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1. Doina IGNAT, *REPREZENTĂRI PLASTICE ANTROPOMORFE DIN AŞEZAREA NEOLITICĂ DE LA SUPLACU DE BARCĂU*

   REPRESENTATIONS PLASTIQUES ANTHROPOMORPHES DU SITE NEOLITHIQUE DE SUPLACU DE BARCĂU (DEP. DE BIHOR)

   A l'occasion de la reprise des recherches archéologiques dans ce site (campagne de 2002-2003) on a découvert aussi quelques pièces cultiques, anthropomorphes. Elles peuvent être incluses dans le même contexte avec celles déjà connues et publiées et qui appartiennent au Groupe culturel néolithique Suplacu de Barcău.

2. Ioan CRIŞAN, Călin GHEMIŞ, *DESCOPERIRI IZOLATE APARŢINÂND EPOCII BRONZULUI DE PE RAZA LOCALITĂŢII CEFA (JUDEŢUL BIHOR)*

   ISOLATED BRONZE AGE DISCOVERIES FROM CEFA (Bihor County)

   The authors presents two pieces belonging to the Bronze Age. The first one is an little mug, dated in the second stage of Otomani Culture with analogies at Ateas, Sacuieni and others settlements belonging to this culture.The second piece is an bronze knife with analogies in the late Bronze Age deposits.Both pieces were discovered isolate without clear conditions of finding or archaeological contexts but both of them proved the existence here of some settlements.

3. Corina TOMA, *REPERTORIUL DESCOPERIRILOR DE EPOCĂ DACICĂ DIN JUDEŢUL BIHOR ŞI POSIBILITĂŢILE DE ABORDARE A UNOR SITUAŢII DE ANALIZAT*

   A CATALOGUE OF THE DACIAN PERIOD DISCOVERIES FOUND IN THE BIHOR COUNTY AREA – POSSIBLE APPROACHES TO SPECIFIC SITUATIONS

   The present paper gathers information published along the years regarding Dacian period archaeological and numismatic discoveries found in the present area of Bihor County. The organization of these discoveries in a catalogue allows for some historical and archaeological observations: taking into account the stage of the archaeological research and the relief of the county (large surfaces covered with forests and swamps), the discoveries are concentrated on the Western side of the Crisana Hills and in the Crisurilor Plain. Chronologically, the discoveries dating from the 3rd to the 2nd century B.C. are to be found especially beyond the northern banks of the Crisul Repede. Those dating from the 1st century B.C. to the 1st century A.D. indicate an extension of the inhabitable zone towards the piedmont area (the fortresses and the fortified settlements).The updating of the catalogue, beyond the mere number of discoveries (a remarkable one regarding the monetary category and that of the jewelry) stresses a series of shortcomings- a scarce and sometimes irrelevant archaeological material, imprecise dating, and inaccurate typological framing. This fact prevents one from

approaching precise issues such as the localization of the tribes that inhabited the area throughout the 1st century B.C. to the 1st century A.D.

4. Sorin Bulzan, *OBSERVAŢII PRIVIND ZONA CRIŞURILOR ÎN PREAJMA RĂZBOAIELOR PENTRU CUCERIREA DACIEI - CÂTEVA PROBLEME ALE CRONOLOGIEI AŞEZĂRII OPPIDANE DE LA TĂŞAD „CETĂŢAUA" ÎN SEC. I p. Chr.*

   SOME REMARKS REGARDING THE CRISANA REGION AROUND THE TRAJANIC CONQUEST WARS OF DACIA (I) - ABOUT THE CHRONOLOGY AND EVOLUTION OF TĂŞAD "CETĂŢAUA" OPPIDAN SETTLEMENT IN FIRS CENTURY A. D.

   A full English version will be published in a future volume edited by Horea Pop on the topic of Dacian civilization.The actual researches stage and also the lack of published pieces that can be used in a chronology, may explain the difficulty in outline a general image about the evolution of Crisana area in the first century B.C. and the beginning of the second century A.D. The ending of habitation in the Dacian settlements and fortresses and also its circumstances still remain an open problem. The aim of this paper is to contribute to the understanding the last period of Dacian habitation in the Cris rivers bazin. The only accessible lot of material for this study derives from the oppidan settlement from Tasad, which begins sometime around the first half of first century B.C. and continues until the first century A.D. Only two bronze brooches that can be clear framed in the first century of the Christian era were discovered at Tasad. Both pieces are unpublished. The most ancient is strong profiled and belons to Almgren 67-68 type. In spite of the conservation state of the piece, chronological placement proposed for it is the half of the first century A.D. This fibula was found in the Dacian ballasting work of settlement and is as a post quem indicator because is the latest evidence discovered in this layer. The second fibula discovered at Tasad is also strongly profiled. It belongs to a type of node brooches of a smaller size (2,3 cm). This piece is found in a dwelling, named no. 2 which must be built after the ballasting work and can be dated after the half of first century A.D. The conclusion that can be drawn base on the above analysis is that the ballasting on the northwest area of the promontory could have been taken place towards the half part of the first century A.D. because the brooch discovered in the dwelling no. 2 is chronologically placed in the half part of this interval.

5. Ioan CRIŞAN, *PIETRE CU SEMNE LAPIDARE DESCOPERITE ÎN FUNDAŢIA BISERICII SATULUI MEDIEVAL RĂDVANI*

   STONES WITH LAPIDARY SYMBOLS DISCOVERED IN THE FOUNDATION OF THE MEDIEVAL VILLAGE RĂDVANI'S CHURCH

   The archaeological excavations made until now in the necropolis of the mediaeval village Radvani, a settlement attested documentary from 1214 until the 17th century and situated at the boundary of Cefa locality in the Bihor County, revealed a number of 299 of graves, found in three levels. The first level belongs to the 11th – 12th centuries the second to the 13th - 16th centuries, and the third one to the 16th – 17th centuries. The graves from the second and the third level are grouped around the vestiges of a wall (stone) church built at the end of the 13th century. This church was demolished to the ground in the modern epoch. Remaining just

the base of the foundation, most of which is missing today. We could observe that the stones of the foundation base are from an older mediaeval building and almost all of these had carved decorative elements on them. Two of the stones had on a side a symbol, a cross, and respectively an ideogram with zoomorphic aspect, both incised. On the opposite side of the stones were scratched with a sharpen tool thin parallel and oblique lives. The first two symbols are made when the stones were extracted from the quarry, or are marks of the stone masons, who built the church, the significance of the other two is unknown for us till now.

6. Florina CIURE, *RELAŢIILE POLITICO-DIPLOMATICE ALE LUI IOAN ZÁPOLYA CU VENEŢIA*

   I RAPPORTI POLITICO-DIPLOMATICI DI GIOVANNI ZÁPOLYA CON VENEZIA

   Il principe della Transilvania, diventato re d'Ungheria, Giovanni Zapolya ha cercato di rendere più intensi i rapporti politici con la Repubblica di Venezia. I suoi rappresentanti visitarono la città lagunare per ottenere il suo riconoscimento sul trono d'Ungheria. Benchè i veneziani siano stati interessati nella sconfita dell'altro re proclamato, Ferdinando d'Asburgo, questi evitano di riconoscere direttamente Giovanni Zapolya, ma fecero tutti i provvedimenti perché i loro rappresentanti diplomatici a Costantinopoli convincessero il sultano ad intervenire a favore dell'ex principe di Transilvania. I documenti inediti annalizzati, conservati nell'Archivio di Stato di Venezia, dimostrano un'attiva corrispondenza tra il principe transilvano e le autorità veneziane, sia diretta che intermediata da alcuni dei suoi collaboratori. Un ruolo importante ebbe il figlio illegitimo del doge, Alvise Gritti, i cui interessi lo portarono in Transilvania. Nonostante i rapporti politici furono intensi – grazie alla mediazione di Gritti, oppure agli ambasciatori d'Ungheria inviati regolarmente nella città lagunare – , non ebbero il fine scontato, Venezia evitando di accordare i sussidi finanziari o la mediazione politica richieste.

7. Mihai GEORGIŢĂ, *RELATĂRILE LUI JOHANN RUDOLPH SCHMIDT DESPRE PRINCIPATELE ROMÂNE LA 1643*

   J. R. SCHMIDTS BERICHTE ÜBER DIE RUMÄNISCHEN FüRSTENTUMEN IN 1643

   Diese Berichte von J. R. Schmidt sind meinen Auskünften nach in der rumänischen Historiographie unbekannt. J. R. Schmidt reiste nicht durch die rumänischen Fürstentümer, aber er hatte die Nachrichte im allgemein über diese von den offentlich-staatlichen im Instambul abgeordneten Sendboten der rumänischen Fürsten erfahren. Seine Berichte offenbaren nicht die ausgezeichneten Informationen für die Historiographie, aber sie sind wichtig auf der Weise, in welcher sie von J. R. Schmidt dargestellt werden, weil er die politische Lage der rumänischen Fürstentümer in ehemaligen Zeiten analiesiert hat.

8. Liviu BORCEA, *UN AURAR BEIUŞAN LA CURTEA PRINCIPILOR TRANSILVANIEI ÎN A DOUA JUMĂTATE A SECOLULUI AL XVIII-LEA*

   UN ORFEVRE DE BEIUŞ A LA COUR DES PRINCES DE LA TRANSYLVANIE A LA

DEUXIEMME MOITIÉ DU XVIIIe SIECLE

L'article fait référence à l'activité d'un orfèvre de Beius auprès de la Cour du prince transylvain Michel Apafi. On ne connait pas son nom. Seul l'acte de son embauchage à la Cour d'Alba Iulia s'est conservé, comprenant les droits pour le travail presté et les droits journaliers en aliments. L'acte, emis le 14 mars 1675, ne fait aucune référence à la durée de l'embauche.

9. Ioan CIORBA, *„PERICLURI ŞI PRIMEJDII DE RELE": CONTRIBUŢII ALE EPISCOPULUI GRECO-CATOLIC SAMUIL VULCAN LA COMBATEREA EPIDEMIEI DE HOLERĂ DIN TRANSILVANIA ÎN VARA ANULUI 1831*

   „DANGERS AND PERILS AND EVILS": CONTRIBUTIONS OF SAMUIL VULCAN, THE GREEK-CATHOLIC BISHOP, TO THEEPIDEMIC CHOLERA CONTROL IN TRANSILVANIA, SUMMER OF 1831

   The first part of XIXth century recorded within the Transylvanian space, the appearance of two great disasters – which, later on, were able to produce serious economical, social, mental, etc. prejudices – the Great Famine of 1813-1817 and the cholera disease, appeared here for the first time in the summer of 1830. Starting from India, the cholera disease constituted the most terrible epidemic of the XIXth century, especially due to the enormous population casualties caused by it, on one hand, due to the quickness and unforeseeable it spread, on the second, and due to the poor efficiency in taking measures to stop it. Based on three documents found in National Archives – Bihor County Office, this article aims to follow the manner the bishop of Oradea, Samuil Vulcan, understood to involve himself – from the position he was occupying – in struggling this terrible "evil". The article contributes in completing the image of this remarkable representative of Romanian Enlightenment from the first part of 1800's and in better understanding the mechanisms which generated the whole effort to control the epidemic.

10. Radu MILIAN, *CONTRIBUŢII LA DEZVOLTAREA ÎNVĂŢĂMÂNTULUI CONFESIONAL GRECO-CATOLIC ÎN A DOUA JUMĂTATE A SECOLULUI AL XIX-LEA (studiu de caz - şcolile săteşti)*

    CONTRIBUTIONS O THE DEVELOPPEMENT OF GREEK-CATHOLIC CONFESSIONAL TEACHING IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE XIX - th CENTURY

    In the second half of nineteenth century, greek – catholic hierarcy from Bihor county has grown the efforts for improving the confesional village school situation.
    New buildings were set up and the teachers houses are substantially endowed. In the same time are founded libraries in all these village schools.
    In this conditions, teachers corporate body aim at stabilize and it has an substantially contribution on rising the prestige in the village elementary education medium.

11. Corneliu CRĂCIUN, *DIVORŢ ŞI CONCUBINAT ÎN BIHOR (deceniile 8-10 ale secolului al XIX-lea)*

DIVORCE ET CONCUBINAT EN BIHOR (les décennies 8 – 10 du XIX-e siècle)

En s'appuyant sur des documents d'archive (des fonds de l'église des regions de Vaşcău et Beiuş, des derniers décades du XIX-e siècle), la vie rurale est approchée de la perspective des deux phénomènes: le divorce et le concubinat. Il est relevé des composants de la vie de couple dans le milieu rural, les rapports à l'intérieur des communautés des villages, le rôle important des autorités ecclesiastiques locales et centrales pour assurer le fonctionnement normal des rapports entre les humains, en imposant la moralité dans la vie quotidienne, l'influence des relations de la communauté sur la vie des familles. L'ouvrage décrit les motifs de la rupture dans le couple, les relations à l'intérieur de la famille (les parents, le fils/la fille, le beau-fils/la belle-fille), la moralité et l'immoralité au niveau de la communauté locale etc.

12. Andreea JUDE, Alexandru POP, *GODETE FARMACEUTICE ORĂDENE*

GODETES PHARMACEUTIQUES D'ORADEA

On présente une catégorie de pots pharmaceutiques negligée par les collectionneurs des pots pharmaceutiques, les godets pharmaceutiques utilisés dans les pharmacies – Le Serpent, L'Aigle d'Or, Sabina, et dans les drogueries – Apollo – d'Oradea, au commencement de XX-ième siècle.

13. Constantin Mălinaş, *UN EROU AL UNITĂŢII ROMÂNILOR - IOAN AURELIAN MIEREA (1873-1948)*

UN HÉROS DE L`UNITÉ DES ROUMAINS - IOAN AURELIAN MIEREA (1873 – 1948)

L`auteur compte Ioan Aurelian MIEREA (1873 – 1948) parmi les nombreux héros populaires, qui ont contribuer dans les villages de Transylvanie aux préparatives et au succès de Grande Assamblée Nationale de Alba Iulia, du 1 Decembre 1918, et, par conséquance, à la formation de l`état national unitaire des roumains, appellé La Grande Roumanie (1918 – 1944). L`étude présente la vie et les faits publiques de Ioan Aurelian MIEREA, qui a étè un caractère fière et a organisè volontière en novembre 1918, pour la première fois, l`autorité roumaine populaire locale dans son village, Ciutelec, département de Bihor, à l`uoest de Transylvanie, dans l`esprit des principes wilsoniennes de la paix, aprés la première guerre mondiale, en attendant l`armée roumaine éliberatrice.
En effet, Ioan Aurelian MIEREA a devenu le target des vieux autorithés militaires hongroises, en derive, qui ont continuer d`ocupper abusive le département de Bihor, aprés le 1 Decembre 1918, en devellopant atrocités contre la population civile roumaine, qui était majoritaire. Soumis aux persecutions civiles et militaires, Ioan Aurelian MIEREA a étè obligé de quitter la famille, son village, pour se réfugier en Roumanie. En sa absense, ses biens ont étè partager et devasté, par les autorithées hongroises.
L`étude employe la méthode du biographisme et réconstitue la personalité eclatante et decise de Ioan Aurelian MIEREA (1873 – 1948), par les sourses documentaire et mémorialistique.

14. Lucia CORNEA, *VECHI ATELIERE FOTOGRAFICE ORĂDENE. ATELIERELE DE PE "STRADA PRINCIPALĂ" (ACTUALA STRADA REPUBLICII)*

ANCIENS ATELIERS PHOTOGRAPHIQUES D'ORADEA. LES ATELIERS DE LA "RUE PRINCIPALE" (ACTUELLEMENT RUE DE LA REPUBLIQUE)

Le thème abordé se situe à la suite des préoccupations de l'auteur pour l'histoire de la photographie d'Oradea.

L'actuelle rue de la République fonctionnait déjà à la deuxième moitié du XIXe siècle comme principale artère commerciale de la ville moderne Oradea. Cette artère obtint aussi bientôt une importante fonction sociale et mondène. Ayant d'un bout le Théâtre et de l'autre bout la Gare Centrale, elle étalait nombre de magasins et d'ateliers, d'une grande diversité, des deux côtés de la rue. En plus, avec ses pâtisseries et ses cafés, la Rue Principale a été toujours considérée comme un véritable Corso de la ville, intensément utilisée pour promenade, pour des rendez-vous mondains et d'affaires. Naturellement, dans cette rue ont fonctionné aussi au fil des années de nombreux ateliers photographiques, dont plusieurs jouissant d'une longue existence.

Cette rue eut le long du temps des noms différents: Rue Principale à la duexième moitié du XIXe siècle, rue Rákóczi avant 1919 et entre 1940 et 1944, Bld. Roi Férdinand entre 1919 et 1940 et encore entre 1945 et 1947. Depuis 1948 la rue reçut le nom de rue de la République.vAttirés par le potentiel commercial exceptionnel de cette artère, les photographes se sont établis dans la Rue Principale déjà aux années 1863 et 1864. L'histoire de leurs ateliers est étroitement liée à l'évolution édilitaire de la zone. Leur nombre accrut surtout après l'apparition des bâtiments aux plusieurs niveaux, soit ils des maisons de rapport de la fin du XIXe siècle, soit des palais en style sécession de la première décennie du XXe siècle.

Identifier le lieu exacte où étaient situés les anciens ateliers photographiques est une entreprise assez difficile. Il s'agit de grands bâtiments, aux façades situées parfois sur deux rues, aux nombreux locaux de magasins au rez-de-chaussée, souvent aux cours intérieures qui abritaient des constructions annexes.

Les numéros de maison utilisés dans cet ouvrage pour indiquer l'adresse des ateliers sont ceux de l'époque. L'auteur a choisi cette variante en raison des changements succesifs de numérotage des maisons pratiqués par la Mairie dès le début du XXe siècle et jusqu'à aujourd'hui. En nombre de cas il en résultent des différences de numérotage par rapport à la situation actuelle.

Il faut ensuite mentionner la mobilité tout à fait particulière des photographes, à laquelle est liée l'existence de nombreuses sociétés sous le nom desquelles ces ateliers ont fonctionné. On a remarqué aussi la fragilité des ateliers en tant qu'entreprises économiques à l'époque de la première guerre mondiale, lorsque des associations des photographes se constituaient et se défaisaient; lorsque les ateliers, souvent d'une durée éphémère, apparaissaient et disparaissaient. L'atelier photographique a été toujours une entreprise assez risquée du point de vue économique, mais, dans les périodes difficiles, comme par exemple aux années de la première conflagration mondiale, cela était particulièrement visible.

Dans certains des ateliers de la Rue Principale on pratiqua parfois des techniques considérées comme modernes au début du XXe siècle, telle qu'était par exemple la platinotypie.

Dans la première décennie du XXe siècle des magasins/dépôts d'articles photographiques, ainsi que des ateliers-laboratoire qui déservaient les photographes amateurs ont fait leur apparition dans la zone. Le nombre des photographes amateurs étant en hausse, la plupart de ces magasins et laboratoires apparurent en général comme des annexes des atelieres d'horlogerie et d'optique. En les considérant comme des auxiliaires importants et nécessaires, tant pour la pratique du métier de photographe que pour le mouvement des photographes amateurs, on les a passé aussi en revue dans la deuxième partie de l'ouvrage.

On compte les photographes de la Rue Principale parmi les meilleurs professionnels locaux du métier. Ce sont toujours eux qui se sont activement impliqué dans la fondation et le fonctionnement de l'Association des Photographes Professionnels d'Oradea en 1922. Aux années 30 du siècle passé ils participaient à des expositions nationales et internationales d'art photographique. Tous ces photographes avaient une qualité commune - leur envie de pratiquer une photographie moderne, d'être branchés aux nouvautés techniques et artistiques et dans ce but ils ne tardaient pas, surtout à l'époque de l'entre deux guerres, d'effectuer périodiquement des voyages d'étude à l'étranger, principalement dans les grandes villes allemandes.

Toujours à l'entre deux guerres, certains de ces ateliers se firent remarquer par le soutien accordé au mouvement touristique.

Nombre de photographes patrons d'ateliers dans la Rue Principale étaient des Juifs, ainsi la mise en application de la législation anti-juive sur le territoire de la Hongrie, dès 1941, a-t-elle dramatiquement influencé leurs vies. Les uns ont été enrégimentés dans les détachements de travaux forçés, les autres moururent dans les camps de déportation.

Après la guerre, entre 1945 et 1952, les photographes, comme d'ailleurs la plupart de la population, eurent une existence assez dure. Les articles et les matériaux photographiques manquaient, la clientelle était peu nombreuse et pauvre. Dans telles conditions, toute commande massive était bienvenue. Telles furent par exemple quelques commandes officielles venues de la part de l'Etat communiste: l'exécution des photographies pour les carnets de membre de syndicat de toutes les catégories de salariés d'Oradea en 1948 ou l'exécution des photographies pour toute la population de la ville au dessus de 14 ans pour les nouveaux livrets d'identité introduits en 1949. Comme toujours dans les périodes économiques difficiles, à l'époque la plus rentable activité pour les photographes était l'agrandissement des photographies.

Pour conclure, l'auteur considère que les ateliers photographiques de la Rue Principale représentent un ségment significatif et typique de l'histoire de la photographie à Oradea. Leur histoire est représentative pour l'histoire d'une catégorie professionnelle et sociale numériquement peu importante, mais qui eut quandmême sa contribution à la modernisation de la société et qui dut en même temps tenir le pas avec l'évolution de la société. Artisan, artiste et commerçant en même temps, le photographe de la Rue Principale fut le produit d'une séléction qui a eu lieu à l'intérieur du corp de ce métier le long des années. L'histoire des ces ateliers est intéressante des nombreux points de vue. Elle atteste premièrement l'envie des photographes de progresser du point de vue professionnel, de dépasser l'handicape d'une entreprise économique fragile, telle comme était en général l'atelier photographique et parfois même leur volonté de survivre en s'adaptant à des conditions sociales et politiques peu propices.

L'ouvrage passe en revue les ateliers qui ont fonctionné dans l'actuelle rue de la République depuis les années 60 du XIXe siècle jusqu'aux années 50 du XXe siècle.

15. Gabriel Moisa, *ORGANIZAŢII MAGHIARE DE SPIONAJ DIN BIHOR ÎN PERIOADA INTERBELICĂ: "CENTRUL TERORIST ORADEA MARE"*

    ORGANISATIONS D'ESPIONNAGE HONGROISES PENDANT LA PÉRIODE D'ENTRE LES DEUX GUERRES MONDIALES:„LE CENTRE TERRORISTE ORADEA MARE"

    À la fin de la première guerre mondiale les réalités géopolitiques de l'Europe Centrale se sont transformées fondamentalement pendant la destruction de l'Empire Autrichien-Hongrois.Oradea a joué un rôle important de ce point de vue, cette ville étant le point de liaison pour les services hongrois d'espionnage. On y a organisé le centre coordinateur pour tous les noyaux terroristes de Transylvanie. En été de 1940, la ville de Budapest a nommé le commandant Szalkay László, un personnage avec expérience dans l'organisation du travail clandestin. Il avait en sous-ordre les noyaux terroristes d'Oradea, le mieux organisé étant sous sa commande directe, Alba Iulia, Braşov, Huedin, Timişoara et Cluj.

16. Augustin Ţărău, *PROCESUL DE TRANSFORMARE SOCIALISTĂ A AGRICULTURII ÎN UNIUNEA SOVIETICĂ*

    SOCIALIST TRANSFORMATION OF AGRICULTURE PROCESS IN SOVIET UNION

    In this paper we describe the most principal Marxist thesis about socialist agriculture type. After that the aim of this study is concerned about the way haw this was experienced in Soviet Union. A lot of article deal with the Stalin's ambitions and errors (one of the result was the death of 5 – 9 million people which was dead by famine in Ukraine and Kazakhstan). After the Second World War this wrong model was exported in all communist countries, with all the same errors and mistakes with all the consequences. After 1956 Poland, Hungary and Yugoslavia abandoned collectivist model, just Romania, Bulgaria and Albania perpetuaded this kind of agriculture. In East Germany was introduced a more capitalist model (with dividends and money for the peasants).
    The conclusion is collective farm was an fiasco which has as result millions of victims.

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1. Călin GHEMIŞ, *ISSUES ON PRE AND PROTOHISTORIC AMBER - In memoriam Curt W. Beck*

    The present study presents the discoveries of amber pieces from Transylvania discussed in a broader context. The most important discovery of this kind in Transylvania is that of the Cioclovina cave with water (com. Boşorod, jud. Hunedoara), here along with amber pieces being discovered in association pieces of tin, bronze, glass, bone and "pearl paste" as well as two pieces of bone. From a chronological and cultural point of view, these discoveries belong to the Br.D - Ha A range.

The shop presents the analysis of an amber bead from the Great Unguru Cave performed at the Vassar Institute - New York, by the late Professor Curt.W.Beck and Edith Stouth, the conclusion of the two researchers is that the piece from the Great Unguru Cave is of Baltic origin. This fact clarifies the origin of the amber pieces in the discussed area.

2. Emilian Teleagă, *DIE AUSGRABUNGEN VON NICOLAE CHIDIOŞAN IN DER LA-TENE-ZEITLICHEN NEKROPOLE VON CURTUIUŞENI/ÉRKÖRTVÉLYES (BIHOR, RUMÄNIEN) - NICOLAE CHIDIOŞAN ZUR ERINNERUNG*

   THE EXCAVATIONS OF NICOLAE CHIDIOŞAN IN THE LA-TENE NECROPOLA FROM CURTUIUŞENI/ÉRKÖRTVÉLYES (BIHOR, ROMANIA) - IN MEMORIAM NICOLAE CHIDIOŞAN

   In 2006 we documented nine unique tombs from the La-Tene necropolis from Curtuiuşeni/ Érkörtvélyes, located on the "Égetõ hegy" dune, Bihor County, Romania. These were excavated in 1968 by Nicolae Chidioşan who sketched the plan of the necropolis and established the stratigraphy (annex 1-2). The graves (of burial and cremation in the pit) are arranged in quadrilateral or oval pits, facing NW or NE. In the necropolises of Curtuiuşeni, Ciumeşti and Pişcolt the offering vessels are not found in all the tombs. Formal spectrum of funerary offering vessels, sometimes in a certain combination, differs from that of settlements (Fig. 1). In the tombs from Curtuiuşeni is documented the wearing of metal chain belts, brooches and ring ornaments. The relative chronology of the La-Tene funerary discoveries in the Carpathian basin refers to the four phases of the necropolis from Pişcolt (end of La-Tene B1 - La-Tene C1) and is based on brooches (fig. 2) and annular ornaments. Some port elements can be delimited regionally. Kounov sapropelite bracelets and double iron chain belts with bronze rings and animal head buckles (fig. 5) come from Middle Bohemia. The three or four hollow hemispherical ring ornaments and the spear-shaped buckles (fig. 3-4) are feminine pieces. They represent, like the handle vessels deposited as a funerary offering (fig. 8), a specific development of the Carpathian basin. Eight-shaped chain-link belts are women's wear from Bavaria to the Carpathian Basin; in the Balkan Peninsula, however, they are attested in graves by men. Four functional types were deposited in the tombs: tall vessels, handle vessels, bowls and cups; tall vessels of type 1 can be dated (fig. 7). The complete version of this article, including Chidioşan's excavations from the necropolis from Curtuiuşeni will be published in Dacia, 52, 2008.

