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(SERIE NOUĂ)

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CUPRINS

Actele Conferinței „Civilizație aulică și civilizație urbană în Moldova și Țara Românească. Secolele XIV-XVII”

Maria Magdalena Székely, <i>Civilizație aulică și civilizație urbană în Moldova și Țara Românească. Secolele XIV-XVII (Cuvânt înainte)</i>	11
Radu Cârциumaru, <i>O ipoteză privind datarea primei fresce din Biserica Domnească a Târgoviștei în vremea lui Mihnea Turcitul</i>	17
Liviu Marius Ilie, <i>Domnia și cancelaria – danie și cronologie în perioada Paștilor în Țara Românească (secolul al XV-lea)</i>	27
Maria Magdalena Székely, <i>Daruri, mărfuri și obiecte de prestigiu la curtea Moldovei în secolul al XVI-lea</i>	33
Minodora Cârциumaru, <i>Inelul jupâniței Vlădae. O descoperire arheologică și implicațiile ei istorice</i>	59
Ștefan S. Gorovei, <i>În căutarea „patriciatului” pierdut. O revenire</i>	77
Marius Păduraru, <i>„Pe vremea ce au fost Mareș banul vornic mare, fiind mare și putêrnecu”. Adăugiri la biografia marelui dregător muntean Mareș Băjescu</i>	89

Daniela Orzață, <i>Ancient library of Alexandria foreign book fund</i>	111
Lucrețiu Mihailescu-Bîrliba, <i>Soldats provenant du milieu rural de la province de Mésie Inférieure dans les légions romaines</i>	129
Iulia Dumitrache, <i>Haine pentru soldați: contracte cu statul roman și afaceri personale</i>	135
Fabian Doboș, <i>Augustin – al doilea Atanasie</i>	143

Andrei Constantin Sălăvăstru, <i>The doctrine of lawful rebellion in the princely proclamations of the French wars of religion</i>	151
Sorin Grigoruță, <i>„A slujit domniei mele cu dreptate și cu credință”. Câteva considerații privitoare la Andrei, hatmanul lui Petru vodă Șchiopul</i>	165
Eduard Rusu, <i>Muzica nunților domnești</i>	189
Gheorghe Lazăr, <i>Danii românești în favoarea așezămintelor ortodoxe sud-dunărene. Noi mărturii documentare</i>	201
Mihai-Bogdan Atanasiu, <i>Crâmpeie din istoria Bisericii Sfinții Teodori din Iași prin însemnări de odinioară</i>	219

Alexandru-Florin Platon, <i>Evenimentele anului 1821 în corespondența unui negustor genevez din Odesa: Jean-Justin (Jules) Rey</i>	231
Cristian Ploscaru, <i>Between the diplomacy of war or peace and the Ottoman occupation of the Romanian Principalities (1821-1822)</i>	245
Laurențiu Rădvan, <i>Un plan necunoscut al orașului Târgoviște din 1831</i>	265
Mihai-Cristian Amărieuței, Simion-Alexandru Gavriș, <i>Administrația moldoveană la începutul perioadei regulamentare: funcționarii Ministerului de Interne și ai Comitetului Sănătății (1834)</i>	279
Andrei Melinte, <i>Din istoricul înființării orașelor din Țara Românească în prima jumătate a secolului al XIX-lea</i>	301
Remus Tanasă, <i>Between "millet" and self-determination: the Ottoman-Armenian case</i>	321
Aleksandr Stykalin, Ioan-Augustin Guriță, <i>Din corespondența arhimandritului Iuliu Scriban cu arhiepiscopul Arsenie Stadnički păstrată la Moscova</i>	331
Ștefan Crăciun, <i>Nicolae B. Cantacuzino – primul trimis extraordinar și ministru plenipotențiar al României la Berna (1911-1912)</i>	355
Claudiu-Lucian Topor, <i>German administration in Romania under military occupation: everyday life in the vicinity of the operations army (1916-1918)</i>	365
Stefano Santoro, <i>The image of Bolshevism in the Italian public opinion, 1917-1919</i>	377

Lucian Leuștean, <i>New contributions on the dispute at the Peace Conference (February-March 1920) concerning the Romanian-Hungarian border</i>	391
Krzysztof Nowak, <i>Motivations, obstacles and complications on the path of Polish diplomacy to an alliance with Romania. Reflections on the 100th anniversary of the Polish-Romanian military alliance of 1921</i>	405
Árpád Hornyák, <i>The League of Nations loan to Hungary in 1924 with special regard to Yugoslav aspects</i>	421
Ionel Moldovan, <i>Noi considerații privitoare la înființarea Facultății de Teologie din Chișinău (1926)</i>	443
Andreea Dahlquist, <i>Romanian propaganda in Sweden during the Second World War</i>	459
Elena Dragomir, <i>Relațiile comerciale cu Occidentul în concepția economică a României postbelice. Argumente pentru o nouă perspectivă de studiu</i>	475
Daniel Lazăr, <i>30 de ani de la destrămarea R.S.F. Iugoslavia. Despre politică, societate și „cultură de masă” – considerații</i>	495

<i>In memoriam: Mihail Vasilescu, Ioan Caproșu, Ion Agrigoroaiei</i>	507
<i>Recenzii și note bibliografice</i>	513
EUSEBIU DE CEZAREEA, <i>Istoria bisericească</i> , traducere din limba greacă veche, studiu introductiv și note de Teodor Bodogae, ediție revizuită de Tudor Teoteoi, Basilica, București, 2020, 560 p. (PSB, s.n. 20) (Nelu Zugravu); <i>Beyond Ambassadors; Consuls, Missionaries, and Spies in Premodern Diplomacy</i> , ed. Maurits Ebben și Louis Sicking, Leiden, Editura Brill, 2020, 236 p. (Mihai Covaliu); Rebecca Haynes, <i>Moldova: A History</i> , London,	

New York, I. B. Tauris, 2020, xvi + 240 p. (*Laurențiu Rădvan*); Carol Iancu, *Evreii din Hârlău și împrejurimi. Istorie și memorie*, Iași, Editura Universității „Alexandru Ioan Cuza”, 2020, 250 p. (*Dănuț Fotea*); Victor Taki, *Russia on the Danube: Empire, Elites, and Reform in Moldavia and Wallachia 1812-1834*, Budapest, Vienna, New York, Central European University Press, 2021 (*Cristian Ploscaru*); Mirel Bănică, *Bafta, Devla și Haramul. Studii despre cultura și religia romilor*, Iași, Editura Polirom, 2019, 472 p. (*Monica Chicuș*); David E. Nye, *American Illuminations. Urban Lighting, 1800–1920*, Cambridge, The MIT Press, 2018, x + 280 p. (*Simion Câlția*); Mihai Ștefan Ceaușu, Ion Lihaciu, *Autonomia Bucovinei (1848-1861). Studiu și documente*, Iași, Editura Universității „Alexandru Ioan Cuza”, 2021, 374 p. (*Ioan-Gabriel Chiraș*); *Universitatea din Cluj în perioada interbelică*, vol. III, *Facultatea de Litere și Filosofie*, coordonator Ana-Maria Stan, editori Ioan-Aurel Pop, Simion Simon, Ioan Bolovan, Cluj-Napoca, Presa Universitară Clujeană, 2019, 364 p. (*Dragoș Jipa*); Radu Ioanid, *Pogromul de la Iași*, ediție îngrijită de Elisabeth Ungureanu, prefață de Alexandru Florian, București, Editura Institutului Național pentru Studierea Holocaustului din România „Elie Wiesel”, Iași, Polirom, 2021, 142 p. (*Mihai-Daniel Botezatu*); Michael Shafir, *România Comunistă (1948-1985). O analiză politică, economică și socială*, traducere din limba engleză de Mihai-Dan Pavelescu, București, Editura Meteor Press, 2020, 432 p. (*Andrei Mihai Rîpanu*); *Panorama comunismului în România*, ed. de Liliana Corobca, Iași, Editura Polirom, 2020, 1150 p. (*Daniel Chiriac*).

