

**STUDII ȘI ARTICOLE**

**CETATEA HALMYRIS,  
BAZILICA, MARTYRICON-UL ȘI MARTIRII EI**

*Petre Mocanu*

**THE CITY OF HALMYRIS,  
THE BASILICA, THE MARTYRICON AND ITS MARTYRS**

*Abstract*

The city of Halmyris is one of the most important cities for the history of the Romanian Christianity. Mentioned in the ancient Christian sources, Halmyris is the place where two Christians, Epitect and Astion suffered martyrical death in front of the Roman authorities, refusing the sacrifices for the pagan idols, choosing the death for the faith in Jesus Christ and for having the eternal life in the Kingdom of Heavens.

The article points out the main informations concerning the city of Halmyris and the martyrical act of Epitect and Astion.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *act martiric, credință, mărturisire, jertfă, martyricon, basilica*

**Key words:** *martyrical act, faith, testimony, sacrifice, martyricon, basilica*

**MOMENTUL 193 p.Chr. – FOȘTI GUVERNATORI  
AI DACIEI ROMANE ÎN LUPTA PENTRU PUTEREA IMPERIALĂ**

*Florian Olteanu*

**THE MOMENT 193 A.D. – FORMER GOVERNORS  
OF ROMAN DACIA FIGHTING FOR THE IMPERIAL POWER**

*Abstract*

The article presents the way in which some of the main actors of the political crisis from 193 A.D. for controlling the imperial throne were connected with the government of Roman Province of Dacia. After the examination of the *cursus honorum* of these governors we can observe that a successful mission in Dacia was the main opportunity for superior magistracies and finally to attempt at the supreme dignity. Victorious, the emperor L. Septimius Severus gave the governorship of Dacia to his brother P. Septimius Geta, for helping him in the fight against Clodius Albinus defeated in 197 A.D. He offered as a sign of his reconnaissance the urban status of many settlements from Dacia (during the Severian dynasty, the number of cities was double than in time of his predecessors).

**Cuvinte cheie:** *Momentul 193 p.Chr., guvernatori, Dacia, cursus honorum, împărat*

**Key words:** *The Moment 193 A.D., governors, Dacia, cursus honorum, emperor*

**O AMFORĂ ȘTAMPILATĂ,  
DESCOPERITĂ ÎN CETATEA ROMANO-BIZANTINĂ  
DE LA SUCIDAVA (JUDEȚUL OLT)**

*Petre Gherghes, Lucian Amon*

**UNE AMPHORE ESTAMPILLÉE,  
DÉCOUVERTE DANS LA FORTERESSE ROMANO BYZANTINE  
DE SUCIDAVA (DÉPARTEMENT DE L'OLT)**

*Résumé*

L'article présente une estampille appliquée sur une amphore, sous la forme d'une monogramme avec le nomme de *KYPOS*, probablement le propriétaire de l'atelier où elle a été produite. La pièce a été découverte pendant les fouilles de l'année 2007, au centre de la forteresse, dans un puits domestiques. Elle peut être datée pendant le fin du IV-ème siècle après J.C. et le siècle suivant. On connaît aussi, à Sucidava, d'autres estampilles semblables, datées entre le IV-ème et le VI-ème siècles.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *amforă, monogramă, ștampilă, Kyros, Sucidava*

**Mots-clefs:** *amphore, monogramme, estampille, Kyros, Sucidava*

**OPINII ISTORIOGRAFICE DESPRE UNUL DINTRE VOIEVOZII  
CU NUMELE *BOGDAN* DIN SECOLUL AL XIV-LEA**

*Denis Căprăroiu*

**HISTORIOGRAPHIC OPINIONS  
ABOUT *BOGDAN* ONE OF THE XIV<sup>th</sup> CENTURY VOÏVODES**

*Abstract*

The medieval town of *Râmnic* was mentioned in documents ever since 1389, which chronologically places it among the earliest documented urban centers in Walachia, surpassed only by Câmpulung and Argeș, the first Southern Carpathian capitals. Even so, our historiographic contribution will reveal the considerable older existence of the power centre on the Olt River, which hosted between the XIIIrd and XIVth centuries Moldavia's liberator, the Maramures Voïvod Bogdan.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *Râmnic, Bogdan, voievod, Maramureș, Moldova*