3. Sever DUMITRAŞCU, *IERNATICELE (Tacitus, Historiae, III, XLVI)*

   THE WINTER QUARTERS (TACITUS, HISTORIAE, III, XLVI)

   In this study, the author presents, taking into discussion the role of the winter quarters to the Roman army, according to Tacitus, the role of the Dacian lands, the mountains (the higher pastures in summer) and the marshy lands (the lower valleys in winter) from the left banks of the Danube and Tisa rivers, in the context of their "hijacking" by the Roman expansion. Without pastures in winter, the herds of free Dacia would have been disappeared. The situation became desperate for those whose wealth and power were dependent on the number

of the herds, which were taken to pasture in the Carpathian Mountains in summer and on the left banks of the Danube and Tisa rivers in winter.

4. Corina TOMA, *REPERTORIU ORIENTATIV AL DESCOPERIRILOR DACICE DE PE TERITORIUL UNGARIEI*

   A MAGYARORSZÁG TERÜLETÉRÕL SZÁRMAZÓ DÁK LELETEK TÁJÉKOZTATÓ JELLEGÛ REPERTÓRIUMA

   Közleményünkben kisérletet teszünk a Magyarország területérõl származó dák leletek repertóriumának aktualizálására közreadva M. Barbu egy korábban, a Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum gyûjteményi leltárkönyvei alapján összeállított lelõhelylistáját. A viszonylag nagy számban rögzitett régebbi és újabb leletek közül igen kevés esetben ismertek a leletkörülmények. Legnagyobb részük különbözõ gyûjteményekben õrzött szórványlelet. A hiányos adatok miatt jelen írásunkban kizárólag a leletek ismertetésére és a lelõhelyek topográfiai rögzitésére szoritkoztunk.

   A CATALOGUE OF THE DACIAN PERIOD DISCOVERIES FOUND IN THE TERRITORY OF HUNGARY

   The paper represents an attempt to achive a catalogue of the Dacian period discoveries found in the territory of Hungary. The information published along the years on the Hungarian reviews (the well-known articles wrote by M. Párducz and Z. Visy) are improved with new findspots reminded by M. Barbu. His list, based on the Hungarian National Museum's collections, contains about twenty new sites situated between the Tisza and the Danube, a zone poor in finds until now.
   Despite of great number of Dacian finds (89 sites) which are included in this catalogue, very few pieces are the result of systematic research and the information we have, are widely dispersed. Taking into account the actual researches stage and also the lack of published, is difficult to reflect the chronology of these findings.
   The analysis of the archaeological materials does not present a fully identical picture: one groupe contain only Dacian finds (settlements or isolated finds), another groupe is represented by sites where Dacian and Celtic elements are mixed, and a large groupe presents Dacian materials found in Sarmatian cemetery or settlements. Finnally, is difficult to date Dacian finds, most of them seems to come from the Sarmatian age, but we should reckon material dateable in the LT-age: fully developed Dacian types of objects and the vessels originated from the Vekerzug group (knob-ornamented pots, high-eared cups).

5. Sorin BULZAN, Alexandru CIORBA, *DATE PRELIMINARE PRIVIND NECROPOLA DIN EPOCA ROMANĂ DE LA ŞIMIAN, "GROAPA CU LUT" (SÁRGAFÖLDES GÖDÖR), JUD. BIHOR.*

   SARMATIAN CEMETERY FROM ŞIMIAN "GROAPA CU LUT - SÁRGAFÖLDES GÖDÖR

   In the summer of year 2006 the inhabitants from Şimian founded some roman period artifacts in old known site from "Groapa cu lut" (Sárgaföldes gödör). In November a rescue

excavation was maded for protecting very close area situated near by the clay exploitation. The results of archaeological investigations consist in two inhumations graves (N – S oriented) with interesting inventory. From one of this come silver broch, a roman red ware and 105 beads made from glass, amber and carneol. The second was poor in inventory, just some beads. The both graves were disturbed in antiquity and the bones were discovered without anatomical connection, except just little parts form bodies. Maybe from a grave come a grey color bowl and a fibula of Almgren VI 158 type. The cemetery can be dated in the last decades of the second century and first half of third century or all of this century.

6. Ioan CRIŞAN, *CRONOLOGIA ÎNCEPUTURILOR AŞEZĂRILOR MEDIEVALE DIN JUDEŢUL BIHOR ŞI REPARTIŢIA LOR GEOGRAFICĂ PE BAZA DESCOPERIRILOR ARHEOLOGICE*

   THE CHRONOLOGY OF THE EARLY MEDIAEVAL SETTLEMENTS FROM BIHOR COUNTY AND THEIR GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION BY THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES POINT OF VIEW

   At the beginning of the Middle Ages the most characteristic type of habitat was the rural one. The village, as organizational type of the communities, which replaced the dispersed habitat from the migration period, at the end of the 11th century became a complex social and territorial category. Some researches, historians and archaeologists admit that the settlements mentioned in documents of the 11th century appeared at least one or two hundred years before their first documentary attestation, so they should be from the end of the 1st millennium. The village born through the alignment of the husbandries and the agricultural lands nearby the graveyard and the church, the graveyard being the main element, preceding the church. The presence of this two components, church and necropolis, undoubtedly indicate the existence of a mediaeval settlement, even if is not localized yet. From the last centuries of the 1st millennium and the first centuries of the 2nd millennium until the Tartar invasion in 1241, precincts of village indicated by ceramics, necropolis and mediaeval churches are localized on the territory of 73 localities of Bihor County (see the table).
   The archaeological excavations indicate that Bihor County was relatively well populated between the 8th and 10th centuries. In several situations there are multileveled sites, because of the settlements between 11th and 13th centuries are situated on the placement of some settlements from previous centuries.
   Considering the geographical distribution of the settlements precincts, we should conclude that they are more numerous in the plain territory, both on the higher forested places, and in lower plain, liable to inundation, but with banks like islands. Analyzing the geographical distribution of the documentary attested settlements in Bihor County at the beginning of the Middle Ages to the Tartar invasion in 1241, including the precincts of ones, which weren't identified archaeologically yet, we can conclude that these are also concentrated in the plain zone (see the annexed maps).
   In the present stage of the researches, we can affirm that at the beginning of the Middle Ages, the plain zone was a well populated space, which was able to support the higher zones, too, with a lower density of population.

7. Daniela-Monica MITEA, *RAPORTURI FEUDALE ÎN CADRUL RELAŢIILOR FRANCO-ENGLEZE (SECOLELE XIII-XV)*

   FEUDAL ASPECTS OF FRANCO-ENGLISH RELATIONS (13TH-15TH CENTURIES)

   The rule of the kings of England, even though within the framework of vassal relations, of vast provinces on (future) French soil, throughout the 13th-14th centuries, has long been a topic of major interest for scholars. Namely the territorial extent and the economic importance of the fiefs, exceeding even that of the king of France's own estates, calls however for a historical reappraisal of the matter. The conflicts were focused on the concrete, singular and exclusive exercise of sovereignty by both parts, within the legal and political context established by the feudal bounds.

8. Alexandru SIMON, *ANTI-OTTOMAN WARFARE AND ITALIAN PROPAGANDA: THE CRUSADER BACKGROUND OF THE OTTOMAN RAID ON ORADEA IN 1474*

   In 1474, 10 years had passed since the last major Hungarian royal action against the Gate. In 1464, Matia Corvin's second Bosnian campaign had been a relative success. By 1468, a Hungarian-Ottoman agreement had been reached. The armistice, probably valid for two years, had been renewed in 1470 and 1472. However, the Hungarian-Ottoman negotiations of 1473 had failed. Hungary was once again colliding with the Gate. The kingdom's eastern neighbor, Moldova, was already on that course. On the other hand, for the territorial "connection" between Buda and Suceava, the royal province of Transylvania, a clash with the Turk was far from a priority. The memory of the devastating campaign led by Murad II (1437-1438) or the memory of the most recent Ottoman raids in the Transylvanian Voivodeship (for example in 1469 and 1470), despite the armistice between the king and the sultan, were still alive. In 1474, the Ottomans sacked the central administrative bridge of Hungary, which connected Buda to Transylvania. Hungarian-Ottoman tensions had risen. Neither Matthias nor Mehmed II had succeeded in imposing, diplomatically, on his neighbor (1472-1473). But, after Oradea was burned at the beginning of 1474, the tension created in the kingdom by the sultan even exceeded the anti-Hunian tensions that appeared, also in "Ottoman contexts", in 1467 and 1471.

9. Florina CIURE, *INTERFERENZE CULTURALI VENETO–TRANSILVANE NEL CINQUE–SEICENTO*

   VENETO-TRANSYLVANIAN CULTURAL INTERFERENCES IN THE 16th and 17th CENTURIES

   The work on the cultural relations between Venice and Transylvania points out the ways in which the beneficial influences of Humanism and the Renaissance penetrated and spread in Transylvania. A first aspect approached is the one regarding the Transylvanian students who completed their professional training at the University of Padua, University of the Venetian Republic, and who were the main vectors of the diffusion of innovative ideas in the areas of origin, some of them standing out through poems and works published in the city of Padua. Since the fourteenth century many members of the Catholic clergy, as well as many

chancellors and notaries, studied at this university, in the sixteenth century most students attended the courses of canon law and then became prepositional, canonical or bishops; in the seventeenth century preferring medicine, philosophy and legal law. Transylvanian students, mostly ethnic Hungarians and Saxons, attended the literary circles of the time, both in Venice and in Padua, and, whether they studied law, ecclesiastical law or medicine, on their return home they spread new ideas and practices, and many among them, as teachers, they shared the experience gained with those who wanted to know. The courses of the University of Padua were also attended by future prominent personalities of Transylvanian political life, the experience gained by them being an advantage in their careers, by taking the pulse of Venetian political life, thus easily individualizing the attitude adopted in most cases by the Lagoon Republic, as well as the functioning of the administrative apparatus in the city of the Doge.

10. Petru ARDELEAN, *ASPECTE ALE PROBLEMEI ALCOOLISMULUI REFLECTATE ÎN REVISTA BISERICA ŞI ŞCOALA (SFÂRŞITUL SECOLULUI AL XIX-LEA ŞI ÎNCEPUTUL SECOLULUI AL XX-LEA)*

    ASPECTS OF THE ALCOHOLISM ISSUE REFLECTED IN „BISERICA ŞI ŞCOALA" MAGAZINE (END OF 19TH CENTURY – BEGINING OF 20TH CENTURY)

    The issue of alcoholism brings into discussion a series of themes that one must unveil, themes that, theoretically, sends our debate on an interdisciplinary field. We are guided towards spheres like: medicine, justice throughout delinquency, sociability, morality and religion.
    By the end of the 19th century, "Biserica şi Şcoala" fought against alcoholism too by the raised issues and by presenting the effects of alcohol upon human body. We can also read in it about health problems, morality and religious themes but also about the connection between alcoholism, health and fighting strengh of the army.

11. Corneliu CRĂCIUN, *COMITETUL DEMOCRAT EVREIESC (BIHOR – ORADEA) – ÎNTRE PROMISIUNEA LOIALITĂŢII ŞI EŞUAREA ÎN TRĂDARE*

    LE COMITÉ DÉMOCRATE JUIF (BIHOR, ORADEA) – ENTRE LA PROMESSE DE LA LOYAUTÉ ET LA DÉRIVE EN TRAHISON

    Le C. D. J. (C. D. E.) fut une des formes par lesquelles le Parti Communiste de Roumanie se proposa de contrôler et orienter, a son propre intéret, la population juive du pays. Au temps de son existence (1945 – 1953), le C. D. E. n'a pas réussi a dominer toute la population juive; historiquement, la victoire fut remportée par l'autre orientation: le sionisme. Juste apres la fin de la guerre, le C. D. E. s'impliqua, d'une maniere positive, dans le soutien de la population juive, terriblement affectée par l'application des lois nazies et par la tragédie de la déportation et l'extermination (le probleme des fortunes des juifs morts en déportation, l'assistance accordée aux pauvres, des enfants des régions affamées, des anciens membres des détachements de travail forcé, la libération des prisonniers des camps de l'Union Soviétique, la reprofessionnalisation). Apres, le C. D. E. devint l'instrument de la politique du Parti Communiste de Roumanie, agissant, a sa commande, contre leurs propres coreligionnaires

sionistes. A part des quelques aspects positives, le C. D. E. acheva son parcours sous la marque de la culpabilité envers ceux en face des quels il s'engagea de les représenter.

12. Constantin MĂLINAŞ, *INVENTARE DE CARTE ROMÂNEASCĂ VECHE DIN PROTOPOPIATUL BEIUŞULUI LA 1942*

    INVENTAIRES DES VIEUX LIVRES ECCLÉSIASTIQUES ROUMAINES DANS LE VICARIAT DE BEIUŞ, BIHOR, ROUMANIE, 1942

    L'auteur a truové les réponses des eglises du Vicariat orthodoxe roumain de Beiuş, par lesquelles les pretres ont decri les vieux livres de cult, qui se trouvent et s'employent dans l'eglise locale, comme témoignage de l'unité de cult , l'unité culturelle et l'unité de la langue roumaine, le long des siecles. On voit ainci 228 exemplaires des livres liturgiques, éditées entre 1643 – 1866, qui se trouvaient en 28 villages du département de Beiuş, en 1942.

13. Gabriel MOISA, *TRANSILVANIA IN WESTERN HISTORIOGRAPHY: 1965-1989. SOME CONSIDERATIONS*

    The considerations related to the themes and the epochs approached by the western historiographies are very interesting. Each has its own aspects and accents related to Transilvania. The reasons depend on the affinities and the researcher training, but also on the special interest of some states related through history to Transilvanian state, like Hungarian and German historiographies. Excepting Hungarian historiography that, in fact, does not belong to western research but must be mention because of objective reasons, the majority of studies regarding the Romanians are in English space. This fact can be explained by the special material resources from there and by some spirits who knew how to come near Transilvanian and Romanians history and to devote themselves to Romanian problems. If we take into account only the last part of the XX century, we will have to mention, for their approaching and encouragement of Romanians, historians like Hugh Seton-Watson, Henry L. Roberts, Sherman D. Spector, Nicholas M. Nagy-Talavera, William O. Oldson, Barbara Jelavich, Charles Jelavich, Eric D. Tapee or Stephen Fischer-Galati. They created a real institutional system, institutions, and magazines, which ensure even today the continuity of the Romanian history's research.

14. Lucia CORNEA, *DATE REFERITOARE LA ISTORICUL CASEI VULCAN DIN ORADEA*

    QUELQUES DONNÉES CONCERNANT L'HISTOIRE DE LA « MAISON VULCAN » D'ORADEA

    L'ouvrage est consacré au bâtiment qui abrite aujourd'hui le Musée Iosif Vulcan d'Oradea. Situé 16, Rue Iosif Vulcan, le bâtiment est classé monument mémorial. Entre 1897 et 1907, cette maison a été habitée par Iosif Vulcan, journaliste et écrivain, membre de l'Académie Roumaine, et a abrité la rédaction de la revue de celui-ci, Familia [La famille], jusqu'en 1906. L'adresse de cet immeuble était 14/296b, Rue de la Bénédiction a l'époque.
    L'ouvrage se propose d'apporter quelques précisions concernant l'histoire et le régime juridique du bâtiment. Il s'appuie sur l'étude de l'extrait du Livre foncier et du plan cadastral

juridique de l'immeuble, d'anciens plans de la ville, sur l'étude de documents d'archives dont ceux du Musée du Pays des Criş, l'institution coordonatrice du Musée Iosif Vulcan, de la presse locale de l'époque.
Au fil des années, la rue ou est située la Maison Vulcan a changé de nom plusieurs fois: de Rue de la Bénédiction en Rue Rimanoczi Kalman et ensuite Rue Iosif Vulcan.
Iosif Vulcan a acheté la maison et le terrain sur lequel elle est construite de David Busch, ingénieur-en-chef de la ville.
Les époux Vulcan ont donc acheté pour 20.000 florins une partie du terrain qui appartenait a la famille Busch et «la maison du numéro 296, existant déja», propriété enregistrée au nom de Iosif Vulcan et de son épouse, Aurélia Popovici, le 21 septembre 1897. Conformément au plan cadastral juridique de 1887, ce terrain a le numéro topographique 634/1, l'immeuble entier étant inscrit dans le Livre Foncier au numéro 2772 avec l'intitulé «terrain intra-muros a Oradea Olosig».
Apres la mort de Iosif Vulcan (1907), tout l'immeuble a été enregistré comme propriété d'Aurelia Vulcan.
En avril 1918, Aurelia Vulcan a vendu l'immeuble, qui a appartenu, par la suite, a plusieurs propriétaires successifs. Enfin, le 15 mai 1964, les propriétaires ont fait don de l'immeuble a l'Etat roumain. Une institution culturelle y a été créée afin de conserver la mémoire de Iosif Vulcan – Le Musée Iosif Vulcan.
Dans la Section C du feuillet foncier, qui fait mention des différentes charges qui grevent le bien, sont indiquées l'identité du propriétaire et la levée d'hypotheque qui grevait l'immeuble a différentes époques. Cet ouvrage ne mentionne que les charges qui ont grevé l'immeuble pendant la vie de Iosif Vulcan et de son épouse, Aurelia Vulcan, ces renseignements présentant un intéret certain.

15. Blaga MIHOC, *BĂTRÂNUL NAŢIEI*

NATION'S OLD FATHER

Now, when we celebrate 100 from the death of the great journalist Iosif Vulcan (1841-1907-2007), we think without any doubt, that his talent, activism and journalism policy served in the first place to first type of "intelighenţia", and less to the second. Face to the second type he was in a continuous contradiction, as the founder of Romanian Literature Criticism, Titu Maiorescu stetted.

Crisia 2008, XXXVIII

1. Ioan Crişan, Gruia Fazecaş, *AN EARLY IRON AGE TOMB FROM CEFA „LA PĂDURE"*

The archeological site of Cefa "La pădure" has been known since the early 70's of the last century, and since 1986 systematic archeological excavations have been started with the main purpose of researching the settlement and later the early medieval necropolis discovered here. Even if not in such a large amount, archeological complexes belonging to the Neolithic, the transition period to the Bronze Age, the Hallstatt and the La Tene period have been

discovered. In the 1996 excavation campaign in the S2 D section (from sector D) of the site, between meters 3 - 5 of the section, an archeological complex with a circular mouth was identified, with a diameter of 1.75 m. The complex was outlined at the base of the compact, eggplant-colored layer of earth containing archaeological deposits, dating from several epochs (-0.75 m) and deepening in the shape of a sack, piercing the clay layer with Neolithic vestiges, up to the sterile layer, at -1.75 m from the current tread level. What drew special attention to this complex was the human osteological material consisting of 6 fragments of cranial box, mixed with animal bone remains and ceramic material in a fragmentary state, all showing traces of burning.

2. Sorin BULZAN, *ALEXANDRU CEL MARE SAU AHILE? - O STATUETĂ DIN BRONZ DE LA POROLISSUM REINTERPRETATĂ.*

   ALEXANDER OR ACHILLES? - A BRONZE STATUETTE FROM POROLISSUM RECONSIDERED.

   A small bronze from Porolissum was signaled by Constantin Pop and republished in others synthetic works and most recently, in a catalogue printed with the occasion of the XVIII-th Congress of Ancient Bronzes held at Bucharest in 2003 (see note 4 in the full text). In height of 6.8 cm, and head height 1 cm., the piece is preserved in Transylvanian National History Museum, Cluj-Napoca (Pl. I, 1-2, 4). The young man is represented nude, beardless, with head turned to the left. The body with massive volumes without interest for muscles rendering, standing on the right foot; the left one is bent forward.
   Following the argumentation presented for another small bronze from Sarmizegetusa (see the note 1) the author suggests an attribution for the Porolissum statuette taking into account the resemblance with Alexander Rondanini's marble statue from Munich. Hairstyle with curled thick hair falling back on the neck wearing a diadem and figure are close to the representation of young Alexander like Alexander Rondanini and Azara Herm. Also the body position with left leg bent forward has clear affinities with Alexander Rondanini, but reversed.
   The main question remains the attribution of the so called Alexander Rondanini from Munich whose identification was in debate between the authors who recognize Alexander the Great and those which argue the hypothesis of Achilles (see note 8). Throughout this question both hypothesis are analyzed. For the Alexander the Great pledged the resemblance between the heroic type of Alexander with long hair and Achilles, with a lot of replicas in the Hellenistic and Roman time and for the Homeric hero the position of the left leg and wearing the chlamis. In fact, the separation is quite impossible in this moment because the knowledge of Alexander the Great's representation in the Rondanini type is not so developed.
   For the dating of the piece is proposed the commodian – severian period because of the spreading of heroic representations for funeral purposes, also in the provincial medium.
   As soon as possible, a full English text and a more extended discussion will be offered.

3. LAKATOS-BALLA Attila, *CIMITIRUL MEDIEVAL TIMPURIU DE LA SĂLACEA– DEALUL VIDA*

   EARLY MEDIEVAL CEMETERY FROM SĂLACEA – VIDA HILL

The early medieval graves covered by this study were discovered in 1966 during the excavations of the Bronze Age fortification of Sălacea–Vida Hill, investigated by I. Ordentlich and N. Chidioşan, archaeologists of the Regional Museum of Oradea. Research results were published in part in 1969. The author of the paper, N. Chidioşan on that occasion proposed a date in the 9th and the beginning of the 10th century and assigned it to a local population of romanic origin. Later in the literature was issued hypothesis of the slav ethnic origins of the cemetery with close relations in the Kötlach -culture.
On the basis of an analysis more closely related to funerary objects and interpretation of phenomena encountered in the cemetery Sălacea Vida-Hill, we propose to reformulate the ethno-cultural and chronological limits of this discovery. While some phenomena, such as the trephined skull from grave 1 indicates a lower chronological limit (beginning of the 10th century), most items of inventory (the lunular earring of grave 4, temple-rings with „S" shape termination) require a later dating, between the second half of the 10th and the beginning of the 11th century. The reduced number of the investigated tombs indicates the necropolis of small community, probably of a single family, used for no more than two or three generations. The funerary practices, which indicates possible relations with the Christian world (orientation of the graves, lack of food offerings, lack of inventory in addition to accessories, clothing, etc.) sugest the raising of the chronological limit to the first half of the 11th century. We believe that the cemetery of Sălacea-Vida Hill belongs to the same communities of servant people of mixt ethnic origin witch composed the lower group of the society of the 10th century as well as of the kingdom of the Arpad dinasty in the 11th century.

4. Doru MARTA, *UN CIMITIR MEDIEVAL DIN CETATEA ORADEA*

   ONE MIDDLE AGE CEMETERY FROM ORADEA FORTRESS

   In the summer of 2000 in the basement of north-west wing of Princely Palace from Oradea Fortress was unearthed one Middle Age necropolis dated on the basis of fortess stratigraphy and of some analogies from neighborhood areas in the XV – XVIth century. Was investigated 12 graves, no one had inventory. One grave was cut by a wall of Princely Palace, erected in 1629.

5. Iulian-Mihai DAMIAN, *UNIRE BISERICEASCĂ ŞI SOCIETATE CREŞTINĂ ÎN REGATUL UNGARIEI LA MIJLOCUL SECOLULUI XV*

   UNION ECCLÉSIASTIQUE ET SOCIÉTE CHRÉTIENNE DANS LE ROYAUME DE L'HONGRIE A LA MOITIÉ DU XV-é SIÉCLE

   Le métropolite de Kiev, cardinal et légat apostolique Sanctae Romanae Ecclesiae des 1440 et future patriarche uniate de Constantinople apres la mort de Grégoire Mammas (1459), Isidore (1385-1464), l'apôtre de l'union florentine en Europe Centrale est celui qui a dirigé la traduction en ancien slave du décret d'union (entre le 6 juillet et le 26 aout 1439), une traduction qui contient des différences d'interprétation, par rapport a la version grecque, dans les points essentiels de l'accord conciliaire. Le 5 mars 1440, a Buda, Isidore a proclamé l'Union de Florence. Le texte de la proclamation, qui demandait a tous les chrétiens, et pas seulement a ceux, qui, de toute façon, étaient considérés comme unis avec l'Eglise Catholique

(du a l'accord signé par l'empereur byzantin et les métropolites de l'Orient), d'arreter les querelles et les hostilités, et fut envoyé a tous les éveques soumis a Isidore. Pendant son séjour a Buda, avant l'arrivée du nouveau roi de Hongrie, Ladislas III (I), roi de Pologne (21 mai 1440), Isidore a eu plusieurs entretiens avec le palatin Laurentius Hedérvári, le ban de la Dalmatie, Croatie et Slavonie, Mátko de Tallovec, le voivode de la Transylvanie, Dezsö de Loszoncz et le comte de Timişoara, Andreas Bothos. Ces entretiens, ensemble avec l'aide reçu par Isidore, en Pologne-Lituanie, de la part de Ladislas III, ouvrent la question de l'adhésion d'une partie de la noblesse hongroise a la croisade et a l'union, soutenue, comme un entier, par le Pape Eugene IV. Le décret royal du 22 mars 1443, qui donnait a l'Eglise Orthodoxe les memes privileges que celles déja détenus par l'Eglise Catholique, est une preuve du désir de Ladislas d'imposer l'union florentine et donne l'occasion d'une novelle discussion des répercussions de cette union parmi les Roumains de la Transylvanie et du Banat. Une analyse philologique des deux textes souligne leur inspiration florentine et l'influence exercée par Isidore et ensuite par le cardinal Cesarini sur les auteurs.
Malgré les nombreuses traces documentaires, la présence des Franciscains, des Minorites, afin de rester fideles au nom désiré par le fondateur du ordre, Saint François d'Assisi (Ordo Fratrum Minorum), dans le régions du sud-est du royaume médiévale hongrois n'a pas une grande influence sur l'historiographie roumaine. Comme l'avait déja remarqué le bien connue spécialiste roumaine du sujet, Viorel Achim, cette situation a ouvrit la voie pour la survivance et meme pour le renforcement des anciens stéréotypes ethniques et confessionnelles (XVIIe-XIXe siecles), qui ne sont pas propres pour les sources médiévales. En meme temps, les historiographies croates et hongroises, qui sont beaucoup mieux appuyées sur les ouvrages et les éditions des documents du XIXe siecle, en premier lieu, n'ont, en général, que peu d'attention pour les autres historiographies, pour les nouvelles interprétations, et font surtout appel a leur meme. Par conséquent, cette recherche, fondée également sur les documents, les archives et les articles, n'est pas une démarche facile, mais c'est exactement pour cette raison qu'elle paye les frais, compte tenu notamment des sources italiennes.

6. Gabriel-Virgil RUSU, *POLITICĂ ŞI SOCIETATE ÎN PRINCIPATUL TRANSILVANIEI LA SFÂRŞITUL SECOLULUI AL XVI-LEA: CONSPIRAŢIA NOBILIARĂ DE LA CLUJ (1594)*

POLITICS AND SOCIETY IN PRINCIPATE OF TRANSYLVANIA, AT THE END OF THE XVth CENTURY

Used to proudly talking big and spending much, raised by the Jesuits in the spirit of the antique culture, the catholic ruler of a land with a protestant majority amongst the nobles, prince Sigismund Báthory of Sómlyo still had great dreams, even after he had failed in his claim to the former polish throne of his uncle, Stephen Báthory, that were now supported by the Holy League, and its patrons the pope and the german emperor, mostly unpopular among the Transylvanian nobles, who, in their majority, opposed their princes plan. The oposition found support even inside the House of Báthory, where a real dicordia consanguineorum, was developing and practically enabling Sigismund's equally ambitious cousin Balthasar to rise as leader of the opposition. After two dramatic twists of faith, Sigismund managed to annihilate the conspirators, gathered in Cluj, when they were more sure than ever of their victory. The major figures of the opposition, with a few exceptions, were executed, Balthasar was executed (actually, murdered), even though he belonged to the princely family, their lands

were confiscated and given to Sigismund supporters and, in quite large numbers, to Cluj, actor of witness of the events. Despite the fact that controversy still surrounds the exact way in which he died, the exact cell where it happened, one thing is for sure, Balthasar was the first, in a long line of political murders, committed in Gherla. Much more uncertain proved to be the effects of the annihilation of what the historians called the the nobiliary conspiracy of Cluj, upon the position of the still Transylvanian prince Sigismund Báthory.