CONTENT

Papers of the Conference “Aulic Civilization and Urban Civilization in Moldavia and Wallachia. 14th-17th centuries”

Maria Magdalena Székely, <i>Aulic Civilization and Urban Civilization in Moldavia and Wallachia. 14th-17th centuries (Foreword)</i>	11
Radu Cârciumar, <i>A hypothesis regarding the dating of the first painting in the Princely Church of Târgoviște in the reign of Mihnea Turcitul</i>	17
Liviu Marius Ilie, <i>Reign and chancellery – donation and chronology during Easter period in 15th century Wallachia</i>	27
Maria Magdalena Székely, <i>Prestigious gifts, merchandise and objects at the court of Moldavia in the 16th century</i>	33
Minodora Cârciumar, <i>Lady Vlădăe’s ring. An archaeological discovery and its historical implications</i>	59
Ștefan Sorin Gorovei, <i>In search of the lost “patriciante”. A comeback</i>	77
Marius Păduraru, <i>“In the time when Mareș ban was grand vornic, being big and powerful”. Additions to the biography of the great Muntenian official Mareș Băjescu</i>	89

Daniela Orzață, <i>Ancient library of Alexandria foreign book fund</i>	111
Lucrețiu Mihailescu-Bîrliba, <i>Soldiers from the rural area of the province of Moesia Inferior in the Roman legions</i>	129
Iulia Dumitrache, <i>Clothes for soldiers: contracts with the Roman state and personal affairs</i>	135
Fabian Doboș, <i>Augustine – the second Athanasius</i>	143

Andrei Constantin Sălăvăstru, <i>The doctrine of lawful rebellion in the princely proclamations of the French wars of religion</i>	151
Sorin Grigoruță, <i>„He served my reign with justice and faith”. Some considerations regarding Andrei, the hetman of Petru Șchiopul</i>	165
Eduard Rusu, <i>The music of princely weddings</i>	189
Gheorghe Lazăr, <i>Romanian donations in favor of the South-Danubian Orthodox foundations. New documentary evidence</i>	201
Mihai-Bogdan Atanasiu, <i>Fragments from the history of the Church of Saints Teodori from Iași through notes from the past</i>	219

Alexandru-Florin Platon, <i>The events of 1821 in the correspondence of a Genevan merchant from Odessa: Jean-Justin (Jules) Rey</i>	231
Cristian Ploscaru, <i>Between the diplomacy of war or peace and the Ottoman occupation of the Romanian Principalities (1821-1822)</i>	245
Laurențiu Rădvan, <i>An unknown plan of the town of Târgoviște from 1831</i>	265
Mihai-Cristian Amăriuței, Simion-Alexandru Gavriș, <i>Moldavian administration at the beginning of the organic statute period: civil servants of the Interior Ministry and of the Health Committee (1834)</i>	279
Andrei Melinte, <i>From the history of the establishment of the cities in Wallachia in the first half of the 19th century</i>	301
Remus Tanasă, <i>Between "millet" and self-determination: the Ottoman-Armenian case</i>	321
Aleksandr Stykalin, Ioan-Augustin Guriță, <i>From the correspondence of archimandrite Iuliu Scriban with hierarch Arsenie Stadnițki kept in Moscow</i>	331
Ștefan Crăciun, Nicolae B. Cantacuzino – <i>the first extraordinary envoy and plenipotentiary minister of Romania in Bern (1911-1912)</i>	355
Claudiu-Lucian Topor, <i>German administration in Romania under military occupation: everyday life in the vicinity of the operations army (1916-1918)</i>	365
Stefano Santoro, <i>The image of Bolshevism in the Italian public opinion, 1917-1919</i> ..	377

Lucian Leuștean, <i>New contributions on the dispute at the Peace Conference (February-March 1920) concerning the Romanian-Hungarian border</i>	391
Krzysztof Nowak, <i>Motivations, obstacles and complications on the path of Polish diplomacy to an alliance with Romania. Reflections on the 100th anniversary of the Polish-Romanian military alliance of 1921</i>	405
Árpád Hornyák, <i>The League of Nations loan to Hungary in 1924 with special regard to Yugoslav aspects</i>	421
Ionel Moldovan, <i>New considerations on the establishment of the Theology Faculty from Chișinău (1926)</i>	443
Andreea Dahlquist, <i>Romanian propaganda in Sweden during the Second World War</i>	459
Elena Dragomir, <i>Trade relations with the West in the economic conception of post-war Romania. Arguments for a new perspective of study</i>	475
Daniel Lazăr, <i>30 years since the dissolution of the R.S.F. Yugoslavia. About politics, society and "mass culture" – considerations</i>	495

<i>In memoriam: Mihail Vasilescu, Ioan Caproșu, Ion Agrigoroaiei</i>	507
<i>Reviews and bibliographical notes</i>	513
<i>Abbreviations</i>	555

Maria Magdalena SZÉKELY*

**Aulic Civilization and Urban Civilization in Moldavia and Wallachia.
14th-17th centuries (Foreword)**

Abstract

On February 11, 2021, the proceedings of the conference “Aulic Civilization and Urban Civilization in Moldavia and Wallachia. 14th-17th centuries” took place online, organized by the Faculty of History of the “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University of Iași and the “Curtea Domnească” National Museum from Târgoviște. The program included 16 archeology and history papers, presented by specialists from Bucharest, Cluj-Napoca, Craiova, Iași, Pitești, Ploiești, Suceava and Târgoviște, whose field of research is connected to the topic chosen for this meeting. Unfortunately, not all authors have submitted texts for printing. However, given the interest shown by medievalists in the topics discussed at the conference, the organizers decided to publish the summaries of the missing papers from this group, in the hope that the studies, in their entirety, will be introduced without delay in the scientific circuit.

Keywords: Aulic Civilization; Urban Civilization; Moldavia; Wallachia; 14th-17th centuries.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXVII (2021), p. 11-16)

Radu CÂRCIUMARU**

**A hypothesis regarding the dating of the first painting
in the Princely Church of Târgoviște in the reign of Mihnea Turcitul**

Abstract

The Princely Church of Târgoviște is one of the most important achievements of Wallachian architecture from the 16th century. However, it continues to raise controversial issues, one of them making the subject of the present study. It is about dating the first layer of fresco, a layer that was framed either in the reign of Mihai Viteazul, or even later, in the period of Matei Basarab. With the help of the votive painting placed in the narthex, at the disposal of the ruler Constantin Brâncoveanu, but also after the analysis of the diptych attributed to Șerban Cantacuzino, we tried to build the hypothesis that the first painting dates from the second reign of Mihnea Turcitul. Its lateral distribution, both in the votive picture and in the diptych, indicates the ruler’s gesture to convert to Islam, which has not been forgotten but, on the contrary, condemned, over the centuries.

