

STUDII ȘI ARTICOLE

**NUMMULARII – „BANCHIERI” ROMEI
(NUMMULARII – SUPRAVEGHETORII CALITĂȚII MONEDELOR
ÎN ROMA ANTICĂ)**

Piotr Niczyporuk

**NUMMULARI COME BANCHIERI ROMANI
(I NUMMULARII A GUARDIA DELLA QUALITÀ DELLE MONETE
NELLA ROMA ANTICA)**

Riassunto

Nello Stato romano era in uso una gran varietà di monete, il che rendeva necessario una verifica della loro qualità e della loro autenticità. Questo richiedeva la presenza di banchieri al momento della fabbricazione. Nei testi si trovano varie denominazioni per definire le professioni dei banchieri: *argentarii*, *mensarii*, *mensularii*, *nummularii*, *coactores*, *coactores argentarii*, *stipulatores argentarii*, *collectarii*.

Durante il periodo repubblicano si formò un nuovo gruppo di banchieri, che vennero chiamati *nummularii*. Inizialmente la loro mansione fu principalmente quella di analisi dei metalli nobili, con cui erano state coniate le monete, e quella di determinare il valore delle monete coniate in oro e in argento.

Le botteghe dei *nummularii* venivano aperte nelle vie. Per stabilire il valore di una moneta, prima di tutto aurea, gli antichi romani utilizzavano pietre di paragone, mentre per analizzare delle monete d'argento ci si serviva di empirici metodi di analisi, fondati sul senso della vista, dell'olfatto, dell'udito, e anche di confronti con campioni. Era anche possibile verificare se la moneta era stata coniata dall'organo preposto.

Per pesare le monete veniva usata la *trutina*, una bilancia a due piatti, che permetteva di valutare se le monete erano state usate o danneggiate, quindi se era diminuito il loro peso e di conseguenza il loro valore. Oltre ad occuparsi dell'indagine sulla qualità delle monete, i *nummularii* gestivano anche il cambio.

**NUMMULARII – „BANCHERII” ROMEI
(NUMMULARII – SUPRAVEGEHTORII CALITĂȚII MONEDELOR
ÎN ROMA ANTICĂ)**

Rezumat

În statul roman circula un număr mare de monede, fapt ce necesita verificarea calității și autenticității lor. Aceasta impunea prezența, în momentul fabricării, a „bancherilor”. În surse se găsesc numeroase denumiri pentru a-i desemna pe aceștia: *argentarii*, *mensarii*, *mensularii*, *nummularii*, *coactores*, *coactores argentarii*, *stipulatores argentarii*, *collectarii*. În timpul perioadei republicane, a apărut un grup nou de „bancheri”, numiți *nummularii*. Inițial, ei aveau principala misiune de a analiza metalele nobile din care erau confecționate monedele, precum și pe aceea de a determina valoarea monedelor de aur și argint.

Locurile de verificare ale nummulariilor erau deschise de-a lungul drumurilor.

Pentru a stabili valoarea unei monede de aur, romanii antici utilizau pietre de probă, în timp ce pentru monedele de argint se foloseau metode empirice de analiză, bazate pe simțuri și pe confruntarea cu monede-martor. Se putea chiar verifica dacă moneda era bătută de forurile competente.

Pentru a cântări moneda se folosea o balanță, *trutina*, care avea două talere, menită să determine starea monedei (diferența de greutate față de standardul oficial al tipului respectiv), pentru a-i stabili valoarea de schimb (greutatea sub standard era echivalentă cu o valoare mai scăzută). De asemenea, pe lângă calitatea lor de verificatori, *nummularii* erau cei mai în măsură să facă schimburi, sau să asiste la verificarea acestora.

Cuvinte cheie: *nummularii, monede romane, controlul calității, baterea monedelor, schimburi monetare*

Key words: *nummularii, roman coins, quality control, coins struck, currency changes*

**DES ASPECTES SUR LE CULTE DES DIOSCURES A ISTROS
ET TOMI. SON IMPORTANCE DANS LES RAPPORTS POLITIQUES
OUEST-PONTIQUES**

Lucian Amon, Florian Olteanu

**ASPECTE PRIVIND CULTUL DIOSCURILOR LA ISTROS ȘI TOMIS.
IMPORTANȚA LUI ÎN RAPORTURILE POLITICE VEST-PONTICE**

Rezumat

Autorii și-au propus să prezinte o ipoteză nouă, aceea a întemeierii cetății Tomis de către Istros, pornind de la indiciile oferite de izvoarele literare antice, precum și de cele arheologice și epigrafice. Insuficiența cunoașterii a istoriei arhaice a cetății Tomis face acum practic imposibile alte interpretări.

**ASPECTS OF THE CULT OF DIOSKOUROI AT ISTROS AND TOMIS.
ITS IMPORTANCE IN THE WESTERN-PONTIC POLITICAL RELATIONS**

Abstract

The authors proposed to present a new hypothesis, that of the settlement of the city of Tomis, made by Istros, starting from the informations offered by the ancient literary, epigraphic and archaeological sources. The insufficiency of the documentation for the archaic history of Tomis, makes today impossible other interpretations.

Cuvinte cheie: *cult religios, Dioscuri, coalțiie, război, colonie, metropolă*

Mots clef: *culte religieux, Dioscures, coalition, guerre, colonie, métropole*

DACIA CAPTA

Mădălina Strehie

DACIA CAPTA

Résumé

L'article présente la situation de la Dacie pendant la conquête romaine, qui a transformé ce pays dans une province romaine, un „castré” dans un monde dominé par les barbares. On insiste sur le matériel épigraphique dédié officiellement à la fondation de la province de Dacie. Ainsi on présente des inscriptions posées à l'honneur des soldats qui ont pris part aux guerres contre les Daces.

Cuvinte cheie: *Dacia, provincie, război, cucerire, romanizare*

Key words: *Dace, province, war, conquest, Romanisation*

ROMAN AMPHORAE FOUND AT SUCIDAVA

Petre Gherghe, Mircea Negru

ROMAN AMPHORAE FOUND AT SUCIDAVA

Abstract

The presented *amphorae* were used at the transport of wine (2-8), olive oil (1, 2, and 4) without excluding other products. All were dated in the period of the II-III centuries A.D., excepting the amphora of Dressel 2-4 Peacock Williams Class 10 – Dyczek 1 (nr.4) which was dated in the second half of the IInd century A.D.