7. Adrian MAGINA, *CONFESIUNE ŞI SOCIETATE ÎN BANATUL MONTAN LA GRANIŢA DINTRE EVUL MEDIU ŞI MODERNITATEA TIMPURIE*

   CONFFESION AND SOCIETY IN THE MOUNTAIN BANAT BETWEEN MIDDLE AGEAND THE EARLY MODERN AGE

   In a region divided until the Reformation, between Catholicism and Orthodoxy, the nobles from Banat, predominantly of Romanian origin and orthodox, in the mountain area, until the cneses started being recognized as nobles by the crown and consequently went over, first only by name, to Catholicism (14th-15th centuries), and mainly of Hungarian descent in the plain region and generally of Catholic faith (the most notable exception were the Jaksiæ), had the good fortune to preserve the privileges during the entire Early Modern Period. This naturally affected the impact of the reformation and the dramatic changes brought by it, especially during the second half of the 16th Century. The first ones to cross-over from Catholicism to one of the Protestant denominations were the nobles with dignities, the best example being the count of Timişoara, Peter Petroviæ. In his case, as in those of the bans of Lugoj-Caransebeş, one common feature can be identified: the involvement in religious affairs and the support given, as much as possible, to religious communities. Meanwhile, the Romanian nobles remained largely Catholics. The Reformation was more successful among the small nobles in the towns, including the Romanian ones, from which rose, later on, the best-known humanist scholar from Banat, Mihail Halici-the Son. One could generalize by saying that the more the nobles got involved, even in a rather small manner, in the affairs outside of the Banat, the sooner they changed confession and embraced the confession of the majority (or all) of the high-ranking political figures.
   The House of Austria had a substantial contribution to the safeguarding and the functioning of the Catholic Episcopal group in Hungary. The support provided by the dynasty had been an unmitigated and constant one. The imperial house struggled to guarantee the continuity and the legitimacy of the Magyar Episcopal institution. In its turn, the Episcopal group would always promptly serve the dynasty. The case of the diocese of Cenad is a weighty one. As one of the oldest Magyar episcopates, its functioning at least at a theoretical level was a must. Actually, the Austrian dynasty did not abandon any of the episcopates of the former Hungarian kingdom. Since they considered themselves as the legitimate successors of the Magyar royal tradition, the Habsburgs also emerged into supporters of the Catholicism promoted by the former dynasties of Hungary. The case of Cenad illustrates, at a minor regional level, the politics of the ruling House of Austria in an era of frequent political and territorial changes.

8. Cristian APATI, Mihai GEORGIŢĂ, *POPULAŢIA ORAŞULUI ORADEA ÎN LUMINA UNEI CONSCRIERI CONFESIONALE DE LA MIJLOCUL SECOLULUI AL XVIII-LEA*

BEVÖLKERUNG DER STADT GROSSWARDEIN IM Licht EINER KONFESIONELLEN KONSKRIPTION AUS DER HALFE DES 18. JHDS.

Nach der Eroberung der Festung Grosswardein von der österreichischen Armee in 1692, sind nur 21 volle Hvuser geblieben und die Stadt wurde fast gänzlich vernichtet. Die neue Verwaltung versuchte die Stadt durch verschiedene Sonderrechte wiederum zu bevölkern. Das katolische Bisstum, der Grundherr der Stadt, förderte eine Katolizisierungspolitik, die jedoch die Ergebnisse gehabt hatten, weil die katolischen Familien am Anfang des 18. Jht. beinahe nicht vorhanden waren. Die vom katolischen Bisstum durchgeführten Konscription aus 1756 stellt eine bedeutende Mehrheit der katolischen Bevölkerung und Verniedrigung der Protestanten dar.

9. Lucia CORNEA, *RELAŢII DE RUDENIE ÎN MEDIUL INTELECTUAL ROMÂNESC DIN VESTUL TRANSILVANIEI ÎN A DOUA JUMĂTATE A SECOLULUI 19 ŞI ÎNCEPUTUL SECOLULUI 20. - STUDIU DE CAZ – FAMILIA AURELIEI POPOVICI-VULCAN*

RELATIONS DE PARENTÉ DANS LE MILIEU INTELLECTUEL ROUMAIN DE L'OUEST DE LA TRANSYLVANIE PENDANT LA DEUXIEME MOITIÉ DU XIXe SIECLE ET LE DÉBUT DU XXe SIECLE - ÉTUDE DE CAS – LA FAMILLE D'AURELIA POPOVICI-VULCAN

L'auteur analyse les milieux sociaux, professionnels et culturels dans lesquels ont évolué les familles d'intellectuels roumains de l'Ouest de la Transylvanie pendant cette période, du point de vue du rôle joué par ces milieux dans l'établissement de relations de parenté, notamment les mariages.
Le peu d'écoles roumaines qui existaient a l'époque accueillaient en général des éleves des deux confessions (orthodoxe et gréco-catholique). Cela facilitait les rencontres entre jeunes et l'établissement de relations d'amitié qui continuaient pendant leur vie d'adultes.
Il n'y avait en Transylvanie pendant la période dualiste aucune institution roumaine musicale ou théâtrale. Dans ces conditions, la grande majorité des manifestations culturelles roumaines étaient organisées indépendamment par le mouvement d'amateurs qui prit de l'ampleur surtout vers la fin du XIXe siecle. Ce mouvement fut un puissant facteur de socialisation de la jeunesse roumaine. Lors des répétitions pour les spectacles et lors des soirées dansantes qui y suivaient s'éveillaient des sympathies, naissaient des idylles qui aboutissaient a des relations durables. Les participants n'étaient pas que des locaux, certains venant parfois de tres loin, meme des comtés voisins.
D'autre part, le mouvement associatif des Roumains de Transylvanie, tres actif pendant la deuxieme moitié du XIXe siecle, offrait de nombreuses occasions de réunion aux intellectuels roumains et a leurs familles.
Quant a la confession, les mariés appartenaient en général a la meme, mais il y avait aussi des exceptions qui arrivaient a dépasser les barrieres de celle-ci.
L'entourage professionnel joua un certain rôle dans la création du futur entourage familial. Des gens qui appartenaient a la meme profession se rencontraient tout d'abord dans leur milieu professionnel, cette relation finissant par etre dépassée et ensuite renforcée par une relation d'amitié, les personnes se fréquentant ensuite dans leur entourage familial. De la a

établir des relations de parenté par les mariages entre jeunes, il n'y avait plus qu'un pas. Cet état de fait était, par exemple, particulierement visible dans le milieu des avocats auquel appartenait aussi la famille d'Aurelia Popovici-Vulcan.
Les intellectuels roumains de Transylvanie s'investissaient souvent dans les activités de l'Église, faisant partie, en tant que laics, des différentes structures appartenant a l'Église.
L´ouvrage étudie le cas de la famille d'Aurelia Popovici-Vulcan, dans la mesure ou nous avons pu reconstituer la situation a l'aide des données dont nous disposions.
Cette famille fut tres homogene du point de vue social, professionnel et meme politique, réunissant des gens de la meme profession, qui appartenaient au meme milieu et qui nourrissaient les memes idéaux. Ce n'est pas par hasard que de nombreux membres de cette famille militerent, dans le cadre des structures confessionnelles et associatives de l'époque, pour l'émancipation religieuse et culturelle des Roumains de Transylvanie. Un groupe composé de membres de cette famille, représenta le 1er décembre 1918, aupres des autres délégués, les intérets des Roumains de Transylvanie a l'Assemblée Nationale d'Alba Iulia qui allait décider de l'union de la Transylvanie avec la Roumanie.
Un tableau généalogique de la famille d'Aurélia Popovici-Vulcan se trouve a la fin de l'ouvrage.

10. Constantin MĂLINAŞ, *CENTENAR BRUCHENTHAL - 1908 – 2008*

CENTENAIRE BRUCHENTHAL - 1908 – 2008

L'autoeur réconstitue la biographie et l'oeuvre musicale du professeur Mihai pop Bruchental (1908-1989) qui a actionné comme professeur de musique, compositeur et conducteur de choeur et orchestre a Beiuş, entre les annés 1935-1978.
Venant des ancetres libres, innobilés a 20 novembre 1664 par le Prince Mihai Apaty du Transylvanie, le professeur Mihai pop Bruchental est le plus important produit et représentant culturel pour ce qui signifie Bruchental de West, un branche plus ancienne et plus proliphique, ayant descendants jusqu'a nous, ayant des liasionjs avec la branche de Bruchentals a l'interieur du Transylvanie, qui a été innobile seulement en 1724. Il y a dans ces cas une situation généalogique et de chronologie historique, fondé sur le cas reél, que le meme nom de fondement a été accordé deux fois, a 1664 et a 1724. Ce que ne peut pas etre expliqué par une faute, mai sune association. Les deux branches ont été trouvé a ce moment-la qu-ils sont associés. Du point de vu logique et diplomatique, les Bruchentals de West ont eu une racine commune, qui les encouragé le nom unique d'érudition, meme s'ils avaient été accordé en deux periodes a une distance d'eune demie de siecle.
Le professeur de Beius Mihai Pop Bruchental vient de cette parohie et aquiert une présence publique légendaire par sériosité et exigence. Avec cela, lui qui provient de l'église greco-catholique, detruit forcement en 1948, les nouveaux authorité ont été imposé e tont fait une activité didactique exemplaire au lycées de Beiuş.

11. Gabriel MOISA, *TULBURĂRI ANTISEMITE ÎN ORADEA ANULUI 1927*

DES TROUBLES ANTISÉMITES Á ORADEA PENDANT L'ÉTÉ DE L'ANEÉ 1927

En Décembre 1927 ont eu lieu a Oradea des événements qui n'étaientpas de tout spécifiques á la communauté de la viile d'Oradea d'entre les deux guerres mondiales. Il s'agit de la manifestation des étudiants qui ont participé au Congrés National des Étudiants á Oardea, entre 4-6 Décembre 1927. Ces jours-la, de graves agitations ont eu lieu á Oradea, des agitations qui ont pris fin l'apres-midi de la journee de 6 Décembre 1927 grâce á l'intervention des autorités et de l'armée.

De la recherche du material documentaire il résulte qu'aux provocations de la communauté juive de la ville, soutenue par la communauté hongroise, les étudiants participants au Congrés ont commencé des actions, sourtout contre les Juifs. Les magasins des Juifs été brisés, leur logements dévastés et les Juifs ont été attaques sur la rue a la suite des provocations mentionées.

Des affirmation de témoins occulaires et des discutions du Conseil Communal, il résulte que ces provocations résidaient en injures adressées aus étudiants.

Les événements ont eu un écho trés grand dans le pays l'etranger.

12. Corneliu CRĂCIUN, *PENTRU O ISTORIE A RELAŢIILOR DINTRE SPAŢIU ŞI PUTEREA COMUNISTĂ: COLŢUL*

    POUR UNE HISTOIRE DES RELATIONS ENTRE L'ESPACE ET LE POUVOIR COMMUNISTE: LE COIN

    La période communiste a signifié, ensemble avec les aspects de nature politique, économique, culturelle, idéologique etc., la parrution de nouvelles symbolisations aussi. Parmi elles, «le coin» fut investi de la fonction de représentation, qui, pendant les premieres années du communisme, s'est érigé en espace d'endoctrination communiste; la forme pointue de ce type d'espace fut représentée par «le coin rouge», d'ou des formes secondaires ont émergées. La presence du «coin rouge» est suivie dans l'ouvrage pendant la période 1946-1953, en s'appuyant sur la mise en valeur des matériaux d'archive, de la presse et de quelques volumes consacrés a la problématique politico-idéologique de la période communiste mentionnée avant.

13. Lucian JORA, *ACCOUNTS ON SOVIET UNION CULTURAL DIPLOMACY (1953-1959)*

    If the Soviet cultural propaganda and diplomacy during the Stalin period was defensive, simple and unsophisticated, the post-Stalin Soviet foreign policy in step with the post-war geopolitical context was offensive in ideological terms. The very existence of nuclear weapons of mass destruction has determined more elaborate, more subtle foreign policy actions (cultural diplomacy/propaganda). In a period of chaos and turmoil in the international system due to the decolonization process, many governments found themselves resorting to development alternatives different from those of the former rulers, alternatives that promised accelerated economic and social development. Under these conditions, the Kremlin regime was motivated to play the role of an alternative development option, as a world center representing a new world of progress.

14. EMŐDI János, *EMIGRAREA DINTR-O INSTITUŢIE CULTURALĂ ORĂDEANĂ*

EMMIGRATION FROM A CULTURAL INSTITUTION – THE PHILARMONICAL ORCHESTRA - ORADEA

The article presents an extreme case when the number of the emmigrants became almost the double of the employees' number in the institute.

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1. Cristian I. POPA, Viorel ŞTEFU, *THE ANTLER SCEPTRE FROM COŢOFENI SETTLEMENT OF BOARTA (SIBIU COUNTY)*

   THE ANTLER SCEPTRE FROM COŢOFENI SETTLEMENT OF BOARTA (SIBIU COUNTY)

   The scepter from Boarta-Cetăţuie throws a new light on the moment of penetration in the north of the Danube area of this kind of prestige artifacts, described by Homer for the Greek world. Mace-type antler, with plug at one end appear, therefore, during the final phase of the Coţofeni culture, much earlier than it was known until now, through the discoveries from Middle Bronze Age (in the area of Wietenberg and Otomani cultures). A possible link about the perpetuation of such luxury goods in the Carpathian Basin could be the marble scepter with longitudinal and transversal perforation discovered at Girişul de Criş-Alceu between levels 1 and 2, in a ceramic horizon dated at the end of Early Bronze Age.
   The scepter from Boarta, underlines, once again, if needed, the important place occupied by the Boarta settlement among Coţofeni sites from Transylvania. It joins a rare discovery here, ritual-related manifestation such as bucranium plaque-type idol1, or the two plastic anthropomorphic artifacts, filling in an unexpected way our picture about the spiritual life and social stratification of Coţofeni communities. Here, through this discovery we have one more proof of the fact that among these populations, local leaders have risen over time, with some claims at that time.

2. Victor Sava, *DESCOPERIRI NEOLITICE ŞI DE EPOCA BRONZULUI LA MACEA „TOPILA" (JUDEŢUL ARAD)*

   NEOLITHIC AND BRONZE AGE DISCOVERIES FROM MACEA "TOPILA" (ARAD COUNTY)

   One of the main tasks of an archaeologist is to provide the general public or the specialis with information of its research. During more than a century, when archeology was institutionalize, in Romania, many archaeologists have forgotten or ignored this natural function of their trade. As a proof for the above statement are the unpublished archaeological collections. Therefore any action undertaken in order to facilitate the publishing of any archaeological collection must be supported. Bellow I will analyze the artifacts discovered at Macea „Topila". This archaeological objective has been often the victim of local amateurs.

Macea village is located in Arad county, 23 km south of the Arad municipium and 7,5 km east of the border with Hungaria (Pl. I/1). The site is at an equal distance between the Mureş and Crişul Alb Rivers. In terms of relief, Macea is a part of Arad Plain which represents a smaller unit of the Western Plain of Romania.

Following the field research conducted in April 2009, by Victor Sava, Florin Mărginean and George P. Hurezan, the site was located at 2,20 km East-South-East from Macea village (Pl. I/2; II/1). The potsherds were collected from a wide area, 450 m, on the North-South axis and 550 m, on the East-Vest axis. The tell extends over a maximum of 24,4 hectares. At a first view the tell, at least on the Eastern and South-Western side, appears to be surrounded by a ditch, with also represents the limit of the settlement. It is worth mentioning that the ditch, at its Eastern side, is visible on aerial photos, or Google Earth (Pl. II/1).

The Macea „Topila" site makes its appearance in the archaeological literature in 1971 with a study written by Eugen Comşa, dedicated to „Banat" flint type. Here the site is noted as being a part of the distribution range of this flint type and the artifacts discovered here were chronologically defined as Tisa. Some years later, 1976, Petre Roman published in a study "the transitional period to the Bronze Age" archaeological material which was at that time in the Arad Museum collections. Among the ceramics published, there were several from Macea "Topila" that were defined as Cernavoda III-Boleráz. Others studies that mentiones the site resume the information from the articles quoted above.

In April 1955 was made an excavation by a group of amateurs, led by Ferenc Kovács. The excavation consists in a 10 m long and 2 m wide section. In the following years were made several field research organized by Museum of Arad specialists, but also by amateurs from Arad County.

Neolithic

For the Neolithic potsherds there are five types of temper: sand; silt and sand; chaff and sand; silt and chaff; silt; sand and chaff. The most numerous ceramics have been tempered with silt and sand, followed by silt and chaff; sand. The last two, chaff and sand; silt, sand and chaff, were rarely encountered. In the majority of cases the ceramics are well smoothed. Most of the pottery is oxidant burned. The colors of the ceramics are bric/red, bric/red-reddish and gray.

Arad Museum has a limited number of artifacts discovered at Macea "Topila", but representative for the chronological framework of the site. Until now we have limited analogies from Arad area, this is due to the brief publications and because of the unpublished excavations or field research conducted over the years. In terms of relative chronology, Macea "Topila" site belongs to Vinèa C/Bucovăţ III/late Szakálhát/Tisa I sequence.

Bronze Age

The temper categories are the same as the Neolithic pottery, burning is both oxidant and reductant, the burning quality is very good, the color is bric/red or gray, all of the ceramic fragments are polished.

It can be said with certainty that this type of ceramic material represented by Macea "Topila" discoveries belongs in terms of relative chronology to Middle Bronze Age, Cornesti-Crvenka group.

Next I would like to talk about a very interesting artifact, both as aspect and as functionality. The artifact is registered under number 13667 (Pl. X/1/1a; XII) and it was discovered by András Susan in 1960, digging a pit. Similar artifacts have been discovered at Klárafalva, a Mureş culture tell and at Békés, Otomani culture.

Defining the functionality of such artifacts can be a sinuous process. For the Klárafalva artifact the context is clear, it was excavated around the interior hearth, the functionality is not specified. Concerning the fragment from Békés, the authors point out that this fragment is a piece of hearth.

For our artifact the situation is somewhat different, we do not know anything about the context of discovery, but the functionality is easily recognized due its form. We should remember that the interior is secondary burned, the conical bottom is perfectly suitable to attach a stick, to make it more easily maneuverable. The artifacts form points to a torch, a sort of mobile lighting device. Given these data I believe that the artifacts discovered at Klárafalva, Békés and Macea represents lighting containers.

Discussion upon the so-called Cernavoda III-Boleráz discoveries

The publication of the first artifacts from Macea "Topila" is due to Petre Roman in 1976. After a brief description of the archaeological material, he associated Macea to other Cernavodă III sites from Arad Plain. As a conclusion it can be affirmed that at Macea "Topila" we are not dealing with Cernavodă III- Boleráz discoveries and the chronological and cultural framework made by Petre Roman is erroneous. A part of the archaeological material put here into question belongs to Vinèa C/Bucovăţ III/late Szakálhát/Tisa I horizon, and the other to Cornesti-Crvenka group.

Conclusions

Based on the few artifacts discovered here one can say that Macea „Topila" is a multilayered site. The first layer belongs to Neolithic and the second to Bronze Age. It seems that the prehistoric site was been overlaid by a necropolis whose chronology is uncertain and by a small settlement belonging to XI-XIII century A.D.

3. Gruia FAZECAŞ, *ONE BRONZE AGE STONE AXE FROM CĂLACEA (BIHOR COUNTY)*

ONE BRONZE AGE STONE AXE FROM CĂLACEA (BIHOR COUNTY)

In spring 2008, we was informed about the existence of an archaeological and historical collection at the school of Călacea village (Olcea commune). One stone axe attracts our attention in particular and is the subject of this paper. The axe is unbroken and is presented in good condition. The exact place of discovery is unknown, about 1 km north – vest from village (see Pl. I/1). The artifact it's made of rhyolite, an igneous rock. It has 13,5 cm. in length, 4,2 cm. in width, the shaft-hole diameter measure 2,1 cm, the neck diameter has 3,5 cm. The neck has 3,5 cm. in diameter, the blade has 4 cm. and is slightly curved and the axe surface is well polished. The horizontal profile is curved down and the shaft-hole part is enforced with a socket, to strength that stressed area (see Pl. I/2).

Regarding the artefact, I mention only that it was not found in combination with any other archaeological material which could help us to assign this stone axe to an prehistoric culture. In Romania, the first axes picks with enforced profile at the shaft-hole and cylindrical neck appear in the Stoicani-Aldeni cultural aspect and continues until Late Bronze Age, in Noua culture area. In Transylvania, first axes emerge in Coţofeni culture area, but in west part of Romania, in Baden culture this kind of artefacts do not appear. Many axes with cylindrical neck were found in most Early Bronze Age (EBA) cultures of Transylvania: at Zăbala, in Schneckenberg culture area, in Jigodin group area8. For the Early Bronze Age in central and south-eastern Transylvania are some shaft-hole axe but because are in fragmentary state, not

allow us to declare for a certainty. Nevertheless, do not know any stone axe with cylindrical neck from Bihor in Early Bronze Age. During the Middle Bronze Age (MBA) the stone axes number remains almoust the same, although not as high as in the Early Bronze Age, but are more carefully worked. We remind here the axe from the Giriș of Criș "Alceu" belonging to the Otomani culture and those most recently published from Prodăneşti and Doh belonging to Wietenberg culture. It is also known that are very few prehistoric discoveries belonging to Neolithic, Copper Age, EBA until MBA in the low area of south Bihor County. This aspect is due of climatic and environmental conditions or insufficient knowledge of area. Summarizing, I consider that the axe from Călacea most probably belongs to late EBA – early MBA. It isn't our aim to discuss issues related to usefulness, range of distribution and the function of this type of stone axes in this paper. Usually such artifacts are associated with religious contexts or are considered as signs of prestige. The discovery from Călacea, although modest by its nature, has nevertheless a distinct value judging from the current situation, being the first recording of an archaeological discovery in the area.

4. Carol Kacsó, *SPADA DE BRONZ DE LA LĂPUŞ*

   DAS BRONZESCHWERT VON LĂPUŞ

   Es wird ein fragmentarisches Schalenknaufschwert veröffentlicht, das 1998 zufälligerweise in der Flur Tufele Dobăneştilor, nicht weit von dem berühmten spätbronzezeitlichen Hügelnekropole entdeckt wurde. Das Fundstück wird im Museum von Baia Mare (Inv. Nr. 30584) aufbewahrt.
   Das Schwert von Lăpuş gehört zu einer seltenen Untervariante der späteren Schalenknaufschwerter. Seine genaue Analogie befindet sich im Schwertdepot von Podhoøany (Podhering, Podgorjany).
   Die Bedeutung des Schalenknaufschwertes sowie der anderen in die Stufe Spätbronzezeit 4 (Hallstatt B1) datierbaren Bronzefunde aus der Lăpuş-Senke, wie die Depotfunde von Lăpuş II und Groşii Ţibleşului I, aber auch die Tüllenbeile von Târgu Lăpuş, besteht darin, daß sie die Fortdauer der Bevölkerung dieses Gebietes in einer Zeitspanne beweisen, als die Hügelnekropolen von Lăpuş und Suciu de Sus nicht mehr in Funktion waren.
   Das Schwert von Lăpuş stellt einen Einzelfund dar. Seine vermutlich absichtliche Fragmentierung und Deponierung fand sehr wahrscheinlich im Rahmen einer religiösen Zeremonie statt.

5. Marius Ardeleanu, *PINTENII GERMANICI DIN BARBARICUM (SEC. II-III P. CHR.)*

   GERMANISCHE SPOREN AUS BARBARICUM (II-III JAHRHUNDERT N. CHR.)

   Während der Marcomanischen Kriege (160-180 n.Chr.) in der Gegend der Ober-Theiß also Nord-Westen Rumäniens, Nord-Osten Ungarns, Süd-Osten Slovakiens und der Cis-Karpathischen Ukraine, finden grosse Völkerwanderungen statt. Aus diesen Völkern gelangen and der Gränze der Provinz Dacia Porolissensis die Dakern und die Vandalen. Von den Inventarteile spezifisch für die Przevorsk Kultur (die Vandalen) haben einen wichtigen Platz die Sporen. Für den besprochenen Areal hat man 38 Exemplare gefunden, die mehrheit dieser Kunstprodukte kommen aus den Gräbern. Durch ihre Form und Grösse hat man sie in

mehrere Typen eingeteilt, die dem chronologischen Teil dem letzten Viertel des II Jahrhunderts und der ersten Hälfte des III Jahrhunderts n.Chr. entsprechen. Die meisten Exemplare gehören den Typen Ginalski E (20) (B2-C1a) und Ginalski G (10) (C1b). Einige entsprechen den Typen D (5 Exemplare) und F3 (2 Exemplare) nach Ginalski. Als eine Ausnahme gibt es ein früheres Exemplar der Form Ginalski C1a (I Jahrhundert n.Chr.).
Alleine oder zusammen mit andere Kunstprodukte die spezifisch für diese Periode sind, sind diese hervorragende Datierungselemente welche die Anwesenheit der germanischen Kriegern in der Nähe und nach den Markomanischen Kriege in dem Ober- Theiß Becken bestätigen (Karte 1).

6. Ioan CRIŞAN, *MONUMENTELE ECLEZIASTICE ROMANICE DIN BIHOR. NOI DIRECŢII DE INVESTIGAŢIE ARHEOLOGICĂ*

ROMANIC ECCLESIASTIC MONUMENTS IN BIHOR. NEW ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION DIRECTIONS

Romanic type medieval ecclesiastic monuments in the north-western Romania, of which Bihor County also belongs, have drawn a lot of attention from behalf of the historians.
Archaeologists, historians and art historians have all studied them and underlined their historic and artistic value. Based on the studies, they were included in repertoires, and from a legislative point of view they were put under a protection policy, through which local authorities and holders gained a very important role. While studying repertoires, papers and the List of historical monuments, one may notice that the number of these kinds of monuments is extremely reduced. The documentary sources of the time show that these monuments were in a greater number, but over time, most of them have disappeared. Following the geographic distribution of the Romanic ecclesiastic monuments from Bihor, known until present days, one may notice that most of them are located in the northern part of the county, on the Crisul Repede River valley, while in the southern part are fewer and in a bad shape. We believe that the southern part of the county deserves more attention from behalf of the researchers because there are clues of the existence of other monuments of such kind, besides those already known to us.
A first category is that of the still working church edifices. Some researchers drew attention upon some churches that, under the modern cover seen today show signs that they may be older. The chronological and typological framing of the edifices uncertainly dated may be operated only after a combined study of the face of the wall and archaeological diggings. Orthodox churches from Cefa and Cotiglet are fit for such interdisciplinary investigations.
Another category is that of the destroyed monuments whose location is marked by toponyms with a more or less significance, of positive relief forms (piles, rounded hillocks) or negative ones (pits or ditches) as well as the presence at the soil's surface of archaeological traces (buildings material remains, ceramic fragments, human bones). Such cases are seen in Alesd, Suplacu de Tinca, Soimi, Nojorid and Bicaciu.
Then, there are those objectives whose presence is marked only by the building material spread on the surface of the ground. The toponyms do not indicate explicitly the existence of the building foundations and even lesser a cult building destination. Agricultural works determine the spread of the materials on wider and wider surfaces, the precise location of their emplacement may be done only by terrain radiography. We may include in this category

the traces from Sânmartinu de Beiuş and Cefa-La Pădure (the extinct village Rădvani). The systematic diggings in the second settlement brought to the uncovering of a hall-like church foundation with quadrilateral apse.
The repertoire of the Romanic type churches may be further enriched with new discoveries, and "horizontal" investigations need to be deepened by archaeological diggings aiming to bring to the uncovering the traces. The next step would be their restoration – as it is possible – and for the working ones, not "hiding" them under modern covers but underlining the medieval elements, all in order to value them on multiple plans, including the touristic one.