Keywords: The Princely Church of Târgoviște; restoration; fresco; votive painting; Mihnea Turcitul.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXVII (2021), p. 17-25)

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Liviu Marius ILIE*

Reign and chancellery – donation and chronology during Easter period in 15th century Wallachia

Abstract

The chronology of the princely documents issued from Wallachia during the 15th century is a very important matter for understanding the relationship between the reign and the chancellery. The Slavonic documents that are preserved in original are generally dated in Byzantine style, by using the month and the day and very few of them are dated with the religious feast; from the second category, almost all the documents are dating from Easter period and are dedicated to different monasteries. All these acts are somehow circumscribed both to the time of the reign and to the time of the Church.

Keywords: Wallachia; Easter; document; reign; chronology; monastery.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXVII (2021), p. 27-32)

Maria Magdalena SZÉKELY**

Présents, marchandises et objets de prestige à la Cour de Moldavie au XVI^e siècle

Résumé

Les relations commerciales de la Moldavie forment un des sujets qui ont constamment retenu l'intérêt des médiévistes roumains. Des documents publiés depuis la seconde moitié du XIX^e siècle ont permis d'éclaircir un certain nombre d'aspects: les réseaux de transport, la naissance et le développement des foires commerciales, le type de marchandises importées et exportées, le volume des transactions, les monnaies en circulation, les institutions, ethnies, familles et individus impliqués dans le commerce, etc. Les études pionnières de N. Iorga, I. Nistor, G. Zane, Radu Manolescu ou Alexandru I. Gonța trouvent leur continuation aujourd'hui, avec de beaux résultats, dans des monographies, des études ou des volumes collectifs. Malheureusement, trop peu des produits coûteux qui sont arrivés en Moldavie sous forme de marchandises ou de présents ont résisté à l'épreuve du temps. Combiner des informations écrites avec des sources archéologiques et trouver des analogies avec des pièces similaires conservées dans des collections et des musées d'autres pays peut être une méthode pour reconstituer l'apparence, la qualité et la destination des objets qui, au-delà de leur utilisation pratique, avaient également le rôle de marques d'identité: ils signalaient la supériorité sociale de leur propriétaire. La présente étude essaie de les identifier et de saisir leur signification, en recherchant quelques étoffes (drap

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et brocart panni d'oro), certains vêtements et tissus (çatma et velours benek) reçus en cadeau de la Porte Ottomane, des gants, des carrosses et des montres. Les présents reçus par les princes et les boyards moldaves du XVI^e siècle, ainsi que les biens achetés au profit de la Cour, ne permettent pas de parler d'une vie aristocratique comme celle de l'Europe occidentale. Cependant, les étoffes précieuses, les vêtements moins communs, les moyens de transport décorés, les instruments techniques extravagants, la nourriture et les boissons d'un certain raffinement, tout dessine l'image d'une Cour de l'Est, où princes et boyards, prenant des modèles à la fois occidentaux et orientaux, s'efforçaient, avec leurs propres ressources et moyens, d'être contemporains du monde dans lequel ils vivaient.

Mots-clés: Moldavie; XVI^e siècle; drap; brocart panni d'oro; çatma; velours benek; gants; carrosses; montres.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXVII (2021), p. 33-58)

Minodora CÂRCIUMARU*

**Lady Vlădae's ring.
An archaeological discovery and its historical implications**

Abstract

The Princely Court from Târgoviște, the residence of the Wallachian princes for almost three centuries (from 15th to early 18th century), had in its premises, along with civil architectural components, three churches, built between 15th and 16th centuries: the later called Chapel Church or Lady's church, today only partly preserved, whose bell tower was overlapped by an imposing tower known as the Chindiei Tower, the Great Princely Church built, according to the old chronicles, in 1583-1584, and the third church, which offered the subject of the present study, St. Parascheva or St. Vineri, as it is also known, was built outside the fortified enclosure from the 15th century, but in its immediate vicinity. The project to restore the monuments of the Princely Court carried out during the 1960s also included St. Parascheva's Church, which involved a series of archaeological investigations of the monument. Thus, a less common necropolis was identified, in which the funerary inventory objects (ornaments, sealing rings, clothing accessories) belonged to characters who were part of the aulic and urban elite of Târgoviște.

In 2018, by resuming the archaeological research, the discovery of a sealing ring, with stone, made of gilded silver, customized by the inscription "JUPANINA VLĂDAE" (LADY VLĂDAE), aroused a special interest. Beside its spectacularity, determined by its massiveness, appearance and decoration, the inscribed name is the element that sends us to the beginnings of this place of worship, to its founders from 1517, Manea - Clucer and the lady Vlădae. The presence of the ring at the Princely Court of Târgoviște calls into question aspects of the life of this family of boyars from the beginning of the 16th century, and the historical implications around this valuable object of adornment.

Keywords: Princely Court; Târgoviște; St. Parascheva's church; Seaca-Mușetești monastery; archeological research; seal ring.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXVII (2021), p. 59-75)

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À la recherche du „patriciat” perdu. Un retour

Résumé

Il y a beaucoup de temps, après un sondage assez consistant, l’auteur a présenté quelques observations préliminaires à une question dont le débat était alors (1988) de date encore fraîche: l’existence d’un patriciat urbain dans la principauté de Moldavie au Moyen Âge. Dans le dossier de cette question controversée, il a proposé, à cette occasion, quelques autres éléments pour une recherche comparée, à la suite des constatations formulées par des chercheurs tels Radu Manolescu (pour les principautés roumaines de l’Est et du Sud des Carpathes) et Konrad Gündisch (pour la Transylvanie et surtout pour la ville de Bistrița). Les menues considérations générales ont été illustrées alors avec des exemples fournis seulement par les sources éditées concernant deux villes importantes de la Moldavie médiévale: Suceava et Cotnari.