**Key words:** *Râmnic, Bogdan, voivod, Maramureș, Moldavia*

**ROLUL CARDINALULUI RICHELIEU  
LA CONSOLIDAREA ABSOLUTISMULUI FRANCEZ**

*Constanțiu Dinulescu*

**CARDINAL RICHELIEU ROLE  
IN STRENGTHENING THE FRENCH ABSOLUTISM**

*Abstract*

The author highlights in this article Richelieu's politician and diplomat qualities. Cardinal Richelieu was a great figure of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, who provided France hegemonic status in Europe through its actions.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *absolutism, diplomație, politician, istoriografie, putere europeană*

**Key words:** *absolutism, diplomacy, politician, historiography, European power*

**RECONFIRMAREA DOMNIEI LUI CONSTANTIN BRÂNCOVEANU  
LA ADRIANOPOL (1703) – UN DOCUMENT INTERN**

*Liviu Marius Ilie*

**CONSTANTIN BRÂNCOVEANU’S RECONFIRMATION OF THE REIGN  
AT ADRIANOPLE (1703) – AN INTERNAL DOCUMENT**

*Abstract*

In 1703, Constantin Brâncoveanu, the ruler of Wallachia went to Adrianople to receive the confirmation of his reign, from the sultan Mustafa II. Accompanied by many of his boyars, Brâncoveanu crossed the Danube and arrived in Adrianople, where he was reconfirmed on the throne of Wallachia “for all his life” and he had to accept an increase of the financial duties that his country owned to the Ottoman Empire. Among the various historical sources that describe this trip, an internal document, issued in the summer of 1705, emphasises the idea that not only the Wallachian political elites, but also the common people of the country were influenced by Brâncoveanu’s temporary departure.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *Constantin Brâncoveanu, domnie, Adrianopol, sultan, document*

**Key words:** *Constantin Brâncoveanu, reign, Adrianople, sultan, document*

**ASPECTE PRIVIND EMANCIPAREA SOCIAL-JURIDICĂ  
A ȚIGANILOR ÎN PERIOADA REGULAMENTARĂ**

*Daniela Predescu Rădescu*

**SOME ASPECTS OF THE SOCIAL AND JURIDICAL EMANCIPATION  
OF THE GYPSIES DURING THE STATUTE GOVERNING**

*Abstract*

Slavery was a historical situations, a marginal pole of the society in Țara Românească, heterodox halogens, named after their owners: prince's slaves, monasteries slaves or boyar's slaves. The emancipation process accomplished in an interval of two decades and had as result the obtaining of individual liberties and juridical personality for this social category. At the end of Statute Governing characteristic were the partial limitation of the regional migration and the preservation of the linguistic and cultural specific nature of these inhabitants.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *robie, robi domnești, robi mănăstirești, robi boierești, emancipare.*

**Key words:** *slavery, prince's slaves, monasteries slaves or boyar's slaves, emancipation*

**PREVEDERI ȘI PRINCIPII CONSTITUȚIONALE  
INCLUSE ÎN PRINCIPALELE DOCUMENTELE PROGRAMATICE  
ELABORATE ÎN ȚARA ROMÂNEASCĂ ÎN ANUL 1848**

*Roxana Elena Gherghie*

**CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS AND PRINCIPLES  
INCLUDED IN THE MAIN PROGRAMMATIC DOCUMENTS  
IN ROMANIAN COUNTRY IN THE YEAR 1848**

*Abstract*

Revolution erupted in 1848 amid political and social tensions, aggravated by the action of natural disasters that have affected much of the population. Around this time, the movement for reform, initiated by liberal aristocracy intensified. The regime established by the Organic agriculture increased state of agitation caused the peasantry of the Romanian Principalities.

Top of the revolution in Paris, Vienna and Pest had a strong echo in the Romanian revolutionaries where, according to historian Dan Berindei statement, sought to combine traditional elements specific to their area, they gathered ideas in democratic circles in developed countries especially the French, during the previous decades. Thus, in early March, the state of agitation included both the Romanian Principalities and Transylvania.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *document programatic, reforme, organizare administrativă, proiect de constituție, regim reprezentativ*

**Key words:** *a programmatic document, reforms, administrative organization, draft constitution, representative regime*



