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Maria Magdalena SZÉKELY**

The history of colors – chromophile and chromophobic intersections

Abstract

The connotations we can associate with the idea of color are multiple and come from different disciplinary areas. On a strictly biological level, color derives from the possibility of the human eye to perceive one or more frequencies (wavelengths) of light. For the historian, as for the sociologist or anthropologist, the color is, first of all, defined as a fact of society, capable of highlighting matters of a symbolic, ideological, socio-political, and cultural nature. Color is a language in itself, assuming differences according to the age, the investigated cultural space and the social category that uses it for a particular purpose at a given time. The relationship between body and color reveals a whole worldview, as color perception is profoundly influenced by how we decipher our own epidermis. The choice of colors also depends on the way in which the different societies have modulated them through language. Terminologies are often poor and raise problems when the need to translate a text into another language arises. Under these methodological principles, the Faculty of History of the “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University of Iași and the Faculty of Letters of the University of Bucharest organized, on 25 of November 2017, in Iași, the interdisciplinary Conference The history of colors – chromophile and chromophobic intersections. The program included 16 papers, of which 14 were read, and in this issue of the “Scientific Annals of the Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iași” (new series) 12 are published.

Keywords: color; language; conference.

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Maria Magdalena SZÉKELY*

Past in colours, colours in the past

Abstract

The author uses different historical sources for reconstructing the chromatic universe of Moldavia and Wallachia, in the Middle Ages and the pre-modern era. In the past, the colour had a very important role. The way it was displayed, seen and used was not accidental, but related to imaginary, ideology and the forms of non-verbal communication. The colour was everywhere: in clothes, in princely and noble residences, in modest houses or in monastic cells, in harnesses, in carriages, in arms, in jewels, in insignia of power, in coat of arms, in flags, in prince treasure, in military uniforms, in churches, in food and drink, etc. The colour was a decorative element, a mark of wealth and prestige, a symbol of power and an expression of piety. The author is careful to draw attention to the difficulties encountered by the researcher interested in the history of colours. The colour introduces the historian to the realm of symbols. Along with animals, stones or plants, the colours are a proof of the semantic richness of the past. Whether we find it in text, image or objects, colour has multiple meanings, sometimes quite contradictory according to our logic. For this reason, each colour must be placed and analysed in its own context; then the different contexts will be studied by comparison. Only in this way, the medieval and the pre-modern chromatic polysemy can be decrypted, and the different meanings of colour can be placed in a system of significance.

Keywords: colour; Moldavia; Wallachia; symbol; semantics.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXV (2019), p. 17-37)

Ovidiu CRISTEA**

War and colours: introduction to the history of an oxymoron

Abstract:

Colour and war seem to be two incompatible notions. The latter is usually associated with violence, destruction and death and, by consequent with sorrow and darkness. Despite this antagonist nature colours were present on the battlefields from antiquity to modern time. If one take as an example Leonardo's fresco the Battle of Anghiari the battle for the fierce and, somehow, hideous battle for the standard (i. e. "the colours") represented for the

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artist the key moment of the confrontation. The banner was a mark of identity and its loss or, on the contrary, its gain was a sign of defeat or victory.

Starting from this illustrious example the present paper discusses several ways in which colours and wars interfered along the history. On the battlefield the colours could have been a mark of distinctiveness, a way to hide the real identity of the warriors or even to deceive the enemy. Last but not least the option for a colour could have had a symbolic meaning suggesting, in a chromatic manner, the stern hostility against the opposite camp.

Keywords: colours; warfare; crusades; banners; uniforms.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXV (2019), p. 39-51)

Mária LUPESCU MAKÓ*

**Carnation color, body color, royal color...
Red and its nuances in the Transylvanian costumes
(16th-17th centuries)**

Abstract

In the Middle Ages and early modern times clothing represented the most obvious instrument of the external representation, revealing, at first sight, the social and financial status, as well as the exigencies of the wearer. The symbolic system of clothing articles, with a very different range of colors and cutting, could be interpreted immediately by a contemporary. In this pattern, the colors played a very important role, having aesthetic, economic and social value. Taking into consideration different periods and regions, some colors were fashionable, had an identical content, while others changed their meaning completely. In the present study I shall examine the red color, a color that appears very often in a rich variety of shades and symbolic values. The study aims to discover where these symbols attached to the red color came from, and how red can be traceable in the clothing culture of the Transylvanian nobility. I shall also show that red was an excellent status indicator, conferring clothing an important social role. Due to the fact that for modern research the knowledge of the specific characteristics of the garments and especially of their colors is possible especially through the invocation of the written sources and images, in this paper I shall refer mainly to the last wills and testaments.

Keywords: red; early modern Transylvania; clothing; last wills and testaments.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXV (2019), p. 53-75)

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Greta-Monica MIRON*

**The colour in the world of the Transylvanian Greek-Catholic clergy
of the 18th century**

Abstract

Within this study we attempt to offer an answer to the question: how coloured was the world of the Transylvanian Greek-Catholic clergy during the 18th century? The world of the clergy elite was not one without colour, whether we refer to the inner space (habitat) or to the public one (the church), to the daily time or to the liturgical one. The parsimony of the sources makes it difficult to establish an evolution or certain hierarchies of the colours specific to the liturgical vestments and to the Episcopal clothing along the century. Even less we can know the nuances and the combinations between them. However, through their material and colour, the vestments expressed the opinion of their bearers with respect to their status and their Christian/religious life models which they intended to impose to those who they were shepherding. The daily and liturgical clothes of the hierarchs had the power of example in a world of priests who, because of their poverty or negligence, omitted to wear the distinctive proper vestments. Not even in the eighth decade, a decade when liturgical vestments were missing in many churches, the long priestly coat was widespread. Through the materials they wore and the shining of the liturgical vestments, the bishops not only expressed their hierarchic position, but they could also be pictured as an example for the shepherded ones regarding their presentation within the public, secular, and ecclesiastical spaces.