*Il est compréhensible que, dans le suivant laps de temps, personne ne se soit penché sur ce sujet: c’est l’histoire contemporaine qui a envahi, avec toute sa force, nos vies et nos activités. Mais il semble difficile à comprendre pourquoi le „dossier” ne fut-il rouvert et les discussions reprises, lorsque l’histoire et son investigation ont regagné le cours (considéré maintenant être) normal. C’est encore plus étrange, vu que l’histoire des villes (de la ville, en tant que phénomène historique) est devenue un domaine de recherches avec des réalisations exceptionnelles, du point de vue tant de l’interprétation (et réinterprétation) des sources écrites, que de la valorisation des découvertes archéologiques. La ville de Jassy (Iași), par exemple, a enrichi son patrimoine historiographique avec la collection monumentale initiée par le professeur I. Caproșu et qui rassemble, en dix volumes, des milliers de documents jusqu’à l’aube du XIX^e siècle (et on a déjà besoin de deux ou trois volumes de suppléments pour ramasser les documents découverts ou identifiés entre temps). La ville de Suceava (l’ancienne capitale de la principauté moldave) bénéficie, elle aussi, d’un volume de documents concernant son histoire, tandis que pour Cotnari on dispose maintenant d’une recherche détaillée de l’histoire des propriétés de sa zone viticole en ensemble. D’autre part, la collection **Documenta Romaniae Historica** s’est enrichie en ajoutant 13 volumes de documents (jusqu’à 1646). Il y a, donc, une base documentaire assez riche pour justifier la reprise de la recherche. L’investigation doit conduire, en première ligne, à la corroboration des diverses sources et, en seconde ligne, à leur traitement du point de vue généalogique, comme manière de prouver la continuité des positions sociales. Non seulement les nouvelles acquisitions documentaires, mais aussi les sources connues de plus vieille date sont capables d’offrir des informations non encore utilisées ou insuffisamment mises en valeur: le catalogue (ou registre) des fourreurs et des pelletiers de Suceava en est le meilleur exemple.*

Faute d’une telle recherche, l’histoire sociale est privée d’un chapitre très important, ayant aussi des implications majeures dans d’autres secteurs de la connaissance du passé.

Mots-clés: villes; Moldavie médiévale; citadins; „patriciat”; élites sociales et culturelles; sources.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXVII (2021), p. 77-87)

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**«A l'époque où Mareș le *ban* était grand gouverneur, étant grand et fort».
Ajouts à la biographie du grand dignitaire valaque Mareș Băjescu**

Résumé

L'une des figures les plus intéressantes des dignitaires valaques dont l'activité a été documentée dans les décennies cinq-huit du XVIIe siècle a été Mareș Băjescu, considéré à juste titre dans l'historiographie comme un «homme nouveau» de cette époque.

Bien que ses origines soient modestes, lui étant le fils de certains citadins de Câmpulung, en s'appuyant sur ses qualités natives et intellectuelles et ayant le soutien du postelnic (maréchal de la cour) Constantin Cantacuzène, de la famille et du groupe politique homonyme, il bénéficiera d'une carrière politique d'exception. Cela aboutira à la dignité de grand ban (haut dignitaire gouverneur), à deux reprises en l'absence des princes régnants étant également l'intendant du trône princier.

A partir de quelques informations archéologiques et de certains documents inédites, nous nous sommes référés ici en particulier aux années 1666-1667, lorsque Mareș Băjescu, devenu grand vornic (gouverneur), parvient à acquérir une grande influence politique et une grande force économique. Le boyard devient grand vornic (gouverneur) à la fin de l'année 1665 / début de l'1666, sous le règne de Radu Leon (1664-1669), remplaçant dans cette dignité justement le principal adversaire des Cantacuzènes, le vornic (gouverneur) Stroe Leurdeanu. Pas du tout par hasard, l'année 1666 coïncide également avec le début de la réhabilitation du postelnic (maréchal de la cour) Constantin Cantacuzène par le déclenchement du processus d'identification de ses assassins. Pendant cette année ou juste après, Mareș rénove, voire même agrandit, les maisons de ses parents à Câmpulung, situées près du monastère Negru Vodă. Aussi, en 1667, il fit construire une cave avec un réfectoire et une maison abbatiale au monastère de Vieroș.

C'est également pendant cette période qu'il fit édifier ou plus probablement apporter des améliorations à une maison plus ancienne près de la cour princière de Targoviste où, en tant que chancelier de la chancellerie princière, il avait commencé sa carrière de dignitaire.

Dans tous les trois endroits mentionnés, des carreaux de poêle ont été découvertes lors de recherches archéologiques, ayant pour représentation l'aigle bicéphale, symbole de la famille-clan Cantacuzène à la tête de laquelle Mareș s'est trouvé. L'inscription à la base contient le nom de l'artisan, Simeon Rusu, mais aussi l'année de commande et de fabrication des moules pour les respectives carreaux: 1666.

C'est connu le fait qu'entre la fin septembre 1667 et le début janvier 1668, Radu Léon fut contraint de se rendre à Andrinople pour payer pour la première fois le grand mucarer pour qu'il soit reconfirmé comme prince régnant. Dans cette action, le prince bénéficia du soutien conditionnel des Cantacuzènes, celui qui se rendit à Constantinople pour utiliser ses relations personnelles étant le fils aîné du postelnic (maréchal de la cour) Constantin, Drăghici le spătar (connétable), qui y mourut dans des conditions restées peu claires.

Dans le pays, à la place de Radu Leon, porteur des soucis du règne resta le vornic Mareș Băjescu. De ce premier isprăvnicat (intendance du trône princier), deux de ses ordres furent conservés en copie, donnés respectivement le 19 octobre et le 14 novembre 1667. En profitant de la circonstance qu'il était l'unique représentant du prince régnant – faveur dont il a bénéficié aussi lors du règne du prince Antonie de Popești (1669-1671), étant le seul grand dignitaire de

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la Valachie de l'époque qui a eu la qualité d'unique ispravnic de scaun (intendant du trône princier), même deux fois, sous deux règnes différents – Mareș Băjescu a commis certains abus. L'un d'eux était l'échange de domaines avec le mentionné monastère de Vieroș, auquel pour trois villages d'Argeș près de l'ancienne forteresse Poenari, édifié par Vlad Țepeș, à savoir Căpățâneni, Poenari et Siliștea Cheienilor, il a donné son domaine de Comanca, département de Vâlcea. Pour compenser la différence entre les propriétés changées, Mareș a construit à Vieroș une cave avec un réfectoire et une cellule de couvent au-dessus, le bâtiment étant évalué à 100 ughi. L'échange est resté en vigueur pendant le règne d'Antonie Voda de Popești, membre et partisan du parti des Cantacuzènes, mais s'est terminé sous le second règne de Grigore Ghica, un opposant connu de ce groupe de boyards, fait consacré par le jugement mentionné dans l'acte rédigé le 10 mars 1673, date à laquelle chaque partie impliquée reçut ses possessions initiales. Pour la construction édifiée à Vieroș, Mareș a reçu les 100 ughi investis. Les informations extraites des documents invoqués ci-dessus, corroborées d'une heureuse manière avec les investigations archéologiques, nous donnent une image beaucoup plus claire de l'ascension du groupe des Cantacuzènes dans la première partie du règne de Radu Leon, mais aussi plus tard, sur le fond de l'augmentation de la crise traversée par le principale institution de l'état, dans le contexte de l'accentuation de la domination ottomane. Aussi, les sources invoquées sont des jalons importants pour la biographie du grand dignitaire valaque Mareș Băjescu, révélant d'une part un homme reconnaissant envers le groupe politique auquel il devait tout, et d'autre part un caractère tenace, fort, habile et parfaitement adapté à son époque.