**NEGUSTORI ȘI MEȘTEȘUGARI ÎN ORAȘELE DIN OLTENIA.  
1831-1865**

*Gabriel Croitoru*

**THE CLASSES OF MERCHANTS AND CRAFTSMEN  
IN THE CITIES OF OLTENIA REGION. 1831-1865**

*Abstract*

In the three decades of statutory life, the role played by both merchants and craftsmen in the Romanian society has been constantly growing. Starting with the Organic Statutes, even if this law argued that only the merchants and craftsmen could belong to the cast of the owners, the number of those who could integrate the class increased, including the people with small trade or leases. Due to their bourgeois business, the merchants and craftsmen from urban Oltenia region sustained the reformation, as well as the transformation of the old institutions. Subsequently, their numerical presence in the electorate of the first Chamber of Commerce and Industry was significant.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *secolul al XIX-lea, Oltenia, comerț, negustori, meșteșugari*

**Key words:** *19<sup>th</sup> century, Oltenia, trade, merchants, craftsmen*

## **LEGISLAȚIA ÎN TIMPUL DOMNIEI LUI BARBU ȘTIRBEI**

*Dumitru Cojocaru*

### **THE LEGISLATION DURING BARBU DIMITRIE ȘTIRBEI'S REIGN**

#### *Abstract*

During Barbu Dimitrie Știrbei's reign many reform laws were adopted: the rural law from 1851, the modifications of the articles from the Organic Statute regarding the patents, the modernization on jurisdiction by approving the *The crime file and its applying* in 1850, the production of a military juridical code in 1852, the abrogation of slavery in 1856, the setting up of the retirement system, the institutionalization, by princely documents, of the export consular protection, the stopping of fiscal complications, the supporting of the industries etc.

The author adds some other laws from 1849-1856 to those known to be attached of Barbu Știrbei's name, emphasizing the idea that the prince was a real lawyer having an important part in writing and promoting the Wallachian legislation, at the moment the Romanian society adherated at European norms and tendencies.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *reformă, lege, Regulament Organic, restaurație, modernizare*

**Key words:** *reform, law, Organic Statute, restoration, modernization*

**CONTRIBUȚII GENEALOGICE  
LA O BIOGRAFIE A LUI EUGENIU CARADA**

*Dinică Ciobotea, Aurelia Florescu*

**GENEALOGICAL CONTRIBUTIONS  
TO EUGENIU CARADA'S BIOGRAPHY**

*Abstract*

The authors integrate the Carada family in a large genealogical tree which includes in its branches a big number of boyar families (with nobiliary position until 1858), having remarkable implications and roles in the national history: the families Slăvitescu, Olănescu, Socoteanu, Poenaru, Milescu, Măinescu, Zătoreanu, Pleșoianu etc.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *Eugeniu Carada, genealogie, Banca Națională a României, Craiova*

**Key words:** *Eugeniu Carada, genealogy, National Bank of Romania, Craiova*

**MISIUNEA DIPLOMATICĂ A MINISTRULUI D.A. STURDZA  
LA BERLIN (IULIE 1879)**

*Mihaela Damean*

**LA MISSION DIPLOMATIQUE DU MINISTRE D.A. STURDZA  
À BERLIN (JUILLET 1879)**

*Résumé*

En Juillet 1879 le ministre roumain de Finance, D.A. Sturdza, est parti à Berlin pour gagner la bienveillance de la diplomatie allemande vis-à-vis de la reconnaissance de l'indépendance de la Roumanie. L'article 44 du Traité de Berlin (13 Juillet 1878) a établi que la Roumanie a été obligée de modifier l'article 7 de la Constitution roumaine dans le sens que la religion n'était pas un empêchement à la jouissance et à l'exercice des droits civils et politiques. Après les entrevues avec le chancelier Bismarck, le ministre des Affaires Etrangères, Radowitz et l'ambassadeur français à Berlin, Saint Vallier, le ministre roumain a été convaincu que les Puissances demandeient absolument l'insertion dans la Constitution roumaine du principe établi dans l'article 44.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *independență, România, Germania, D.A. Sturdza, diplomatie*

**Mots-clé:** *indépendance, Roumanie, Allemagne, D.A. Sturdza, diplomatie*

**DIPLOMAȚIA ROMÂNEASCĂ ȘI SFÂRȘITUL CRIZEI POLITICE  
DIN ITALIA DIN ULTIMUL DECENIU AL SECOLULUI AL XIX-LEA**

*Ionuț Șerban*

**ROMANIAN DIPLOMACY AND THE END OF THE ITALIAN POLITICAL  
CRISIS FROM THE LAST DECADE OF THE XIX<sup>th</sup> CENTURY**

*Abstract*

The fall of the Giolitti gouvernement didn't solve the political crisis in Italy because Mr. Zanardelli, the president of the Chamber, who was appointed by the King to make the new gouvernement didn't achieved his goal because two of the best financial personalities refused to be part of his cabinet.