Keywords: Transylvania; Greek-Catholic clergy; liturgical vestments; Inochentie Micu.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXV (2019), p. 77-91)

Petronel ZAHARIUC**

**The “Soitari” and the “meterhanea” or about the princes’ suites
upon getting on the throne in the Phanariote century**

Abstract

In the Phanariote century, the enthroning of princes was a much quieter process than during the previous centuries, which was further evidence that the Romanian Principalities were fully submitted to the Ottoman Empire. Consequently, many princes left from Istanbul to become princes; they prepared carefully their road to Iași or to Bucharest. The suite –

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less numerous upon departing from Istanbul – increased as the prince approached the country, the reason thereof being that he wanted to impress the people through numbers, colours and songs. In a generally dark world, the diverse and striking hues of the clothing, harness, weapons and power symbols moved people’s hearts and were not easily forgotten. To provide an example in this respect, I have insisted in this text on the suite pertaining to Ioniță Sandu Sturza, when he became prince in 1822.

Keywords: Soitari; meterhanea; Phanariote century; Romanian Principalities; Ottoman Empire.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXV (2019), p. 93-102)

Vlad BEDROS*

Symbol or index? On the colour’s polysemy in the image of Byzantine tradition

Abstract

In the Byzantine tradition the symbolic value of the colour is difficult to approach within the terms of cultural anthropology in the absence of a discourse produced by the cultural elites of the Empire regarding the significance of colours, an absence caused by their different way of theorizing the colour (relevant for them being not the chromatic tone, but the luminosity and the saturation). On the other hand, a more cautious approach of the colours’ iconography might have as a reference point the index value which sometimes is attributed to the colour regarding the articulation of the images’ sense through the denotation of some materialities; however their identification is strictly dependent on the wider context of the pictorial representation.

Keywords: Byzantine tradition; colour’s polysemy; cultural anthropology.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXV (2019), p. 103-119)

Silvia MARIN BARUTCIEFF**

The giant’s vestments. Colours and nuances in the alpine iconography of St. Hristodor (1350-1530)

Abstract

In this study the author carries out a research within the South-German and North-Italian alpine space, taking a look at the nuances recommended by the visual discourse of the

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analyzed character, St. Christopher. Periodically, the painters place St. Hristophor in a certain role, which would be associated with a chromatic option. The red will affirm it in the hypostasis of martyr during the Romanesque period, the green will consecrate it as a huge bearer during the Gothic, and yellow would prepare him for an aristocratic destiny in a Renaissance context. As for the temporal dimension, one can remark for now the existence of two chromatic couples: the first, red-green, is present especially between 1400-1450, while the second, yellow-red, corresponds to the period 1450-1530 and can be seen in certain segments of the Dolomites (the Friulian area). A third observation concerns the correlation of the chromatic pairs and the space of representation. According to preliminary data, the red-green combination is to be found rather for the painting inside edifices, while yellow-red is usually to be seen on the facades of the churches.

Keywords: St. Christopher; alpine space; chromatic.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXV (2019), p. 121-133)

Cristina BOGDAN*

What colour is Death? Answers of the Romanian religious iconography (18th-19th centuries)

Abstract

The present study has as central subject Death as a character transposed into an image. The concept and the way of representation of this symbol built around an irrepresentable figure bring into discussion numerous unknown aspects, as the reasons which determined the artists to include these images in their works but especially the way in which they transposed into image the death spectre (the appearance, the gender or the colour of Death) depending on the area and the historical context they lived and created in. The answers were sought within the Romanian religious iconography of the 18th-19th centuries, especially in various areas from the North-West and the centre of the country. Iconographical patterns were identified following a fascinating periphus through the eschatological iconography; these were perpetuated between 1750 and 1830 creating a sort of coherence and visual identity regarding the macabre characters, and the itinerant nature of the painters' work contributed to the translation of certain images from one religious monument to another and to the creation of patterns. The details' analysis regarding the colours in which Death was imagined could prove useful for understanding the context in which it made felt its presence and the way in which the painters from different areas proposed versions to certify their vision and to relate the routes that were travelled and the influences they felt.

Keywords: Death; religious iconography; eschatology; colours; 18th-19th centuries.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXV (2019), p. 135-149)

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Bogdan CREȚU*

**How we read colours.
From black and white to colour texts**

Abstract

This study tries to analyze the way that colours were represented in the 17th-18th centuries' texts. As it was impossible to fix a colour at the same intensity on a textile, the vocabulary was also unstable. In order to name a colour, people of the old times used to make analogies with natural elements. The effect was plastic, but the semantic precision was lax. Anyway, studying colours in the old texts is an important source for social history, as it reflects some social practices and mentalities and proves that language is an essential mirror of the civilization and cultural level of a certain society.

Keywords: chromatic; mentalities; social practices; old texts.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXV (2019), p. 151-159)

Catrinel POPA**

**The secret colours of the past. Miraculous and polychromy
in the contemporary Romanian prose**

Abstract

From the perspective of this article's author, a certain tendency of resuscitating the paradigmatic, poetic, and symbolic dimension of the discourse can be noticed regarding the novels of historical inspiration appeared within the last years, which cannot be completely separated by a more and more obvious inclination towards the recovery of the visual, of the pictorial, and ultimately of the colour in the art of word. On one hand, all these aspects contribute to reconfigurations of some venerable categories ("the fantastic", "the miraculous"), and on the other hand they can ease the dislocation or rather the resemanticization of certain stereotypes which circulate for a long time within the literary criticism and the history of literature. Mainly based on the novels of Diana Adamek (Adio, Margot) and Doina Ruști (Manuscrisul fanariot), the analysis revealed to the author, among other things, the fact that the imaginary infusion plays a crucial role in the new novel of historical inspiration, allowing the vision of the past to articulate itself in a lacunar and selective way, often by favouring the colourful detail, the atmosphere, the sensorial as opposed to the homogenizing project of the great legitimizing narratives of the past or the fact that, for the contemporary public, this kind of prose, with its polychrome coatings plays the

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role of a polyphonic instrument: it satisfies the appetite for spectacle, mystery, and living by a proxy, raising, on the other hand, ethical and epistemological problems.