Sucidava was an important commercial center on the northern bank of the Lower Danube. It was the starting point of a road which crossed Romula, the capital of the province Dacia Inferior (Malvensis) and followed the Olt Valley into the Intra-Carpathian Dacia. Between the evidences which confirm the status of an important commercial center for Sucidava, are the *amphorae*, from which are presented a small lot.

AMFORE ROMANE DESCOPERITE LA SUCIDAVA

Rezumat

Amforele prezentate au fost utilizate pentru transportul vinului (nr. 2-8) și uleiului de măsline (1, 2, 4) fără să excludem și alte produse. Toate au fost datate în perioada secolelor II-III d.Hr., cu excepția amforei de tip Dressel 2-4 Peacock Williams Class 10 – Dyczek 1 (nr. 4) care a fost datată în a doua jumătate a secolului al II-lea d.Hr.

Sucidava a fost un important centru comercial roman pe malul nordic al Dunării de Jos. De aici pornea un important drum care traversa Romula – capitala provinciei Dacia Inferior (Malvensis) și urmărea valea Oltului până în Dacia intracarpatică. Printre dovezile ce confirmă poziția de centru comercial important se numără și amforele, dintre care prezentăm aici un mic lot.

Cuvinte cheie: *Sucidava, Dacia, amfore, roman, comercial*

Key words: *Sucidava, Dacia, amphorae, Roman, commercial*

**EVOLUȚIA PROCEDURII DE ALEGERE A PAPEI
PÂNĂ ÎN SECOLUL XIV**

Constanțiu Dinulescu

**THE EVOLUTION OF THE PROCEDURE OF THE POPE'S ELECTION
TO THE XIVTH CENTURY**

Abstract

The author reveals the main characteristics of the creation of the procedures followed in the case of Pope's election, from the first succession (that of the first Pope, St. Peter), to the XIVth century. This procedure had mainly three steps. In this article, are described the two steps, which provided the essential coordinates of the Roman-Catholic elective system in the first millennium, including the classical period of the Papacy.

Cuvinte cheie: *Papalitate, conclav, alegere, cardinal, colegiu elector*

Key words: *Papacy, conclave, election, cardinal, elective college*

ASOCIEREA LA TRON ÎN TIMPUL DOMNIEI LUI RADU PAISIE

Liviu Marius Ilie

THE ASSOCIATION TO THE THRONE DURING RADU PAISIE'S REIGN

Abstract

In the 4th and 5th decades of the 16th century, Radu Paisie associated to his throne, two of his sons, Marcu and Vlad. The historical sources mention Marcu as a co-sovereign more often than his brother; ecclesiastic objects, inscriptions, documents which describe the relationship with Brașov or votive paintings present Marcu as an important political character from Wallachia. The association during Radu Paisie's reign did not have a positive political consequence, because neither of the two co-sovereigns could succeed to the throne.

Cuvinte cheie: *asociere, mănăstire, prerogative, picturi votive, titlu politic*

Key words: *association, monastery, prerogatives, votive paintings political title*

**ASPECTE ALE RELAȚIILOR DINTRE ȚĂRILE ROMÂNE ȘI SPANIA
ÎN PERIOADA RENAȘTERII**

Oana Andreia Sâmbrian-Toma

**ASPECTS OF THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE ROMANIAN COUNTRIES
AND SPAIN DURING THE RENAISSANCE EPOCH**

Abstract

The existence of the Catholic missionaries, of the Spanish travelers who will describe the Romanian countries, such as Diego Galan's narration, made from the point of view of the Christian held in captivity by the Pagans and whose aspiration was to destroy the Turkish, converge towards an approach, in mind and spirit, between the two poles of the former Roman Empire: Spain and the Romanian countries during the 16th century. The diplomatic relations established among Petru Rares and Charles V, the political intrigues and intromissions of cardinal Carrillo in Transilvania, the discovery of Spanish coins on the Romanian territory, as well as the attempts of military collaboration, all these elements will create a bond between Spain and the Romanian countries, which will subsequently develop and increase with the cultural relations, extremely interesting to study as well.

Cuvinte cheie: *Renaștere, interferențe, cultură, călători, carrilo*

Key words: *Renaissance, interference, culture, travelers, carrilo*

**LOCUL CRONICII UNIVERSALE A LUI MIHAIL MOXA
ÎN ISTORIA CULTURII ROMÂNE VECHI**

Cosmin Vilău

**LIEU DE LA *CHRONIQUE* UNIVERSELLE DE MIHAIL MOXA
DANS L'HISTOIRE DE LA CULTURE ROUMAINE ANCIENNE**
Resumé

Dans cet étude, on présente, d'une manière critique, quelques considérations sur l'importance de la *Chronique* de Mihail Moxa une œuvre de la culture roumaine ancienne. Elle est la première chronique universelle, écrite en langue roumaine, une compilation des œuvres sud slaves. Écrite en XVII-e siècle, quand la slavonne était remplacée petit à petit avec la langue roumaine à l'Église et dans les chancelleries des voïvodes, elle est caractérisée par certaines particularités du style littéraire, qui est dégagé, anecdotique avec l'expression populaire et avec un vif langage du point de vue scientifique. Les unes des informations sont erronées, et on utilise les termes autochtones pour designer les dignités étrangères. Le mérite incontestable de l'auteur est le rassemblement des dates historiques dans une vision unitaire qui, en dépit de la compilation et les sources sud – slaves, prouvent sa compétence linguistique et sa vaste culture.