The crises ended when the great italian politician Crispi made the new cabinet.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *diplomație, criza politică, Italia, relații internaționale, România*

**Key words:** *diplomacy, political crisis, Italy, international relations, Romania*

**INSTAURAREA REGIMULUI PERSONAL  
AL REGELUI CAROL AL II-LEA  
– SFÂRȘITUL ANULUI 1937 ȘI ÎNCEPUTUL ANULUI 1938**

*Mihaela Camelia Buzatu*

**THE ESTABLISHMENT OF KING CHARLES II'S PERSONAL REGIME  
– LATE 1937 AND EARLY 1938**

*Abstract*

The elections from December 1937 did not record a 40% result for any of the political parties and, consequently, no political force could control the Parliament and create a new government. After a intermezzo offered by the Goga-Cuza tensioned period of governance, on the 10<sup>th</sup>/11<sup>th</sup> of February 1938, the king Charles II established a personal regime, which was institutionalized by the change of the constitution and by other laws, adopted for concentrating the power of the state in the monarch's hands. Unfortunately for him, all the privileges the king assumed during his personal regime, made him responsible for the difficult situation of the country and, thus, he had to abdicate and leave Romania in September 1940.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *regim personal, Carol al II-lea, constituție, partide politice, Garda de Fier*

**Key words:** *personal regime, Charles II, constitution, political parties, Iron Guard*

**23 AUGUST 1939,  
GERMANII CÂȘTIGĂ COMPETIȚIA DIPLOMATICĂ**

*Alexandru Oșca*

**AUGUST, 23<sup>rd</sup>,  
THE GERMANS WINS DIPLOMATIC COMPETITION**

*Abstract*

The non-aggression Soviet-German pact, signed on August, 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1939 was the result of various negotiations, about which the French diplomacy had some information. By signing it, the Germany and USSR had purely strategic interests, passing through the ideology differences between the fascist regime from Berlin and the communist regime from Moscow. The German leaders used the Pact as a strategic opportunity, but, in fact, they did not intend to recognize an important role for Russia in the new European order.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *diplomație, negocieri, Pact de neagresiune, dictat, ultimatum*

**Key words:** *diplomacy, negociation, non-aggression Pact, dyctat, ultimatum*

**COMANDORI AERO-NAVALI ROMÂNI LA LONDRA:  
ERMIL GHEORGHIU ȘI GHEORGHE DUMITRESCU**

*Marusia Cîrstea*

**ROMANIAN NAVAL AIR COMMANDERS IN LONDON:  
ERMIL GHEORGHIU AND GHEORGHE DUMITRESCU**

*Abstract*

The article emphasizes the activity of two Romanian naval air attache in London, based on a published biography and inedit documents: Ermil Gheorghiu and Gheorghe Dumitrescu. In the missions undertaken in Great Britain they followed the development of commercial activities between the two countries and the establishment of a military Romanian-British cooperation in the field of airnautics and marine.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *atașați militari, Ermil Gheorghiu, Gheorghe Dumitrescu, escadrilă de luptă, sfere de influență*

**Key words:** *military attache, Ermil Gheorghiu, Gheorghe Dumitrescu, fight squad, spheres of influence*



**61 DE ANI DE LA TERMINAREA RĂZBOIULUI CIVIL  
DIN GRECIA (1946-1949)**

*Apostolos Patelakis*

**61 YEARS FROM THE END OF THE CIVIL WAR  
FROM GREECE (1946-1949)**

*Abstract*

The Civil War from Greece (1946-1949) represents one of the most painful pages of the country's history from the 20th century, marking the social – political life of the post – war Greece, while the consequences can be still perceived till today. This life and death confrontation between the democratic forces and the communism supporters within the Greek society, with implications in the whole Balkan Peninsula, provoked the interest of an important number of historians who attempted to find out the causes of this fratricide war, with disastrous results: a shattered country, 70.000 dead and 120.000 political refugees. About 12.000 persons of these refugees found shelter in the hospitable Romania, where they had access to every economical and socio-cultural value of the Romanian society. The intervention of the important powers in this conflict, after the 2<sup>nd</sup> World War, complicated even more the events, inaugurating the period of the Cold War. Due to the civil war, Greece was the only country from the Free World that did not beneficiate from the Marshall Plan that helped Europe get reconstructed in some years. If in the first three decades from the tragic events any discussion about this war has been avoided, the political context after 1981 offered the premises of an approach as a whole of the problems of the Civil War of Greece. Many works, studies, memoirs, correspondence, personal archives, even documents from the public archives from Bulgaria, Serbia, Czech Republic were published, several conferences were organized, in order to have today a complete image over the events that took place 61 years ago.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *Partidul Comunist Grec, armata democratică, Nikos Zahariadis, ELAS, EAM*