7. Doru MARTA, *DONJONUL DE LA CHERESIG (JUD. BIHOR): ISTORIC ŞI PROPUNERI DE RESTAURARE*

   THE KEEP FROM CHERESIG (BIHOR COUNTY): HISTORY AND RESTAURATION PROJECT

   The Cheresig keep (Bihor county), at 25 km. south – east from Oradea, near of romanian – hungarian border, was the aim of an restauration study in 1967. Unfortunately, the project was abandoned, so this unique monument in the military architecture from Transylvania remains in a poor conservation status.
   The first mention about this keep was in 1298, and it was used as nobiliar, royal and again nobiliar property. The last document which make a reference to this keep is from 1635 when an inventory was made. The restauration plans, abandoned in present, contain drawings and rehabilitation solution; the las ones being partially overfulfilled as restoration technique.

8. EMÕDI János, *CĂRĂMIZI DIN BIHOR (Adenda II)*

   THE HISTORY OF BRICKS IN BIHOR COUNTY

   This article is the second addendum to the study published in the volume entitled „Historical Dates from the Past of Oradea" vol. I, Oradea, 2000, pg. 119-154. In that volume there were presented 467 different kinds of bricks. In addition to the rectifications made in the first addendum, in which we added to the previous list 60 more unpublished pieces of bricks (Crisia , XXXIV, 2004, 133), now in this second addendum we present 16 more new names of brick-factory owners and 55 more new pieces of bricks.

9. Corina TOMA, LAKATOS Attila, *UN TEZAUR MONETAR DIN SECOLELE XV-XVI DESCOPERIT LA MARGHITA (JUD. BIHOR)*

   A 15TH AND 16TH CENTURY COIN HOARD FROM MARGHITA (BIHOR COUNTY)

   The monetary discovery analyzed in the previous pages is a hoard found in the area of Marghita city and it is preserved in the collection of the Criş County Museum (Bihor County). The hoard consists of 2884 small silver coins issued between 1469 and 1599, in Hungary, Bohemia, Poland, Prussia and the city Schweidnitz. The composition of the hoard is completed by 70 fragmentary pieces which due to their conservation status could not be

determined. As to the monetary units the hoard consists of 2856 denars, 52 weisspfennigs, 4 groschen and 2 half-groschen.
The paper is structured on two levels: the catalog of coins with pictures illustrating each type of discovery, and a brief analysis on the characteristics of issuers and coin types, with an indicative calculation of the contemporary value completed by an approximation of the exchange rates on the period of the accumulation and hiding of the hoard. The annexes contain aditional graphics and tables designed to facilitate statistical analysis and interpretation of the hoards structure.

10. Alexandru SIMON, *CU PRIVIRE LA GEOPOLITICA IMPERIULUI OTOMAN LA ÎNCEPUTUL SECOLULUI XVI*

    REGARDING THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE'S GEOPOLITICS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE XVITH CENTURY

    The Ottoman expansion remains one of the most debated subjects amongst scholars of the Middle Ages. Explaining the rise and the strength of the empire turns into a major and delicate endeavor when a geopolitical approach is used. In this respect, the sixteenth century, in particular its first half, the time when the Porte reached its political peak, if such a controversial type of labeling may be used under the circumstances, is a key period for understanding the Ottoman power mechanism, its strengths and eventually, though not as soon as some might have expected and as some shortcomings might have called for, fatal flaws. It could be said that the Porte, turned Sublime, won and lost on a truly global scale.

11. Mihai GEORGIŢĂ, *MIHAI VITEAZUL ŞI CREŞTINĂTATEA SUD-DUNĂREANĂ*

    MIHAI THE BRAVE AND SOUTH DANUBE CHRISTENDOM

    Supported by Greek leaders to take the throne of Wallachia, after his entrance in the Holy League, Mihai will be engaged himself against the Ottoman offensive and also in the liberation battle of Christian people from Balkan. That is what he wants to accomplish until the tragic end of his life. After the victory at Calugareni, everyone will perceive Mihai like the leader of the battle against the Ottoman offensive carried by Christian people from South Danube, as well as the "restitutor Imperi" (Byzantine Empire), first of all because he had the same denomination with them (del rito loro). In this way he was supported to join together Bulgaria with Wallachia and Transylvania. But, in order to form a strong Antiottoman front, Mihai tried first of all to unify all the Romanian provinces and then, these ones with Bulgaria and Serbia, conquered again from the Ottomans.

12. Adriano PAPO, Gizella NEMETH, *LA CARRIERA, LE PROPRIETA E I TESORI DI GYÖRGY MARTINUZZI UTYESZENICS*

    THE CARRIER, THE ESTATES, THE WEALTH OF GYÖRGY MARTINUZZI UTYESZENICS

    György Martinuzzi Utyeszenics (Brother George) was born in 1482 in the castle of Kamièac, in Croatia. After a monastic experience, he went into the service of John Szapolyai, king of

Hungary and began his carrier as ‘royal quarter-master general’ (1531); then, he took the place of Imre Czibak in the management of the important bishopric of Várad/Oradea (he held also the bishoprics of Vác, Csanád/Cenad and Transylvania); then, he was appointed councillor of the king and finally great treasurer of the reign. In fulfilling this last duty, he ran the country with great ability. After the death of King John, Martinuzzi was appointed also regent (voivode), supreme judge, guardian of the son of King John, commander-in-chief of the Transylvanian army: he concentrated all the power in his hands. Before his death, he was appointed archbishop of Esztergom (primate of Hungary) and cardinal as well. György Martinuzzi Utyeszenics enjoyed very great incomes from his offices and his numerous estates. However, they said he had treasured a fabulous wealth by wasting the Treasury of State. In effect, he stored up an enormous wealth thanks to his private incomes. For this reason, it is very likely he did not draw on the Public Treasury, all the more that the Transylvanian incomes were hardly sufficient to pay ordinary expenses.

13. Florina Ciure, *LIBRI E MANOSCRITTI RIGUARDANTI LA TRANSILVANIA CONSERVATI NELLA BIBLIOTECA NAZIONALE MARCIANA DI VENEZIA (SECC. XVI-XVII)*

    BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS ABOUT TRANSILVANIA HOUSED IN THE MARCIANA LIBRARY IN VENICE (XVI-XVII CENTURIES)

    After a short introduction about the Marciana Library and its collections, were presentated some books not well known about the Transylvanian realities during the XVI-XVII centuries. The manuscripts of Petrus Coppus, *Summarium totius orbis*, and Marin Sanudo Torselo, *Secreta fidelium Crucis*, the books of Girolamo Brusoni, *Le Campagne dell’Ungheria Degl’Anni 1663 e 1664*; *Historia dell’Ultima Guerra tra’ Veneziani e Turchi* and *Le historie universali d’Europa*, the *Historia Veneta* by Alessandro Maria Vianoli, *Memorie istoriche di monarchi ottomani* by Giovanni Sagredo, *Historia della repvblica veneta* by Battista Nani, *Delle Historie memorabili de’ nostri tempi* by Maiolino Bisaccioni, *Ristretto dell’historie del mondo* by Horazio Torsellini, or *Historia delle guerre d’Europa* by Nicoló Beregan brings new details about the Transylvanian political events, about its territory and its implication in the Thirty Years War.

14. Gianfranco GIRAUDO, *GRECO-CATOLICII DIN ROMÂNIA*

    I GRECO-CATTOLICI DI ROMANIA

    Nell’articolo l’Autore ripercorre le tappe della diffusione dell’influenza cattolica nelle terre romene. Mentre in Moldavia sono documentate minoranze di Cattolici di rito latino, l’Unione interessa quasi esclusivamente il Principato di Transilvania. I primi insediamenti di comunita greco-cattoliche riguardano le terre di confine tra la Transilvania e le terre dell’attuale Ucraina, un’estensione dell’Unione di Užhorod (Ungvár) al Maramureş ed alla zona di Făgăraş.
    Con il passaggio dal vassallaggio ottomano al dominio asburgico, da parte del governo di Vienna e dei Gesuiti ungheresi viene condotta una lotta contro i Principi transilvani calvinisti anche suscitando o favorendo rivendicazioni da parte di Valachi contro la classe dirigente ungherese.

La situazione della Chiesa greco-cattolica romena ha attraversato momenti molto difficili, ma sembra ora orientata verso una civile convivenza di diversi culti.

15. Blaga MIHOC, *UN PROTOCOL SAU UN PROCES VERBAL DIN SECOLUL AL XVIII-LEA*

    A 18. CENTURY MEMOIR OR PROTOCOL

    The writer presents in this work a Protocol or a written record lay down by the representatives of the Greco-Catholics from the north- west part of Romania on the occasion of some meetings concerning different events that took place in the first half of the 18.century.
    In this work he publishes a series of diplomas and acts emitted by the Austrian kings, acts that deal with the rights of Romanian people who passed to Greco-catholic religion. We can also find here an interesting poem about the Gipsy people .The poem was inspired by the orders given by Maria-Teresa concerning the interdiction of Gypsy people migration in order to turn them into peasants.

16. Florian KÜHRER, *ALEXANDRU ION CUZA UND DIE VEREINIGUNG VON 1859 IN DEN GESCHICHTSLEHRBÜCHERN VON 1943 BIS HEUTE*

    ALEXANDRU IOAN CUZA AND THE UNION OF 1859 REFLECTED IN THE HISTORY SCHOOL BOOKS (1943 UNTIL TODAY)

    Cuza remains one of the most influential figures in Romanian History. The ruler's impact on modern Romanian self-awareness was almost unparalled until the second half of the last century. School books were instrumental in creating and establishing his 'common' image. Nonetheless, this image did not evolve gradually. Several political changes marked the reception and the presentation of Cuza. These changes reflected not only upon Cuza's image, but also on those figures, contemporary or not to him, that were usually 'paired' up with him (this was namely the case of Prince/ King Charles I and Mihail Kogălniceanu, or of major medieval personalities, such as Stephen the Great and Michael the Brave). In this respect, the study therefore follows the chronological line of these evolutions.

17. Mihai D. DRECIN, Gabriel MOISA, *REPERE ALE IMPLICĂRII COMUNITĂŢII EVREIEŞTI ÎN VIAŢA ORAŞULUI ORADEA*

    REFERNCES MARKS OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY'S IMPLICATION IN THE LIFE OF ORADEA

    In the first part of the paper they present statistical data concerning the numerical evolution of the Jewish population in Oradea during the 15th century until nowadays. It results that in the period 1867-1944 their per cent in the town population continuously increases, being indisputably the majority ethnical people. The holocaust launched by the Hungarian occupation through the deportations in May-June 1944 to Auschwitz abolishes almost entirely the community from Oradea.
    The Jews have remarked themselves in the modernization of the town, being very active in the domains of the industry, trade, banking, building, cultural life, teaching, medical

department. The interwar period was beneficial to assert the Jews in Oradea, inclusively in the political life of the Great Romania.
Today, those of almost 800 Jews of Romanian nationality are respectable citizens of our town, being a real connection deck between past and future.

18. Constantin MĂLINAŞ, Iudita CĂLUŞER, *SFRAGISTICA BIBLIOTECII LICEULUI DE LA BEIUŞ PÂNĂ LA 1948*

SPHRAGISTIQUE DE LA BIBLIOTHEQUE DU LICÉE DE BEIUŞ JUSQU'AU 1948

En s'appuyant sur les documents d'archives, les auteurs proposent la continuation de l'effort de restaurer l'histoire de la Bibliotheque licéeale de la ville de Beiuş, en Roumanie, commencé par le livre Biblioteca gimnaziului greco-catolic de băieţi din Beiuş (1828-1918), publié en 2006, par la Maison éditrice Logos' 94 d'Oradea.
La réconstitution qui suit, donne le développement graduel de la Bibliotheque des anneés 1918 et 1948, avec l'augmentation de nombre d'ouvrages jusqu'a 40.000 volumes. Cet édifice bibliographique a éte detruit, depuis le premier livre jusqu'au dernier, aprés l'année 1948, tout comme les autres bibliotheques de Roumanie, par l'application excessive de l'accord d'armistice d'aprés la Deuxieme Guerre Mondiale, signé a Moscou le 12 septembre 1945 entre l'Union Sovietique, au nom des Nations Unies d'une part, et la Roumanie d'autre part.
Les auteurs présentent les estampilles de la Bibliotheque, qui attestent l'authencité et la provenance des quelques livres de l'ancienne Bibliotheque, conservés jusqu'a nos jours; en meme temps ils gardent les illusions que d'autres livres seront découverts encore. L'ouvrage est, en meme temps, un appel a la découverte et une ouverture vers un horizon magnifique de travail et d'étude, pour retrouver un trésor bibliographique d'autre temps et nous sauver d'une grossiere ignorance.

19. Lucia CORNEA, *INTELECTUALI ÎN EPOCA STALINISTĂ. EPURAREA ŞI „REEDUCAREA" AVOCAŢILOR DIN BAROUL ORADEA (1945-1953)*

INTELLECTUELS A L'ÉPOQUE STALINIENNE. L'ÉPURATION ET LA „RÉÉDUCATION'' DES AVOCATS DU BARREAU D'ORADEA

Des le 23 aout 1944, le Parti Communiste Roumain commença a mener une politique ayant pour objectif la prise du contrôle des divers segments de la société roumaine. Les intellectuels furent parmi les premiers visés. Les Barreaux d'avocats du nord-ouest de la Transylvanie, qui n'existaient plus depuis le rattachement de ce territoire a la Hongrie, furent recréés en 1945. Ce fut donc aussi le cas du Barreau des Avocats du Département de Bihor dont l'organisation était similaire a celle d'avant 1940.
L'épuration des avocats fut décidée par la Loi n0 643 du 19 décembre 1944.
Par cette loi, les avocats étaient accusés de faits qui, une fois prouvés, ne permettaient plus leur appartenance au Corps des avocats. La loi leur reprochait principalement: des actions en faveur du fascisme, l'appartenance a une organisation légionnaire ou fasciste, la propagation d'idées contraires aux principes démocratiques ou, sous l'influence de telles idées, l'exercice de pressions, actes de terreur, tortures et crimes; les crimes de guerre; la promotion dans la

vie publique de buts fascistes ou racistes; l'obtention d'avantages pour eux-memes ou pour des tiers en abusant des lois aux caractere racial etc.
Les faits et les attitudes cités ci-dessus et sanctionnés par cette loi concernaient l'intervalle de temps situé entre le 1er janvier 1935 et le 23 aout 1944.
L'action de «purification» se déroula entre la fin de l'année 1945 et l'automne 1947. La Commission d'Épuration n'était pas obligée d'expliquer «sur quels moyens elle avait fondé sa conviction sur la réalité des faits reprochés» aux avocats. La procédure d'épuration dura longtemps. Il semble que les membres de la Commission d'Épuration ne travaillaient pas avec beaucoup d'enthousiasme en préférant, pour différentes excuses, ne pas participer aux proces de leurs collegues.
Par l'intermédiaire de la presse locale on fit connaître a la population la liste des avocats inscrits dans le Barreau d'Oradea, liste qui avait été affichée en trois endroits: a la Cour d'Appel, au Tribunal et a la Mairie d'Oradea. On demandait a la population de dénoncer les avocats qu'elle jugeait coupables de faits tombant sous le coup de la loi du 19 décembre 1944.
De nombreuses dénonciations et réclamations concernaient les années 1940-1944, marquées par la politique de discrimination nationale et raciale envers la population roumaine et juive, politique conduite par l'État hongrois dans le nord-ouest de la Transylvanie, zone dont faisait partie le nord du département de Bihor. Deux catégories de chefs d'accusation se dégagent des documents que contiennent les dossiers d'épuration: le premier concerne l'activité politique des personnes interrogées et le second le comportement de ces personnes envers la population juive. Les chefs d'accusation se rapportant a des événements qui avaient eu lieu dans le sud de Bihor, qui était resté roumain, font état notamment de la rébellion légionnaire et de la confiscation des fortunes juives.
Par une réaction naturelle d'auto-défense, les avocats inculpés recoururent, presque sans exception, a la «réécriture» de leurs propres biographies. On peut remarquer a travers les déclarations et les autobiographies gardées dans les dossiers d'épuration que chacun essayait d'adapter et de nuancer sa biographie dans le sens voulu par l'idéologie du moment. Ainsi, ils apparaissaient tous comme ayant des vues démocratiques, comme ne faisant aucune distinction de nationalité ou de race, comme aidant les Juifs, comme sympathisant avec la classe ouvriere, comme n'ayant aucune liaison avec les partis politiques de droite. Ils cherchaient tous a obtenir des «certificats de bonne conduite» aupres de différentes institutions et organisations «dignes de confiance» a cette époque. Ils produisaient aussi des témoins, surtout juifs, qui puissent justifier de la bonne conduite du «purifié» vis-a-vis de la communauté juive locale. L'inquiétude et la hâte d'organiser sa propre défense étaient tout a fait naturelles étant donné que l'avocat jugé coupable encourait l'interdiction temporaire d'exercer pendant 2 a 5 ans, ou, pire, l'exclusion définitive du Corps des Avocats, ce qui avait comme conséquence la perte du droit a la pension de retraite.
Les avocats innocentés recevaient une décision «d'exemption d'épuration» et un «certificat de purification». Malheureusement, tous les dossiers des proces de purification n'ont pas été gardés dans le fonds d'archives étudié et nous ne pouvons pas connaître, pour chaque cas, quelle décision avait été prise a la suite du jugement. Néanmoins, il paraît que la grande majorité des avocats inculpés ont été innocentés, chose qui dénote une réelle solidarité de la confrérie.
Des le début de 1948, ou il y eut le passage drastique a l'alignement idéologique de toute la société, le processus d'adaptation de toutes les structures de la société a l'idéologie

communiste et aux nouveaux rapports de pouvoir toucha aussi les professions libérales. La catégorie des avocats s'en ressentit également. Par la Loi no 3 du 19 janvier 1948, les Barreaux d'avocats furent dissous. Pour les remplacer, l'État créa les Colleges d'Avocats.
A partir du 1er juin 1950, les avocats exerçaient leur profession dans des Bureaux Collectifs d'Assistance Juridique. Désormais, la profession d'avocat allait perdre son caractere de profession libérale. Elle était dépouillée de son caractere indépendant et libre et transformée en annexe d'une justice asservie au nouveau régime politique. L'avocat était ainsi découplé du client, le travail en collectif étant introduit comme principe obligatoire.

20. Artur LAKATOS, *SITUAŢIA ECONOMICĂ A BISERICII UNITARIENE DIN TRANSILVANIA. 1944-1948*

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION OF THE UNITARIAN CHURCH OF TRANSYLVANIA

Based on extensive archive researches, in particular on the Church's own records, the Study focuses on the special issue of the economic situation of the Unitarian Church of Transylvania. Special attention is paid to the evolution of the estates of the Church, to its sources of revenue and to the 'management' of these funds, given the growingly peculiar circumstances of the first years after World War II. The study also discusses the rather questionable successes' of the ecclesiastical administration in dealing with the changing local and regional framework and in particular to the rise and growth of the Communist regime.

21. Corneliu CRĂCIUN, *„UNIUNEA PATRIOŢILOR" ÎN BIHOR (1945)*

„UNIUNEA PATRIOŢILOR" IN BIHOR COUNTY (1945)

In the summer of 1942, the "Union of Patriots" made its appearance in conditions of illegitimacy as a political and propagandist instrument of the Communist Party of Romania. According to the documents discovered within the funds of Bihor County National Archives, the first local organisations of the Union of Patriots were established in the autumn of 1944. From the kept documents, as well as from the articles published in the local press, it results the subordination of the Union to the Communists in all the undertaken activities. Through the Union, middle social categories were associated to the Communist policy. In 1946, at the Communist Party's command, the Union was transformed into a political party.

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1. Gruia FAZECAŞ, *Trei topoare inedite din cupru descoperite în judeţul Bihor*

Three novel copper axes from Bihor County

In this paper we present three inedited copper axes, two from Oradea Criş Country Museum collection and one from Săcuieni Museum. From a typological point of view, all three artifacts belong to the category of the adzes-axes of Jászladány type.

First axe from Săcuieni museum, which is from Penkert Maria collection, is broken in the middle (Pl. I/2). The sizes of the axe are the following: total length = 15 cm; maximum width of the piece = 6,5 cm; blade width = 5,5 cm; shaft hole diameter = 3,8 cm; weight = 470,49 cm. Because of fragmentary condition is difficult to identify a certain variant of Jászladány type.
Another axe was found in the proximity of Salonta city (Pl. I/5). Has a length of 18,2 cm., maximum width of the artifact is 5.4 cm; horizontal edge has a width of 4,1 cm and the vertical cutting edge of 2,3 cm; diameter of shaft hole is 3 cm; weighs 804 gr. The axe belongs to Orşova variant.
The third axe (pl. I/3) found in Săucani (Răbăgani com.). Has a length of 19.3 cm; horizontal edge has a width of 2,6 cm and the vertical cutting edge of 2,2 cm; diameter of shaft hole is 2,3 cm; weighs 726 gr. The axe belongs to Târnăviţa variant.
Until 1975 in Bihor county were documented 47 copper axes. In the last 10 years another 7 were published and with this three, the number of this hammer- and adze- axes rise at 57 which makes the Bihor the richest county in Romania in relation to chalcolithic copper axes. If in the case of Săucani and Săcuieni axes they occur in areas already known with such findings, the axe from Salonta is somehow isolated, the closest discovery of this type is at Sânnicolaul Român. Becouse copper axes occur mainly in northern Bihor on Ier and Barcăului valleys and not in south county near of copper source from Băiţa, makes us to appreciate that the source of copper is related to furthest copper sources from northwestern Maramureş and in relationship with the salt trade from Transylvania to the Pannonian Plain.

2. Carol KACSÓ, *Noi date cu privire la depozitul de bronzuri de la Bogdan vodă (I)*

Neue daten zum depotfund von Bogdan vodă (I)

Die ersten Stücke des Depotfundes von Bogdan Vodã (vormals Cuhea), Bez. Maramure^{o} kamen beim Ackern im November 1980 auf dem Hügel Zneamãn zum Vorschein. Im Mai 1981 haben I. Motzoi-Chicideanu und G. M. Iuga an der Fundstelle eine Suchgrabung durchgeführt. Bei dieser Gelegenheit wurden andere Fundstücke gerettet. Weitere Bronzen wurden von den Dorfbewohnern bzw. von den Schüllern, die an Ort und Stelle nachgegraben haben, übernommen.
Laut der ersten Veröffentlichung (Motzoi-Chicideanu, Iuga 1995), enthält der Depotfund von Bogdan Vodã sechs vollständige oder fragmentarische Lanzenspitzen, zwei Fragmente von Schwertern, fünf Fragmente von Dolchen, drei Fragmente von Messern, ein Rasiermesserfragment, 23 vollständige oder fragmentarische Tüllenbeile, ein vollständiges und ein fragmentarisches Lappenbeil, 25 Sägeblätter, 88 vollständige oder fragmentarische Sicheln, zwei Spiralscheiben, ein Nadelfragment, sieben Armringe, davon sechs fragmentarisch, drei Stiftfragmente, ein Gürtelhaken, zehn Bronzeblechfragmente, die vielleicht von einem alt zerbrochenen Gürtel stammen, vier Bronzeblechfragmente von unbestimmbaren Gegenständen, eine Bronzeperle, ein Ringfragment, 15 vollständige oder fragmentarische Bronzestangen, 24 Gußfladenfragmente, drei Gußreste, insgesamt 227 Fundstücke. Die Verfasser beschreiben ebenfalls ein fragmentarisches Tongefäß, dessen Scherben an der Fundstelle entdeckt wurden.
Noch in einem 1999 veröffentlichten Artikel habe ich bemerkt, dass einige Stücke des Depotfundes von Bogdan Vodã fehlerhaft bezeichnet wurden (als Beispiel habe ich die

sogenannten Spiralscheiben angeführt, die eigentlich Teile eines rezent zerbrochenen Armringes mit Spiralenden sind).
2002 habe ich erfahren, dass weitere Stücke des Depotfundes in einer Privatsammlung aus Moisei aufbewahrt werden. Der Sammler, ªt. Grad, hat mir die Aufnahme dieser Stücke gestattet.
Laut meiner Feststellungen hat der Depotfund von Bogdan Vodã folgende Zusammensetzung: zwei Fragmente von Schwertern, vier Fragmente von Dolchen, fünf vollständige oder fragmentarische Lanzenspitzen, 24 vollständige oder fragmentarische Tüllenbeile, ein vollständiges und ein fragmentarisches Lappenbeil, 84 vollständige oder fragmentarische Sicheln, vier Messerfragmente, ein Spatelfragment, 24 Sägeblätterfragmente, ein Armring mit Spiralenden, neun Fragmente von Armringen, drei torsionierte Stangenfragmente, ein Ring, ein Nadelfragment, 20 Bronzeblechfragmente, ein Phalerenfragment (?), vier kegelförmige Anhängerfragmente aus Bronzeblech, drei unbestimmbare, fragmentarische Gegenstände, 12 Bronzestangen, drei Gußzapfen, 19 Gußfladenfragmente, vier Bronzebrocken, insgesamt 231 Fundstücke. Dazu wird noch das Tongefäß hinzukommen.
Die Funstücke werden im Museum für Geschichte und Archäologie aus Baia Mare (Inv. Nr. 19355-19582) sowie in der Sammlung ªt. Grad aus Moisei (Nr. 31, 61, 216, 229) aufbewahrt. Die Scherben des Tongefässes befinden sich wahrscheinlich im Archäologischen Institut „V. Pârvan" aus Bukarest.