Cuvinte cheie: *cronică universală, toponime, antroponime, influență slavonă
valoare științifică*

Key words: *universal chronicle, toponyms, anthroponyms, Slavonic influence,
scientific value*

**MODALITĂȚI DE EXPLOATARE A MOȘILOR
STĂPÂNITE DE BOIERII GLOGOVENI**

Ileana Cioarec

**LES MOYENS D'EXPLOATATION DU PROPRIÉTÉS
DE BOYARDS GLOGOVEANU**

Résumé

Né à Glogova, les boyards Glogoveanu sont attesté pour la premier fois dans le XV-ème siècle quand les documents signalent un certain Stanciu de Glogova, marié avec Anca, la soeur du prince régnant Basarab Țepeluș.

Propriétaires d'une vast propriété foncière, les boyards Glogoveanu peuvent mettre à coté aux autres familles d'origine seigneuriale comme Bibescu, Brâncoveanu, Brăiloiu, Otetelișanu, Vlădoianu. L'existence de leur propriété foncière est prouvé par plusieurs testaments, délimitations de propriétés foncière restés comme une témoignage tout le long de siècles.

Ces propriétés foncières ont travaillé par de paysans corvéables qu'ils étaient du à leur propriétaire dîmes et corvées.

Cuvinte cheie: *Glogoveanu, Glogova, boieri, domeniu, exploatare*

Key words: *Glogoveanu, Glogva, boyars, estates, exploitation*

**DIN ISTORIA MONUMENTELOR ISTORICE
DE LA PREAJBA – DOLJ**

Dinică Ciobotea

**FROM THE HISTORY OF THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS
OF PREAJBA – DOLJ**

Abstract

On the basis of some unpublished sources (the boundaries of the Preajba estate and a manuscript called *Codex vizitatorom*) the author emphasizes the originality, in the sphere of the architecture, of the church of Preajba (the prototype of the church with over-raised porch) and of the boyarian manor from its neighbourhood, with which it forms the Jianu boyarian court.

Cuvinte cheie: *moșie, hotar, conac, biserică*

Key words: *estate, boundary, manor, church*

DOMNIA LUI BARBU ȘTIRBEI ÎN ISTORIOGRAFIA ROMÂNESCĂ

Dumitru Cojocaru

THE REIGN OF BARBU ȘTIRBEI IN THE ROMANIAN HISTORIOGRAPHY

Abstract

Barbu Dimitrie Știrbei was a complex personality of the XIXth century, considering his facts and ideas, appreciated by the dynamism of his life and contested by the quasi-universally revolutionary movement from his historical period.

The author presents the historiographers' judgments during the time, fixing in the ideology currents and in the limits of the concepts of some historical periods.

The single monographic study consecrated to the ruler Barbu Știrbei was published in 1981. The next researches, considers the author, will put the ruler Barbu Dimitrie Știrbei in the gallery of the great Romanian personalities of the XIXth century.

Cuvinte cheie: *reformă pașoptistă, Regulamentul Organic, Balta Liman, operă legislativă*

Key words: *1848's Reform, Constitutional Rule, Balta Liman, legislative activity*

**SPITALELE CRAIOVENE DE LA ÎNCEPUTURI ȘI PÂNĂ ÎN A DOUA
JUMĂTATE A SECOLULUI AL XIX-LEA. SPITALUL FILANTROPIA**

Dănuț Alexandru Nuță

**THE HOSPITALS OF CRAIOVA FROM THE BEGINNINGS TO THE SECOND
HALF OF THE XIXTH CENTURY. THE „FILANTROPIA” HOSPITAL**

Abstract

During the Middle Age, the scientists agree that, in the absence of some health specialized centers, in the city of Craiova, the medical care was the preoccupation of some local monasteries. The official policy of building hospitals is settled by the Austrian authorities who controlled the province of Oltenia during 1718-1739. The author reveals all the initiatives in the field of medicine in Oltenia, insisting on the evolution of one of the greatest hospitals of Craiova, the „Filantropia” Hospital, starting from the period of the Constitutional Rules, in 1832, until the late 1890’s. The article also presents some relevant aspects of the program promoted by the doctors of this institution in the field of health care.

Cuvinte cheie: *igienă, medicină, spitale, asistență medicală, legislație*

Key words: *hygiene, medicine, hospitals, medical care, legislation*

**L'INFLUENCE DES CARPATHES, DU DANUBE
ET DE LA MER NOIRE SUR L'HISTOIRE DE LA ROUMANIE**

Vladimir Osiac

**THE INFLUENCE OF THE CARPATHS, OF THE DANUBE
AND OF THE BLACK SEA ON THE HISTORY OF ROMANIA**

Abstract

This article emphasizes the role of the most important geographical elements – the Carpaths, the Danube, the Delta, the Black Sea – in the history of the Romanian people. We also enumerate the main complementary regions – the mountains, the hills, the plains, the rivers, the forests – which generally form the landscape of the Romanian territory and the way they all together represent a mixture of interests for the inhabitants of those regions.

**INFLUENȚA MUNȚILOR CARPAȚI, DUNĂRII ȘI MĂRII NEGRE
ASUPRA ISTORIEI ROMÂNIEI**

Rezumat

Articolul de față subliniază rolul elementelor geografice importante – Munții Carpați, Dunărea, Delta, Marea Neagră – în istoria poporului român. De asemenea, sunt enumerate principalele regiuni complementare – munții, dealurile, câmpiile, râurile, pădurile – care formează în general peisajul pământului românesc și modul cum toate împreună constituie o împletire de interese pentru locuitorii acestor meleaguri.

Cuvinte cheie: *Carpații, Dunărea, Marea Neagră, istoria, relieful*

Mots clefs: *Les Carpathes, le Danube, la Mer Noire, l'histoire, le relief*

**ORTODOXIE, STAT ȘI NAȚIUNE ÎN CONFIGURAREA SOCIETĂȚII
ROMÂNEȘTI DE LA JUMĂTATEA SECOLULUI AL XIX-LEA**

Anca Parmena Olimid

**ORTHODOXY, STATE AND NATION IN THE CONFIGURATION
OF THE ROMANIAN SOCIETY IN THE MIDDLE OF THE XIXTH CENTURY**
Abstract

The article analyzes the evolution of religious institutions and endeavors to present the changes in the doctrine, organization and cult of Orthodox Church: the first church reforms of A. I. Cuza, the status of monachism and the status of Romanian monasteries in the 19th century, organization standards of sacred monasteries, modification of legislation and administrative structure of Romanian Orthodox Church after the enforcement of the law on secularization of monastery properties.