**Key words:** *Greek Communist Party, democratic army, Nikos Zahariadis, ELAS, EAM*

**RELAȚIILE DINTRE ROMÂNIA COMUNISTĂ ȘI O.N.U. – 1953**

*Paul Nistor*

**THE RELATIONS BETWEEN COMMUNIST ROMANIA  
AND UNITED NATIONS – 1953**

*Abstract*

1953 was an important year in the relation between Romania and the United Nations. The efforts to achieve some certain influence among the United Nations countries, especially the third world countries, continued, but the responsibility and the coordination of such activity was mainly left to the Soviet Union. In a year when the Korean War was just ending, the tensions between the two military blocks were still high and the United States and their allies, who held the numerical supremacy at the United Nations, were not willing to allow the admission of new communist states. As in other years, Romania was the target of several punctual complaints at U.N. made by other states (Greece, Israel) in matters concerning their nationals or ethnics, or regarding great matters as it was the delicate problem of forced labor in Eastern Europe. Obviously, the liberal-democratic world was somehow trying to react to the abuses comitted by the communist regimes, but also to discredit their rivals, which threatened world stability, in front of other nations. In this political setting, Romania was a pawn too small and insignificant to decide, on its own or through its allies, the admision to the U.N.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *Război Rece, România comunistă, Națiunile Unite, diplomație, relații internaționale*

**Key words:** *Cold War, communist Romania, United Nations, diplomacy, international relations*

**DEMERSURI PRIVIND STATUTUL IERUSALIMULUI  
ȘI LOCURILOR SFINTE**

*Daniela Osiac*

**PATTERNS CONCERNING  
THE STATUE OF JERUSALEM AND HOLY LANDS**

*Abstract*

Jerusalem – the Holy Land for Jews, Christians and Arabs – represented along the history a permanent debate between different countries and empires. The article emphasizes the main moments of these debated and it underlines the role of the contemporary international institutions concerning the Holy Land.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *Ierusalim, Locurile Sfinte, Palestina, Israel, Camp David*

**Key words:** *Jerusalem, Holy Land, Palestine, Israel, Camp David*

**VICTOR SLĂVESCU – SCHIȚĂ DE PORTRET INTERBELIC**

*Iulian Oncescu, Andrei Tudorache*

**VICTOR SLĂVESCU – AN INTERWAR PORTRAIT SKETCH**

*Abstract*

Professor, academician, researcher, Victor Slăvescu was one of the most representative personalities of the Romanian intellectual and scientific elite of the Interwar period. Beginning his professional and scientific activity in 1914, he concluded it in the year 1977.

Victor Slăvescu was born on June 5, 1891, in Rucăr, Muscel County (today Argeș County). After secondary school studies in Pitești and Bucharest (1902-1910), he became a student of the Universities in Paris, Göttingen and Munich (1911-1913) and he obtained a doctoral degree in economic-social sciences at the University of Halle (1914). As a politician, he was connected to the National Liberal Party (1915-1947). He was six times depute, once senator, sub-state secretary and Finance minister (1934-1935), closely connected to certain liberal leaders, president of the National Liberal organizations from Râmnicu Sărat and Covurlui (respectively 1928 and 1934), but also Army Provisions minister (1939-1940). After 1947, he dedicated his life exclusively to scientific research.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *Victor Slăvescu, om politic, ministru al Finanțelor, ministrul Înzestrării Armatei, cercetător*

**Key words:** *Victor Slăvescu, politician, Finance minister, Army Provisions minister, researcher*

**THE INTERACTION  
BETWEEN TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS  
AND MEMBER COUNTRIES – DUAL CONTRIBUTION  
TO THE CONSTRUCTION AND THE IMPLEMENTATION**

*Borivoje Bošković*

**INTERACȚIUNEA DINTRE ORGANIZAȚIILE TRANSNAȚIONALE  
ȘI ȚĂRILE MEMBRE – DUBLA CONTRIBUȚIE  
PRIVIND CONSTRUCȚIA ȘI IMPLEMENTAREA**

***Rezumat***

Articolul analizează interacțiunea dintre organizații internaționale, de tip UE, OECD sau Consiliul Nordic de Miniștri, pe de o parte, respectiv, statele membre (în special, Danemarca), pe de altă parte. Impactul societății informaționale asupra schimbării politicilor educaționale trebuie văzut din perspectiva globalizării și a creării unei piețe educaționale globale. Conceptul de învățare pe tot parcursul vieții este rezultatul unor dezbateri internaționale complexe, care sunt inițiate de guvernele țărilor de primă importanță în domeniul educației.