3. Sorin BULZAN, *Date preliminare privind habitatul în aşezarea din epoca romană de la Margine "Valea Tăniei – la Ţarină", judeţul Bihor*

Some Preliminary Data Regarding the Habitation in the Roman Period Settlement from Margine, Valea Tăniei –Ţarina IInd-IIIrd Century a.d., Bihor County

A survey made in the winter of 2004 by archeologists of "Țării Crișurilor" Museum, Sorin Bulzan and Ioan Crișan, on the future so-called "Transilvania", Brașov-Oradea hayway, revealed on the territory of the village Margine, in the place called Valea Tãniei -Þarina, some pottery fragments disturbed from original context by the plough and dated in the II-III century A.D. (for location see Fig. 1). We suppose that those artefacts belong to a roman period settlement located between km. 19+200-19+360-70. During the next summer excavation, between 19+580 to almost 19+700, we concluded that the settlement was extentended, but most of this part (19+600-19+700) was researched by another arcaeological team.
Because of the propriality problems in the years 2004-2007 we were forced to follow a treches system of excavation and not a surface one.
The stratigraphy of the site was very simple. The first level was arable soil which disturbed a part of the roman period settlement. So, we do not have in fact a true cultural level, just the deepen stuctures like houses rectangular or irregular in shape (Fig. 2 - 4, 5, 1-4). Sometimes, these went down in steps untill the depth of 70 cm (dwelling no. 4), but usualy, their depth varied between 12 and 25-30 cm. The roof was sustained by wooden pillars with implantation holes outside of the habitation perimeter. Clear proofs of fire instalations were discovered only in two or three cases, by discovering them in situ (the dwelling L.1, L. 9 – the charcoal and ash-hole and L. 4-a fragment near the fireplace). Inside the dwellings, fireplaces were destroyed, probably with intention. Just fragments of burned clay with stone prints on one

side were preserved. Hence, they could not have belonged to the walls of which remains, mostly daub with wooden prints, were not found in this type of constructions. The lack of these clues could indicate that they were build from wood.The inside perimeter was small, due to their dimensions: dwelling no. 2 - 4,70 x 3-3,40 m; no. 5 - 3,70 x 2,36 m, 7 - 2,10 x 3,14, Dwelling no. 8 - 3,36 x 2,74, no. 9 - 2,60 x 3,56, no. 10 - 2,48 x 3,18 m.)

From adicent dwellings complexes some were oval in shape and those used as deposits were unearthed near almost all dwellings. Others were round with diameters between 3 and 4,5 m and most of them with entrances oriented towards the sunny side. In those cases, the structure was made often by wooden pillars displayed in sunken circumference and clay or a perishable material. Sometimes, the wooden pillars flanked the entrances and, in some cases, were integrated in surface structures (Fig. 6, 1, 3). The inventory contained ware, some iron pieces or mill stone, in majority well made and contained forms used for cooking or for food storage, or designed for different activities related with food production like grinding cereals. Maybe for this reason, the storage pits are rare. These were replaced by adjacent complexes near the dwellings.

The structures which prove evidences for metalurgic activity like slag fragments or iron blooms are numerous, but only two of them can be direct related with workshops, and one of these considered as such. The first one is an oval shaped dwelling with several round and oval holes variables in diameters (Fig.6, 2). Two of them were filled up with the same content, but the second one had a consistent structure because of the persence of iron slag or iron drops and a crucible (Gießtiegel). The second structure with clues regarding iron processing was also deepened, oval shaped and prolonged towards east (Fig. 5. 5 - 6). The long axe (almost 8 meters long -7,98) had an east-west orientation and the short one is 4,5 m. It is the biggest deepened structure discovered at Margine.

Surface structures were a major objective of the research, but not with entire satisfactory results. First, because of the term imposed for rescue excavation, and second, because of juridical problems of ownership of the land. The postholes delimited longed rectangular perimeters more specific to Germanic wooden dwellings. The longed perimeters were marked by 2, 3 or 4 rows of pillar holes. In some cases the long side of these buildings reached 10 meters (Fig. 7).

Many of the rectangular holes with burned edges (fireplaces?) were grouped two or tree and almost all were oriented NW-SE. Lot of wood carbon was identified inside (Fig. 8, 9). The holes dimensions varies in length between 0,80-1,10 m and 0,80 ºi 0,90 in width. In the roman period Barbaricum, this kind of holes is found from Ucraine to north and Barcau valley to south. These had the same orientation and the dimensions vary between 0,80 - 1,10 x 0,80 - 0,90 m

The wells discovered cut the subterraneous level of the water and in one case seems to be in close relationship with an open oven. The fourth wells discovered were unearthed to 2, 2 and at 3, 2 m in deep, having probably wooden structures at the surface. Their diameter oscillates between 1, 3 – 1, 5 m (Fig. 10).

A characteristic feature of roman settlements from N-V Romania is trenched structures (Fig.11). These are SV-NE and SE-NV oriented and have straight or oval bottoms. These structures had a maximum depth of 20 cm and contain a lot of ceramics and daub. Their width varies between 0,5 and 1 m. In some cases, they are flanked by holes or rows of wooden pillar implantation holes. Their lenght oscilates between 3,5 m to a maximum of 7,60

m. The archaeological material is abundent but, in this stage of research, their utility is hard to establish.
The inventory of the complexes consists almost entirely in ceramic. The recipients were wheel and hand made. Some shapes of hand made ware presents cutting edges at the maximum diameter specific to Germanic pottery (see Pl. VI, 3, IX, down left). Others fragments have polished surface and form specific to the Przeworsk culture. Those with alonged shape, had a specific dacian decoration with plastic decoration. Many of wheel made ware seem to be imported from the Dacia roman province, even those for common use. The iron pieces are reduced in number. Mill stones were made from sandstone and the pieces for fire starting from silex.
After the specific archaeological material, the settlement from Margine can be related to Przeworsk and partialy, to Dacian culture. The habitation may begin in the second half of the IInd century A.D., phase C1a of the central European cronology, but the main part of habitation belong to C1b. It ends towards the half of IIIrd century A.D.

4. Sorin BULZAN, Doru MARTA, *Mişca. O aşezare medievală dispărută şi descoperirile arheologice de la Oradea – „Sere"*

   Mişca, A Disappeared Medieval Settlement and Archaeological Discoveries from Oradea "Sere"

   In the year 2000 in the archaeological site from Oradea "sere" was carried rescue excavation. The site is situated vest from Oradea city. Along of prehistoric finds was unearthed numerous houses, pits and ovens belonging to XII – XIIIth century A.D.
   The maps from 1784, 1887 and contemporary ones pointed some medieval denominations. This maps together with a village border setting from 1214, led us to conclusion that the area archaeologically excavated belong to the Mişca settlement, in present day disappeared.

5. Ioan CRIŞAN, *Săpături arheologice de salvare în cimitirul târgului medieval Cefa*

   Des fouilles archéologiques de sauvetage dans le cimetière de la bourgade médiévale Cefa

   La localité Cefa (dép. de Bihor) est attéstée documentaire dès l'année 1302; en 1322 elle avait déjà le droit de marché, plus tard, en 1421, le statut adéquat.
   Les fouilles archéologiques de sauvetage ont été occasionnées par des travaux d'éxcavation effectués dans le centre de la localité Cefa, la rue „Ungurească", en vue d'introduire un conduit d'eau pour l'église orthodoxe. Pendant ces travaux ont été mis au jour des ossements humains. À la suite des fouilles de sauvetage qui ont suivi, on a identifié 11 squelettes d'adultes sans inventaire funéraire. À l'appui du materiel céramique trouvé dans la terre de remplissage des tombeaux et du rituel funéraire accompli, on a établi que 10 tombeaux remontent du Moyen Âge (XIII-XVIe siècles) et un de l'époque moderne.
   Ayant en vue que, à autres occasions, y ont été découverts encore des ossements humains, on peut affirmer qu'autour de l'église, édifiée probablement dans la première moitié du XIIIe siècle et reconstruite à la fin du XVIIIe siècle, s'est dévéloppé un cimetière.
   Avec l'église, le cimetière fait partie d'un complexe ecclésiastique qui mérite une recherche archéologique plus étandue et plus approfondée.

6. Corina TOMA, *Reevaluarea tezaurului monetar din sec. XIV/XV-XVII descoperit la Gurba (jud. Arad)*

New appraisement of the XIV/XV-XVth century hoard discovered at Gurba (Arad County)

The following article is a republishing of the monetary hoard of Gurba (Arad county), from 1963 part of the collection of the History Museum, Oradea. Beside the obvious need to take stock, to identify the coins according to catalogs, the main reason for republishing the hoard was the contradictory information supplied by various sources such as: the museum's inventory registry, the catalog published in 1967 and even the actual content of the hoard itself.
The first contradictory data is the actual number of the coins, contained in the Gurba hoard, more exactly, the inventory registry shows 721 coins (701 coins in good condition and 20 fragments), while the 1967 catalog mentions only 719 coins, from which only 712 have a detailed description. As to be expected, the exact number of coins is very hard to establish, this is why we chose to include all the coins contained by the Gurba's hoard in the present (721 coins). Including or excluding them was done purely on a hypothetical basis, mainly because the "extra" coins are very hard to identify without a detailed description in the inventory registry and also because there are significant differences on our coins identification when compared to the 1967's catalog, regarding mints and dating.
Including a greater number of coins in the Gurba's hoard, brought with itself another inconsistency related to the earliest possible date of when the hoard was buried. The reevaluation of the monetary lot, points to a new post-quem year, 1692, a much more realistic estimation, mainly because it was around 1692 when we can see a significant increase in the imperial military presence, 1684 (the previously mentioned year) being too soon after the Vienna events, so that its repercussions could be noticeable in southern Crisana.
Even if we disregard the difficulties caused by the inconsistencies of our sources and the poor preservation of the numismatic material due to modern intrusions, we still have issues with the structure (composition) of the Gurba's hoard. Therefore, the huge gaps between groups of XVII century coins and the lack of several nominations that were defining for the early XVII century coinage, led us to believe that there were two distinctive stages while the hoard accumulated. On the other hand, we can give a different interpretation to the aforementioned data, such as that the coins were picked rather on a selective basis, especially on a period of a drastic monetary inflation, when quality had priority over quantity.

7. Alexandru SIMON, *Crăişorii valahilor din a doua jumătate a secolului XV*

Walachian king-pin from the second half of 15th century

Since day one, Matthias Corvinus had been accused, in Hungary and abroad, first of all by emperor Frederick III of Habsburg, of being just a *valachorum regulus*. King Matthias was only a *Walachian king-pin*. However insulting that should have sounded, its meanings were less harsh that those aimed by Frederick III, far from being John Hunyadi's admirer, through his presentation of Matthias as *born from a Walachian father*. This was personal. Frederick's words were also a charge brought against a political system, a Hungarian and Walachian one

in this case, that ran with blood. Stephen III of Moldavia's successful succession, unlike Matthias' succession, was a late proof for it. At the very limits of Christendom, the system has allowed the rise of the *barbaric* Hunyadis against the *civilized* society. Still, Antonio Bonfini, Matthias' last 'official historian' made no secret of these 'charges'. He tried to fit them, in his master's manner, into the *Roman* and even *Christian* glory that, on both slopes of the Carpathians, the Walachian origin of the Hunyadis had to offer. Besides, Matthias *Corvinus'* biological heritage 'had' strong Byzantine and Ottoman ties. The king himself had made that clear. Bonfini had also stressed out the change, from a rather rustic, to a more civilized (Italian) royal court, that had occurred in Buda following Matthias marriage of late 1476 with the, at least equally, ambitious Beatrice of Aragon. By 1492, Bonfini clearly knew what *valachorum regulus* should have meant in Hungary and abroad. But the Italian also knew what it could mean, in a more advantageous way, for the bearer of this "title". Under 1492, with great satisfaction, Bonfini wrote of Stephen III's major contribution to Hungary's defense from the Ottomans and the Tartars. Apart of the fact that it was a profitable defense for Stephen, first in terms of Hungarian subsidies and estates, later that same year in the very likely terms of Venetian ducats, it is worth noting that Bonfini's satisfaction neighbored the title he bestowed upon Stephen III under these peculiar circumstances, *valachorum regulus*. In other words, Stephen III of Moldavia 'became' king Matthias successor to the title of *Walachian king-pin*.

8. Marcella FERRACCIOLI, Gianfranco GIRAUDO, *Minimalia judaica venetica*

   Minimalia judaica venetica

   This article presents some heterogeneous documents from Libraries and Archives in Venice about the life of Jews in Venice during the XVI and XVII centuries. The documents explores the problem of the influence of Jewish exoteric doctrines on the Venetian culture. Since the late fifteenth century and for over two centuries, on the one hand the Christian culture rework Jewish elements contributing to "clear" them, with the permission of Holy Office, on the other hand, Jewish are involved in a process of mutual cultural crossbreeding. A special category of Jews was represented by doctors, whose profession was somehow perceived as contiguous to the magic, and then to alchemy, astrology and Kabbalah. In Venice remain important traces of cabalistic Christianized culture to the limits of Catholic orthodoxy.

9. Gizella NEMETH, Adriano PAPO, *György Martinuzzi Utyeszenics e la riforma luterana in Transilvania e nelle parti d'Ungheria*

   Györgyi Martinuzzi Utyeszenics and the Lutheran Reform in Transylvania and Parts of Hungary

   György Martinuzzi Utyeszenics, better known as Brother George (1482-1551), filled numerous and important administratives, ecclesiastical, and military offices. He was one of the best Hungarian statesmen: he ran his country with great ability. However, if we know very much about his political and military activity, on the other hand we know only very little about his divine service: certainly, he was a fervent Catholic, but it is also undoubty that, at his time, the persecution of Protestants was both in Transylvania and in the diocese of

Várad/Oradea less severe than elsewhere in Europe, apart from a few cases mentioned in this paper, some of which are however not supported by primary sources (i.e.: the condemnation to the stake of both a preacher of Kassa/ Košice and a Lutheran of Várad, this latter having smacked the face of a woman praying in front of a holy image; the criminal proceedings brought against the brothers Barcsay who had desecrated a crucifix; the punishment inflected to the inhabitants of Kolozsvár/Cluj where Gáspár Heltai and his group had started translating the Bibel into Hungarian; the exhumation of the corpse of Orbán Batthyány; the punishment of the inhabitants of Nagybánya/ Baia Mare for religious and political reasons; the banishment of the preacher István Szegedi Kis and the confiscation of his properties). Nevertheless, Martinuzzi was not able to restrain diffusion of Protestantism; on the contrary, during his administration some laws were promulgated that practically maintained the status quo as regards the profession of the new religious beliefs.

10. Florin ARDELEAN, *Obligaţiile militare ale nobilimii în Transilvania princiară (1540-1657)*

    The Military Obligations of the Nobility in Princely Transylvania (1540-1657)

    The nobility of the Transylvanian Principality maintained, until the second half of the Seventeenth century, an important military role. Continuing the medieval tradition established in the early Thirteenth century in the Kingdom of Hungary, each nobleman had the obligation to participate in every defensive expedition organized by the ruler of the country. The Transylvanian princes eluded this old custom, and persuaded the nobility of their country to take part in offensive military campaigns. Most of the nobles afforded enough weapons and equipment, to form decent light cavalry detachments, but some of the lesser nobles were only able to procure infantry equipment. The organization of military units followed regional patterns as all the nobles form one county were reunited under a single flag. Military inspections were organized periodically to observe and maintain the arming standards, and also the man power of each county flag. The survival of the principality was thus ensured by a flexible military organization that combined modern elements such as mercenary service, and traditional military structures such as the noble insurrection.

11. Florian DUDAŞ, *Codicele Prologar slavon scris la Mănăstirea Perii Maramureşului în 1599-1600, în timpul domniei lui Mihai Viteazul*

    A slavonic codex written at Peri monastery Maramureş in 1599-1600, during the reign of Michael the Brave

    The author presents a manuscript written in Slavonic, which includes lives of saints. This Codex was written at Peri Monastery, located in northern Transylvania, land of Maramures (nowadays Hrusevo town in Ukraine). In the Middle Ages, the monastery was subordinated to the Patriarchate of Constantinople.
    Manuscript from the Monastery Maramures Peri was written by scholar monk Blasie, in 1599-1600, when the three Romanian countries (Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania) were under the reign of Prince Michael the Brave.
    Codex of the Monastery Peri is a graphic artwork, is adorned with a miniature, with some original prints taken from the Venetian frontispieces. At the end of the manuscript there are a

few pages from a copy of the book Minei praznicar, printed in Venice in 1536-1538. This printed section contains Pripealele of Filotei Monarch, representing the first manifestation of fiction in general understood, known, of a novel.

12. Florina CIURE, *Da minoranza a maggioranza: i mercanti della Transilvania tra il Quattrocento e il Settecento*

From minority to majority: Transylvania's merchants between XVth and XVIIIth centuries

Due to the obtained privileges, the Saxons achieved the leadership of the XVth century Transylvanian trade. From the second half of the XVIth century on many Balkan and Levantine merchants arrived in Transylvania becoming the Saxon's competitors. In the beginning, the authorities tried to limit the role they had gained in Transylvanian trade, but their growing number and the ever increasing quantity of commercialized products determined the authorities to give them some privileges, in spite of the Saxon merchants. In the XVIIth century the Greek Companies of Sibiu and Braºov were funded; their members included not only Greeks but also Ragusans, Armenians, Macedo-Romanians who had an important role in Transylvanian foreign trade development. The "Greek" Companies meant to be an association of merchants united by common interests, their purpose was to obtain privileges that might allow members a better development of their commercial activities. These companies had a particular statute among the other companies of the time for they didn't have the direct support of the Ottoman Empire authorities to whom belonged most of its members. Beginning with the end of the XVIIth century when Transylvania passed under Habsburgical domination, the Viennese authorities became interested in developing the oriental trade and preferred rather an organized association which could guarantee its members the application of the rules established by the central authority and the payment of the fiscal obligations. In the XVIIIth century, some Macedonian merchants, members of the Greek companies from Braºov and Sibiu, funded their own companies and tried to obtain citizenship in those respective towns in order to enjoy some privileges reserved to the citizens alone; the value of the merchandises commercialized by the individual companies was representative of their importance within Transylvanian trade. Minoritary from the ethnical point of view, but majoritary as to the amount of the commercialized products, the merchants involved in Transylvanian trade, regardless of their origin, brought a decisive contribution to the development of the commercial exchanges of this state.

13. Mihai GEORGIŢĂ, *Biserica românească din Comitatul Bihor şi calvinismul în prima jumătate a secolului al XVII-lea*

Romanian Church in Bihor and Calvinism in the First Half of 17th Century

Romanian church in Bihar situated near Debrecen, one of the strongest centres of Calvinist Protestantism, suffered inevitable influences from proselytism which was promoted by this new denomination.
The persuasion on Romanian priests has increased even more as Calvinism became a State confession during the Calvinist princes.

The attraction of Romanian priests to Calvinism was made both through the distribution of religious books translated in Romanian, but with a Calvinist content, and by the rendering of privileges and material benefits of which the Calvinist priests enjoyed as well. Especially because of the latter strategy the Romanian priests embraced Calvin's doctrine, which was attested by a series of testimonies of that age.

14. Cristian APATI, Ioan CIORBA, *Pentru o istorie a alimentaţiei: noi documente privind cultura cartofilor în Crişana în a doua parte a secolului al XVIII-lea*

    For a History of Alimentation: New Documents About the Cultivation of Potatoes in Crişana in the 2nd Part of the XVIII Century

    This article is based on two unpublished directives identified in The National Archives – The Branch of Bihor County, about the cultivation of potatoes and the authority's actions for that purpose. Present documents belong to a longer series, which was already published by Ed. I. Găvănescu in a work, printed in 1940. For a better understanding of these, I found helpful to present in Anexe these documents too, because all of them aggregated unfold the sustained efforts about the spreading of this plant into rustic world of Crişana, in the 2nd part of the XVIII century.

15. Petru ARDELEAN, *Aspecte ale emigraţiei româneşti în Statele Unite ale Americii de la începutul secolului al XX-lea, reflectate în corespondenţa unui emigrant cu familia*

    Aspects of the Romanian Immigration from the Beginning of the 20th Century in the, USA Reflected in the Correspondence of an Emigrant with his Family

    One of the serious problems of the peasants point from the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century was, undoubtedly, that of the constantly increasing mass immigration to other places, which could offer a better way of living. The appearance, complexity and magnitude taken by the phenomenon are a strong side of the crisis which the rural population was passing at that time, crisis involving economic, social, political, demographic, psychological issues etc.
    This work is based on a number of letters sent from those remaining in country (family, friends) to the left in America, in this case Ioan Ardelean from Ucuriº, region Criºana, which he kept them, and are now in the personal archive of his grandchildren. It is important to follow in these letters the hard life of those at home experiencing poverty, especially the permanent need of money.

16. Radu MILIAN, *Dezbateri parlamentare şi de presă din România în perioada neutralităţii (1914-1916)*

    Parliamentary and Press Debates and Press in Romania During the Neutrality Period (1914-1916)

    The outbreak of World War I found officially Romania on the side of Triple Alliance. Public opinion and most politicians in the country wanted openly that Romania entered in the war on

the Entente side. Opening of parliamentary session in early autumn of 1914 marked the beginning of a stormy parliamentary debate on Romania's national interest to the war.
The speeches from the tribune of the Senate or Deputies Chamber, parliament tried to change the position of official neutrality for immediate entry into the war.
Most lawmakers have argued the need for entering the war with the Entente, for fulfillment of the national ideal, which in their view was that the issue of Transylvania emancipation from the Austro-Hungarian rule. A smaller group advocated for keeping treaties and for war of the Triple Alliance side, waving Russian threat. Politician's manifestations continued beyond the parliament tribune, in the media, attracting on debate great personalities of Romanian cultural and scientific life.

17. Marius-Răzvan MESZAR, *Colonizarea ţăranilor în Ineu, judeţul Arad, prin reforma agrară din 1921*

Peasant Colonization in Ineu, Arad County, due to Land Reform from 1921

Through the agricultural reform from 1921 in Arad district there have been set up a number of 16 colonists' centres. Among them, Traian Colony has been set up in 1928 by 195 families of colonists that came from villages like: Dud, Draut, Araneag, Agrisul-Mare, Pecica, Bodesti and Brusturi. The colony was founded near the village of Ineu. Every family received 5 hectares (lot and pasture), and also 400 fathoms, in order to build their own household. The colonists from the villages Bodesti and Brusturi have brought their mentality based on mountain habits.
The blending is amazing among the specific elements of each zone the colonists originated from into a complex socio-economical and cultural human mozaic. Today Traian Colony is a quarter of Ineu city. It is a place where original colonists' houses, stables, clothing and tools can still be found. This study is based on information archives and by word of mouth history.

18. Gabriel MOISA, *Istoriografie – istorie – politică. Istoriografia românilor din Ungaria referitoare la trecutul istoric al comunităţii (1920-2010)*

Historiography – History – Politics. Historiography of Romanians from Hungary Concerning the Past of Comunity (1920-2010)

The present research introduces us to some very interesting conclusions on the history of the Romanians in Hungary, and even offers a series of projections on its future, a future that several present leaders of the community do not see in very bright colours.
The considerations on the history of the Romanians in Hungary provide the image of a community almost assimilated today, with a population share that has been continuously decreasing after the Treaty of Trianon. In the '90s only the number of the Romanians in Hungary fell by 25% and the trend has continued even after 2001, the date of the last census. And surely, the next census in Hungary (2011) will confirm this reality. The destiny of the Romanian community has always assumed a persistent struggle to preserve its national identity.
We should also assess that most researchers belonging to the Romanian community in Hungary, with very few exceptions, believe that the population belonging to their own ethnic

group from several locations in eastern Hungary settled here in the late 17th century at the earliest and, due to the lack of systematic archaeological researches or archive investigations, the approach of Hungarian historiography was adopted.

19. Cornelia ROMÎNAȘU, Radu ROMÎNAȘU, *Contribuţii la istoricul asociaţiei ortodoxe „Oastea Domnului" – filiala din Beiuş – în perioada interbelică*

Contributions to the History of the "Army of God" Orthodox Association – Branch of Beiuş – During the Interwar Period

After the Great Union of 1918, the unitary national state took over the main directives which endorsed the cultural development of the postwar Romanian society. Gradually, in time, they heard some voices argued a particular crisis which the Romanian Church was passing through. This – in the minds of some – was not able to keep pace with the interwar time changes and needs. To keep a note of balance between the many points of view expressed, we must specify that the institution has endeavored, throughout the period between the wars, to make the clergy in a dynamic cultural factor, in a spiritual "light", in the process initiated by the young Romanian unitary state. In addition to strengthening the religious sentiment among the community, the Church was required to increase the nation's culture and civilization by supporting the cultural act in cooperation with the other official institutions of the country.
In this context, the "Army of God" Association emerged, a movement that fought to renew morally and religiously the society, a firm declaration of a spiritual war against the passions and wickedness.
Initiated in Sibiu, by the Orthodox priest Iosif Trifa (1888-1938), on January 1st 1923, having the blessing of the Metropolitan of Transylvania, Nicolae Bălan, the "Army of God" raised at its inception, against two scourges which crushed the Romanian society: alcoholism and oath. Gradually, it has expanded its action against all passions that dehumanize the man, this increasingly more alienating him from the authentic Christian life. Therefore, the fundamental goal of the "Army" was "finding, living and proclamation of Jesus Christ the Crucified" in the middle of the Orthodox Church. The activity of the Association's Beiuş subsidiary revealed especially in 1932, when 21 cultural and religious meetings were held (lectures, recitation and religious chants), attended by many residents of the town. Such events continued until the spring of 1933, when the branch temporarily ceased its work, being repeated in the winter of 1934, by a religious social soire held in the town House of Culture.
The program included conferences held by the priests Petru Papp and Ioan Mihale backed by the recitation of religious verses.
Throughout the whole Lent of 1940, the "Army of God" of Beiuş organized a cycle of lectures and sermons, which covered various topics in the sphere of the religious and historical life.

20. Adriana RUGE, *Arhitectura ecleziastică românească din bihorul interbelic. Estetica faţadelor*

The Romanian Ecclesiastical Architecture in Bihor during the Interwar Period. The Aesthetics of Facades

The development of ecclesiastical architecture of the interwar period was conditioned by political, economic and religious factors. By uniting under a single crown on December 1st, 1918, the Romanians living in the provinces newly united to the Kingdom gained full-fledged rights when expressing their religious beliefs. This was followed by the implementation of a revitalization project of the Romanian spirituality within a new political and religious reality which favoured the establishment/reestablishment of several Orthodox bishoprics including the one in Oradea. This context created the conditions necessary for an impressive building campaign with religious programme.

A significant interest was paid in building cathedrals. Bishop Nicolae Popoviciu expressed his desire to erect a cathedral during a holiday atmosphere in Oradea, that is the feast of Nativity, in 1937. He called it The Sun Cathedral during his correspondence with the former Bishopric Cathedral, The Moon Church. The monument was to be built according to the plans drafted by the architect George Cristinel, which have remained unidentified so far, except for a planning project of the cathedral square in Traian Park. Due to the outbreak of the World War II, this intention is still in the same stage, that of a project.

Speciality papers, archive documents and the rotatives in the church porch reveal the names of four architects involved in outlining the phenomenon of religious architecture in Bihor during the interwar period: Francisc Sztarill, Anton Sallerbeck, Victor Vlad and Pintér ªtefan.

There have been three major directions in the decoration of the facades; the architects used either the decorative repertoire of neo-Romanian style or the neo-Byzantine one which was also understood as a redefinition of the national style, yet nourished with elements inspired from the Byzantine church, or they turned to eclectic style, a blend of decorative motifs characteristic to more styles that gave birth to some hybrid compositions.

The ecclesiastical monuments in Bihor during the interwar period represent local versions which were synchronous with the religious architecture practiced at the same time in the other regions of Great Romania.