The double election of Alexandru Ioan Cuza had as consequence the establishment of a new political order in the Romanian Principalities, that were facing not only an unification process of their structures, but also the inexorable necessity to establish the new, modern state. On the 3rd of May 1859 the government lead by Mihail Kogălniceanu was established, and the archimandrite Melchisedec Ștefănescu was appointed as head of the Cults Department (30th of April 1860); he had to help Kogălniceanu in solving the difficult problem of secularization of monastery properties. The proclamation of the Constitution from 1866 represented an essential step on the road of completion of modern organization of the Romanian society, because not only a historical period of Romanians was elaborated, but, by firmly stating the national sovereignty and aspiration for independency, by the tone on which it was written, by some stipulations and especially by ignoring the Ottoman suzerainty and the warranty of Great Powers, it was brought out as a fundamental statute of a free country.

Cuvinte cheie: *ortodoxie, monahism, secularizare, canonicitate, sinodalitate*
Key words: *Orthodoxy, monachism, secularization, canonicity, sinodality*

**RELATĂRI ALE LUI NICOLAE IORGA DESPRE OMUL POLITIC
EMANOIL CHINEZU**

Cosmin Lucian Gherghe

NICOLAE IORGA'S NARRATIONS ABOUT EMANOIL CHINEZU

Abstract

The article presents the comments of Nicolae Iorga regarding the historical work of Emanoil Chinezu (1817-1878), one of the greatest personalities which Craiova offered to the national cultural and political scene, in the first half of the XIXth century. The great historian includes Emanoil Chinezu in the category of the first generation of Romanian radical liberals placing him among Lăcusteanu Rusu from Muntenia, Dăscălescu from Focșani and Constantin Crețulescu who were followers of Al. I. Cuza.

Cuvinte cheie: *Nicolae Iorga, opera istorică, Emanoil Chinezu (1817-1878), liberali radicali români*

Key words: *Nicolae Iorga, history work, Emanoil Chinezu (1817-1878), Romanian radical liberals*

**RELAȚIILE AFRO-ARABE DE LA ÎNCEPUTURI
(PRIMELE CONTACTE) PÂNĂ ÎN SECOLUL AL XIX-LEA**

Abdulaziz Ali Abourghia

**AFRICAN-ARABIAN RELATIONS FROM THE BEGINNING
TO THE XIXTH CENTURIES**

Abstract

The article reveals the aspects of the implication of the Arabs in Africa, during XVIth-XIXth centuries. The Arabs developed their commercial activities, letting the agriculture on the second plan. At the beginning of the XIXth century, Africa was the field of conflicts between religious groups and in the same time the object of colonial domination for the great European Powers.

Cuvinte cheie: *relații de colaborare, activități comerciale, conflicte, grupări religioase, dominație colonială*

Key words: *relations of cooperation, commercial activities, conflicts, religious groups, colonial domination*

**MIHAIL KOGĂLNICEANU – AVOCAT ÎNTR-UN PROCES
DE RĂSPUNDERE CONTRACTUALĂ**

Ion Pătroi

**MIHAIL KOGĂLNICEANU – LAWYER IN A PROCESS
OF CONTRACTUAL RESPONSIBILITY**

Abstract

The study presents an unedited document, discovered by the author in the Diplomatic Archives of Nantes, a „Ruler’s resolution” from the ruler Grigore Alexandru Ghica in 1853 after a process which opposed the family of a great boyar, the superintendent („vornic”), Iancu Giurgea and the French subjects, Marange brothers (Auguste and Alexandre), assisted in the front of the highest judicial court of Moldavia, The Ruler’s Court („Divanul Domnesc”), by the great politician Mihail Kogălniceanu in the same time the most famous lawyer of his time.

Presenting the process in all its phases, the author insists over the judicial skillfulness of Mihail Kogălniceanu, who succeeded to impose in 1853, just before the constitution of the modern Romanian state, the contractual responsibility of a member of the political elite of Moldavia of that time, the great boyar, the superintendent Iancu Giurgea and his wife, Teodorița Giurgea and to obtain a correct judicial decision for the two French subjects, Auguste and Alexandre Marange.

Cuvinte cheie: *proces, responsabilitate contractuală, datorii, măiestrie juridică, instanțe de judecată*

Key words: *process, contractual responsibility, bills, judicial skillfulness, judicial court*

**ITALIA, ANGLIA ȘI FRANȚA, COMPETIȚIA COLONIALĂ
ȘI *STATU-QUO*-UL EUROPEAN ÎN A DOUA JUMĂTATE A
SECOLULUI XIX ÎN VIZIUNEA DIPLOMAȚIEI ROMÂNEȘTI**

Ionuț Șerban

**ITALY, ENGLAND AND FRANCE, THE COLONIAL COMPETITION
AND EUROPEAN *STATU-QUO* IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE 19TH
CENTURY IN THE RAPPORTS OF ROMANIAN DIPLOMACY**

Abstract

The most active European Powers involved in the colonial competition at the end of the nineteenth century were England, France and Italy. The last one tried to keep up with the other powers in creating a Colonial Empire in Africa, but its interests were blocked by France which annexed Tunis in 1881. After the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, Britain was more concerned with Egypt which has occupied in 1882. Italy set up the colony of Eritrea in 1890 but her attempt to seize Ethiopia met a strong opposition at Aduwa in 1896.

Even if Italy tried to become a Colonial Empire its economical and military resources did not give it this possibility.

The Romanian diplomacy watched with interest the evolution of the international relations at the end of the nineteenth century being a member of the Triple Alliance, even if Germany was more concerned with European *statu-quo* than with the colonial competition.