Keywords: Diana Adamek; Doina Ruști; historical fiction; XXIst century literature.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXV (2019), p. 161-175)

Ana-Maria ȘTEFAN*

He plays with the darkness: the pictorial rhetoric and the ethnography of colour in the novels of the South-African writer Zakes Mda

Abstract

Little known in Romania, Zakes Mda is a writer who made himself noticed within the Occident even in the '90s, being considered by some as the most important contemporary South-African writer. His versatile artistic personality with an impressive coverage (playwright, poet, novelist, painter, composer, scriptwriter, music, film, and TV producer) justifies his presence in a cultural debate regarding colours. The author of the present study performs a comprehensive analytical approach focused on the role of colour – understanding here both the stylistic valences and the cultural significancies – in Zakes Mda's novels, all of them published in the period following the Apartheid and built around subjects fuelled by the crushing experience of racial discrimination raised to the rank of state policy. The analysis offered the author enough arguments for configuring the essential data of what she named an "ethnography of colour" for the the mosaiclike cultural space of contemporary South Africa, but also for stating that, just like the ethnographer, the novelist Zakes Mda places himself simultaneously inside and outside the African communities whose history he interprets and revalues through fictionalization.

Keywords: Zakes Mda; pictorial rhetoric; ethnography of colour; South-African literature.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXV (2019), p. 177-186)

Lucian-Valeriu LEFTER**

Peregrine pens on the colours of the rural universe

Abstract

The foreign travelers who had crossed the Romanian territory in different periods of history wrote also about the colours observed especially on the woven fabrics decorating the houses. The present paper traces back the perpetuation of certain colours in the

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Romanian rural universe, starting with an eloquent example, that of Marcel Fontaine, captain of the French Mission in Romania during World War I (1916-1918) and author of memories about people, places and mainly colours from the Southern half of Moldavia. He noticed the white and blue peasant houses placed between green hills and forests, decorated with carpets using bright colours, including red, yellow, black or green geometric motifs (rhombuses, squares, lines); moreover, the clothes had bright colours, red and yellow, prevalently. The incursion into the past offered by the narratives of other foreign travelers to Romania, such as Martin Gruneweg in 1583, Paul of Aleppo in 1653, or Alexandre d'Hauterive, who, in 1785, in Vaslui, noticed the red ceiling of the room, complete the image of the Romanian rural world.

More than a century ago, in 1908, folklorists Tudor Pamfile and Mihai Lupescu researched the topic of old colours used in Romanian woven fabrics and noticed their harsh, dark, manly appearance and a limited range of colours: "natural white, natural black and brownish black or pure black, nice yellow and dark red. Blue must have appeared later, just like green, which can be obtained by mixing yellow and blue". Generally speaking, out of all woven fabrics, towels have best preserved the archaic background, the esthetic effect, being a result of the autochthonous embroideries' favourite chromatic binomial, red-black, which enhances the feeling of movement; black would be later replaced by blue. As a comparison, the Mediaeval Occident after the year 1000, in the view of Michel Pastoureau, uses a new order of colours, the old triad white-red-black being replaced by blue-yellow-green. Only folklore of Mediaeval origin has preserved traces of the old chromatic system, white-red-black, in folktales and fables. Similar chromatics has been also sporadically traced in the Romanian space, namely in the conservative, predominantly agrarian areas, such as those of Bârlad Plateau in the Southern part of Moldavia. The old carpets made in this area use red as prevailing background and woven, mainly geometric motifs, and these elements suggest the archaicity of these weavings in a Romanian rural world placed at the periphery of the storm of modernity.

Keywords: history of colours; travel memories; coloured woven fabrics; symbols; ethnology; Romanian village.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXV (2019), p. 187-195)

Ana DROB*

Archaeometric analysis of a pottery lot from the Bronze Age. Case study: Silișteea – Pe Cetățuie

Abstract

The present study illustrates a ceramic analysis model that provides a series of information about prehistoric pottery. A batch of 10 ceramic fragments dating to Middle Bronze Age

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from Siliștea – Pe Cetățuie was selected. These were analyzed macroscopically, using Optical Microscopy (OM) and Scanning Electron Microscopy coupled with Energy Dispersive X-ray (SEM-EDX) Spectroscopy to obtain information on the raw materials and the manufacturing technology, inclusions, firing temperature and its type.

Keywords: pottery; archaeometric analysis; OM; SEM-EDX; Bronze Age.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXV (2019), p. 197-214)

Ionuț Bogdan SZABO*

The Thracian-Phrygian contact area as a space of religious innovation

Abstract

In this study I have discussed the concept of Thracian-Phrygian contact zone from the perspective of the relationship to the Greek settlers and their mythographical accounts. The concept, which has been in use for some time in the Bulgarian historiography, has served as a means of understanding cross-cultural interactions, and I have proposed a specific approach of the significance of Northern Aegean mystery cults, such as the adoration of the Great Mother, the Orphic cult or the cult of the Great Gods of Samothrace.

I have presented some of the conclusions of Alexander Fol and Maya Vassileva and I have analysed whether they lead to a better understanding of the cultural engagement in ancient societies. In the first place, Greek settlers have come into contact with Phrygians in the Propontis region, regarding them as inhabitants of the shore lands. By extending their geographical consciousness, colonists have slowly accustomed themselves to cultural perspectives specific to the Thracian-Phrygian contact zone, such as the relation of the ruler to the Great Mother.