**THE INTERACTION BETWEEN TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS  
AND MEMBER COUNTRIES – DUAL CONTRIBUTION  
TO THE CONSTRUCTION AND THE IMPLEMENTATION**

***Abstract***

This paper analyzes the interaction between transnational organizations (the EU, the OECD and the Nordic Council of Ministers), on the one hand, and the member states (especially Denmark), on the other hand. The impact of the information society on changing the educational policies needs to be seen through the eyes of globalization and its comprehensive impact on making the global educational market. The concept of LLL is a result of complex international debates that are initiated, shaped or otherwise influenced by national governments of leading countries in the field of education.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *organizație transnațională, educație recurentă, învățare pe tot parcursul vieții, OCDE, UE*

**Key words:** *Transnational Organization, Recurrent Education, Lifelong Learning, the OECD, the EU*

**MISCELLANEA**

**DELICTE, PĂCATE ȘI PENITENȚE  
ÎN PRIMUL SECOL DUPĂ HRISTOS**

*Mihai Valentin Vladimirescu*

**DELICTS, SINS AND PENITENCES  
IN THE FIRST CENTURY AD**

*Abstract*

The following paper aims to clarify the ways in which transgressions, and more specifically sexual immorality were understood in biblical times, both in the Leviticus background, and in the testimonies of Saint Paul and the Gospels. The emphasis was on the different aspects of adultery and prostitution as they were practiced in the times of Moses and further on in the greco-roman world of the first century.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *delict, ordine socială, imoralitate, prostituție*

**Key words:** *delict, social order, immorality, prostitution*

**CONSIDERAȚII PRIVIND DESCOPERIRILE MONETARE  
DE LA DESA, JUDEȚUL DOLJ, ȘI CONSECINȚELE CRIZEI  
ECONOMICE A IMPERIULUI ROMAN LA NORD DE DUNĂRE**

*Petre Gherghe, Florin Ridiche, Marius Bâsceanu*

**SOME CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING MONETARY FINDINGS FROM  
DESA, DOLJ COUNTY, AND THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE ECONOMIC  
CRISIS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE ON THE NORTH OF THE DANUBE**

*Abstract*

Starting with the year 2001, in Desa (Dolj county), researches are conducted in two archaeological sites dating from Roman and Roman-Byzantine periods, known in literature under the names of “La Ruptură” and “Castravița”.

Along the years, were discovered approximately 161 Roman Imperial coins, of which 122 are from a hoard. The monetary circulation in Desa area proves that the development of the Roman settlement from here was in strong connection with the situation of the Roman Empire, generally, and with that of *colonia Ratiaria*, especially.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *Desa – județul Dolj, Ratiaria, monede romane, legiunea XIII Gemina, Imperiul Roman*

**Key words:** *Desa – Dolj county, Ratiaria, Roman coins, legio XIII Gemina, Roman empire*

**CÂTEVA REFLECȚII  
DESPRE POLITICA ECLEZIASTICĂ BIZANTINĂ**

*Gelu Călina*

**SOME REFLECTIONS  
ON THE BYZANTINE ECCLESIASTICAL POLITICS**

*Abstract*

If since the dawn of the foundation of the Church, the denomination of Christian was charged with multiple accusations, after the triumph of the Christian religion and the beginning of the basis of Christian civilization in the Roman Empire, the denomination of Christian became the only glorious state of spirit in which man can defeat the sin from his life.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *Biserică, stat, ecleziologie, Bizanț, politică*

**Key words:** *Church, state, ecclesiology, Byzantium, politics*



**ROMÂNI ȘI MAGHIARI  
ÎN CONTEXTUL RĂZBOIULUI AUSTRO-PRUSIAN (1866)**

*Sorin Liviu Damean*

**ROMANIANS AND HUNGARIANS  
IN THE CONTEXT OF THE AUSTRO-PRUSSIAN WAR (1866)**

*Abstract*

In the context of the Austro-Prussian war in June-July 1866, diplomatic circles in Vienna were expressing their concern over a possible Romanian-Hungarian cooperation and joint military action in Transylvania. In this sense, the arrival of Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen at Bucharest and his proclamation as ruler of Romania, also buying arms by Romanian Government from Prussia, were viewed as a skillful maneuver of the Prussian Chancellor Otto von Bismarck to force the Habsburg Empire fighting on two fronts.