Cuvinte cheie: *diplomație, relații internaționale, competiție colonială, statu-quo european, blocuri politico-militare*

Key words: *diplomacy, international relations, colonial competition, european statu-quo, political and military blocks*

**ACREDITAREA LUI H.C. VIVIAN CA AGENT DIPLOMATIC
ȘI CONSUL GENERAL AL MARII BRITANII LA BUCUREȘTI (1874)**

Sorin Liviu Damean

**THE ACCREDITATION OF H.C. VIVIAN AS BRITISH DIPLOMATIC
AGENT AND CONSUL GENERAL AT BUCHAREST (1874)**

Abstract

The author brings in his study new information and unpublished documents about the accreditation of H.C. Vivian as British Diplomatic Agent and Consul General at Bucharest in 1874. This moment determined an incident with the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, concerning the language used in the letters of introduction, where the British diplomacy speaking about „The United Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia” as provinces „governed by His Highness Carol I”. Such a language means that Romania was considered by Foreign Office like a Province of Turkey and his ruler just like a governor. On the other side, the authorities of Bucharest insist on the rights of Romania as a distinct state, with constitutional governing.

Cuvinte cheie: *diplomație, relații internaționale, România, Marea Britanie*

Key words: *diplomacy, international relations, Romania, Great Britain*

CONTRIBUȚII LA BIOGRAFIA LUI NICOLAE DENSUȘIANU

Tudor Rățoi

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE BIOGRAPHY OF NICOLAE DENSUȘIANU

Abstract

The article valorises documents kept by the National Archives of Mehedinți pertaining to the biography of Nicolae Densușianu, one of the prominent Romanian historians of late 19th century and early 20th century. These documents highlight two moments of major significance in his life: 1885, when he published the work dedicated to Horea's revolution of 1784, and the last days of his life, when he finished writing his best known work, „Dacia preistorică” (*Prehistoric Dacia*). In 1885, N. Densușianu was concerned with the fact that the Austrian-Hungarian authorities had delayed the distribution in Transylvania of his work dedicated to Horea's revolution, while towards the end of his life, when he was ill, the historian was struggling to finish and print his last work, destined to be the pinnacle of a lifetime activity. Although he managed to write it, the author was not able to see it fully published. C.I. Istrati, one of his greatest admirers, took the charge of printing it. A letter of March 27, 1913 emphasises the value of this work, the merits of the historian, and the importance of his scientific and cultural heritage, which had to be preserved for posterity.

Cuvinte cheie: *Nicolae Densușianu, biografie, istoriografia română, lupta națională, Transilvania*

Key words: *Nicolae Densușianu, biography, Romanian historiography, national fight, Transylvania*

**PROIECTE DE CONSTRUIRE A UNUI POD PESTE DUNĂRE
ÎNTRE ROMÂNIA ȘI SERBIA LA SFÂRȘITUL SECOLULUI
AL XIX-LEA ȘI ÎNCEPUTUL SECOLULUI AL XX-LEA**

Bogdan Catana

**PROJECTS FOR BUILDING A RAILWAY BRIDGE ACROSS DANUBE
BETWEEN ROMANIA AND SERBIA AT THE END OF THE XIXTH
CENTURY AND AT THE BEGINNING OF THE XXTH CENTURY**

Abstract

The topic of this short item concerns the project of building a bridge across the Danube between Romania and Serbia at the end of the 19th century and at the beginning of the 20th century. The major cause that led to such a project was not only the desire for closer ties between the two countries, but mainly their struggle to get rid of the Austrian-Hungarian economic dominance, which was more burdensome for Serbia. For this country, the project of the bridge across the Danube was just a small part of a bigger plan to build a railway from Serbia, through Turkey, towards the Adriatic Sea. This was going to ensure the freedom of the Serbian exports to the western countries.

There were two treaties between Romania and Serbia for the building of a railway bridge across the Danube, in 1898 and 1913, both of them being signed in Bucharest. Nevertheless, in the end, both projects were abandoned for financial reasons and because of the outbreak of the First World War.

After the war, such projects weren't considered useful because in Banat region there was a solid railway infrastructure which provided a direct railway link between Romania and the Serbo-Croat-Slovene Kingdom.

As an epilogue, between 1964 and 1972, Romania and Yugoslavia built the „Iron Gates” hydropower plant together with a bridge across the Danube.

Cuvinte cheie: *pod, cale ferată, Dunăre, România, Serbia*

Key words: *bridge, railway, Danube, Roumania, Serbia*

**MARINA ROMÂNIEI ÎN CONTEXTUL
PRIMULUI RĂZBOI BALCANIC (1912-1913)**

Ion Gr. Ionescu, Daniela-Simona Dimitriu

**LA MARINE DE LA ROUMANIE DANS LE CONTEXTE
DE LA PREMIÈRE GUÈRRE BALKANIQUE (1912-1913)**

Résumé

En évaluant la situation dans le contexte général sud-est européen, la Roumanie a décidé de participer avec des troupes, à la deuxième guerre balkanique. La mobilisation de l'armée roumaine a consisté par la préparation de la Marine de Guerre, pour protéger la légation roumaine de Constantinople et d'intervenir à force seulement en cas d'absolue nécessité.

Le croiseur Elisabeta a effectué des missions à coté de vaisseaux d'autres pays (L'Angleterre, L'Allemagne, L'Espagne, L'Italie, Les Pays Bas, La Russie, La France, L'Autriche-Hongrie et Les États Unies) et finalement est revenu à la maison, au base de Soulina.

Pratiquement, pour la Roumanie et sa propre armée (la Marine de Guerre), n'ont eu lieu des hostilités armées.

Cuvinte cheie: *flotă, crucișător, forțe navale, război balcanic, manevre*

Key words: *fleet, cruiser, naval forces, Balkan war, maneuvers*

**WILHELM FILDERMAN, PRIMUL DELEGAT AL EVREILOR
DIN ROMÂNIA, LA CONFERINȚA DE PACE DE LA PARIS
(1919-1920)**

Adi Horațiu Schwarz

**WILHELM FILDERMAN, THE FIRST DELEGATE OF THE JEWS
FROM ROMANIA, AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE IN PARIS (1919-1920)**

Abstract

The article reveals the activity of Wilhelm Filderman, the first delegate of the Jews from Romania, at the Peace Conference in Paris. Having the advantage of an excellent juridical background, which enabled him to elaborate a settling document, he asked for the recognition of political rights of the Jews from Romania, as a minority that had done its duty in favour of their homeland, document which would be presented to other international Jew associations.