This has led to the connection between religious development and political power. The Orphic cult, for instance, has been widely diffused in Greece in the time of the Odryian kingdom, while the cult of the Great Gods has very much flourished under Hellenistic rule. I have therefore argued that the concept of Thracian-Phrygian contact zone proves to be a useful tool for analysing religious phenomena, particularly mystery cults, by drawing parallels between various local cults of the Northern Aegean space and the Propontis area.

Keywords: Thracian-Phrygian contact-zone; Ancient Greece; mystery religions; cult; colonization; mythology.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXV (2019), p. 215-225)

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Lucrețiu MIHAILESCU-BÎRLIBA*

Slaves, masters and salt administration: the case of Hermadio (Roman Dacia)

Abstract

The author analyzes the connection between Hermadio, slave and actor of a private person, P. Turanius Dius, with a superior clerk of salt administration in Roman Dacia, P. Aelius Marius. The key of the answer is a wax tablet of Alburnus maior, in which we can better see the role of actores in transacting their masters' affairs.

Keywords: actor; Roman Dacia; salt administration.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXV (2019), p. 227-233)

Immacolata AULISA**

Jews, Christians and Muslims in the East: Christian sources of VIIth and VIIIth century

Abstract

The paper analyzes literary sources from the 7th and 8th centuries that shed light on the relations between different religious groups in some areas of the Byzantine East. These sources present particular problems due to the profound changes that occurred in those territories since the reign of Giustiniano. The 7th century, in fact, was a period of radical transformations – or from a certain point of view a real rift – for the Byzantine Empire, especially for the Middle Eastern regions, which were overwhelmed by the invasions of Persian soldiers and Arabs: a transformation that involved every aspect of social, economic, religious and cultural life. The sources reveal how, especially between the end of the 7th century and the beginning of the 8th, forms of controversy intensified between Jews and Christians who, in some respects, also extended to Muslims. The Christian authors, for more than a century after the Arab conquests, however, did not directly address the question of the doctrines of Islam, but continued to turn their attention, even more than in the past, to the Jews.

Keywords: Jews; Arabs; Muslims; controversy; conquest.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXV (2019), p. 235-257)

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Patrizia MASCOLI*

On the reception of Seneca the tragedian until the Middle Ages

Abstract

In this contribution, the Authoress examines the literary fortune of the tragedies of Seneca from the first century after Christ until the late Middle Ages. Through a careful analysis of the scarce surviving testimonies she hypothesizes that the first complete collection of all tragedies began to circulate only in the precarolingian age, whereas in previous centuries they have had an autonomous diffusion.

Keywords: Seneca; tragedies; circulation of texts.

(AŞUI, s.n., Istorie, LXV (2019), p. 259-269)

Alexandru PÎNZAR**

A historiographical fake: *Moldoslavia*

Abstract

*The contemporary Ukrainian historiography invokes a name of Moldavia in the 14th century apparently unknown until now to the Romanian historians, *Moldoslavia*, together with the well-known one, which was used several times by the Patriarchal Chancellery of Constantinople, *Rusovlahia*, as an argument for issuing theories regarding the ethnic structure of the population at the beginning of the young country. Given the special importance of this new information concerning the East-Carpathian territory during the 14th century, all the references provided by the Ukrainian historians in order to identify the source which mentions this name and to obtain as much information as possible from analysing the context in which it was used. However the interrogation of the Soviet and Russian historiographies proved that the name *Moldoslavia* is not attested in 14th century or earlier sources neither for the entire territory of the East-Carpathian country nor for only a part of it. This specific name is found in the Ukrainian folklore in a different historical time, during the 18th century, and has a completely different meaning than the one assigned to it by the historians in the neighbouring country.*

*Keywords: names of Moldavia; 14th century; *Moldoslavia*; Ukrainian folklore.*

(AŞUI, s.n., Istorie, LXV (2019), p. 271-278)

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Nicola BIFFI*

The Amazons in Strabo: from the Caucasus to the New World

Abstract

The ancient geograph Strabo of Amaseia is the source off ‘Admiral’ Cristoforo Colombo when he describes how the Amazons warrior people of the ‘New World’ procreate and bring up their children.

Keywords: Strabo of Amaseia; Amazons; Cristoforo Colombo.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXV (2019), p. 279-288)

Mihai Anatolii CIOBANU**

The great paharnic Ioan Caraiman (†1609) and a few facts about his kin

Abstract

In the second half of the 16th century one can meet quite often new historical characters, some of them originating from outside the Romanian countries. It is the time when even the princes no longer belong to the old dynasty of the country – like Petru Șchiopul. Then Ioan Caraiman appears, who held the dignities of agă, pârcălab, comis, great paharnic, and, at the same time, capuchehaie at the Sublime Porte. Up until now in the Romanian historiography there was no study dedicated to the life and activity of this boyar, although he was completely known in the historical sources. Through this contribution we wanted, first of all, to elucidate a bizarre confusion which led to the creation of a fictional character – Ioan Pricopie Caraman. In fact, as shown, Ion and Pricopie were brothers, and they probably arrived in Moldavia together with Petru Șchiopul.

Keywords: Dulcești; Ioan Caraiman; capuchehaie; great paharnic; Movilești.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXV (2019), p. 289-308)

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Tudor-Radu TIRON*
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The noble heraldry of the pre-modern Moldavia

Abstract

Attested upon the oldest preserved documents, the noble seals were using coats of arms, following Western influences. Less developed than in the rest of Europe, the local noble heraldry had an uninterrupted evolution, also during the Phanariots age. Only a part of the great noble lineages displayed coats of arms, while the armorial usage was rarely met with the lower nobility. Having interesting particularities, the local heraldry reflected the social status of the elites of the Principality of Moldavia.