21. Lucia CORNEA, *Date privind activitatea filialei Oradea a Ateneului Român (1925-940)*

Données concernant l'activité de la Filiale Oradea de l'Athénée Roumain (1925-1940)

En 1865 fut fondée à Bucarest la *Société de l'Athénée roumain* dont le but principal était de faciliter l'accès à la culture pour le peuple, essentiellement par le biais de conférences publiques. Des filiales de l'*Athénée* apparurent dès 1866. D'abord, naturellement, dans l'Ancien Royaume et, après l'union de la Transylvanie à la Roumanie, depuis les années 20, également en Transylvanie. Ainsi apparut en 1925 à Oradea une nouvelle société culturelle – la Filiale d'Oradea de l'*Athénée roumain*. Celle-ci eut comme présidents: le juriste Bogdan Ionescu (1925-1934), le docteur Ioan Glãvan (1934-1938) et le professeur George Bota (1938-1940). Suivant la tradition, l'*Athénée* d'Oradea pratiqua une forme unique de message culturel – la conférence publique. La conférence de haut niveau, promouvant le style académique et l'esprit universitaire. Ce sont des personnes de l'élite intellectuelle et politique de l'époque qui donnèrent ces conférences: nombre d'universitaires, de politiques, d'enseignants d'école secondaire, de scientifiques, d'hommes de lettres, d'artistes, de magistrats, de journalistes et de médecins, d'historiens, de militaires, de prêtres et de hauts fonctionnaires de l'administration. L'activité de l'*Athénée* d'Oradea, comme d'ailleurs

l'activité de toute autre société culturelle roumaine locale, cessa brusquement début septembre 1940, suite à l'application des décisions du Diktat de Vienne.
Tout au long de ses 15 années d'activité, l'*Athénée* d'Oradea donna au public local la possibilité de connaître et d'écouter nombre de personnalités représentatives de la science et de la culture roumaine. Il apporta sa contribution à la valorisation de l'intérêt pour la culture en transformant celui-ci dans une habitude de la vie de tous les jours.

22. Ioan F. POP, *Obscuritatea limbajului totalitar*

The Obscurity of the Toatalitarian Language

The totalitarian system's determination, constraint, and survival have been favoured, among other things, by language obscurity and by its posibility to outline multiple semantic paths. All of them speculated and imposed to persons and colectivity. From the injurious advertisement – that ehhibits mostly the bareness of the meaning – to the crippling impact of the empty political ideology. Language has become more and more a maintained mistake of words, a phonological prefabricate. The nothingness exercise of the language's obscurity has been practiced sometimes subliminally, and sometimes directly. But also, as an ideological innuendo, next to which false has always been continuously strained, until its identification with the truth.

23. Iudita CĂLUŞER, *Donaţia familiei Ştefănică din Beiuş*

The donation of the Ştefănică family of Beiuş

The philanthropic spirit and the spirit of donation have been elements that characterized the Romanian society for a long period of time. They encouraged the foundation of many large museums. The donors always understood that by including their values in great public collections, they offered them to be correctly evaluated by specialists in the field.
Such a passionate collector, mostly of books, was Dr. Constantin Malinas who managed to come into the possession of some documents belonging to the Stefanica family of intellectuals from Beius. One member of this family entrusted to him a number of notebooks, documents and cuts of those times newspapers. The latter furthered them to the undersigned for them to be valorized. After the demise of Constantin Malinas, I considered that the best place for them is the collection of the History Section of the Cris County Museum in Oradea and proceeded to register them as a particular item under the name of "The Donation of the Stefanica family of Beius". The donation contains 26 notebooks and provides information related both to the book collection of the family and the cultural events carried on in Beius in the period 1905-1947. The events taking place at the girls' high school as well as at the boys' high school in the town are best represented here.

24. Olimpia MUREŞAN, *About corrosion and conservation problems of iron artefacts coming from Oradea fortress*

About corrosion and conservation problems of iron artefacts coming from Oradea fortress

A lot of metallic artifacts were discovered during diggings in the Fortress of Oradea (starting from 1991 and intensivelly restarted after 2007).
Iron and alloys of cupper are the mainly metallic structures. The soil contains a lot of ruins coming from buildings of the XII-XVII centuries, that's why the artefacts are drastically corroded, especially the iron ones. Having to conserve/restore a great quantity of metallic/iron artifacts with different degrees of mineralization may be a difficult task to do. To know the specific corrosion process and to devide the discovered artifacts on categories/degrees of urgency of interventions may be useful. May be burnt iron artefacts a privileged category? We must investigate such objects!
The importance of the examination of the artifact is out of question. Metallic artifacts affected by an advanced mineralization process allow to determine: the stratigraphy, the degree of mineralization and fragilisation, details hidden within corrosion products, the presence of different materials, the location of the original surfaces. The analysis of composition have their relevances too. Some preliminary investigation on a cremated fragment of an iron harmour are showed.

25. Nicolae NISTOROIU, *Cetatea de pământ de la almaşu Mic (comuna Sîrbi, judeţul Bihor). Precizări privind descoperirea unei fortificaţii de tip "pinten barat", necunoscută până acum în literatura de specialitate*

    The Fortress from Almaşu Mic (Sîrbi, Bihor County). Some Thoughts on the Discovery of a "Barrage-Type Promontory" Type Fortress Unknown to the Specialized Literature

    On 20th June during a field work I discovered a fortress on a hill on kilometer south from the village Almasu Mic, on the inferior side of the Almasu valley. The fortress is on a hill that rules over the valley and is covered by the forest Ţâclu. It is hard to tell from which century the fortress is because there are no ceramic artifacts. It is the task of further studies to determine the era to which it belongs, I want to draw the attention of the specialists with this article to the existence of this fortress.

Crisia 2011, XLI

1. Florin Gogâltan, *Funcţia economică şi socială a tell-urilor epocii bonzului din Bazinul Carpatic. II. Tell-urile şi procesul de urbanizare*

    Die Wirtschafts-und Sozialfunktion der bronzezeitlichen Tells aus dem Karpatenbecken. II. Die Tells und der Urbanisierungsprozeß

    Der erste Teil dieses Aufsatzes ist vor einigen Jahren in einem Sammelband erschienen, welcher Aspekte der Handels-und Kulturbeziehungen în Siebenbürgen im Altertum erörterte. Um Begriffe wie „proto-urban", „prä-urban", „urban", „Urbanismus" usw. erklären zu können, die von manchen Fachleuten verwendet werden, wenn sie das Stadium der sozialen und wirtschaftlichen Entwicklung der bronzezeitlichen Tells aus dem Karpatenbecken diskutieren, habe ich mir vorgenommen, diese eingehender zu untersuchen. Als

Ausgangspunkt habe ich selbstverständlich eine knappe Darstellung der Tatsachen im Nahen Osten und der minoisch-mykenisch Welt gewählt, dort, wo eine Reihe Tells in der Bronzezeit ein Stadium erreichten, daß als „urban" bezeichnet werden kann. Ich bin gleichermaßen mit der Information über die Siedlungstypen verfahren, die in der Vorgeschichte Europas bekannt sind. Ich habe auch die Erwähnung der Meinungen jener Fachleute für nötig erachtet, die sich nicht unmittelbar mit den archäologischen Tatsachen aus dem Nahen Osten oder Europa auseinandergesetzt haben, seien sie Soziologen, Geographen, Anthroplogen oder Linguisten. Ich habe ebenfalls versucht, die Meinungen einiger bekannten Forscher der Habitatsarchäologie aufzuzeigen, die Mechanismen, die die Umwandlung eines Dorfes in eine Stadt markieren sowie deren Zeitpunkt, untersucht haben.
Wenn all diese Aspekte berücksichtigt werden, würde ich eine synthetische Defintion vorschlagen, die soviele gemeinsame von den Fachleuten des frühgeschichtlichen Habitats vorgeschlagenen Kennzeichen wie möglich umfasst. Somit ist ein urbanes Gemeinwesen eine ständige Siedlung, die verhältnismässig gross und dicht bevölkert ist, die aneinandergereihte Bauten wie auch ein Befestigunssystem hat, über eine vielfältige soziale Struktur verfügt, die im Vergleich mit seinem Hinterland vornehmlich andere Tätigkeiten als die landwirtschaftlichen ausübt und somit die Funktion eines Zentralortes innehat.
Als ich definiert habe, was unter einem Tell im Karpatenbecken verstanden werden kann, hatte ich zwei Bedeutungen vor Augen gehabt: eine, die wir klassisch oder gattungsbegrifflich nennen könnten, jene des künstlichen Hügels, der im Laufe der Zeit infolge der Ablagerung menschlicher Tätigkeit entstanden ist (Siedlungshügel); die andere, besondere/spezifische, die einen archäologischen Begriff definiert, der sich auf einen bestimmten Siedlungstyp bezieht: Tellsiedlung.
Bei der Zusammenstellung des Katalogs der bronzezeitlichen Tellsiedlungen aus dem Karpatenbecken habe ich festgestellt, dass es sowohl Siedlungen mit drei archäologischen Ebenen, die mehr als 1 m Ablagerungen enthalten, als auch Siedlungen mit mindestens zwei Ebenen und einer Stratigraphie bis zu einem Meter gibt. Aufgrund dieser Beobachtung musste ich mit Begriffen wie eigentliche Tells für die erste Kategorie und tellartige Siedlungen für die zweite Kategorie arbeiten. Diese sind streng archäologische Kriterien, die anwendbar sind, wenn das Habitat der Bronzezeit im Karpatenbecken detailliert diskutiert wird.
Ich unternehme den Versuch synthetisch zu erforschen, ob die bronzezeitlichen Tells aus dem Karpatenbecken den Kennzeichen entsprechen, die ich für die Katalogisierung als städtische Vergesellschaftungen vorgeschlagen habe. Zweifellos sind die Tells ständige Behausungen und nicht zeitweilige Siedlungen, wie D.W. Bailey versucht hat, in diesem Sinn für einige Fundstellen dieses Typs, die für die Kupferzeit in Bulgarien charakteristisch sind, zu argumentieren. Diese Behauptung wird von Beobachtungen stratigraphischer Natur sowie von einigen 14C-Datenserien untermauert die aus verschiedenen Wohnungsetappen der Tells gewonnen wurden (Feudvar, Včelince, Pecica). Zahlreiche Tells aus dem Karparenbecken haben Ablagerungen, die 2-3 m ohne nennenswerte stratigraphische Unterbrechungen der Wohnsequenzen überschreiten.
Bezüglich der Dimensionen, die die Tells erreichen konnten, muss geklärt werden, dass ein Umfang befestigt wurde, welcher die räumlichen Bedürfnisse und die Verteidigungsmöglichkeiten einer jeglichen Gemeinschaft befriedigte. Aus diesem Grund ist die Oberfläche der Tells verschieden: 0,22 ha bei Tiszaalpár, 0,5 ha bei Včelince, 2,83 ha bei

Nagykőrös, 3,85 ha bei Malé Kosihy, 6,6 ha bei Spišský Štrvtok, 18 ha bei Aba-Belsőbáránd oder 16-20 ha bei Bölcske.
Was die Anzahl der Bewohner betrifft, müssen wir die Ausmasse der Tells wie auch die erforschte Oberfläche, den Grundriss der Siedlung, den Wohnungstypus und die Anzahl der untersuchten Wohnungen in Betracht ziehen. B. Hänsel hat die Bevölkerung von Feudvar annähernd berechnet. Ausgehend von der Voraussetzunge einer Familie, die aus acht Personen: Eltern, vier Kindern und zwei anderen Verwandten bestand, kam er zu einer Gemeinschaft, die mehr als 1000 Menschen zählte.
In einigen Tells wurde die Oberfläche nur in beschränktem Umfang erforscht, und zwar nur um die Stratigraphie zu untersuchen, oder wurden die alten Ausgrabungen noch nicht veröffentlicht oder wurde der Gesamtgrundriss der Siedlung noch nicht zusammengestellt. In anderen Fällen verfügen wir nur über Informationen über das Vorhandensein einer grösseren oder kleineren Anzahl von aneinandergereihten Bauten mit viereckiger Oberfläche. Unter diesen Umständen kann kein zusammenhängendes Bild des Grundrisses eines Tells geboten werden. Der Grossteil scheint jedoch der Lage von Feudvar und Barca nahezukommen, was eine strenge Anordnung der Häuser wie auch ein Parzellierungssystem voraussetzt, das Jahrhunderte hindurch ohne wesentliche Änderungen beibehalten wurde.
Bezüglich des Befestigungssytems der bronzezeitlichen Tells aus dem Karpatenbecken habe ich jüngst zu diesem Thema einen zusammenfassenden Artikel veröffentlicht. Von den 188 Siedlungen in meinem Katalog wurden bei 26 auch das Verteidigungssystem untersucht. Andere Tells wie die von Füzesabony, Socodor „Căvojdia", Vărşand „Movila dintre vii" oder Békés waren nicht befestigt. Im Falle von etwa 100 Siedlungen kann aufgrund der Oberflächenforschung und der Zusammenstellung von topographischen Karten das Vorhandensein eines Verteidigungssystems vermutet werden. Für den Rest der mehr als 50 Siedlungen gibt es keine Daten. In den meisten Fällen wurden natürliche defensive Elemente ausgenutzt: Flussläufe, Sümpfe, Hochterrassen. Abgesehen von der Fundstelle von Spišský Štrvtok, wo eine Mauer und zwei runde Steinbasteien hinzugefügt wurden, besteht das Befestigungssytem aus einem Graben, einem Wall und einer Palissade.
Die Komplexität der Gesellschaft der Bronzezeit war das Thema jüngerer Synthesen. Wir irren nicht, wenn wir uns vorstellen, dass dieselbe Welt der Krieger, Kultdiener, Händler, Handwerker aber auch des „gemeinen Mannes" die Tells aus dem Karpatenbecken bewohnte. Damit das gesamte System funktioniere, ist jeder ein bedeutendes und unersetzbares Glied der Kette.
Dank der Ausmasse der Tells, der Komplexität der wirtschaftlichen, sozialen und religiösen Tätigkeit, die hier ausgeübt wurde, des Befestigungssystems, des Areals, das die Satelitsiedlung eingenommen hat, was einen grössere oder kleinere Anzahl von Einwohnern und implizite des verwalteten Gebietes voraussetzt, können wir das Vorhandensein eines Statusunterschiedes zwischen den verschiedenen bronzezeitlichen Tells aus dem Karpatenbecken voraussetzen. Durch die Herrschaft über einen lebenswichtigen Kommunikationsweg wurden Tells wie jene von Feudvar, Pecica oder Százhalombatta immer wohlhabender. Die Oberflächenforschung haben in Ermangelung ähnlicher Siedlungen den Konzentrationsprozess der Bevölkerung in Tells und ihre Niederlassung in deren Satelitsiedlungen bewiesen. Die festgestellten Unterschiede auf dem Gebiet des Lebensmittelkonsums wie auch der Keramikproduktion zwischen einigen Wohnungen von Feudvar können als Existenz einer regelrechten Synökie infolge der Ankunft von Personen

aus unterschiedlichen Räumen, die wir heute als Verbreitungsgebiet der Vatina-Kultur identifizieren, betrachtet werden.
Aufgrund des vorhin Dargestellten kann folgende Charakterisierung dieses Habitatstypus herausgearbeitet werden. Als archäologischer Begriff, der auf die Tatsachen aus dem Karpatenbecken anwendbar ist, sind die Tells ständige Siedlungen, mehrschichtig, die in einer spezifischen geographischen Zone infolge günstiger Umweltbedingungen entstanden sind. Sie entstanden durch die Anhäufung der Reste von ausgedehnten Oberflächenwohnungen aus Lehm mit Holzstruktur. Diese Bauten sind im Rahmen der Siedlung nach klaren architektonischen Grundsätzen organisiert (ein gewisser Bautyp, eine Anordnung der Häuser, die vorherige Absteckung der Gassen und Strassen usw.), die in der Existenz des Tells für lange Zeit beachtet werden. Das Vorhandensein von Befestigungen, manche davon beeindruckend, einer autarken Wirtschaftstätigkeit setzen eine klar strukturierte soziale Organisation voraus. Als Schöpfung derselben Gemeinschaft, die für lange Zeit ein Areal bewohnt, stellen die Tells eine zentrale, klar individualisierte Siedlung dar, die von von einer oder mehreren Satelitsiedlungen umgeben wird, die ein gut definiertes Hinterland markieren.
Diese Charakterisierung steht dem nahe, was wir als städtische Vergesellschaftung definiert haben. Ich habe es im Falle der Tells vermieden, sie als ausgedehnt und folglich bevölkerungsreich zu definieren. Gleichermassen scheint ihre Wirtschaftstätigkeit in Beziehung zu den Satelitsiedlungen eher autark gewesen zu sein und nicht von einem Gebiet abzuhängen, das auch andere Tells umfasst und somit komplexere sozialökonomische Beziehungen voraussetzt. Es bleiben demnach viele Unbekannte, die uns daran hindern, die sozialen Hierarchien zu entziffern, ohne die wir aber die Existenz von städtischen Strukturen nicht voraussetzen können. In erster Linie sind es die fehlenden Monumentalbauten, so wie sie in den zeitgenössischen hettitischen, minoischen, mykenischen usw. Kulturen vorkommen, für die es zwei Erklärungen gibt: im Karpatenbecken gab es ein anderes Repräsentationsmodell des Status oder wir befinden uns auf dem Niveau einer „Militärdemokratie“, in der die Führer noch nicht die alle Prärogativen der Macht errungen hat.
In der Festlegung der Wirtschafts-und Sozialfunktion der bronzezeitlichen Tells aus dem Karpatenbecken ist die Meinung von K. Kristiansen zu berücksichtigen, laut der sie als Produktions-Verteilungs-und Handelszentren für die Eliten der Gesellschaft zu betrachten seien und keinesfalls mit der Lage in anderen Räumen forciert verglichen werden sollten. Es ist offensichtlich, dass die Tells die höchste Position in der Entwicklung des hiesigen frühgeschichtlichen Habitats darstellt. Mehr noch, es ist durchaus möglich, dass Siedlungen wie Feudvar die ersten Schritte zu einer sogenannten „städtischen Kultur“ markieren. Die Unterbrechung dieser Lebensweise nach nur einigen hundert Jahren hat den Entwicklungsprozess der Tells zu städtischen Siedlungen, so wie das im Nahen Osten geschehen ist, aufgehalten.

2. Cristian Ioan Popa, *Obiecte de metal din locuirea Coţofeni de la Bănița - Peştera Bolii (Jud. Hunedoara)*

   Metal Artifacts from Bănița Cave Coţofeni Settlement (Hunedoara County)

Coţofeni culture from Băniţa - Bolii-cave is little known in the archeological literature. The only systematic research has been undertaken here in 1988 by I. Andriţoiu (Deva) and Tiberiu Mariş (Hunedoara) and led to the discovery of a rich archaeological material (pottery, and artifacts made from stone, bones, horns and metal). The objects were found in few human arrangements (houses, hearths) which belong to the third phase of Coţofeni culture. In this paper are presented five metallic artifacts found on the occasion of these excavations, two awls, a pin, a pendant and an ingot. If awls are common artifacts of final phase of Coţofeni culture, the ingot and the pendant are unique in this cultural environment. Copper pendant copy similar artifacts made of stone, found in Coţofeni culture. Metallographic analysis of the ingot has determined that it is copper, with a rate of 0.246% As.

3. Călin GHEMIŞ, Jean CLOTTES, Bernard GELY, Francoise PRUD'HOMME, *O descoperiere arheologică de excepţie – „Galeria desenelor" din peştera Coliboaia, Munţii Apuseni (România)*

   An Exceptional Archaeological Discovery – The Gallery with "drawings" from Coliboaia Cave, Apuseni Mountains, Romania

   On 20 september 2009 a team of speolaelogists1 discovered the "Galery with Drawings" in the Coliboaia Cave. On the walls of this gallery has been made 13 drawings representing: rinoceroses, bears, probably an horse or an felinae, bison and some unidentified figures.
   From the chronological point of view thes drawings are placed in Gravettian' 29.000 – 23.000) or Aurignacian (35.000 – 29.000) in the old period of Upper Palelolithic. The researches are in progress.

4. Sanda BĂCUEŢ-CRIŞAN, *Vasele miniaturale în descoperirile arheologice. Aşezările neolitice din judeţul Sălaj*

   Miniature Vessels in Archaeological Discoveries

   The study presents types of pottery which are less present in the specialty literature, namely the miniature vessels and more specifically, their functionality. In this respect, doing an analysis of what it is presently known about these types of pottery, the paper presents the main hypothesis regarding their role and importance: toys, objects made by children when learning the art of pottery or cultic objects, each of these assumptions being justified by the context in which they have been discovered or by their manufacturing technique.
   In conclusion, we cannot assume that there has been only one universal functionality, because the background in which it has been discovered really shows us the usage of these vessels and their functionality.

5. Ioan F. POP, *Elenismul şi cultura creştină*

   The Hellenism and the Christian Culture

   Even in the apostles time, a first Hellenistic faze of the Christianity could be noticed as perceivable in the structure of The New Testament. The relationship between the evangelical

teaching and Philosophy would be beneficial for the both ways of approaching the Man and the sense of his life. The impact between the Hellenism and the Judaism would lead, in the Christianity, to an abstract vision upon the divinity, to the attempt of its conceptualization. Between the two worlds, Hellenistic and Christian, a phenomenon of osmosis, of interchanging ideas and mentalities, is produced. They reach the so called „Christian Hellenism". The Christianization of the Greek world could not be achieved without a certain contamination with some of its characteristics. By means of the Greek influence, the Christianity manages to „de-countrify" by itself, not being an ordinary denomination in the Jewish environment anymore. It could even be stated that the success of the early Christianity is due to its capacity of adjusting to the Greek culture, as well. The way it managed to take advantage of this culture as of a sheer vehicle of ideas, led to the formation of the conceptually-terminological structure.

6. Florin SFRENGEU, *Archaeological Discoveries in the Bistra Stream Area, (First Half of the 1st Millennium a.d.)*

   The work shows a series of archaeological findings in the Bistra stream area in the Bihor County dating back to the 1st century B.C. until the 6th century A.D. In the area of the Dacian fortress at Sacalasau, there is an impressive range of discoveries that seem to belong to a silver Dacian thesaurus dating back to the 1st century A.D. The archaeological findings at Voivozi – Cilogos show the existence of free Dacians along the Bistra stream at the Roman epoch. This living level dates back to the 3rd century A.D., or probably the beginning of the 4th century A.D. We notice the influence of provincial Roman ceramics on the ceramics of free Dacians in the area and in Crisana in general. In 1970, an important thesaurus was discovered at Tauteni. It is made up of two silver cups. It was published in 1973 by S. Dumitrascu and was considered to belong to the Heruli of German origin. In the area, there was a civilisation of locals belonging to Hun and Gepid times, also known as the Biharea – Sânnicolau Român – Floreşti – Sânmiclăuş – Ipoteşti – Cândeşti – Botoşana – Dodeşti civilisation of Latin and Christian population.

7. Ioan CRIŞAN, *Considérations sur la présence des petchénègues en Crişana*

   Considérations sur la présence des petchénègues en Crişana

   Population d'origine touranienne, les Petchénègues ont fondé une confédération tribale qui est devenue le principal facteur de puissance dans les steppes nord pontiques après le départ des Hongrois en Pannonie. Le Xe siècle la domination des Petchénègues s'étandait jusqu'en Moldavie ou éventuellement jusqu'en Muntenie, la Transsylvanie étant une zone tampon entre les Hongrois et les Petchenègues. L'évolution des relations entre les Petchenègues, les Russes, les Bulgares et les Hongrois, auxquels ont probablement ajouté des querelles, abouti à la séparation des groupes des Petchenègues et à leur mouvement vers l'ouest. En Hongrie l'établissement des Petchénègues a été fait en plusieurs étapes, dès première moitié du Xe siècle, pendant la règne du duc Zoltan (907-945), jusqu'à la première moitié du XIIIe siècle pendant la règne du roi Étienne IIe (1116-1131). Dans les sources hongroises les Petchénègues sont connus sous le nom de bisseni, forme latine du nom hongrois besenyő (turc. bäčänäk). La présence des Petchénègues en Crişana est illustrée par des noms de lieux,

hydronymes et antroponymes. En ce qui concerne le moyen par lequel s'est fait l'entrée des Petchenègues en Crişana est envisagé en deux étapes. Tout d'abord, la première dont nous venons de faire avancer une hypothèse, c'est que les Petchenègues pouvaient vivre dans cette province au cours du Xe siècle ou au début du XIe siècle. La certaine présence des Petchénègues en Crişana est une réalité plus tardive. Leur établissement a eu lieu seulement après leur défaite décisive par les Hongroisen 1068, ou après la restauration de l'autorité étatique hongroise représentée par des comtes en commençant par Bihor où en 1111 est attesté le comte Saul. Par la colonisation des Petchénègues l'autorité étatique poursuivait le renforcement du système de défense des comtés en se concentrant sur les fortification (cités) à terre. Dans ce système, ils ont pris place des Szeklers, déplacées à la lisière orientale de la Transylvanie contre le danger couman du côté de la Moldavie. Le nom Beseneu, sous lequel apparaît la majorité des établissements petchénègues de Crişana, suggère que les colonisés représentaient une population commune qui a perdu la conscience d'apparténence à une tribu particulière. Archéologiquement, la présence des Petchénègues en Crişana coïncide à l'utilisation de chaudron en argile comme type céramique. À la suite de la décadence du système défensif concentré sur les fortifications à terre et de la constitution des grands domains féodaux, les établissements petchénègues ont été asservises et les tâches militaires ont été transformées dans les obligations économiques vis-à-vis des seigneurs de la terre.
L'asservissement des Petchénègues atténuera en plus leur spécifique éthnique et dépéchera leur assimilation. La grande invasion tartare a réduit probablement leur nombre parce que certains établissements ne figurent plus tard dans les documents. On semble que leurs sédentarisation définitive s'est produit pendant la seconde moitié du XIIIe siècle parce que jusqu'alors on trouve encore des fragments des chaudrons en argile. Ceux qui sont restés ont été soumis de plus en plus à une pression catholique et féodale. À la lumière des documents on peut discerné que les Petchenègues de Crişana ont embrassé le culte catholique dès le XIIIe siècle parce que dans les établissements petchénègues on trouve des églises catholiques. On estime qu'au cours du XIIIe siècle les Petchénègues ont largement perdu le langage. Pour diverses raisons, parmi lesquelles de nombreux affrontements entre les Turcs et les Habsbourgs après 1552, presque toutes les établissements qui rappelaient des Petchenègues ont été définitivement abandonnées.

8. Dan BĂCUEŢ-CRIŞAN, *Morminte de incineraţie medievale timpurii descoperite la Zalău „Dealul Lupului/Farkas Domb" (jud. Sălaj)*

Early Mediaeval Cremation Graves Discovered in Zalău „Dealul Lupului/Farkas Domb" (Sălaj County)

The site is located on the large plateau of "Dealul Lupului/ Farkas Domb". The plateau is limited in West by Mâtii Valley and in North by Zalău Valley. Our attention is drifting toward the early mediaeval cremation graves discovered in Zalău "Dealul Lupului/Farkas Domb", following the rescue excavations made in 2004 and 2005. Presently, only five early mediaeval cremation graves were found, two in 2004 and three in 2005.

The researches from 2004

The grave M1/2004. This cremation grave was found in trench S4/2004. At the depth of 0,25 m, the rests of a destroyed funerary urn appeared, which contained cremated bones. The grave pit could not been outlined. The grave M2/2004. This cremation grave was found in

trench S5/2004. At the depth of 0,25 m, the rests of another destroyed funerary urn appeared. Neither in this case, the grave pit could not been outlined.

The researches from 2005

The grave M1/2005. This was a cremation grave destroyed by the plough-land. It was found at the depth of -0,16 m. Fragments from the inferior part of a pot have been recovered (the funerary urn), in which were the cremated bones. Nearby, were also found bones scattered by the plough. The grave pit could not been outlined.