Cuvinte cheie: *emancipare, minoritate, drepturi politice, comunitatea evreiască, relații internaționale*

Key words: *emancipation, minority, political rights, Jewish community, international affairs*

**LIBIA ÎN FAȚA CONFERINȚEI DE PACE DE LA PARIS
(1919-1920)**

Abdulahkim Mohamed Ahmed

LIBIA AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE OF PARIS (1919-1920)

Abstract

The author presents the situation of Libya after the First World War. Italy, as a colonial power would impose to its allies at the Peace Conference of Paris (1919-1920) the negotiation of the Libyan borders, considering itself as in the case of Eritrea and Somalia, the exclusive subject of international law. Italy did not recognize the new created Republic of Tripolitania (a first communicate was presented at 18th November 1918). The negotiations with Italy had not produced a useful result. A war started in 1920, which ended in 1932 when Italy controlled all the Libyan territory.

Cuvinte cheie: *conflict, negocieri, proclamare, subiect de drept internațional, autodeterminare*

Key words: *conflict, negotiations, proclamation, international law subject, self-determination*

**RELAȚIILE POLITICO-DIPLOMATICE ALE MARII BRITANII
REFLECTATE ÎNTR-UN RAPORT AL LEGAȚIEI ROMÂNIEI
LA LONDRA**

Marusia Cîrstea

**GREAT BRITAIN'S POLITICAL-DIPLOMATIC RELATIONSHIPS
PRESENTED IN A RAPORT OF ROMANIA'S EMBASSY IN LONDON**

Abstract

The article presents some aspects of foreign policy of Great Britain connected with the events of the first half of the year 1936, such as: the war between Italy and Ethiopia; the invasion of the demilitarized area of Rhenania; the civil war in Spain; the naval treaty between France, the United States of America and Great Britain; cooperation treaties between Bucharest and London.

Cuvinte cheie: *război, tratat naval, diplomație, invazie*

Key words: *war, naval treaty, diplomacy, invasion*

**RELAȚIILE POLITICO-MILITARE ROMÂNNO-IUGOSLAVE
(1938-1940). CÂTEVA CONSIDERAȚII**

Alexandru Oșca

**SOME CONSIDERATIONS CONCERNING THE ROMANIAN
YUGOSLAVIAN RELATIONS (1938-1940)**

Abstract

The year 1938 represented the beginning of the German aggression in Europe, under the conciliatory attitude of France and Great Britain. Austria was forced to unite with Germany and the Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia became a German territory.

After the total German occupation of Czechoslovakia, having the support of Soviet Union, led by Stalin, Hitler decided the destiny of Poland and opened the way of the disintegration of Romania. The beginning of the World War II at 1st September 1939 found Romania and Yugoslavia in two alliances: Little Entente (1921), destroyed after the fall of Czechoslovakia and the Balkan Entente (1934), the last multinational alliance of the Eastern Europe. The author reveals the negative evolution of the bilateral relations in the fields of policy and military between Romania and Yugoslavia, which entered, under the influence of Stojadinovic, in dangerous political combinations with Italy, Bulgaria and Germany.

But, after the fall of the Stojadinovic government, in February 1939, France and Great Britain considered Yugoslavia as a main force in the South battlefield, for creating a „Balkan block” against Germany. Romania would insist over the cooperation with Yugoslavia, but the Yugoslavian government refused to take useful decisions. After the fall of France in the summer of 1940, it was clear that the two states will be in different political and military camps.

Cuvinte cheie: *cooperare militară, alianțe politice, atitudine nedecisă, tabere diferite, evoluții negative*

Key words: *military cooperation, political alliances, undecided attitude, opposite sides, negative evolutions*

**ROMÂNI ȘI MAGHIARI ÎN ANUL ELECTORAL 1946
ÎN NORD-VESTUL ROMÂNIEI**

Gabriel Moisa

**ROMANIANS AND HUNGARIANS FROM NORTH-WEST ROMANIA
IN THE ELECTORAL YEAR 1946**

Abstract

One of the most used tactics by communists concerning taking the political power after the election from November 1946 was the alliance with so called „road comrades”, most of them placed in left side of political specter. Also was times when this „road comrades” was recruited from right wing political parties, like Tătărescu and Alecsandrescu. But political formation from left area was most used to win the election. From those one the most important role (Petru Groza played an important role in communism empowering in Romania) was played by *Uniunea Populară Maghiară* and *Frontul Plugarilor*. *Uniunea Populară Maghiară* was one of the most devoted allies of the Romanian Communist Party. Through this party was conquered Hungarian electorate also by the Communist Party. Although Hungarian Popular Union was played at both ends, hoping a long time, that at least a part of Transylvania will rejoin Hungary, Hungarian Popula Union ended like a secondary branch of Romanian Communist Party. *Frontul Plugarilor* was from the start one of the most obedient political organization to Romanian Communist Party. This fact was much more visible after the Second World War. This organization was, maybe, the most devoted to communists in attempt to take the state power. The communist was seeing the most efficient antidote against to Partidul Național Țărănesc in country side, where this party had an semnificative influence.

Cuvinte cheie: *români, maghiari, alegeri electorale, comunism, Transilvania*

Key words: *Romanians, Hungarians, elections, communism, Transylvania*

**CONSIDERAȚII ASUPRA CONCEPTULUI DE OPERAȚII
PENTRU COMBATEREA ACȚIUNILOR TERORISTE**

Ion Pâlșoiu

**CONSIDERATIONS OVER THE CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORIST ACTION**

Abstract

The consequences of 9/11 terrorist attacks came to world opinion attention about the gravity of terrorism threat (menace) and compelled USA to launch „the global war on terrorism”. This formula used by the president George Bush has emphasized the military option against terrorist attacks.

The initial success of military campaign in Afghanistan seemed to confirm the character of the new war, mainly based on combined engagement of high tech weapons systems and special operations forces, but the summing up isn't definitive and the war continues.