Keywords: Principality of Moldavia; Moldavian noble class; coats of arms; seals; Phanariot age.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXV (2019), p. 309-335)

Mihai-Cristian AMĂRIUȚEI***
Ludmila BACUMENCO-PÎRNĂU****

Le domaine Giulești du département de Neamț et ses maîtres jusqu'aux premières décennies du XIX^e siècle (II)

Résumé

Cet ouvrage se propose de continuer les recherches commencées dans la première partie de notre étude, en présentant les aspects concernant l'historique de la terre de Giulești (district de Neamț) et de ceux qui l'ont administrée en tant que propriétaires jusqu'aux premières décennies du XIX^e siècle. Comme on peut le voir en étudiant les documents de l'époque, la terre de Giulești suivit, en terme d'évolution de la structure de propriété, le destin de la plupart des domaines moldaves du XV^e-XIX^e siècles. Après presque deux siècles de la première attestation documentaire du village, il a commencé le processus de division de la succession entre les descendants d'Anghelina Plăcsoaia. Ce phénomène a conduit à l'émergence de la propriété commune du domaine. Les dons, les divisions, les héritages, les ventes de certaines parcelles de terre, tout cela a conduit, à partir du milieu du XVIII^e

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siècle, à l'apparition des premiers conflits entre les propriétaires, occasionnant des pétitions et des procès sans fin sur les violations réciproques des droits de propriété revendications. Impliquant en particulier les membres de la famille Scorțescu et de la famille Hermeziu, ces procès illustrent un aperçu de l'histoire agitée d'un domaine de la Moldavie jusqu'au milieu du XIX^e siècle, basé sur les documents que nous publions en annexes.

Mots-clés: Giulești; XIX^e siècle; propriétaires; la famille Hermeziu; la famille Scorțescu; transmission de la propriété; contentieux immobilier; listes de documents.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXV (2019), p. 337-381)

Marius CHELCU*

Pieces of history of Iași: the residence of the Austrian Agency

Abstract

This research represents a reconstruction of the urban evolution of a portion of the historical center of the city of Iasi, two lots located near the church known as the "White Church" (Biserica Albă), from the Fânăriei mahale. The first documents regarding these lots date from the middle of the 18th century. The analysis of the sources reveals that in the second half of the 18th century there were some wooden houses built on stone foundation, with basements underneath, destroyed by at least two devastating fires. After 1798 a house made of durable materials, stone and brick was built. That proved to be the place where, with some transformations and renovations, the Austrian Consulate in Iasi resides, from 1813 to 1833, then from 1846 to 1896. The interruption between 1833 and 1846 was due to a serious damage to the construction by another devastating fire, this time from 1833.

We managed to capture the existence of its building and its dependencies both in documents and in the plans of the town of Iasi drawn in the second half of the 18th century and in the following century. The building where the Austrian Consulate in Iasi worked was demolished in 1989, following the implementation of a plan for the systematization of the central area of Iasi.

Keywords: Austrian Consulate; Iași; fires; urbanism.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXV (2019), p. 383-417)

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**Histoire culturelle – histoire familiale.
Un „cercle littéraire” au carrefour des XVIII^e – XIX^e siècles**

Résumé

Un manuscrit daté au début du XIX^e siècle, conservé par la Bibliothèque de l'Académie Roumaine (ms. roum. 445), contient les traductions roumaines de deux œuvres de la littérature occidentale: un récit (Raymond et Marianne. Nouvelle portugaise) recueilli dans Le Décaméron français de Louis d'Ussieux/Dussieux (1744–1805) et un drame (Artaserse) de l'abbé Pietro Metastasio (1698–1782), dont le traducteur reste inconnu. Par contre, on connaît le traducteur de la „nouvelle portugaise” – l'écrivain Alexandru Beldiman (1760–1826) – et le copiste du manuscrit, identifié par les auteurs du premier tome du Catalogue des manuscrits roumains (I. Bianu et R. Caracaș) d'après sa signature datée au 1^{er} mars 1822, qui se trouve sur trois pages (une fois en clair et deux fois en monogrammes): le serdar Ioan Gorovei. Adoptée par N. Iorga dans son Histoire de la littérature roumaine (1901), cette identification fut par la suite acceptée sans conteste par tous les spécialistes du domaine.

Pour Arthur Gorovei (1864–1951), le généalogiste et l'historiographe de sa famille, le nom du copiste fut une véritable surprise: c'était le nom de son grand-père, qui, à la même époque, avait rempli la même charge! Mais parmi les papiers hérités de son antécédent il n'y avait aucune trace d'activité littéraire. Les informations recueillies au fil des années allaient lui permettre, finalement, de trouver pour ce personnage une autre place dans l'arbre généalogique et de définir ainsi la branche de Iucșești (Roman): il identifia ce „Ioan” Gorovei comme beau-fils du boyard Nicolae Vârnav de Iucșești. En réalité, le mari de Ilinca (Hélène) Vârnav s'appelait Constantin Gorovei: leur fils, Toader/Toderașco (Théodore), né vers 1780-1785, fut lui aussi serdar et căminar et trépassa en 1827.