Mots-clés: Mareș Băjescu; Valachie; Cantacuzène; intendant du trône princier; Radu Leon.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXVII (2021), p. 89-109)

Daniela ORZAȚĂ*

Ancient library of Alexandria foreign book fund

Abstract

The aim of this article is to demonstrate that the Lagid Kings showed great interest not only in the works of Greek authors, but also in the non-Greek books. I argue here that in the Alexandrian Library there were also books that belonged to foreign cultures. According to sources, it seems that in the Alexandrian Library there were no books in other languages, but only in Greek, therefore the books of foreign origin had to be translated into Greek in order to be displayed in the Library. Among these books of foreign origins we mention the Hebrew Bible, the History of Babylon, written by a Babylonian priest named Berossos, the sacred texts of Zoroastrianism and the sacred Buddhist texts, which were written in faraway lands and were brought to Alexandria under the patronage of the Lagid kings, where they were translated and included in the famous royal library. These books had an undeniable importance in spreading the knowledge and wisdom of other cultures in the Greek world, first in Alexandria and Ptolemaic Egypt, and later throughout οἰκουμένη, since Greek was lingua franca at the time and thus facilitated the spread of these works. This was possible due to the bibliophile ecumenism of

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the Ptolemies, who did not seek to gather in the Alexandrian Library only writings belonging to Greek culture, but wanted to include in their library all the science and wisdom of the world.

Keywords: Lagid Dynasty; Ptolemy I Soter; Ptolemy II Philadelphos; Ptolemy III Evergetes; Library of Alexandria; bibliophilic ecumenism.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXVII (2021), p. 111-127)

Lucrețiu MIHAILESCU-BÎRLIBA*

Soldiers from the rural area of the province of Moesia Inferior in the Roman legions

Abstract

The author analyzes the epigraphic file of the soldiers coming from the rural milieu of Lower Moesia, while they were enlisted in the Roman legions. He tries to establish a chronological distribution of the texts, the regions where these soldiers are coming from and what were the reasons of their enlistment.

Keywords: Moesia Inferior; soldiers; rural milieu; legions.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXVII (2021), p. 129-133)

Iulia DUMITRACHE**

Des vêtements pour les soldats: contrats avec l'État romain et affaires personnelles

Résumé

Les documents analysés démontrent, à la fois, l'implication contractuelle de l'État à travers ses représentants, l'acquisition des produits non seulement à partir des environs, mais aussi à de plus grandes distances, mais aussi quelques défauts logistiques. Dans le même temps, là où l'État ne parvenait pas à répondre aux besoins ou lorsque les choix personnels dépassaient l'offre, un marché parallèle pouvait toujours être développé pour fournir des produits supérieurs aux simples soldats ou officiers et générer des revenus non négligeables pour les commerçants concernés.

Mots-clés: l'armée romaine; vêtements; marchandes; contrats officiels.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXVII (2021), p. 135-142)

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Pr. Fabian DOBOȘ*

Augustine – the second Athanasius

Abstract

The current article highlights the resemblance between the great Holy Fathers of the Church: St. Athanasius and St. Augustine. In the middle 4th century, when St. Augustine was born, Christians were already divided into two main parties: those agreeing with the faith profession of Nicaea (325) and those who were against. The pro-Nicaean party was led with maximum tenacity for almost half of a century by St. Athanasius. Even if the whole world seemed to be touched by Arianism, Athanasius stood steady on his decision to defend the creed expressed by the Ecumenical Council of Nicaea. Shortly after the decease of this great defender of the faith in Alexandria, the converted Augustine receives the baptism on Easter night in 387, through the hands of the famous Bishop of Milano, St. Ambrosius. After that, Augustine joined with full strength in mind and spirit, the fight against the heretics, taking the lead of the party faithful to the Nicaea-Constantinopolitan creed. These two great saints left their spiritual mark on Christian Antiquity, because, while presenting the Christian Doctrine to the pagans, they were also correcting the heretics, and strengthening the faithful Christians in living fully agreeing to the Nicaea-Constantinopolitan creed.

Keywords: St. Augustine; St. Athanasius; Nicaea-Constantinopolitan creed; Arianism; Pelagianism.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXVII (2021), p. 143-150)

Andrei Constantin SĂLĂVĂSTRU**

The doctrine of lawful rebellion in the princely proclamations of the French wars of religion

Abstract

The historiography of the French Wars of Religion has devoted a lot of attention to the “monarchomach” literature of that period, examining the ideas of legitimate resistance and popular sovereignty expressed in these works. But the “monarchomach” authors, influential as they might have been in the field of ideas, were not key policy-makers, even though some of them got close to the centers of power by being part of the inner circle of the potentates of that time. The “official” position of the rebellious factions was expressed in the proclamations issued by their princely leaders when hostilities broke out anew. These princes embraced the idea of lawful rebellion of the “monarchomachs”, but did so on their own terms. This paper aims to analyze how was the doctrine of lawful rebellion constructed in these proclamations, in contrast with the popular radicalism in some of the “monarchomach” tracts.

Keywords: France; Wars of Religion; Rebellion; Royal Power; Huguenots.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXVII (2021), p. 151-164)

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Sorin GRIGORUȚĂ*

**„He served my reign with justice and faith”.
Some considerations regarding Andrei, the hetman of Petru Șchiopul**

Abstract

Many aspects regarding the hetman Andrei are known to a certain extent as, in the last century, both historical contributions and preserved documents clarified some important questions regarding the life and the activity of this boyar who served Petru Șchiopul for many years. Other biographical elements also of some importance, like his origin, the moment and the context of his death, have remained and are likely to stay less well known in the absence of new documentary evidence. Sketching the portrait of a boyar like Andrei, high official in the council of two rulers of Moldavia (Petru Vodă and Aron Vodă) and one of Wallachia (Mihai Viteazul) can contribute to the confirmation or the retouching of the characteristics known about the end of a period in the history of the Romanian principalities. The reigns of either Petru Șchiopul, or Aron Vodă or Mihai Viteazul cannot be analysed and even less understood without knowing those small or great boyars, merchants, creditors. These characters often embodied sometimes by one person, individually and especially together have contributed to a greater or to a lesser extent to the obtaining or to the dissolution of these reigns.

Keywords: Andrei hetman; biography; Petru Șchiopul; Moldavia; 16th century.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXVII (2021), p. 165-188)

Eduard RUSU**

The music of princely weddings

Abstract

The princely court has over time hosted everything that was most important in the country in terms of music. Here you could find a great musical diversity, catalogued according to the specifics of the area, with many foreign influences, taking into account the taste of the princes, who commanded and supported financially different events. Nowhere outside the Court could a greater musical diversity be found, as music was for a long time an attribute of sovereignty, through which its exponents could manifest their pre-eminence. Therefore, the music of princely weddings not only had the role of beautifying the atmosphere, but also was intended to transmit a message of power. In the case of weddings held at the Court,

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great emphasis was placed on pomp and spectacle, and the examples we have clearly show emphasize that music was one of the elements that made the difference. Considering that in general the matrimonial ties were established with important people from outside the country, proving the power and the wealth was a priority for the Romanian princes. Therefore, in this context we have many testimonies of the presence of musical groups and games (intrinsically linked to music) brought from outside the country, especially from Constantinople, which have the role of proving the power of the prince.