The grave M2/2005. It was a cremation grave scattered by the plough, identified at the depth 0,15 m. At the level of the sterile were found fragments from the funerary urn. Nearby were found cremated bones. The grave pit could not been outlined.

The grave M3/2005. It was a cremation grave destroyed by the agricultural processes. It has been identified at the depth -0, 20 m. Some pottery fragments have been recovered from the funerary urn and some cremated bones. The grave pit could not been outlined.

Funerary rite and ritual

Presently, in Zalău "Dealul Lupului/Frarkas Domb" were found five early mediaeval cremation graves, unfortunately affected by the agricultural processes. The graves M2/2004 and M1/2005, the ones that had some inferior parts of the funerary urns and which contained cremated bones, shows the depositing rite of the bones into the urn. We cannot tell anything the shape and the dimensions of the sepulchral pits because they could not have been outlined in any of the archaeological complexes.

The graves M2/2004, M2/2005 and M3/2005 were kept more bad than the others. They were identified under the shape of some small concentrations of pottery fragments from the funerary urn, mixed up with cremated bones; this way, we do not know if the bones were deposited only into the urn or directly into the sepulchral pit.

Chronological framing

Unfortunately, because of the preserving conditions, if we want to do the dating of the early mediaeval graves discovered in Zalău "Dealul Lupului/Frarkas Domb" we can use only two elements: the funerary rite and the pottery (funerary urns). This type of funerary practices are well known in the VII-IX centuries A. D. in Transylvania. Also, they are certified in the extra-carpathian area too. The analogies shown for the funerary discoveries from Zalău "Dealul Lupului/Frarkas Domb" are characteristic for a period of time between the second half of the VII-th century and IX-th century. The researches from Zalău "Dealul Lupului/Frarkas Domb" are at the beginning and we do not hold yet many elements to make the chronology, so in this moment we can only affirm that the vestiges from here are dated somewhere around the two limits too. The results of the researches made in 2004-2005 in the cemetery of Zalău "Dealul Lupului/Frarkas Domb" are interesting and also important for the early mediaeval period. The expanding of the researches can bring new dates regarding the funerary rite and communion practiced here, more elements that could help to establish the chronology of these vestiges.

Symbols used for the pottery types: hand made pottery - ○, slow wheel made pottery - ●.

9. Doru Marta, Călin Ghemiş, *Cuţite de luptă medievale descoperite în judeţul Bihor*

Middle Age Battle Knives Discovered in Bihor County

Our study present two battle knives discovered at Batăr and Oradea. The iron pieces are in an quite good preservation stage.From the chronological point of view these are weapons used in the period of Xlll-th and XV th century. The analogies are to be found in the weaponry from Hungary, Slovakia, Moldavia and Walachia.
With the iconographical analogies it can be seen the way of use from these weapons in the Middle Age.

10. Adriano PAPO, *György Martinuzzi utyeszenics e la regina Isabella Jagellone: protagonisti e antagonisti della storia ungherese nel XVI secolo*

    George Martinuzzi Utyeszenics and the Queen Isabella Jagello: Protagonists and Antagonists of the Hungarian history in the 16th Century

    Isabella Jagello (1519-1559) was the daughter of Bona Sforza, the countess of Bari, and of Sigismund Jagello I, the king of Poland. Only twenty she married the king of Hungary, John Szapolyai I. Isabella was a cultured woman: she had grown in the royal palace of Cracow, in the flower of Polish Renaissance. After the death of King John (1540), the bishop of Várad / Oradea George Martinuzzi Utyeszenics (Broder George) (1482-1551), already great treasurer and lieutenant as well as the first guardian of the Queen's sun, John Sigismund, was appointed supreme judge, too. Martinuzzi was also commander-in-chief of the Transylvanian army; so, he had concentrated all the power in his hands. Before his death, he would be appointed archbishop of Esztergom (primate of Hungary) and cardinal of the Roman Catholic Church as well. In addition, he stored up an enormous wealth thanks to his public and private incomes. Of course, dissentions broke out between Broder George and the Queen: Isabella did not bear the cohabitation with a man she considered as a usurper of the kingdom. The Queen accused her lieutenant of having depriving the Public Treasury and stripped herself and her sun of all financial support for living expenses. Isabella welcomed the announcement of Brother George' s murder as a liberation from slavery and thanked King Ferdinand for having rid her of a monster, who had planned to rule Transylvania as a king.

11. Mihai GEORGIŢĂ, *Înnobilarea Preotului Român Calvin Ioan Din Alamor (1643)*

    The Ennoblement Of The Romanian Calvinist Preist Ioan From Alămor (1643)

    In this study we present and analyze the degree of ennoblement of the Romanian Calvinist preast Ioan from Alămor, which we discovered recently in certified copy. Samuil Micu was the first historian who have mentioned in his history work of the Romanians the fact that, the preasts from Alămor were ennobled because they went to Calvinism, without presenting evidence. Then, Ioan Cavaler de Puşcariu described his coat–of-arms, which is now the only source of analysis. The translation and the transcription of the degree in the annex and its introduction in the scientific circuit removed all the speculations made about the ennoblement of this preast. Therefore, it was established that the ennoblement of Ioan from Alămor and of his son Nicolae, was conditioned by the passing to Calvinism, a confession that they had to keep in the future, even their succesors too.

12. Florina CIURE, *Studenţi transilvăneni la Universitatea din Padova în secolul al XVII-Lea*

    Transylvanian Students at the University of Padua in the Seventeenth Century

    Transylvanian students, who completed their training at Padua, the University of Venetian Republic, were the main vectors to diffuse the innovative ideas in their homeland. Since the XIVth century many chancellors and notaries studied at the university. In the sixteenth century most students had attended canon law becoming canons or bishops, but in the seventeenth century they preferred medicine, philosophy and legal right. Transylvanian students, mostly of Hungarian ethnicity and Saxons, published works in the city of Padua, and whether they studied legal right, theology or medicine, after returning home they spread the new acquired ideas and practices, and many of them as teachers shared their experience to those eager for knowledge.

13. Edith Bodo, *Sistemul robotei pe domeniile Episcopiei romano-catolice şi greco-catolice de Oradea*

    The Robot System in The Domains of Oradea's Roman Catholic and Greek Catholic Bishoprics

    The statute labour (robot), a reality of every day peasant's life in the dawn of modern period, was one of the hardest assignments. Although the Maria Theresa's urbarial regulation established the maximum quantum of the statute labour, some landlords had continued to claim it in those periods of the year when the peasant had been engaged with his own home economics. If they had to provide a work in far away places, the time spent on the road was not calculated in the count of the statute labour. A more convenient alternative for the serf was the ransom of the statute labour.

14. Ioan GOMAN, *Aspecte privind adaptarea la economia de schimb a marilor proprietari de pământ din Crişana în secolul al XVIII-lea şi prima jumătate a secolului al XIX-lea*

    Aspects of Adaptation to the Economy Instead of the Big Landowners in Crişana in the 18th Century and the First Half of the 19th Century

    The paper tries to highlight how the reform measures promoted by the Habsburg authorities in the 18th century and the first half of the 19th century will be found again in the directions of economic action of the big landowners in Crisana during this period. The forms of adaptation to the rigors of economic exchange, the actions carried on by the land owners in order to highlight the available agricultural and industrial potential, as well the results obtained by implementing such measures (identified and illustrated by a large variety of examples), will constitute the main guidelines of our approach.

15. Gianfranco GIRAUDO, *Patriottismo e devozione nella rivoluzione veneziana 22 marzo 1848 - 31 agosto 1849*

Patriotism and Devotion in the Venetian Revolution 22 March 1848-31 August 1849

This article investigates some aspects of everyday's life in Venice during the "revolution", March 1848 to August 1849. Firstable, we examined the popular devotion towards the Virgin, which has been considered the beloved protector of the Serenissima. Then we examined the attitude of the Patriarch, who was a well known humanist and above all a skilfull politician. Finaly, we presented some satirical leaflets and journals that were published in those years. At the end of our work, we concluded that the Venitian insurrection and the whole Risorgimento were an unitary movement.

16. Gabriela ANANIE, *Macedoromânii din Bihor. Oameni şi fapte*

The Macedoromanians from Bihor. People and Deeds

The social and cultural impact of the macedoromanians on the people and land of Bihor, was not superficial, but a profound and lasting one. They influenced the history of these places more by their personal implication in religious – they were fighters and keepers of the orthodox cult – and cultural actions, than through their economic activities, in which they have exceled. Although, in time, they have merged with the native population, their contribution in the development of Romanian society was one of mark.

17. Elena Csobai, Emilia Martin, *Comunităţile româneşti din judeţele Hajdú-Bihar şi Szabolcs-Szatmár*

Romanian communities in Hajdú Bihar and Szabolc-Szatmár Counties

Romanian presence in the basin of the three Cris can be documented from the thirteenth century. About Romanians through the Black Cris, the Diocese of Oradea feudal remembers the first time in 1294, but their existence can be traced stretching and Nyírség and the counties of Szabolcs-Szatmár.
History of the Romanians from the present territory of Hungary from the eighteenth century, may be best known through the documents kept in the archives of the church. According to existing documents, the Romanians in Bihar, and Szabolcs Szatmár, mostly, were established in rural areas and today the end of the eighteenth century, during the eighteenth century and, in some cases, the nineteenth century. In the following centuries, migration serfs who, seeking better living conditions, moved to the plains, continued.

18. Cornelia ROMÂNAŞU, *Câteva aspecte privind activitatea cultural-filantropică iniţiată de Banca „Râureana" din Copalnic-Mănăştur (1892-1918)*

Some Aspects Regarding the Cultural and Philanthropic Activity Initiated by Râureana Bank from Copalnic – Manastur (1892-1918)

„Râureana" Bank was founded in 1892, in Copalnic-Mănăştur, Solnoc-Dabaca county, region situated along the Lapus river. The documentary sources reveal some of the names of the

institution's founders: Dr. Vasile Lucaciu, Alexiu Stupar, who became the bank's notary, Dr. Gavril Buzura and Dr. Nicolae Petrovan.
The bank was involved, depending its economical power, in a series of cultural and philanthropic activities with the purpose of improving the life conditions of the paupers, as well as the supporting and the affirmation of the national culture of the Romanians from the historical region of Maramures.
The money funds had been directed towards agriculture, commerce, industry and towards the social and the cultural and philanthropic sectors. These were necessary all the more as the Austro-Hungarian state had not supported, under any circumsstance, the cultural initiatives of the non-Hungarian nations which were part of the cosmopolitan monarchy.

19. Radu ROMÂNAŞU, *Contribuţii la istoricul asociaţionismului cultural românesc din Bihor. Despărţământul „Astrei" din Marghita (1910-1918)*

    Contributions to the Hystory of the Romanian Cultural Association in Bihor County. The ASTRA Branch from Marghita (1910-1918)

    The ASTRA branch from Marghita was the forth, in cronological order after those from Beius, Oradea and Ceica founded in Bihor. It's establishment, in the year of 1910 was the result of a long process, elaborate preparation by the local intellectuals, who actively participated at the efforts laid-down by the ASTRA Associasion with the goal of raising throught culture the Transylvania Romanian nation during the monarchy of Austro-Hungaria.
    It's cultural activity came to being throught organizing numerous cultural-artistic moments: conferences, the foundation of people's libraries, teaching classes for the rural population.
    Not at all times did the initiatives accomplished their goal, but ihe importancy was the will of changing the mentality throught adopting new modern elements, which alloweded the speedy conscription of conscience and national deed of Romanian Bihor county people towards gaining their natural rights.

20. Corina MOISA, Gabriel MOISA, *Date privind evoluţia instituţiilor sanitare din judeţul Bihor*

    Data on the Development of the Health Institutions in Bihor County

    The first medical institutions in Bihor County appear inside the monasteries or near the churches. Initially they had not a well-defined profile serving to housing the elderly, sick or injured travelers, the poor. At the general meeting of the county on 21 September 1804, it raises the question of financing the new building and because the funds collected were not plentiful, they proposed the sale of the hospitals operating in the county at that time. Beginning with 1853 the hospital grants the status of "public hospital". After 1861, they put the hospital under the administrative control of a hospital committee, which included elected members of county councilors, primary and secondary doctors of the hospital, the cashier, the lawyer and the county clerk, chairperson being the county sub-prefect. Receiving this organizational form the \hospital changes its name becoming county hospital.

21. Lucia CORNEA, *Vechi ateliere fotografice orădene. Patroni, personal angajat, ucenici*

Anciens ateliers photographiques d'Oradea. Patrons, personnel employé, apprentis.

Les catégories professionnelles ayant travaillé dans les ateliers photographiques d'Oradea entre 1850 et 1950 sont assez sommairement connues aujourd'hui vu les difficultés de reconstitution de l'organisation de ces ateliers. Les informations sont peu nombreuses et proviennent de différentes sources. Malheureusement, l'auteur n'a eu à sa disposition que peu de données concrètes concernant la période ancienne de la photographie à Oradea quant à la qualification et à la reconnaissance officielle de la qualité de maître photographe. De ce fait, les conclusions de cet ouvrage se réfèrent surtout à la période de l'entre-deux- guerres et aux premières années d'après guerre.
Les sources utilisées pour cet ouvrage sont: quelques anciens registres faisant partie des Archives de la Mairie d'Oradea (l'Index des patrons aux apprentis; les Registres patrons-personnel employé; le Registre des contrats d'apprentissage), les annonces d'offre d'emploi passées dans les journaux par les patrons-photographes, d' autres annonces diverses et informations parues dans la presse professionnelle mais aussi dans la presse locale. En même temps, l'auteur a recueilli environ l'an 2000 les témoignages de quelques anciens photographes d'Oradea: Olga Weisz-Grünfeld, Ida Olah, Ilona Balog-Eidlitz. Quelques informations utiles ont été puisées dans le fonds Association des Petits Artisans d' Oradea qui se trouve aux Archives Nationales, Direction Départementale de Bihor.
Toutes les données utilisées pour cette recherche mènent à la conclusion que tant aux dernières décennies du XIXe siècle que dans la première moitié du XXe siècle, la formation de vrais professionnels dans le domaine de la photographie s'est réalisée exclusivement sur place, dans les ateliers, sur le tas. Ce processus, incluant aussi une instruction théorique adéquate, était attentivement suivi et surveillé par les autorités spécialisées de l'Etat.

22. Mihaela GOMAN, *Din activitatea lui Constantin Daicoviciu la Institutul de Studii Clasice al Universităţii „Regele Ferdinand I" din Cluj (I)*

Aspects of Constantin Daicoviciu`s Activity at the Institute of Classical Studies of the University „King Ferdinand I" from Cluj (I)

The Institute of Classical Studies had an important role as part of the University "King Ferdinand I" from Cluj. It was a "laboratory" in which were formed generations of researchers and specialists in archaeology and history, some of them being coopted since they were students in the last year of faculty. It was also the situation of Constantin Daicoviciu, who in 1921 was named practitioner, in 1930 administrator and later director of the reputed institution from Cluj.

23. Antonio FAUR, *Problematica salvării evreilor din Transilvania de Nord şi Ungaria (1944). Percepţii istoriografice (1944-1946)*

Saving the Jews within Northern Transylvania and Hungary (1944). Historiographical Perceptions (1944-1946)

Some comments from the historiography in the last two decades have claimed that actions to rescue the Jews to Transylvania and Hungary are very little known because there have not

been investigations (with the required assiduity) of the documentary funds of state institutions in Romania, as of individuals involved in such events. In addition, memoir documents have been scarcely published by victims of the Holocaust, in comparaison with the actual realities of 1944. In order to establish as accurately as possible what is the progress of this historical research, the author examines the period 1944-1946, to highlight historigraphical perceptions related to forms of solidarity between Romanian inhabitants near the border with Hungary and Holocaust victims. Opinions of witnesess and participants in the dramatic events of the spring and summer of 1944 have been updated. This aspect of human solidarity has lately come to the increasing attention in historical research, which means that a necessary repair had been made.

24. Ovidiu PASCU, *Aparate de fotografiat din colecţia Muzeului Ţării Crişurilor: Smena*

    Cris County Museum's Colection Cameras: Smena

    The Smena cameras (in translation "New Generation"), widely spread in socialist`s block countries, began to be produced in 1953, in Leningrad. The cameras were made until 1991. Among the many models, in Criş County Museum`s colection there are Smena and Smena M8 models, both in a working state.

25. Gabriel MOISA, *Cultul personalităţii lui Nicolae Ceauşescu şi muzeele de istorie în România anilor '80*

    The Cult of Nicolae Ceauşescu's personality and History Museums in the Years 1980 in Romania

    Under communist rule, Romanian museography was more and more used for propagandistic purposes as years passed. Curators were involved, involuntarily in most cases, in the specific actions of the totalitarian regime propaganda. This made the institutions live in an increasingly limitted and extremely well controlled cultural horizon. Too few uncontrolled manoeuvre elements could be performed by Romanian museums. In a totalitarian political system, such as the Romanian one, museums were able to survive, grow and manifest themselves only under almost exclusively politically dictated terms.

26. Ion ZAINEA, *Aspecte din activitatea cenzurii comuniste: controlul producţiei de carte social-politică. Tendinţe şi fenomene semnalate în cursul anului 1972*

    Aspects of the Communist Censorship Activity: the Control of the Production for Social-Political Book. Trends and Phenomena Reported during 1972

    The censorship of the works with social and political content has been done in the Ideology Service from the General Directorate for Press and Prints. For the structure or their "inappropriate" orientation, a series of materials either have been removed entirely or have been subject to substantial changes. Some are accused for "not analyzing critically" and "not limiting by ideas and unacceptable sentences". Others are being reproached "objectivist manner, the distorted manner or one-sided presentation of cases in Western countries". Others

included “imprecations at against the socialist countries or inappropriate comments at their relationship”, or “were pleading for solutions” that contravened the guidelines of communist Romania. In a word “they were treating apolitical” various economic and social aspects of the contemporary.
Only during 1972, when reporting the lecturers-censors, the publishers have delayed the publication of 70 articles, reviews, reports of reading, research of volumes. Some of them have received “BT” after substantial renovations, but in some cases, they have definitively abandoned their publication.

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1. George Tomegea, *On Research Problems of Biritual Cemeteries from Transylvania (7th-9th Century)*

   On Research Problems of Biritual Cemeteries from Transylvania (7th-9th Century)

   Problems related to this type of cemeteries are complex and lie firstly on the fact that the shallowness/small depth wherethe cremation graves were located led to their partial or total demise mainly due to agricultura labors. Moreover, a large number of them have not been thoroughly archaeologically researched due to various reasons. Another problem is their not being published or their superficial mentioning. We will proceed by summarising a short history of research made on this type of burial sites.

2. Ioan F. Pop, *Poietica demersului cognitiv augustinian*

   Augustinian Poetics Cognitive Process

   An important dimension of philosophy and Augustinian theology is given by their intrinsic literaritatea. In their opening for insight, and inspiration to subjectivity. Of their deep affection. All under acute register of revelation. This opening is because the work was clearly marked by Virgil’s poetry, the poet and the Platonic writings. As attraction is neglected ambroziene hymns, which have troubled so much soul. His philosophy is a philosophy of the ego, of interiority. His concern is centered on the size of his inner man, the soul relief. Appearance due to some extent and manner in which Plotinus himself alluded to the nature of the soul. He believed that, no matter how down the soul cannot reach absolute non-being. In so much, he remains the quintessence of human evil even if it meets with non-being. Proximal to the sacred heart is the gateway, which remains open regardless of falls and fall-being.

3. Ioan Crișan, *Stadiul cercetărilor arheologice în cimitirul satului medieval Rădvani*

   The Stage of Archaeological Investigations in the Medieval Village Rădvani Cemetery

The Medieval village Rădvani appears in documents beginning with 1214 until the 17th century when it was abandoned. The archaeological site, near the forest with the same name outside Cefa (Bihor County), has an area of 22.31 hectares.
Between 1990 and 1999 archaeologists researched the village fireplace and in 2000 the village cemetery, located in the sector A of the site. Until 2011 the excavations revealed the foundations of a church and the edges of the cemetery in all four of the cardinal points. 447 tombs with a number of 453 individuals have been identified. The funeral rituals began in the 11th century and continued until the 17th century. We have identified three stages in the evolution of this cemetery between these chronological reference points:
Stage 1, with 193 tombs and 196 individuals, between the 11th and 12th century.
Stage 2, with 243 tombs and 246 individuals, around a church, that can be included between the 13th and 17th century.
Stage 3, with 10 tombs and 10 individuals, all around the church, corresponding to the 13th and 17th century.
There was only one modern tomb dated between the 18th and 19th century that could bring up the discussion around a fourth stage.

4. Gizella Nemeth, Adriano Papo, *Conflittualità Ungaro-Veneta all'epoca di Mattia Corvino*

   Hungarian-Venetian Struggle During the Reign of Matthias Corvinus

   This study deals with the political relations between Matthias Corvinus and the Republic of Venice, with particular regard to Dalmatia and the eastern border of Italy. The main target of Venetian politics towards King Matthias was domination of Dalmatia and supremacy in the Adriatic, ancient cause of struggle between Venice and the Hungarian kings since the time of King Coloman 'the Learned' (1095-1116). Venice and Hungary were on the point of war after the conquest of Senj by the Hungarian troops of Balázs Magyar Podmaniczky. The Republic protested to the Roman Curia quickly, accused King Matthias of pushing the Frangipanes into the Ottomans' hands and took the part of the earl of Senj. The tension between Venice and Hungary became sharper in 1480 because of a struggle about the sovereignty on the Isle of Veglia, feud of John Frangipane, who was favoured by the Venetians. At the end, the contested island remained to the Republic; however, the crisis of Veglia marked the end of one of the oldest patrimonial principalities of the region. After the crisis of Veglia, Venice began again to suspect the king of Hungary of aiming at the Austrian domains in north-western Italy (Trieste and Pordenone); such fear made Venice draw to the emperor, who was preferred by the Republic as neighbour. In this manner, Venice, being afraid of the expansionist politics of Matthias Corvinus in the High Adriatic, favoured the settling of the Habsburgs in this area.

5. Călin Ghemiş, Constantin Iosif Zgardan, *Asediul cetăţii Oradea (1692) în medalistica barocă*

   The Siege of Oradea Fortress (1692) in Baroque Medals

   On the reviriment of Habsburg Empire encouraged by the victory upon turks at Vienna, in the time span between october 1691 and june 1692, Oradea is conquered by the imperial troops leaded by the general Donath Heissler. For celebrating this victory Leopold the I st, had

issued three medals of different types made in bronze, silver, tin and gold. The medals are described and discussed as numismatic documents regarding the history of Oradea, being in this way the first baroque monuments which cellebrate the new town of the Habsburg Empire,on the other hand these medals marks the re-born of this important city of Partium.

6. Ciprian-Doru Rigman, *Formaţia intelectuală a protopopilor greco-catolici din episcopia Gherla la mijlocul secolului al XIX-lea*

   Intellectual Formation of Greek-Catholic Archdeacons in Gherla Diocese in the Middle of the XIXth Century

   The archdeacons represent the so called middle-clergy, an intermediary hierarchical level between the central institution – the diocese – and the local institution – the parish – fulfilling a very important role in the administration of the large diocese and facilitating the flow of information from center to the periphery and from periphery towards the center. This paper presents the level of education and the cultural and intellectual pursuits of the archdeacons in the Gherla Diocese in the middle of the XIXth century, starting from an accepted ideal model and analyzing, based on archive documentation, how this ideal is reflected in reality. The paper presents the educational levels that archdeacons have to graduate, the prestigious institutions they study in the period, their cultural pursuits reflected in translation of valuable religious and school books, subscriptions to major Romanian newspapers in Transylvania, but also articles and contributions they submit. The paper brings to light the will of an archdeacon which contains the inventory of his library that is to be donated to the dioceses after his death, an additional proof of their intellectual pursuits in the period. The analysis of the intellectual formation of archdeacons reveals that their level of education is higher than the average education of priests, and it represents a condition to enter the archdeacon status, but it is also one step towards higher ecclesiastic positions.

7. Szabó József, *Contribuţii privind istoria regularizării apelor pe Valea Ierului în secolul XIX*

   Contributions Regarding to History of Water Level Regulation in Ierul Valley in ihe Nineteenth Century

   The issue of regulating water levels in Ierul Valley (hung. Érmellék) has already appeared in 1639, the starting moment of strengthening Săcueni fortress to ensure a constant flow of water for ditches of the fortress. In 1661 a flood still saves the same fortress from the invading Turks from Oradea. In later centuries there were frequent flooding problems for area residents, ie. that after the great floods of 1746, 1750, 1774, 1777, 1782, 1784, 1788, 1816, 1830, 1855, 1880-1882 years. The idea of regulating water levels of Ierul Valley – said "no mud, no brook" – has become a pressing necessity in the eyes of area residents. We have information about some isolated steps made by the county and feudal domains, which then were coordinated and carried out in large adjustments in the Criş- Mureş-Tisza area. Ierul Valley was without considerable importance in the nineteenth century hydrological thinking. Regulating water levels of Crişuri-Barcău Area was the biggest priority on county and country decision levels. Although the first association to regulate water levels in Bihor county was established by area residents even in the Ierul Valley already in 1842, and idea of Tisza-

Ierul-Crişuri channel circulated throughout the nineteenth century (with the aim of regulating floods of Tisa by dividing them), however the most effective water level regulation throughout the Ierul Valley from Bihor county was taken in the early 1880s. Article aims to describe these approaches based on data already available.

8. Florina Ciure, Lucia Cornea, *Relaţiile culturale româno-italiene reflectate în paginile revistei „Familia", Seria I (1865-1906)*

   Romanian-Italian Cultural Relations Reflected in the "Familia"Magazine, Series I (1865-1906)

   Familia magazine, founded in Pest in 1865 by Iosif Vulcan, had an important role in the promotion of Romanian culture. The first series, which had an uninterrupted continuity until the end of 1906, under the leadership of Iosif Vulcan, appeared in Pest between 1865 to 1880, then in Oradea, contains a lot of information on which can be reconstructed the Romanian-Italian cultural relations. In its pages were noted the books published, the successes of Romanian artists on Italian stages, the common cultural activities of Romanian and Italian spaces, were published travel notes, stories, poems, translations of the works of well-known writers, were illustrated and described the Italian cities or the great personalities of Italian people. Serving to bring to the attention of readers the outstanding cultural events, but also their artisans, Familia magazine shows us the society of those times, reflecting also a fervent and fertile cultural activity on both countries.

9. Cipriana Sucilă-Pahoni, *O privire critică asupra legii penitenciarelor de la 1 februarie 1874*

   A Critical Look Over the Prisons Law From 1874

   The article highlights the main points of a more detailed analysis of the the penitentiary legislation, specifically "The 1874 Law", also known as the The Penitenciary Regime Law, drafted by the Frenchman "Ferdinand Perrieres Dodun" by the middle of the nineteenth century, for the Romanian Principates. This law was drafted due to the need of solving some pressing problems concerning the situation of the inmates and to the fact that the very existence of the prisons had been jeopardized. Those problems were looking to be solved by establishing the previous regulations of that law: either by those after the Organic Regulation approval or by those promulgated during the reigns of Grigore Al. Ghica (Moldova) and Barbu Ştirbei (Romanian Country). However, the regulation's resolutions remained only on paper, without enforcement. Article does not nothing else but to pursue in what extent this "lawful" had improved the penitentiary system.