*L'examen plus attentif des documents, de l'écriture et des signatures, ont conduit l'auteur à la conclusion que le copiste du manuscrit 445 c'est **T(h)eodor** (et pas **l'inexistant Ioan**) **Gorovei**; il est aussi, peut-être, le traducteur (du grec) du drame de Metastasio. Cette rectification permet de placer le copiste dans le contexte culturel de sa famille, car ses deux oncles du côté maternel sont connus eux aussi pour leurs préoccupations littéraires: Constantin Vârnav – pour lequel l'auteur présente quelques détails biographiques – a traduit (toujours par un intermédiaire grec) vers 1782-1784 une partie des *Gli scherzi geniali* de Giovan Francesco Loredan(o), tandis que son frère Gheorghe Vârnav s'est appliqué à copier la traduction roumaine des *Pensées* du comte d'Oxenstiern. Ce petit „cercle littéraire” qui travaillait dans le cadre familial des boyards Vârnav doit son apparition et son développement à l'influence exercée par Leon Gheuca (évêque de Roman en 1769-1786, avant de devenir métropolitain de Moldavie), patron d'amples programmes culturels et promoteur des idées illuministes.*

*Keywords: traductions; Louis d'Ussieux/Dussieux; Pietro Metastasio; **Gli scherzi geniali**; Moldavie; boyards lettrés; Constantin Vârnav; Gheorghe Vârnav; T(h)eodor Gorovei.*

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Laurențiu RĂDVAN*
Mihai Anatolii CIOBANU**

**New discoveries from the Moscow archives: The Harting plan
and the general plan of Bucharest and its surroundings (1807-1812)**

Abstract

In this study we publish and analyze a few plans of Bucharest recently discovered in the Military-Historical Archive of Moscow. These plans capture quite well the evolution of the capital of the Wallacian principality in the years that followed the previous war that affected this region, from 1789-1791, since the last known plans of this city were kept. Although Bucharest was significantly affected by a series of natural or man-made calamities – and here we refer to the October 1802 earthquake, the September 1804 fire, and the Dâmbovița floods of 1805 – yet the city continued to grow. Proof of this is the churches built during these years. For the years 1807-1812, of the Russian occupation, we propose the following evolution of the plans of Bucharest: 1. the plan drawn by Andreas Gaudi, at the request of the generals Michelson and Miloradovici, today unidentified; 2. a topographically adapted and improved version of the Gaudi plan, in French, drawn by the general engineer Harting and his subordinates; 3. different versions, in Russian, also prepared by Harting and his team; 4. the final plan, made either towards the end of the occupation in Bucharest, or even later, at St. Petersburg, which uses all the data gathered by surveyors during their stay in the capital of Wallachia. By presenting the French version, which we believe was very close to Gaudi's initial sketch, and the final plan, we made a significant contribution to a better knowledge of the topography of Bucharest from the period before the introduction of the Organic Regulation.

Keywords: Andreas Gaudi; Iohan Festus Harting; Mihail Andreevici Miloradovici; Wallachia; Bucharest; town plans.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXV (2019), p. 451-478)

Sorin GRIGORUȚĂ***

**About some measures for “maintaining the state of health”
and about their author: the physician Georg Metz**

Abstract

One of the most active physicians concerning the modernizing transformations with respect to medical and sanitary issues in Moldavia in the first decades of the 19th century was Georg Metz. Native from Transylvania, graduate of the Faculty of Medicine from Halle

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since 1799, doctor Metz is present in the Romanian Principalities starting with the beginning of the 19th century. In 1832 he was appointed responsible for the supervision of the medical activity in the counties Botoșani, Dorohoi, Herța and Suceava. In this position, the physician Metz proposed to the local high officials several measures in order to “maintain the health condition” of the inhabitants. The measures suggested by the doctor Metz reflect, with no doubt, at least two aspects: the level at which Moldavia was situated towards the first half of the 19th century with regard to the collective urban hygiene and the medical education level of the population, as well as to which extent some physicians involved in the attempt to change this situation (promoting some sanitation measures in cities and villages, spreading some hygiene norms among the inhabitants and, last but not least, popularizing the smallpox vaccination).

Keywords: Georg Metz; physician; sanitation; smallpox vaccination; Botoșani.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXV (2019), p. 479-495)

Cosmin MIHUȚ*

The “fall in condemnation” of a Wallachian deputy. The exile of Ion Cămpineanu (1840-1841)

Abstract

Our text focuses on the manner in which Ion Cămpineanu and the members of his political group were punished for their demarches for national emancipation. In this context, we aimed to analyze the interesting transformation of the way in which the act of disobedience towards the Prince was perceived and judged during the period of the Organic Regulation. Before the forth decade of the nineteenth century, the means through which boyars “rebelled” against the Prince were the memoirs addressed to the Porte and to Russia or leaving the country, thus becoming traitors. In the case of Cămpineanu, the delict was not of this sort, but consisted in a political program with national objectives that aimed to free the country from the Russian protectorate. In this matter, the ancient prerogative of the Prince to punish and forgive seemed to be suspended and was assumed by Russia. Traditionally, those accountable for this crime could reenter the political life through a plea to the Prince mercy, which had the power to erase any guilt. However, being condemned to exile, Cămpineanu desired to be judged for his alleged delict, under the norms of the Organic Regulation and the stipulations of the Treaties between the two Powers. Thus, our goal was also to analyze the relation between these approaches towards the authority of law, in a period of transition from certain principles and rules to others, in the context of a profound reformation of the state.

Keywords: treason; punishment; the authority of law; political order; Ion Cămpineanu.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXV (2019), p. 497-511)

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Simion-Alexandru GAVRIȘ*

**A meaningful failure: Lascăr Catargiu – chief of police in Iași
(September 3/15 1854-May 15/17 1855)**

Abstract

Lascăr Catargiu became chief of the Iași police in a difficult historical context, marked by the Crimean War and by the Austrian occupation of Moldavia. Catargiu was promoted to this important position because of his experience as a county administrator, but also because of his family tradition and personal relations. His tenure was brief and challenging: the young head of police had a difficult working relationship with the Austrian commanders, caused by the behavior of the soldiers, the hostility of the Moldavian society towards the „Germans” and (last, but not least) the unwillingness of Catargiu to cooperate with the army of Franz Joseph. The head of the police was also accused of laxity regarding the Russian spies in Iași. Initially, Catargiu’s relation with the reigning Prince Grigore Alexandru Ghica was cordial: at the end of 1854, the young official was rewarded for his service with a higher boyar rank. However, after only four months, he resigned his post, becoming, eventually, a member of the opposition against Ghica.