Keywords: music; wedding; ruler; political power; Romanian Principalities.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXVII (2021), p. 189-200)

Gheorghe LAZĂR*

Donations roumaines en faveur des établissements orthodoxes au sud du Danube. Nouveaux témoignages documentaires

Résumé

La reconstitution de l'aide accordé par les princes roumains, depuis les premiers siècles de l'existence des deux principautés extra-carpatiques et jusqu'au moment de la sécularisation de la richesse des monastères à l'époque d'Alexandre Ioan Cuza (1863), reste encore un objectif à accomplir dans l'historiographie roumaine, bien que les recherches réalisées dans ce sens au cours des dernières décennies soient plus que remarquables et aussi prometteuses. Malgré ces efforts et ces bénéfices historiographiques on trouve encore, dans les archives du pays ou de l'étranger, de nombreux « miettes » documentaires de ce genre qui attendent encore d'être récupérés et qui contribueront sans doute à une meilleure connaissance de cette réalité. Les documents analysés et publiés par l'auteur dans cette étude sont également un témoignage dans cette direction.

Ayant comme point de départ les données fournies par les documents au-dessus mentionnées, dans une première section l'auteur reconstitue l'historique des liens entre le monastère de Vlatadon (Thessalonique, Grèce) et Valachie, à partir de l'année 1587 jusqu'au milieu du XVIII^e siècle. Dans la deuxième section, l'auteur offre des détails sur les contacts, inconnus jusqu'au à ce moment dans l'historiographie roumaine, entre la Moldavie et l'établissement monastique – dont l'existence ne semble pas également être connue – de Schepastos / Chepastos, tout près de la ville d'Adrianopol (aujourd'hui Edirne, en Turquie), mise sous le patronage de la Sainte Vendredi. Dans l'annexe de l'étude, l'auteur publie le texte intégral des neuf documents découverts et qui ont été à la base de son analyse.

Mots-clés: donations; monastère Vlatadon; monastère Sainte Vendredi (Schepastos); Valachie; Moldavie.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXVII (2021), p. 201-218)

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Mihai-Bogdan ATANASIU*

**Fragments from the history of the Church of Saints Teodori from Iași
through notes from the past**

Abstract

The handwritten or printed book has been a precious cultural and material heritage in the past. Not infrequently, the people of those times, whether they were private individuals or members of communities and institutions, took care to write down the books, as patrimonial goods, in wills, dowry sheets, wealth registers and inventories. This movable patrimony, perishable and always affected by disturbances of any kind, is today an important historical source, both by the existence of these books and by the impressive treasure of information offered by the notes on their pages. Our main objective is to make an inventory of the books that constituted, in the 18th-19th centuries, the patrimony, probably lost today, of the church of Saints Teodori from Iași. With the help of the notes on their pages, we also tried to reconstruct some fragments of the history of the church from the Târgul de Sus area of Iași.

Keywords: Iași; St. Teodori Church; mahalle Muntenimea; old books; notes.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXVII (2021), p. 219-229)

Alexandru-Florin PLATON**

**Le événements de l'année 1821 dans la correspondance d'un négociant
genevois d'Odessa : Jean-Justin (Jules) Rey**

Résumé

L'insurrection grecque de 1821, commencée à Odessa, continuée par la campagne de l'Hétairie dans les Principautés Roumaines et, à partir de l'automne, par la révolte des Grecs du continent contre les Turcs, a été attentivement suivie non seulement par les diplomates des Grandes Puissances (Russie, Angleterre, France, Autriche, Prusse), mais aussi par les gens du commun, préoccupés par le même événement pour des motifs divers. Un de ceux-ci a été Jean-Justin Rey (dit Jules), un négociant originaire de Genève, établi à Odessa depuis 1810. Dans sa correspondance avec son associé Léonard Revilliod (lui aussi originaire de Genève et qui vaquait à ses affaires non loin d'Odessa, sur la propriété qui lui avait été loué par les autorités tsaristes en 1809), Jules Rey lui raconte tout ce qu'il entendait dire de divers informateurs ou par les rumeurs qui circulaient dans la ville sur le déroulement de l'insurrection des Grecs dans les Principautés et sur la situation à Constantinople. Au nombre de dix, expédiés du 9 mars

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au 30 décembre 1821, les lettres de Jules Rey mettent en évidence une perspective très personnelle, à « ras le sol » sur les événements de cette année. Le tableau qu'elles dressent de la situation est très fragmentaire, il est vrai, mais néanmoins très intéressant par tout ce que l'on peut deviner, par son entremise, non seulement des motifs qui ont poussé l'auteur à suivre tout ce qui se passait, mais aussi de ses sympathies politiques et de ses états d'esprit.

Mots-clés: Jean-Justin (Jules) Rey; Léonard Revilliod; insurrection grecque de 1821; Odessa; Constantinople; Stroganoff.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXVII (2021), p. 231-244)

Cristian PLOSCARU*

Entre la diplomatie de guerre ou de paix et l'occupation ottomane des Principautés roumaines (1821-1822)

Résumé

Dans les années qui ont suivi les événements de 1821, la scène politique des Principautés roumaines a connu de grands bouleversements, des complots, des intrigues, des initiatives de réforme, mais aussi des efforts de la noblesse réfugiée pour compromettre la légitimité et l'autorité des Caimacams nommés par l'Empire ottoman et, plus tard, des nouveaux princes indigènes. Nous n'insisterons pas sur les aspects connus liés à l'établissement de l'occupation ottomane. Nous tenterons une analyse de quelques plans et intentions politiques ayant un impact sur l'élite des Principautés, en particulier sur les boyards réfugiés, qui visaient à résoudre la crise provoquée par les événements de 1821 et l'occupation militaire ottomane, conformément aux intérêts et aux projets de ceux qui les proposaient, issus de la sphère politique russe ou grecque.

Mots-clés: occupation militaire; diplomatie; révolution; parti de la "guerre"; boyards réfugiés.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXVII (2021), p. 245-264)

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An unknown plan of the town of Târgoviște from 1831

Abstract

In this study we analyze an unknown plan of the town of Târgoviște, the former capital of Wallachia until about 1700. It is a plan from 1831 discovered in the State Military-Historical Archive of Russia (RGVIA), which provides valuable information about the evolution of this town and its state at the beginning of the 19th century. This cartographic source provides information about the situation of the places of worship at that time, but also about missing buildings, such as the churches of St. Parascheva and Catargiu, or about new institutions, such as the post office. Data are added on the ditch around the city, bastions, the density of buildings, the use of land inside and outside the town, the beginning of the expansion of Târgul de Afară and Sârbi neighbourhoods, the area between the arms of river Ialomița, surroundings. Significant is also the registration of several ruined buildings (churches and the former princely court), indirectly confirming what we learn from the records of those who visited the town in the first half of the 19th century. Due to the wars and fires of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th century, but also to the abandonment by the prince and the grand boyars, Târgoviște had become a shadow of what it once was, a town of ruins, which impressed the first romantic writers in Romania. All this completes a valuable picture of the old capital of Wallachia.