Cuvinte cheie: *terorism, operațiuni de combatere, război antiterorist, strategie, elemente de securitate*

Key words: *terrorism, operations of fight, anti-terrorist war, strategy, elements of security*

MISCELLANEA

ASPECTE PRIVIND ARMATA ÎN EGIPTUL ANTIC

Marin Sâmbrian-Toma

ASPECTS CONCERNING THE ARMY IN THE ANCIENT EGYPT

Abstract

Throughout ancient Egyptian history, its military underwent many significant changes. During the Old Kingdom, a standing army was not kept but if there was a conflict, an army would be called and organized, composed of older, untrained men. During the First Intermediate Period, the core of the army consisted of house troops. This core was made up of conscripts (men who were drafted into the army) and was supplemented by troops of an allied kingdom.

Mercenaries from Nubia with their bows and arrows were also used. During the Second Intermediate Period the chariots, composite bow, and narrow axe-headed battle-axe were invented. Most importantly, during the New Kingdom, the scimitar or sickle sword and body armor was invented.

Cuvinte cheie: *armată, Egiptul antic, război, echipament militar, arme*

Key words: *army, ancient Egypt, war, military equipment, weapons*

**REZULTATELE CERCETĂRILOR ARHEOLOGICE
DE LA SUCIDAVA-CELEI (JUDEȚUL OLT). CAMPANIA 2007**

Petre Gherghe, Lucian Amon

**LES RÉSULTATS DES FOUILLES ARCHEOLOGIQUES DE SUCIDAVA-CELEI
(DEPARTEMENT DE L'OLT). LA CAMPAGNE DE L'ANNEE 2007**

Résumé

Les fouilles archéologiques se sont déroulés à l'intérieur de la fortification romano-byzantine, entre la construction avec hypocauste et le bâtiment désigné comme *horreum*, dans les cassettes C7 et C9-C16. Les découvertes suggèrent l'existence d'autres constructions, inconnues jusqu'à présent: un nouveau construction avec hypocauste (C7), une construction dont le mur du nord a une forme d'abside (C10), un fourre (C9), une nouvelle muraille qui appartienne au *horreum* (C13) et les traces d'unes planches en terre glaise, qui appartiennent à une construction avec superstructure légère (C14-15). Les pièces petites découvertes appartiennent, premièrement, aux éléments d'équipement militaire, matériaux de construction, céramique etc.

Cuvinte cheie: *Sucidava, fortificație, romano-bizantină, hipocaust, horreum*

Key words: *Sucidava, fortification, romano-byzantine, hypocauste, horreum*

**ASOCIEREA LA TRON ÎN SERBIA ȘI ȚARA ROMÂNESCĂ
ÎN SECOLUL AL XIV-LEA**

Liviu Marius Ilie, Constanțiu Dinulescu

**THE ASSOCIATION TO THE THRONE IN SERBIA AND WALLACHIA
IN THE XIVTH CENTURY**

Abstract

The association to the throne was a widely spread institution in the Middle Ages and could be found in Serbia and Wallachia, during the 14th century. From Stephen Dušan to Mircea the Old, the princes elected a son or brother, to whom they gave political prerogatives, in order to secure the throne succession. The co-sovereign could be crowned or anointed, could lead a part of the country from a personal residence or could possess *jus monetæ*. Although the princes from Serbia and Wallachia found a political „model” for the association in the Byzantine Empire, they adapted the institution to the local necessities.

Cuvinte cheie: *regalitate, succesiune, tron, încoronare, dinastie*

Key words: *royalty, succession, throne, coronation, dynasty*

HORACE IN THE ROMANIAN LITERATURE

Dana Dinu

HORAȚIU ÎN LITERATURA ROMÂNĂ

Rezumat

Remarcabila personalitate a lui Horațiu și-a exercitat influența benefică asupra culturii occidentale timp de două mii de ani. Contactul culturii române cu opera lui este tardiv și, la început, sporadic și timid. După 1800, în mod deosebit prin imitațiile, prelucrările și traduceriile lui Gheorghe Asachi, prezența poetului latin începe să capete consistență și să devină familiară scriitorilor și publicului. Sub privirile atente și critice ale lui Titu Maiorescu, începând din 1878, în cenaclul junimist și în „Convorbiri literare”, se concentrează o veritabilă epocă horațiană a literaturii române, prin activitatea de traducător din opera lui Horațiu desfășurată de D. C. Ollănescu timp de doisprezece ani. Această întreprindere a produs, la rândul ei, importante efecte „colaterale” în spațiul cultural românesc. Astfel, secolul al XIX-lea este străbătut de o multitudine de modalități de recuperare și integrare a tradiției horațiene. În secolul următor, imaginea proteică a poetului beneficiază de noi și diversificate forme de inserție, la care contribuie personalități de prim rang ale culturii române, între care îi citez doar pe E. Lovinescu și G. Călinescu. Prin acumulările celor două sute de ani de receptare autentică, valorificarea operei poetului latin beneficiază astăzi de o gamă mult mai largă de forme. Cu toate acestea, tradiția bimilenară fondată de Horațiu obligă cultura română la mai mult, iar receptarea lui, ca a tuturor marilor autori, trebuie să fie un proces continuu, prin puterea operei sale de a oferi modernității noi și surprinzătoare posibilități de interpretare.

HORACE IN THE ROMANIAN LITERATURE

Abstract

Horace's remarkable personality had a beneficial influence on the western literature for more than two thousand years. The Romanian culture, on the other hand, came to the encounter with his work quite late and the first contacts were sporadic and rather timid. After 1800, mainly due to the imitations, adaptations and translations from Horace by Gheorghe Asachi, the presence of the Latin poet gradually gains consistency and becomes more and more familiar to Romanian writers and interested readers. Under the critical eye of Titu Maiorescu the literary circle of Junimea and the renowned „Convorbiri literare” signal, from 1878 on, the start of a true Horacean period in the Romanian literature, in essence greatly indebted to the assiduous translation work from Horace by D.C. Ollănescu, which covers more than twelve years. This audacious enterprise brought about important „collateral” effects for the 19th century Romanian cultural universe, as the surge in modalities of integrating and

regaining the Horacian tradition undoubtedly prove. In the following century the poet's protean image acquires new and diversified forms of insertion in the Romanian culture, to which contributed a range of our great personalities, of whom I mention here only E. Lovinescu and G. Călinescu.