Keywords: chief of police; Crimean War; military occupation; spies; resignation.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXV (2019), p. 513-524)

Mircea-Cristian GHENGHEA**

The epigrammists of “Arhiva” – a prosopographical approach

Abstract

The publication “Arhiva” in Iași was one of the Romanian periodicals which favoured the development and the affirmation of the epigramme at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th. Several appreciated and well known Romanian writers, journalists, and even politicians (namely A. C. Cuza) published their epigrammes in the pages of “Arhiva”. The social and cultural value of these literary creations has already been proven not only during the interwar period, but also within the recent decades, when various epigrammes were republished in books and anthologies dedicated to the Romanian epigramme.

Keywords: “Arhiva”; epigrammists; prosopography; Romanian press; Iași.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXV (2019), p. 525-533)

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Adrian-Bogdan CEOBANU*

Silvana RACHIERU**

Reconstruction of a Biography: In search of the military attaché of Romania to Constantinople – Lucian Trantomir

Abstract

In this article we draw a portrait of Romania's military attaché to Constantinople, Lucian Trantomir, whose mission took place between 1913-1916. It is a first attempt of a professional portrait, using various sources from the local archives, as the topic of military attaches is less researched in Romanian historiography in general.

Lucian Trantomir gradually advanced in the military career and in 1913 was appointed military attaché of Romania in the Ottoman Empire and Greece. He arrived on the shores of Bosphorus in a difficult moment for the Empire, weakened after the Balkan conflicts in 1912-1913. During his mission to Constantinople, abruptly ended by the break of diplomatic relations between the two states, Trantomir gathered information both about the Ottoman and Bulgarian armies, considered useful for the organisation of war participation. A more detailed research of these reports written abroad by experienced militaries could offer new perspectives for the reconstruction of the implication of the conflicts from the beginning of the 20th century, as well as a comparative analysis of Romania's situation in an international context.

Keywords: Military Attaché; Constantinople; First World War; Lucian Trantomir.

(AŞUI, s.n., Istorie, LXV (2019), p. 535-551)

Claudiu-Lucian TOPOR***

The Romanian territory between the German occupation and the national government. Mirror images upon leaving the war (1918)

Abstract

The text offers a less usual perception of the Romanian space: an image of contrasts. The habit of uniformization (space, territory, administrative policies, behaviour patterns, thought features etc) has created the reflex of resorting to the notion of insuperable national unity. A better occasion than the war to exacerbate this mood could not have been found, the more so,

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when it comes to the Great War. The war that, as we know (because history taught us), was waged across the Carpathians, for the ideal of national unity. We have all learned in school about the result of this war. One in which the stress falls inevitably on the fulfilment of the objective of unification. The most frequently used words were (and are to this day) “heroism”, “patriotism”, “resistance”. The dominant rhetoric relies on hard-core nouns: solidarity, unity, sacrifice. Such words are repeated to the extent to which the reader is left with the feeling of a seamless evolution. The nation's path to its “astral hour” (the creation of Greater Romania) was one of perfection. The major obstacles in the way of fulfilling this dream came only from the outside. It was only Romania's enemies that looked sceptically upon such legitimate aspirations. The nation as a whole mobilised “exemplarily” in the service of the unification ideal. Nothing seems to have ever clouded this issue.

My proposal is an invitation to reflection outside the idealist landscape. It admits that the German occupation re-created national solidarity (the mobilisation of natives against the conqueror's temporary authority), but at the same time points out the fact that the Germans speculated the differences present in the Romanian society; differences such as those between aristocrats and peasantry, between the historical provinces, between divergent political orientations, etc. The Moldavians were not overjoyed when they were told they had to accept the wave of refugees, while the latter were not exactly thrilled to have to stay in a region which was not prepared to have them. Many of them (especially those with some financial means) preferred to leave the country. Social cohesion had been suffering before the war. The Romanians (many of them plain people, from rural backgrounds) almost did not know their own country. The war, this traumatising experience, had provided the opportunity for this belated “discovery”. When the military administration regime was installed, the Germans began changing not just the customs of the place, but also their image. Communications were slow and information was scarce. The only things circulating were rumours and tales. When the connections were re-established, the war wounds did not heal overnight. It took time for old Romania to find itself, before Greater Romania finally took root.

Keywords: administration; military occupation; war; territory.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXV (2019), p. 553-561)

Taras VINTSKOV'S'KYI*

**The General Consulate of Romania in Odessa
under the terms of the “red” terror of January-March 1918
(based on the sources of Odessa's press)**

Abstract

The following article, based on the analysis of the local press, covers the work of the consular service of the Kingdom of Romania in Odessa during the period of the military-political confrontation in the south of the Ukrainian republic. The main directions of

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activity of the General Consulate of Romania are analyzed, and its role in the negotiation process between the Russian Soviet Republic and Romania is clarified. Some aspects of the solution of the problem of Romanian refugees and deserters in Odessa are revealed. The list of personnel from the Consulate and of those subjects of the kingdom who became the object of repression by the Bolsheviks was partially established. A unique direction of research is the relationship of the Romanian diplomats with their colleagues such as the American and Spanish consuls in Odessa, who sometimes took over intermediary function on behalf of Romania consulate.