Keywords: Târgoviște; Wallachia; town plan; topography; churches.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXVII (2021), p. 265-278)

Mihai-Cristian AMĂRIUȚEI**
Simion-Alexandru GAVRIȘ***

Moldavian administration at the beginning of the organic statute period: civil servants of the Interior Ministry and of the Health Committee (1834)

Abstract

The peace of Adrianople and the adoption of the Organic Statute brought about some important changes in the governance of the Moldavian Principality. New institutions, employing a significant number of civil servants, emerged. Perhaps the most influential of them was the Interior Ministry, which controlled the country's administration both at the

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central and local level. Closely linked to the Interior Ministry was the Health Committee, an institution coordinating the sanitary policies adopted in the Principality. At the same time, the authorities established new rules governing the status and behavior of the public servants, and their relation to the superior authorities. In 1834, the government began the evaluation of his employees according to the so-called service records, containing professional, but also personal data. The National Archives in Iași are preserving two files containing the service records of the civil servants in the Interior Ministry and the Health Committee for the year 1834 – possibly the most complete and systematic collections of such documents. These general registries allowed us to sketch a „group portrait” of the bureaucrats in the two institutions, comprising information about their age, countries of origin, education, marital status, property, employment or professional experience.

Keywords: administration; civil servants; service records; Interior Ministry; Health Committee.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXVII (2021), p. 279-299)

Andrei MELINTE*

On the history of the establishment of towns in Wallachia in the first half of the 19th century

Abstract

The present study analyzes the process of the founding of new towns in Wallachia in the period between the adoption of the Organic Regulation in 1832, going until the establishment of the Union of Romanian Principalities in 1859. On the one hand, the new towns are discussed with regard to their emergence; on the other hand, the towns that appeared as a result of a long process of emancipation from private control are treated. Two events positively influenced this process: the provisions of the Russian-Turkish Peace Treaty in Adrianople and the measures taken following the adoption of the Organic Regulation. Significant changes can be seen from the economic, administrative, social, ethnic, as well as municipal point of view. These transformations are visible both in the case of the old reorganized towns and in the case of the new ones, which we are dealing in the present study. The freedom of trade of the Romanian Lands after 1829 largely influenced the development of new towns.

Keywords: Wallachia; Organic Regulation; town; merchant; Danube.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXVII (2021), p. 301-319)

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**Between „millet” and self-determination:
the Ottoman-Armenian case**

Abstract

The “millet” was an ethno-religious community within the Ottoman political system, created in order to facilitate the act of government and the relationships between the numerous religions and ethnicities ruled by the Sultans and Ottoman authorities. The Armenian “millet” was defined by three dimensions that shaped for better or worse the “Armenian question”. Firstly, the geopolitical characteristic of the Empire: the center of power where most important decisions were made was Istanbul, while the powder keg of the matter in discussion was Eastern Anatolia. Secondly, the daily cohabitation of Armenians and Kurds at the eastern border of the Empire, where they needed to share and fight for the same land and resources. Last but not least, the diplomatic interests that transformed the Ottoman Empire into an open field of battle for influence. All these elements shifted the commitments of the Armenian leaders and the decisions of the Ottoman government in such a way that the path from “millet” to “self-determination” blended together gradual reform and secessionist activity.

Keywords: Ottoman Empire; 19th Century; millet; modernization; national awakening; Islam; Armenian Question.

(AŞUI, s.n., Istorie, LXVII (2021), p. 321-330)

Aleksandr STYKALIN**
Ioan-Augustin GURIȚĂ***

**From the correspondence of archimandrite Iuliu Scriban
with hierarch Arsenie Stadnițki kept in Moscow**

Abstract

Iuliu Scriban was one of the most important Romanian theologians of the first half of the twentieth century, with an impressive publishing activity. He also corresponded, throughout his life, with many personalities of the Church of the time, both in the country and especially abroad. One of those with whom he exchanged a few letters was Arsenie Stadnitsky, one of the most learned hierarchs of the Russian Church of the first four decades of the twentieth century. We publish six letters found in the State Archives of the Russian Federation sent by Iuliu Scriban, between August 1907 and December 1910,

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during his term in Bucharest, Baden-Badsk, Baden-Stadt respectively in Novgorod. In these epistles the common interest of the two in the great problems of the Christian world, in the events that took place in the Orthodox, Catholic and Protestant spaces, in the disturbances in the Romanian Orthodox Church or in the Russian Orthodox Church, etc., is very well observed. From the writings of the young archimandrite, it is clear what the "reading grid" theologians in the West, Romania and Russia had, what they were interested in, how they were preparing to fight the currents that could harm Orthodoxy and how they thought it could meet the challenges facing people of the Church.

Keywords: Romanian Orthodox Church; Russian Orthodox Church; Catholic Church; Romanian theologians; Tsarist Russia.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXVII (2021), p. 331-353)

Ștefan CRĂCIUN*

Nicolae B. Cantacuzino – the first extraordinary envoy and plenipotentiary minister of Romania in Bern (1911-1912)

Abstract

The present study aims to highlight the beginning of the Romanian-Swiss diplomatic relations. Nicolae B. Cantacuzino, Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was appointed as the first Minister Plenipotentiary and Extraordinary Envoy of Romania to Bern, leading the legation between May 1911 and August 1912. If for the Swiss officials the opening of the Romanian legation was an opportunity to relaunch the economic exchanges, for Romania the interest was represented by the opportunity to observe the foreign policy pursued by the neighbors of Switzerland.

Keywords: Nicolae B. Cantacuzino; diplomatic history; international relations; Switzerland; Romania.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXVII (2021), p. 355-364)

Claudiu-Lucian TOPOR**

German administration in Romania under military occupation: everyday life in the vicinity of the operations army (1916-1918)

Abstract

My research focuses on the impact of military occupation in the area of the German operations armies. The documents in the local archives show significant differences

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between the everyday life of the population in the counties integrated to the Militaerverwaltung in Rumaenien structure by comparison to the region allotted to the operations zone. In the latter case, the traffic restrictions were harsher, and everyday needs (food, fuel, shelter) were extremely difficult to meet. The examples that serve to form a picture of life in that era are related to the administration of some districts (Brăila, Putna, Buzău) that Romanian historiography does not discuss so much nowadays. It is about everyday life in these regions under occupation, the troubles people had, their needs and the memory of those hard times.

Keywords: operations army; Romania; German administration; First World War.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXVII (2021), p. 365-376)

Stefano SANTORO*

The image of Bolshevism in the Italian public opinion, 1917-1919

Abstract

This article examines some of the most significant Italian periodicals between 1917 and 1919, both the conservative and the radical ones, with the aim of analysing the perception of the image of Bolshevism in Italy, from the Russian February Revolution to the attempts to export the Bolshevik experience in Central and Eastern Europe.

Keywords: Bolshevism; Conservatism; Socialism; Italy; press; political perception.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXVII (2021), p. 365-376)

Lucian LEUȘTEAN**

New contributions on the dispute at the Peace Conference (February-March 1920) concerning the Romanian-Hungarian border

Abstract

The aim of the article is to make some new contributions on the attempt of February-March 1920 to change the Romanian-Hungarian border, the one made at a time when the peace meeting had briefly moved to London and the British and Italian leaders proposed to renegotiate the border line, a position that seemed capable of prevailing despite French opposition. The present article is an endeavour to provide evidence, from unknown or

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relatively little-known sources, about the man who, in early March 1920, succeeded in blocking the attempt to change the borders established in 1919 in favour of Hungary. Allen Leeper is the name of the Australian-born British diplomat who managed to convince his superiors – Eyre Crowe, Lord Curzon and David Lloyd George – that it was neither fair, just nor practical to alter the border lines already established and announced to all parties concerned. In the end, nothing changed, and the line proposed by the experts in 1919 was to find its place in the peace treaty Hungary signed with the Allied and Associated Powers on 4 June 1920 at Trianon.