The achievements of the past two hundred years are reflected in the authentic and much richer reception this great Latin poet enjoys today. But the bimillenary inheritance left by Horace challenges the Romanian culture to do even more and, like in the case of any great author, his reception should be a continuous process, inspired by the power of his work to surprise the modernity by new interpretations.

Key words: *Latin and Greek classicism, comparative literature, literary history, poetics, intertextuality, imitation, influence, reception*

Cuvinte cheie: *clasicism greco-latin, literatură comparată, istorie literară, poetică, intertextualitate, imitație, influență, receptare*

**EVOLUȚIA ÎN TIMP A ÎNVELIȘULUI BIOTIC
DIN CÂMPIA ROMANAȚI**

Gheorghe Curcan, Sandu Boengiu

**TIME EVOLUTION OF THE BIOTIC COVER
WITHIN THE ROMANAȚI PLAIN**

Abstract

The Romanati Plain is the sector of the Romanian Plain that stretches between the Jiu and the Olt, covering an area of approximately 4000 sqkm, characterized by the predominance of relatively flat forms that gives the landscape a remarkable homogeneousness. The present biotic cover of the Romanati Plain is the result of a long evolution, in different natural conditions from one period to another and under the man-induced pressure for centuries, which dramatically increased during the last century. The historical documents of the 14th to 18th century only refer to the existence of forest and sometime offer some information about the forested areas. After that period, there are ever more detailed references about the components of the biotic cover. All these render the phases of man-nature relationships, and at the same time, mirror the marks the society left on the geographic landscape.

Cuvinte cheie: *înveliș biotic, peisaj, Câmpia Romanați, documente cartografice, fond forestier*

Key words: *biotic cover, landscape, the Romanati Plain, cartographic documents, forested fond*

**EVOLUȚIA REȚELEI DE AȘEZĂRI URBANE
PE TERITORIUL OLTENIEI**

Liliana Popescu, Mihaela Licurici

**THE EVOLUTION OF URBAN SETTLEMENTS NETWORK
WITHIN OLTENIA**

Abstract

The paper aims to present the evolution of the urban settlements network within modern Oltenia, from the very first urban entities up to present. The general pattern is the evolution from fortress, to borough, up to the modern day town. Although the first urban settlements appeared more than 2,000 years ago, urbanization, in the modern sense, is actually a recent phenomenon both for Romania and Oltenia. The number of towns within Oltenia grew slowly throughout the centuries and only in the 20th century it experienced a boom due to the state policy of massive industrialization and urbanization. Currently, there are 41 towns within the region, most of them small and medium-sized from the demographic point of view, and, most important, many of them must overcome the transition period with major changes of their economic functions and numerous social and economic problems (high living cost, unemployment, pollution, demographic ageing).

Cuvinte cheie: *rețea urbană, orașe, Oltenia, evoluție*

Key words: *urban network, towns, Oltenia, evolution*

COORDONATELE MIȘCĂRII OLIMPICE ROMÂNEȘTI (I)

Ion Rinderu

THE COORDINATES OF THE ROMANIAN OLYMPIC MOVEMENT

Abstract

The article reveals the birth and the evolution of the Romanian Olympic movement, during the period between XIX-XXI centuries, presenting the historical background and the evolution of the Romanian legislation in the field of sport. In time, a lot of Romanian sportsmen and politicians received honours for their implication in the evolution of the World Olympic Movement.

Cuvinte cheie: *mișcare olimpică, evoluție legislativă, cadru istoric, stat modern, distincții*

Key words: *olympic movement, legislative evolution, historical background, modern state, distinctions*

**EDUCAȚIA UMANISTĂ ÎN PERIOADA RENAȘTERII
ȘI A REFORMEI**

Vali Ilie

**THE HUMANIST EDUCATION DURING THE RENAISSANCE
AND THE REFORM**

Abstract

Movement that rehabilitated in the Renaissance period both the literature of the Greek and Roman Antiquity and the personal reflection, Humanism is considered as one of the bases of the modern world. Lending itself to different interpretations, the concept of „humanism” concerns a certain mental attitude, a vision over the world and life, a concept about man and society.

Humanism turned to good account man and his dignity both on the individual level and to the social one. It all started from the idea of man’s native skills and from the hypothesis that a proper education can enhance their importance. The Renaissance spirit in the education field is characterised by a nature-quest-oriented education, by the care for the human being’s harmonious development, by promoting a kind, humane attitude of the teacher in the relationships with his pupils. The instructive-educative program had the role to free people from prejudices, expressing the sense of personality emancipation.

Cuvinte cheie: *Renaștere, Umanism, Reforma, Contrareforma, educație*

Key words: *Renaissance, Humanism, Reform Counter-Reform, education*

VAL – DAVID, UN VILLAGE ROUMAIN AU CANADA

Gabriela Rusu

VAL-DAVID, UN SAT ROMÂNESC ÎN CANADA

Rezumat

Autoarea prezintă evoluția primei comunități românești din Canada, începând din secolul XIX și continuând cu înființarea în 1952 a Asociației Române din Canada, din inițiativa doctorului Jean Țăranu. Sunt prezentate detaliile înființării satului românesc Val David, precum și informații privind donațiile românilor și proiectele inițiate de românii din Canada, cu sprijinul administrației locale canadiene.

VAL-DAVID, A ROMANIAN VILLAGE IN CANADA

Abstract

The author presents the evolution of the first Romanian community from Canada, starting from the XIXth century, continuing with the creation in 1952 of the Association of Romanians from Canada, by the initiative of the Doctor Jean Țăranu. There are presented the details of the Romanian village of Val David, and also some information concerning the Romanians' charity acts and the projects initiated by the Romanians from Canada, with the assistance of the local Canadian administrations.

Cuvinte cheie: *imigrare, identitate, integrare, proiecte, manifestări culturale*

Mots clef: *imigration, identité, intégration, projets, manifestations culturelles*