Keywords: revolution; UPR; Odessa; the General Consulate of Romania; S. Greceanu.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXV (2019), p. 563-572)

Adrian VIȚALARU*

**Dimitrie Iurașcu – Minister Plenipotentiary of Romania
in Norway (1934-1939)**

Abstract

During his time as minister of Romania in Norway, D. Iurașcu maintained a good collaboration with the Oslo authorities and with resounding names of the Norwegian political life. He monitored the press of the country in the attempt to maintain a favourable image of Romania in the Norwegian society. To this end, the Romanian diplomat got actively involved in promoting Romania and gave numerous interviews to the Norwegian press. Another aspect of his activity in Oslo was his interest in intensifying the economic rapports between Romania and Norway, which he considered the basis of bilateral relations between the two states. Despite Iurașcu's efforts, economical relations between Romania and Norway in the last inter-war years did not witness spectacular evolution neither in the dynamics of commercial exchanges, nor in the diversification of the range of commercialized products.

Seen from a different perspective, however, Iurașcu's presence in Oslo was an 'anchor' through which Romanian diplomacy was connected to the Norwegian, as well as what was happening in the neighboring (USSR, Germany, the Atlantic area). This is why the reports D. Iurașcu sent to the central administration of the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs contain various information on the situation in Norway and Northern Europe.

For Iurașcu, the years spent as chief of a small legation such as the one in Oslo were still a step ahead in his diplomatic career, which would end in 1947.

Keywords: diplomacy; legation; inter-war; D. Iurașcu; Romania; Norway.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXV (2019), p. 573-585)

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Marian HARIUC*

**On the trail of lost cultural relations: the Romanian historians
and the centenary of the Italian Risorgimento**

Abstract

The celebration of the centenary of the Italian Unification was a first opportunity for the Communist leadership of the Romanian People's Republic to re-establish contacts with cultural and academic media in Italy. 1959 was the year that marked the starting point. Being familiar with the events that took place a century ago enabled reputed Romanian historians build a dialogue which would lead to joint projects in the historiographical domain.

The academician Andrei Oțetea, director of the Institute of History of the RPR Academy, was given the mission to travel to the main academic centers in Italy with the purpose of identifying historical sources about the Romanian people's past and specialists willing to contribute to the improvement of the dialogue between the two countries. The Italian Risorgimento was a favorable pretext to take advantage of the political detente in Moscow. The Romanian authorities' reaction came amid the more active presence of Hungarian intellectuals in the academic centers of the capitalist states. The reluctant manner in which the Romanian delegates were welcomed indicated the extent of the rupture from a cultural space to which the cultivated environments in Romania had been strongly attached until the establishment of the communist regime.

Keywords: Andrei Oțetea; Risorgimento; historical sources; political detente.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXV (2019), p. 587-604)

Cristina PREUTU**

**The activity of lecturers of the Central Committee
of the Romanian Communist Party as „diplomats” of the Party**

Abstract

One of the actors of the propaganda system in communist Romania was the lecturer. The lecturers had two main responsibilities: to verify the activity of propaganda departments subordinated to the Central Committee and to disseminate the external propaganda.

External propaganda set new goals for itself with the reorientation of the regime from Bucharest towards the West. Thus, starting with the end of the 1960s, at the CC level there were exchanges of lecturers between the states of the communist bloc and other countries.

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In these exchanges the aims of the lecturers were to obtain information from foreign countries, to test the perceptions and moods about Romania, and to anticipate possible foreign policy actions. The visits were, generally, 10 days long, and the program was painstakingly organised by the Propaganda and Agitation Section and the External Relations Section of the Central Committee.

Considering the topics, how the lecturers were trained and how the visits were organized, we could say that the responsibility of the lectures resembled, at this point, that of a diplomat. Thus, in this study we will analyse two such visits, one made a Romanian lecturer in the Popular Republic of Poland and the other made by a PMSU lecturer in Romania, to observe and understand the purposes of these visits, how were they organised, what kind of information used to attract the lecturers' attention and what were the responsibilities of the lecturers in that context.

Keywords: propaganda; Romania; lecturer; communist regime; diplomacy.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXV (2019), p. 605-613)

Dan Alexandru SĂVOAIA*

Romania and the human rights issue within the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (1972-1983)

Abstract

During the Cold War, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe was the most important forum that brought together countries with different political and social systems for multilateral talks that polarized on issues dealing with military security and the respect of human rights in Europe. The ideological conflict reflected two different approaches to the human rights issue, namely the anthropocentric perspective of the West versus the societal approach of the Eastern Bloc.

Drawing from materials consulted at the OSCE Prague Archives and Romania's Foreign Affairs Ministry's Archives, the current paper aims at investigating Romania's societal take on human rights provisions and its activity within the Conference, arguing that Romania's concessions in the humanitarian field were only skillfully accomplished as means to pursue and achieve its own political and economic interests.

Keywords: Romania; human rights; Helsinki Final Act; CSCE; Cold War.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXV (2019), p. 615-629)

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RESTITUTIO

Eugen D. NECULAU

Social struggles in the villages of Jijia de Sus

Abstract

The present text publishes a manuscript found in the National Archives of Iasi, in the “Eugen D. Neculau” personal fund. It is part of the monumental work called Sate pe Jijia de Sus (of which four volumes were published between 2003 and 2012, under the aegis of the Romanian Institute of Genealogy and Heraldry “Sever Zotta” in Iași). In the manuscript, Neculau placed this short material in vol. I, part II, chap. II. If the first part contains the pages dedicated to monasteries, boyars and peasants, also the serfs, slaves or servants, in the second part the research is on “social struggles” (pages 130-194 in the manuscript); to the subtitle in the manuscript, the editor – Marcel Lutic – added, for a better spatial location, “in the villages of Jijia de Sus”; In these pages, the author analyze, at large, some current social processes in the rural world of early modern times, in particular the judgments, the escape from the estate and the relocation.

Keywords: Moldavia; villages; peasants; landowners; Jijia de Sus.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXV (2019), p. 631-652)