</i>
<i>EB</i>	= Études Balkaniques
<i>EBPB</i>	= Études byzantines et post-byzantines
<i>EpigrAnat</i>	= Epigraphica Anatolica, Münster
Gerión	= Gerión. Revista de Historia Antigua, Madrid
<i>GB</i>	= Glasul Bisericii
„Hierasus”	= <i>Hierasus</i> . Anuarul Muzeului Jude ean Boto ani, Boto ani
<i>HU</i>	= Historia Urbana
<i>HUI</i>	= Historia Universitatis Iassiensis, Ia i
<i>IDRE</i>	= <i>Inscriptions de la Dacie romaine. Inscriptions externes concernant l'histoire de la Dacie</i> , I-II, Bucarest, 1996, 2000
<i>IGLN</i>	= Inscriptions grecques et latines de Novae, Bordeaux
<i>IGLR</i>	= <i>Inscrip iile grece ti i latine din secolele IV-XIII descoperite în România</i> , Bucure ti, 1976
<i>IILPecs</i>	= Instrumenta Inscripta Latina. <i>Das römische Leben im Spiegel der Kleininschriften</i> , Pecs, 1991
<i>IL Afr</i>	= <i>Inscriptions latines d'Afrique</i> (Tripolitaine, Tunisie, Maroc), Paris, 1923
<i>ILB</i>	= <i>Inscriptiones Latinae in Bulgaria repertae. Inscriptiones inter Oescum et Iatrum repertae</i> , Sofia, 1989
<i>ILN</i>	= <i>Inscriptions latines de Novae</i> , Poznan
<i>ILLPRON</i>	= <i>Inscriptionum Lapidarium Latinarum Provinciae Norici usque ad annum MCMLXXXIV repertarum indices</i> , Berlin, 1986
<i>ILS</i>	= <i>Inscriptiones Latinae Selectae</i> , 1892
<i>IN</i>	= „Ioan Neculce”. Buletinul Muzeului Municipal Ia i
<i>ISM</i>	= <i>Inscrip iile din Scythia Minor grece ti i latine</i> , Bucure ti, vol. I-III, 1983-1999
<i>JGO</i>	= Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas
<i>JL</i>	= Junimea literar

<i>JRS</i>	= The Journal of Roman studies, London
<i>LR</i>	= Limba român
<i>MA</i>	= Memoria Antiquitatis, Piatra Neam
<i>MCA</i>	= Materiale i cercet ri arheologice
<i>MEF</i>	= <i>Moldova în epoca feudalismului</i> , vol. I-XII, 1961-2012, Chi in u
<i>MI</i>	= Magazin istoric
<i>MM</i>	= Mitropolia Moldovei
<i>MMS</i>	= Mitropolia Moldovei i Sucevei
<i>MO</i>	= Mitropolia Olteniei
<i>MOF</i>	= Monitorul Oficial al României
<i>NEH</i>	= Nouvelles études d'histoire
<i>OI</i>	= Op iuni istoriografice, Ia i
<i>OPEL</i>	= <i>Onomasticon provinciarul Europae latinarum</i> , vol. I-IV, Budapesta-Viena, 1994-2002
<i>RA</i>	= Revista arhivelor
<i>RC</i>	= Revista catolic
<i>RdI</i>	= Revista de istorie
<i>RER</i>	= Revue des études roumaines
<i>RESEE</i>	= Revue des études Sud-Est européennes
<i>RHSEE</i>	= Revue historique de Sud-Est européen
<i>RI</i>	= Revista istoric (ambele serii)
<i>RIAF</i>	= Revista pentru istorie, arheologie i filologie
<i>RIB</i>	= <i>Roman Inscriptions of Britain</i> , Londra
<i>RIR</i>	= Revista istoric român
<i>RIS</i>	= Revista de istorie social
<i>RIU</i>	= <i>Die römischen Inschriften Ungarns</i> , Budapest, 1972-1984
<i>RITL</i>	= Revista de istorie i teorie literar
<i>RJMH</i>	= The Romanian Journal of Modern History, Ia i
<i>RM</i>	= Revista muzeelor
<i>RMM-MIA</i>	= Revista muzeelor i monumentelor, seria Monumente istorice i de art
<i>RRHA</i>	= Revue roumaine de l'histoire de l'art
<i>RRH</i>	= Revue roumaine d'histoire
<i>Rsl</i>	= Romanoslavica
<i>SAI</i>	= Studii i Articole de Istorie
<i>SCB</i>	= Studii i cercet ri de bibliologie
<i>SCIA</i>	= Studii i cercet ri de istoria artei
<i>SCIM</i>	= Studii i cercet ri de istorie medie
<i>SCIV/SCIVA</i>	= Studii i cercet ri de istorie veche (i arheologie)
<i>SC I</i>	= Studii i cercet ri tiin ifice, Istorie
<i>SEER</i>	= The Slavonic and East European Review
<i>SJAN</i>	= Serviciul Jude ean al Arhivelor Na ionale
<i>SMIM</i>	= Studii i materiale de istorie medie
<i>SOF</i>	= Südost-Forschungen, München
<i>RdI</i>	= Revist de istorie
<i>RGASPI</i>	= Rosiiskii Gosudarstvennyi Arkhiv Sotsial'noi i Politicheskoi Istorii [Arhiva Rusa de Stat pentru Istorie Politica si Sociala]
<i>ST</i>	= Studii Teologice, Bucure ti
<i>StAntArh</i>	= Studia Antiqua et Archaeologica, Ia i
<i>TV</i>	= Teologie i via a, Ia i
<i>ZB</i>	= Zeitschrift für Balkanologie
<i>ZPE</i>	= Zeitschrift für Papyralogie und Epigraphik
<i>ZSL</i>	= Zeitschrift für Siebenbürgische Landeskunde