The Romanian-Hungarian cooperation could not materialize, because the Austro-Prussian war was too short, and the situation of Romania, whose new regime was not yet recognized by the Ottoman Empire and European Powers, it was quite dangerous. On the other hand, Romania was exposed on a Turkish invasion and the threat of a possible Russian involvement.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *români, maghiari, cooperare, Transilvania, războiul austro-prusian*

**Key words:** *Romanians, Hungarians, cooperation, Transylvania, Austro-Prussian war*

**DES ORIENTATIONS CULTURELLES ROUMAINES  
DURANT LA SECONDE MOITIE DU XIX<sup>eme</sup> SIECLE:  
LE «JUNIMISME» ET «LA THEORIE DES FORMES SANS FOND»**

*Adi Schwarz, Doru Liciu*

**ORIENTĂRI CULTURALE ROMÂNEȘTI DIN A DOUA JUMĂTATE A  
SECOLULUI XIX: „JUNIMISMUL” ȘI „TEORIA FORMELOR FĂRĂ FOND”  
*Rezumat***

Revoluția economică, politică și culturală a epocii moderne a avut consecințe diferite în lumea occidentală în comparație cu țările situate în vecinătatea sa. În ceea ce privește cazul român, trei crize ale modernizării se suprapun prin simultaneitatea formării națiunilor, prin edificarea sistemului constituțional și prin revoluția industrială. Titu Maiorescu și junimiștii vor critica modalitatea în care s-a realizat modernizarea societății și culturii române prin imitarea formelor, fără reorganizarea fondului social, cultural și mental.

**DES ORIENTATIONS CULTURELLES ROUMAINES DURANT  
LA SECONDE MOITIE DU XIX<sup>eme</sup> SIECLE: LE «JUNIMISME»  
ET «LA THEORIE DES FORMES SANS FOND»  
*Résumé***

La révolution économique, politique et culturelle de l'époque moderne a eu des conséquences différentes dans le monde occidental par rapport aux pays de son extrémité. En ce qui concerne le cas roumain, trois crises de la modernisation se superposent par la simultanéité de la formation de la nation, par l'édification du système constitutionnel et par la révolution industrielle. Titu Maiorescu et les «junimistes» vont critiquer la façon dans laquelle on a fait la modernisation de la société et de la culture roumaine par l'imitation des formes sans réorganiser le fond social, culturel et mental.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *România, formarea statului modern, Constituția de la 1866, Societatea Junimea, critica modernizării superficiale*

**Mots-clé:** *la Roumanie, la formation de L'état moderne, la Constitution de 1866, la Societe «Junimea», la critique de la modernisation superficielle*

**JUDEȚUL SILISTRA NOUĂ  
(13 NOIEMBRIE 1878 – 1 APRILIE 1879)**

*Dumitru-Valentin Pătrașcu*

**THE NEW SILISTRA COUNTY  
(NOVEMBER 13<sup>th</sup>, 1878 – APRIL 1<sup>st</sup>, 1879)**

*Abstract*

This study presents, based on the archived documents, the evolution of the first months of romanian administration in Dobrogea. It mostly underlines the situation of the New Silistra county. Situated in the south of the Dobrogea region, on the border with the Autonomous Princedom of Bulgaria, the New Silistra county has a great strategic importance. After only a few months of existance, following some administrative decisions, this county was abolished and integrated in the Constanza county. So, Dobrogea has, from 1879, two counties: Constanza and Tulcea.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *Dobrogea, Dunăre, județ, administrație, prefectură*

**Key words:** *Dobrogea, Danube, county, administration, prefecture*

**ORGANIZAREA ȘI ADMINISTRAREA DOMENIILOR COROANEI**

*Narcisa Maria Mitu*

**THE ORGANIZATION AND THE ADMINISTRATION  
OF THE CROWN DOMAIN**

*Abstract*

Since the first years of existence, the administrator Ioan Kalinderu has developed a series of circulars designed to contribute to modernizing and organizing the Crown Domain. They focused both on the staff, whose attitude had to be exemplary in relation to people, and on the scientific exploitation of agricultural land and forestry. The attention of leadership was also focused on the social and cultural actions, administrative buildings being erected as well as housing for staff, schools, churches, museums, city halls, banks and popular nursing. Moreover, the actions were pursued by the successors of Ioan Kalinderu: Barbu Știrbey, Nicolae Misu, General Ernest Baliff, General Alexandru Manolescu, Doctor Dimitrie D. Negel.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *secolele 19-20, Domeniul Coroanei, România, Ioan Kalinderu, organizare*