Keywords: Peace Conference; Romanian-Hungarian frontier; Foreign Office; Allen Leeper; Treaty of Trianon.

(AŞUI, s.n., Istorie, LXVII (2021), p. 391-403)

Krzysztof NOWAK*

Motivations, obstacles and complications on the path of Polish diplomacy to an alliance with Romania. Reflections on the 100th anniversary of the Polish-Romanian military alliance of 1921

Abstract

The article is a kind of reflection on the occasion of the centenary of the Polish-Romanian military alliance and tries to discuss the problems that Poland faced on the path to this alliance. We can safely say that the process started between Warsaw and Bucharest in 1918-1921 was one of the pillars of Polish foreign policy in the interwar period. The article presents the motivations of the Polish military spheres that were at the source of Poland's rapprochement with Romania, but above all the obstacles and complications that emerged on the path to the alliance formed in March 1921. It was mainly about Ukrainian matters, the threat from the Bolsheviks, the problem of Polish-Czech and Polish-Hungarian relations, Romania's frequently changing foreign policy priorities. As shown in the article, based largely on the analysis of sources, Poland was dependent on the alliance with Romania than vice versa, and it was the Polish side that was more active.

Keywords: Poland; Romania; alliance; interwar period; Little Entente.

(AŞUI, s.n., Istorie, LXVII (2021), p. 405-419)

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Árpád HORNYÁK*

The League of Nations loan to Hungary in 1924 with special regard to Yugoslav aspects

Abstract

The study examines Yugoslavia's attitude towards the Hungarian government's initiative (from 1923-1924) to obtain an external loan under the supervision of the League of Nations. It can be seen that Hungary's efforts to obtain a loan have attracted the attention of all states in the Little Entente. If the Czechoslovaks were more concessive, the Romanians and Yugoslavs sought to ensure that the Hungarian loan would not affect their political interests, nor would affect the Budapest pay for war reparations. According to Belgrade the matter of the Hungarian loan was a purely political issue. If Hungary would receive the loan it would become an even worse neighbor to Yugoslavia than before and would increasingly believe that revision was a possibility. However, following negotiations with Hungary, as well as pressure from the Great Powers (Great Britain, France and Italy), which were interested in Hungary obtaining the loan, the states of the Little Entente accepted the international financial plan. As a result, in March 1924 the agreement on the conditions for the loan was signed.

Keywords: Hungary; Yugoslavia; League of Nations; loan; interwar period.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXVII (2021), p. 421-442)

Ionel MOLDOVAN**

New considerations on the establishment of the Theology Faculty from Chișinău (1926)

Abstract

This study presents a contribution on the topic of the establishment of the Orthodox Theology Faculty from Chișinău in 1926. The novelty factor of the research is represented by the use of previously unedited documents from the Archives of the Metropolitan Church of Moldavia and Bukovina from Iași. We highlight the importance of the file no. 71/1926, exclusively dedicated to this topic, which contains original and copied documents with the main addresses and interventions sent by the clergy from Chișinău and Iași to the Romanian authorities, as well as the decisions adopted by those in power. Those documents have a great relevance to the topic, as the issue of the new faculty made it as a press subject only after the failure of the negotiations between institutions.

The conclusion is that there were two separate projects for the establishment of superior theological education institutes based in Chișinău and Iași. The Archbishop Gurie Grosu from the Bessarabian capital wanted a Theological Academy in Chișinău, in the template of the one from Kyiv, but the Moldavian Metropolitan Pimen Georgescu proposed the

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reopening of the Theology Faculty from the University of Iași. The Romanian authorities compiled the two projects, resulting in the establishment of a Theology Faculty located in Chișinău, but under the auspices of the University of Iași.

Keywords: Romanian higher theological education; University of Iași; Bessarabia; Gurie Grosu; Pimen Georgescu.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXVII (2021), p. 443-457)

Andreea DAHLQUIST*

Romanian propaganda in Sweden during the Second World War

Abstract

The propaganda used by the Romanian authorities prior to the Second World War and during its first two years was weak and disorganized. Following the loss of provinces during the summer of 1940, Romanian attitudes changed mainly in response to the aggressive and widespread nature of Hungarian propaganda, which claimed the whole territory of Transylvania. In this situation, the Romanian Legation from Stockholm received instructions to spread national propaganda through media and cultural activities. This presented a challenge for the Legations staff, who struggled with various problems generated chiefly by a lack of funds and interest shown by the authorities from Bucharest. Even so, the Romanian diplomats succeeded in bringing artists and writers such as Dinu Lipatti and Liviu Rebreanu to Sweden to organize concerts, exhibitions and lectures. Their efforts made their work visible in the Swedish mass media, reaching ordinary people from small towns and villages across the nation.

Keywords: culture; propaganda; Swedish press; Romania; Second World War.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXVII (2021), p. 459-474)

Elena DRAGOMIR**

Trade relations with the West in the economic conception of post-war Romania. Arguments for a new perspective of study

Abstract

The literature on the history of Romania's economy during the Cold War is quite scarce and even scarcer if we consider works based on primary archive sources and dealing with Romania's relations with the West. The mainstream scholarship argues that the economic shortcomings of post-war Romania originated in two sets of causes: the intrinsic flaws of a socialist economic system, of a planned and state-based economy, on the one hand, and the gross incompetence of the communist leadership in terms of economic matters, on the

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other. Without dismissing such domestic factors, this study pleads for a complementary approach. Assessing Romania's post-war economic conception and focussing on the country's relations with the West, the article argues, first, that, throughout the Cold War, Romania employed the same economic policy centred on industrialization and foreign trade. Second, it contends that Romania's economic foreign policy derived from the country's conception of domestic economic development. Third, it contests the exclusive role of ideology in shaping up Romania's economic foreign policy, and brings to the fore the role of pragmatic economic interests in that respect.

Keywords: Romania; communism; economy; trade; the West.

(AȘUI, s.n., Istorie, LXVII (2021), p. 475-493)

Daniel LAZĂR*

30 years since the dissolution of the R.S.F. Yugoslavia. About politics, society and “mass culture” – considerations

Abstract

The Yugorock of the 70s-90s was not rejected a priori by the regime, as it occurred in the other socialist countries. The Communist Party believed that it was harmless as long as the authorities monitored it closely. The outbreak of the civil war in 1991 coincided with the “cultural” debut of turbofolk in Serbia and Serbian territories throughout Yugoslavia. It was characterized as a suburban culture movement, “tasted” by uneducated supporters of Slobodan Milošević's style and that abounds in elements of kitsch by promoting peripheral messages such as “war glamour”, “greedy is cool”, “get rich quickly”, able to fascinate a decomposing society. In the last decade of the 20th Century, the hostile historical context turned Serbia of Slobodan Milošević into the victim of a predominant cultural “narcissism”, where certainties were eliminated and where the infallibility of the new Leader tended to become immanent.

Keywords: Yugoslavia; Tito; Milošević; communism; mass culture; rock; yugofolk; nationalism; civil war.

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