**Key words:** *19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century, Crown Domain, Romania, Ioan Kalinderu, organization*

**CĂSĂTORII MIXTE ÎN COMITATUL BIHOR  
ÎN A DOUA JUMĂTATE A SECOLULUI AL XIX-LEA**

*Réka-Andrea Szűcs*

**MIXED MARRIAGES IN BIHOR COUNTY  
IN THE MID-NINETEEN CENTURY**

*Abstract*

Difficulty implied approach to mixed marriages in the Bihor county lies not only in that it is quite difficult to surprise the mentality, attitudes, feelings from the past in the face of life's major moments such as baptism, marriage and death, but is also hard to determine how religious and state laws regarding intermarriage governed everyday life.

For Bihor county, mixed marriages were an obvious reality from the nineteenth century, born from a colorful ethnic and religious cohabitation.

Romanian historians, secular and religious alike, recently enriched historiography with works on this subject; however this text examines the different point of views (historical, demographic and theological) religious cohabitation in a geographically and chronologically well-defined space, characterized by ethnic and religious diversity.

Analyzing the phenomenon of mixed marriages in the Bihor county showed that the young brides and grooms were the main actors of a changing world. Made in light of confession and ethnic affiliation, mixed marriages in the Bihor county revealed several mechanisms that have proved that each of them (ethnicity, religious confession, profession, age, sex, place of residence) influenced her modern becoming.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *date statistice, multiconfesionalism, etnie, dimensiune cantitativă, opțiune religioasă*

**Key words:** *censuses statistics, confessions, ethnicity, quantitative dimension, religious option*

**UN MEDIC GORJEAN, SUSȚINĂTOR AL IDEALULUI NAȚIONAL:  
DR. NICOLAE HASNAȘ (1875-1966)**

*Gheorghe Nichifor, Dorina Nichifor*

**A MEDICAL DOCTOR FROM GORJ, MAINTAINER OF THE NATIONAL  
IDEAL: DR. NICOLAE HASNAS (1875-1966)**

*Abstract*

Illustrious representative of the cultural scientific life in Gorj, Dr. Nicolae Hasnas, accompanied Romania in its glorious and difficult moments: creating Great Romania, consolidation of inter-war democratic institutions, land parting of the year 1940, building of the authoritarian Carol's, Antonescu's and legionary regimes, he took part in the East war, the changes following the comunism instauration, etc. He was a member of the Liberal National Party, Prefect of Gorj, senator and deputy in the Romanian Parliament, and for a long time he led the local branch of the Cultural League.

Always in the front row, bright, courageous, generous, outstanding lecturer, possessor of a political discourse applicable to internal and external realities, he always impressed the local and national groups he knew and attended.

The national ideal, under its different forms, led his entire life and marked him politically.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *Liga Culturală, ideal național, județul Gorj, Marea Unire, discurs politic*

**Key words:** *the Cultural League, the national ideal, the County of Gorj, The Great Unity, political discourse*

**ACTIVITATEA MIȘCĂRII LEGIONARE DIN OLTENIA  
ÎN ANUL 1937**

*Diana-Mihaela Păunoiu*

**ACTIVITY OF LEGIONNAIRE MOVEMENT IN OLTENIA COUNTY  
ON 1937**

***Abstract***

In this paper, we have tried to rebuild the activity of Legionnaire Movement from Oltenia County on 1937, our study being based on documentary materials we have studied from counties archivist founds. Local representatives had an intense activity, focused on organisation of local branches; attract new members and making legionaries popular. They have respected the laws, being under permanent surveillance of local authorities. The results of Parliament elections from December showed that Legionnaire Movement had gain an important ascendancy on Romanian political scene.

**Cuvinte cheie:** *Oltenia, regele Carol al II-lea, Mișcarea Legionară, Totul pentru Țară, propagandă electorală*

**Key words:** *Oltenia County, King Carol II, Legionnaire Movement, All for the Fatherland, electoral propaganda*