10. M. Marcella Ferraccioli, Gianfranco Giraudo, *Venezia dalla Repubblica al Regno Un itinerario nella Petite histoire*

    Venice from the Republic to the Kingdom an Itinerary in the Petite Histoire

    This article investigates the history of Venetian People since 1797 up to the present days. The Authors try to highlight some turning points in the history of the City: the passive attitude

towards the fall of the *Serenissima* Republic, the heroic year of the Venetian Revolution, the disenchantment of 1861, and the farce of the plebiscite in 1866. During the last 150 years the history the republican and democratic ideals of Venice, which are the same of the Italian *Risorgimento*, were betrayed.

11. Cornelia Romînaşu, *Principalele operaţiuni financiar-bancare ale băncii "Râureana" din Copalnic-Mănăştur (1899-1917)*

    The Main Financial and Banking Operations of the Bank "Râureana" in Copalnic-Mănăştur (1899-1917)

    The main financial and banking operations made by the Bank Râureana from Copalnic-Mănăştur were as follows: receiving of deposits to fruition, lending of credits on bills granting of credits on bills of exchange with mortgage cover, granting of loans on mortgage, granting of credits on personal bonds or the "peasant credit", granting of loans on bills and other "securities", commission businesses and buying fee bills, buying, leasing and selling of agricultural lands, forests and other chattels.
    The deposits to fruition were the main financial and banking operation that fueled the bank "Râureana". The main depositors of the banking institute were the Romanian intellectuals and the wealthy peasants. Besides the individuals, a number of cultural societies, rural communities, schools, libraries, foundations, banks and representatives of the church also have deposited.

12. Mihai Georgiţă, *Grindină şi superstiţie (cazul din Suiug-1928)*

    Hail and Superstitions - the Case from Suiug

    In this study we want to reveal a popular superstition born to the confluence of the natural disaster aroused by hail and the deadly accident caused by a farming car. The harversts of the villages from Suiug have been affected by hail for two years. The villagers started a real revolt against the authorities and the family of an ihabitant from Popeşti, who died on an accident at work with a farming car, on the reason that the authorities agreed with the transportation of the deceased through their locality, what shold bring again the hail and destroy their crops.

13. Doina-Gabriela Ananie, *Împărţirea administrativă şi structura etnică a judeţului Bihor din 1943*

    The administrative Rearrangement and the Ethnic Structure of Bihor County from 1943

    After the Vienna Arbitration, the northern part of Bihor County, including the towns of Oradea, Salonta and a hundred and eighty three villages, was lost in favour of Hungary. One hundred and forty three villages and the town of Beiuș remained in the Romanian territory. Due to this fact, a new administrative rearrangement was necessary, in order to reorganize the remaining area. The authorities chose for a more practical model, a simplified one, according to the realities of war. Also the dynamic of the population changed, many Hungarians leaving

for the occupied territory, while a lot of Romanians took refuge in the part of Bihor county remained unoccupied. The seven districts formed in 1942 lost more than half of the villages they had in the interwar period, and a large number of inhabitants. Bihor County will be reunited after the liberation of north-western Transylvania in october 1944 and will regain its old borders, those before august 1940.

14. Ion Zainea, *Excluderi din Partidul Muncitoresc român în anul 1952. Cazul Comitetului Raional Oradea*

    Exclusions From The Romanian Labour Party In The Year 1952 The Case Of Oradea Raional Committee

    The purging campaign from the year 1952, unfolded under the mark of offensive against the kulaks. According to the directions of the CC of RLP, within the base organizations it was handled strengthening of party life and the discovery/ unmasking and removal of "spiteful, exploiting, kulak elements". The party organizations within Oradea regional committee proceeded also to the exclusion of those who have harmed the party`s activity. The reasons of the exclusions were numerous and various: from losing the party member card, fee non-payment, non-participation in organization`s gatherings or in the election of party`s ruling body, deviation from the party`s line or the proletarian line; from connections with the kulaks, sabotage of the collecting plan, spiteful attitude towards GAC, party or government or undermining the base organization, unfulfilling the party tasks, a trendy accusation being that of "sneaking in the party in order to hide the past" (kulak, legionary, horthyst gendarme or member of any subversive organization), but also to undermine it from the interior.

15. Cristina Puşcaş, *Înfometare - un mijloc de exterminare lentă a deţinuţilor politici din Penitenciarul Oradea Mare (1947-1977)*

    Starvation - a Means of Slow Extermination of the Political Prisoners in the Prison of Great Oradea (1947-1977)

    The Prison from Oradea is part of the Romanian Gulag "typology", created by the new regime installed at power after the World War II. The incommunicado system in Romania is meant not only to punish the "political opponents", but also rather to transform them into obedient citizens of the new social order. The inhuman detention conditions provided by the Prison from Great Oradea were not anything special to the extermination regime applied to the officials imprisoned in Sighet, the "re-educated" students in Piteşti or the pupils from Gherla. Hunger, cold and isolation, which marked the whole life spent within the walls of the Prison of Oradea, have left deep scars in the psyche, but also in the physical condition of the thousands of prisoners who passed through. The diet, poor hygiene conditions, lack of medical care, humiliation, isolation, all these made the mine of Oradea to live, in the memories of those who have stepped in, as a terrible experience.

16. Adriana Ruge, Daciana Erzse, *The Orthodox Church in Săcuieni*

The Orthodox Church in Săcuieni

In 1939 the Romanian Orthodox in Săcuieni, Bihor County, commenced the building works on the first Orthodox Church in town. The church designer was Gheorghe Molnar, an architect born in Oradea who, in the same year, 1939, immigrated to Australia where he worked as an architect, professor and cartoonist. Engineer Pintér Ştefan was the contractor; he was also born in Oradea and very active within the urban environment of Oradea in the interwar period.
The place of worship was built in stages. The works started in 1939 yet they were interrupted in 1940 because of the Second World War, being resumed only in the late 1970s. Inside, the current mural painting was made between 1987 and 1989 by the painter Constantin Savin. The iconostasis dates back from the years 1980-1982 and was made by the priest Argatu Alexandru from Suceava County.
The church has a triconch plan and consists of the altar apse, nave with a tower and side aisles and a narthex developed in length. The central tower built on pendentives together with the four blind towers placed in the corners of the nave and the bell tower on the west facade represent, in elevation, an extremely expressive ensemble.
Outside, the building composition is achieved by the play of volumes with varied heights. The facades have no decorations, being rhythmed only by the alternation between masonry and the gap between windows.

17. Gabriel Moisa, *Utilisation des Institution Museale comme des Instruments de L'education Ideologique a la Jeunesse Dans Les Premieres Annees de la Ceausescu Regime*

    Using Museum Institution as Ideological Tools in Early Youth to the Education of the Ceausescu Regime

    Romanian communists utilized a variety of propagandistic means. The museums were included in this scenario letting visible marks that can be traced till nowadays in the historical expositions. One of the most important objectives of the Romanian history museums, in a certain period of the communist regime was to educate the young Romanians in such manner that they would become "trustful citizens" of the socialist Romania. The young were the main target of this propaganda. Unfortunately, the museums, seen as institutions were massively involved in this propaganda.
    The Romanian museums were integrated in a well articulated propagandistic program in such manner that they should contribute to the proper education of the young generation. But for this was needed a solid collaboration between museums and schools. Such is the case of the last ten to fifteen years of the communist regime. The museums were expected to come with a rich offer to the students and the schools were supposed to develop schools programs connected with the museums. Soon after the results appeared, the museums developed a rich activity with ideological characteristics.

18. Camelia Burghele, *Border Identity: Maramureşul istoric, de-o parte şi de alta a Tisei*

    Border Identity: Historical Maramures, On Both Tisa Banks

The mechanisms of identity construction for the Romanian communities on the right Tisa (Ukraine) villages as related to the local Ukrainian majority have been under our attention the last years. The Transcarpathian Maramures Romanians topic required several field trips – finalized with ethnological observations onto the cultural environment which exists there (clearly reflected into obvious language modifications or ancient customs and spiritual models but also into guarding the Romanian identity patterns – common to those of the Romanians on the other Tisa bank, the Romanian Maramures).
In the context of globalization and Europeanization, or more precisely in the context of forming the national and ethnical state union, conventionally called The European Union, certain necessary distinctions are made between the terms boundary and frontier. The boundary is a paradoxical concept: it separates and unifies at the same time, leading towards a high degree of permeability of the limits. One of the most important elements in outlining a identity related attitude is territoriality. Minority anthropology speaks of border - identity as if it were a special kind of identity built once the enclave is bound to the motherland, the two being only separated by a administrative border: this being the case of the Transcarpathia Romanians. Tisa is seen as a concrete, tangible border which separates the two macro-political territories: Romania on the left and Ukraine on the right side of Tisa. On the other side, Romanians here see the villages as if they belonged to a territorial unity which cannot be destroyed – that of the historical Maramures. Their belonging to a common space which is not only physical and geographical but also cultural and ethnical is very obvious: the Romanians on the right hand bank of Tisa are perfectly aware of their Romanian heritage, which mainly manifests on a linguistic level but also on a common tradition level with the Romanians on the left hand bank of Tisa.
There has been research developed on several levels on the field study within the right Tisa bank (Transcarpathian Ukraine) in order to define group identity and border identity: a language level (the extent to which Romanian is used), a religious level (guarding the inherited religion or adhesion to neo-Protestantism), an economic level (attitude towards labor and living conditions), a mythical-magical-ritual level (guarding certain magical practices), social networking (especially marriages) and everyday life.

19. Florin Sfrengeu, *Arheologul şi profesorul Sever Dumitraşcu la 75 de ani. Aspecte privind activitatea ştiinţifică.*

Archaeologist and Professor Sever Dumitraşcu at the Age of 75. Aspects on His Scientific Activity

We briefly bring forward a part of the scientific activity of the archaeologist Sever Dumitraşcu, a great personality of the Romanian historiography and archeology. He performed archaeological researches in 25 sites and published a large number of books, studies and articles, many of them field exploration findings, original, with great impact in the European scientific world. The Professor of Oradea scientific research concentrated on: Dacians' fortresses and settlements in the classical era of the Western Romania, Roman epoch free Dacians' territory, rural settlements in the first millennium of the Christian era, inter-ethnic relations in the western part of the Apuseni Mountains, Romanian old age, to which you can add the occasional researches on various prehistoric periods (Neo- Eneolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age).

Crisia 2013, XLIII

1. Ioan F. Pop, *Literatura augustiniană ca intermediaritate*

   Augustinian Literature as Intermediarity

   Having become wellknown even during his lifetime, Saint Augustine wasappreciated in that period especially as a brilliant man of literature. Beforebeing a man of "God's Word", he was, in its deepest meaning, a man ofword. Of that word which is definitely involved in the understanding of thedouble hypostasis of man and world, as well, especially of the one regardingthe re-born man as being meant to stand for the fallen angels. By hisfundamental work entitled Confessions, Saint Augustine initiates a literarygenre which had been unknown before: that of spiritual-biographicconfession, made with matchless talent and honesty. Nevertheless, along theages, he had imposing imitators as J.J. Rousseau or L. Tolstoi. His Confessionsare a severe inner monologue, an autoscopic exercise performed in view, butalso a transparent dialogue with God held by means of the deepest ego.

2. Corina TOMA, *Tezaurul din aşezarea dacică de la Tăşad - produse finite ale atelierului sau piese de podoabă deteriorate –*

   The Hoard from the Dacian Settlement in Tasad - Finished Products from the Workshop or Damaged Costume Accessories and Jewelry Pieces –

   The uniqueness of the hoard from Tasad (Bihor County) is conferred by the circumstances and context of its discovery, but also by its composition. When he first published the lot, N. Chidioşan classified the lot of artifacts found inside the workshop as illustrating a complete cycle of production, which contained finished products (knotted brooches and a necklace), unfinished products still in work (a bracelet or a necklace) and raw materials (two silver bars). The present reopening of the discussion regarding this hoard, based on the direct observation of the items and their conservation level, in addition to information published in 1977, will cover the following two aspects: The necklace is either a "one of a kind" item or the result of archaeological restoration that might have joined two different pieces from the workshop's inventory: a stiff necklace and a fragmentary chain made of twisted segments. The finished products (the knotted brooches, the stiff necklace and the chain), showing heavy signs of wearing especially around areas of maximum stress, are items which were produced in the workshop where they were found and were destroyed by the craftsman before they were abandoned on the floor, or they are damaged ornaments that were brought in to be repaired.

3. Corina TOMA, *Observaţii asupra compoziţiei tezaurului monetar din secolele XIV-XV descoperit la Batăr (jud. Bihor)*

   A Fourteenth-fifteenth-century Coin Hoard from Batar (Bihor County, Romania)

This article is part of a longer series that aims to present the medieval coin hoards preserved in the numismatic collection of the MTCO. The present article focuses on a hoard that contains coins issued by Sigismund of Luxembourg, King of Hungary (1387-1437) and a few denarii minted by his wife, Queen Mary. The hoard was probably found around 1973 in the proximity of Batar village (in Bihor County). The purpose of this paper is to present the composition of the hoard and to analyze it in comparison to other monetary Transylvanian lots consisting, almost exclusively, of denarii and parvi issued by Sigismund of Luxembourg. This hoard is problematic due to the presence of older and newer coins (an obol and a denarius issued by Louis I and a denarius issued by John Hunyadi), which were not mentioned in the inventory register at the time when the coins were acquired. The inclusion of these coins in the hoard from Batar, based on structural analogies with other similar Transylvanian lots of coins, is just a hypothesis. Due to the alteration of its composition after the discovery, its date of burial remains uncertain: during the reign of King Sigismund, sometime between the years 1405 and 1427, or in the beginning of John Hunyadi's government.

4. Răzvan Mihai NEAGU, *Politica beneficială a Papei Clement al VI-lea în Dieceza de Oradea*

   The Beneficial Policy of Pope Clement VI in the Diocese of Oradea

   The aim of this study is to present and analyse the involvement of pope Clement VI in the appointments of the various religions benefits in the dioceses of Oradea. Thus, the French pontiff actively involved himself in the appointments of the bishops of Oradea. The key moment of this enterprise, as well as its departure point, was represented by the papal acts on October 8th 1325, trough which pope John XXII reserved his exclusive right to appoint the bishops of Györ, Oradea, Pécs and Transylvania. Starting from this moment, which marks the official beginning of the papal involvement in the Eastern Hungarian dioceses, the French pontiffs substituted themselves to the local church institutions in granting the various ecclesiastical positions. The bishopric of Oradea comprised the following archdeaconships: Bihor, Bekes, Homorog, Călata, Zeghalm, Coleser. The most intense beneficial policy in the diocese of Oradea was led by pope Clement VI, who appointed 23 canons and one bishop, Dumitru on July 15th 1345. At Oradea were appointed canons, especially from the kingdom of Hungary, although there were also some of foreign origin, out of whom stood out those of Italian origin. The ecclesiastical benefits in the bishopric of Oradea were given by Clement VI at the intervention of some extremely influential persons, both laic and ecclesiastical, whose desire was to reward their close relatives with such positions that granted financial income. In many cases in which ecclesiastical persons intervened, the main issue was the distribution of religious benefits to close relatives.

5. Mihai GEORGIŢĂ, *Legăturile lui Sigismund de Luxemburg cu Oradea şi mărturii privind mormântul său din cetate*

   Relations of Sigismund von Luxemburg with Oradea and proofs about his grave of the citadel

   The King of Hungary Sigismund von Luxemburg, who became Roman-German emperor in

1414, had a special relation with Oradea. There happened important things during his reign therefore he wanted to be buried in the Saint Maria cathedral from citadel, where his first wife and the Saint King Ladislau were buried too. Along the time, there are many proofs about his grave and about a great treasure hidden in the citadel, wanted by all that had come to rule the city Oradea. The treasure was looked by the Ottomans too, when they conquered the citadel in 1660, but parts from treasure and grave were discovered by the Austrians in 1755, a discover confirmed by archaelogic researches from the beginning of 20th century.

6. Ioan CRIŞAN, *Cercetări arheologice de diagnostic pe teritoriul comunei suburbane Sânmartin (Judeţul Bihor)*

   Archaeological research of diagnosis on the territory of the suburban village Sânmartin (Bihor County)

   The archaeological research of diagnosis on the territory of the suburban village Sânmartin, located near Oradea, were carried out in order to prepare the General Urban Plan of this village. During the research, were discovered four new archaeological sites and identified two isolated pieces: a bronze axe (celt) and a medieval millstone.

7. Gizella NEMETH, Adriano PAPO, *Il caso 'Bernardo de Aldana': l'abbandono di Lippa/Lipova e le sue conseguenze. 1552-1556*

   The 'Bernardo de Aldana' case: the abandonment of Lippa/Lipova and its consequences. 1552-1556

   In the spring-summer of 1552 the Ottoman army led by the second vizier Ahmed pasha tried again to conquest Timişoara after the unsuccessful attempt made in autumn 1551 by the beylerbeyi of Rumelia Mehmed Soqollu. The siege of Timişoara lasted long and was very bloody: both the town and the fortress were continuously bombarded for about one month. At the end, Timişoara capitulated because of lack of victualing and ammunition. Lest the Ottoman army should occupy also Lipova after the conquest of Timişoara, the commandant of the fortress of Lipova, the Spanish Bernardo de Aldana, determined to abandon the castle as well as to make it explode before leaving. Aldana was imprisoned and, later on, tried in Vienna after a preliminary inquiry set up by General Giovanni Battista Castaldo, the commander-in-chief of the Habsburgic army in Transylvania. After being condemned both to death and to attachment of his personal goods, in 1556 he was released but not pardoned and handed over to the king of Spain, Philip II, who entrusted him with the command of artillery in Piedmont and Lombardy.

8. Alexandru POP, *Un reţetar farmaceutic din anul 1761*

   A pharmaceutical recipe 1761

   The author presents a notebook-manuscript: "A Collection of selected rare medical prescription receipts" on 312 filigreed paperpages containing about 500 recipesbased on "materiamedica"of over 400 substances. The manuscript is important from various points of

view: its itinerary throughout Central Europe, the exposure and evaluation of the "material medica" the usage of old chemical symbols(iatrochemistry) and the application of weight based system, the last two aspects being presented in detail.

9. Augustin MUREȘAN, *Un tipar sigilar din 1816 al Breslei Unite din Lugoj*

   A Seal of the United Guild of Lugoj 1816

   The author presents a seal belonging to the United Guild of Lugoj, dating from 1816. This seal is included in the category of heraldic seals. On the emblem, there are representations of the craftsmen who joined this professional association: carpenters, macons, glaziers, locksmiths, braziers, blacksmith (making nails or spurs), wheelwrights and saddlers.

10. Carmen GÎRDAN, Alexandru POP, *Pixide din patrimoniul farmaciei „Remedio" 58 din Oradea*

    Pyxides from the Patrimony of the "Remedio" 58 Pharmacy from Oradea

    This study presents 13 pyxides (wooden cylindrical vessels) remained in heritage of Pharmacy Remedio 58 from Oradea, successor of Pharmacy "Pomegranate", a Monastic Order Misericordian, opened in 1770. In the 1949 inventory, Pharmacy "Pomegranate" had more than 150 pyxides. It explains how, for aesthetic reasons, medicinal fluid consistency could be kept inside those pyxides.

11. M. Marcella FERRACCIOLI, Gianfranco GIRAUDO, *Il Privilegio di Sigismondo Imperatore ad Andrea Donà, Patrizio Veneziano*

    The Privilege of Emperor Sigismund Offered to Andrea Donà, Venetian Patrician

    From the collections of the Museo Correr in Venice will be analysed an unusual privilege granted by Sigismund to the Venetian patrician Andrea Donà, whose personal and political actions have quite a few ambiguities. Will be presented the complete transcription of the Latin text, preceded by a profile of Donà and an analysis of relations within the Venetian nobility and the complex political relations between the Republic and the Empire in the first third of the fifteenth century.

12. Blaga MIHOC, *Salarii, burse şi împrumuturi. Contribuţii la istoria Eparhiei greco-catolice de Oradea*

    Salaries, scholarships, loans. Contributions to the history of the Greek Catholic Diocese of Oradea

    Due to its wealth, the Greek Catholic Diocese of Oradea funded many academic institutions, during several years, as we pointed out in this work. At the beginning the salaries of the teachers from these institutions were low, but in years, the bishops Mihail Pavel and Demetrie Radu took care of increasing them. They, also were the ones who ordered that it would be

given, from the funds of the Diocese, scholarships to the poor and good at learning children. Some of their names and the value of their scholarship, sequenced by year are presented by the author. Likewise, in the above mentioned work it is mentioned the names of some parishioners who borrowed money from the funds of the Diocese, as well as some of their demands to be exempted from the charge of interests. The presentation of these datas completes the information about the charitable activities of the Catholic Church, and by this, at a local scale of course, its significance in the history of the Romanian people.

13. Eugen Radu SAVA, *Din istoricul Parohiei Române Greco-Catolice Craidorolţ şi Pr. Mureşan Dumitru*

    From the history of the romanian Greek-Catholic parish of Craidorolţ and Priest Mureşan Dumitru

    In this study, the author publishes pieces of information about the Romanian Greek Catholic Church from Craidorolţ, the county of Satu Mare, in the north-western part of Romania. This piece of work shows an analogy of many priests who led the spiritual fates from this village. In particular, it highlights the history of the period from 1946 to 1956, when at the helm of this settlement was the Greek Catholic priest Dumitru Mureşan. Fugitive, he was hidden in different places, celebrating underground church services. Followed by the communist regime, he was arrested in 1958 and sentenced to 20 years of prison because of his affiliation to the Greek Catholic Church, in the so-called "batch Tămâian" along with 12 other people that gathered priests and faithful believes of this religion.

14. Doina-Gabriela ANANIE, *Judeţul Bihor – numărul de biserici, şcoli, cămine culturale şi dispensare în anul 1943*

    Bihor County – number of churches, schools, cultural houses and hospitals in 1943

    The life of the Romanians, Hungarians and other nationalities changed dramatically after the Vienna Arbitration. The number of churches, schools, hospitals decreased. The statistic presents the number of these institutions which remained in the free area of Bihor county. The measures taken were required by the state of war. The main priority was the safety of the people, weather they were refugees from Bihor or from other parts of occupied Transylvania.

15. Gabriel MOISA, *Organizaţia anticomunistă condusă de Adrian Mihuţ (1948-1956)*

    The Anti-Communist Organization Led by Adrian Mihuţ (1948-1956)

    Son of a farmer in Maderat, Arad was AThe Anti-Communist Organization Led by Adrian Mihuţ (1948-1956)drian Mihuţ (Mihuţiu) high school student „Avram Iancu" Deva, and in 1943 King Michael congratulated for the baccalaureate obtained the best average in the country. During high school he meditated boys Petru Groza. He continued his studies at the Polytechnic brilliant and was almost finished when, in 1948, began the arrests. Presumed to have been part of the „brotherhood of the cross", managed to escape from those who follow

him and headed back woods, becoming a weapon in hand, a formidable opponent of the communist regime.

16. Marin POP, *Corneliu Coposu în lagărul de muncă forţată de la Capul Midia (1950-1952)*

    Coposu forced labor camp at Cape Midia (1950-1952)

    Coposu was arrested on 14 July 1947 at the NPP, with the entire leadership of the NPP, following the large trap to Tamadau Security. After remaining closed in several communist prisons and subjected to numerous investigations, on November 14, 1950, was transferred to Coposu work unit no. 1, from Cape Midia, the detachment no. 14, an administrative penalty of 2 years. Newcomers were divided into barracks, which were located inside a barbed wire enclosure. Were not allowed to receive food parcels from home or money. Also speaking were not entitled to. Were distributed to outlets. Coposu was assigned to the same wagon with Serban Ghica. Prisoners from the other squads who benefit from the package and some money to help those of Detachment 14 with food: cigarettes, bread, meat, etc. With regard to the real conditions of work and food, Coposu story after the Revolution that the Canal were turned into guinea pigs and subjected to extermination. Norma was a prisoner twice higher than that set by the Ministry of Construction. Failure superhuman rule was punished with solitary harsh colonial rule at night and cutting food. Coposu group around him continues to resist, as evidenced by the report in April 1952 that management submit it DGPCUM colony Bucharest Inspection Service. Thus, although the two years of detention at Cape Midia Coposu closes for the November 14, 1952, to June 8 of that year, along with other political prisoners Serban Ghica and his group were taken to Camp Ghencea sorting. In approximately 3 weeks after their arrival here, were sent to the farm Bragadiru, picking tomatoes.

17. Camelia BURGHELE, *Identitate şi alteritate în satele româneşti din dreapta Tisei: un context etno-cultural eclectic*

    Identity and alterity: a multicultural context

    The Romanian villages of Trans-Carpathia are radically different from the rest of the (Ukrainian, Slovak, Hungarian) villages because of the villagers' wellbeing. This is a vital argument in outlining an identity profile for the Romanians, obtained by comparison to the other ethnicities within the same geographical area and social status. Based onto this remark we are looking to accomplish a collective study on dynamic identity/alterity mechanisms: how do Romanians perceive themselves concerning their social and material status and how the other ethnicities perceive them – of which the majority of Ukrainians are the most important, and weather this gives them a special status. Socially and culturally, Romanians in Trans-Carpathia build a well-defined identity within the ever tougher Ukrainian and/or Russian globalization – a Slavic one – while focusing onto some historical cultural landmarks. A very important identity element is found within the title Romanians across Tisa use for themselves: though they were never a part of the "Great Romania", the Romanians here proudly call themselves "Little Romania".

Crisia 2014, XLIV

1. Gruia Traian FAZECAŞ, Doru Mircea MARTA, *Locuirea eneolitică târzie de la Oradea – str. Cireşilor*

   Late Copper Age Settlement from Oradea – Cireşilor street

   In this article we present an archaeological complex belonging to the end Copper Age found in Oradea – Cireşelor street. This complex was uncovered during of an preventive archaeological research caused by the construction of a residential district. In addition to this complex were discovered another two ovens, which also belong to the Baden culture, but those will be subject of another study. In addition to Baden culture specific pottery has been found an awl made of copper with both ends sharp and rectangular section. Baden culture settlement from Oradea – Cireșilor street presents a particular feature regarding the type of habitat. Is a settlement the heights different from what we know that this culture people prefer. However, the small area that has been researched and where have been discovered archaeological materials belonging to the Late Copper Age, does not allow us to establish with certainty whether it is a settlement belonging exclusively Baden culture or mixed settlements Coţofeni - Baden, as were discovered and other places in Oradea or surrounding area.

2. Călin GHEMIŞ, Tudor RUS, Robert KOVACS, *Între sacru şi profan – o descoperire aparţinând culturii Coţofeni din peştera „Stanu Cerbului" (sat. Luncasprie, com. Dobreşti, jud.Bihor)*

   Between sacred and profane - an discovery belonging to Coţofeni Culture fom „Stanu Cerbului" cave (Bihor County)

   This brief paper present a recent ceramic find, discovered at "Stanu Cerbului" cave in Vida Valley, Bihor County. It can be remarked an pattern which is specifc to the Coţofeni culture, in its third stage of evolution. The other three situations in wich pots are discovered in caves: Igriţa, Izbândiș and Moanei seems to proove an special religious comportament regarding and subterraneous deity. These discoveries proove the fact that in the late stage of Coţofeni culture under others cultural influences ritual places are often used, and as we know from the literature they are specific to the Pădurea Craiului Mountains.

3. Ioan CRIŞAN, *Noi interpretări privind semnificaţia lespezii funerare de la temelia bisericii satului medieval Rădvani*

   New Interpretations Regarding the Significance of the Tombstone at the Foundation of the Church in the Medieval Village of Rădvani

   The church in Radvani village – a settlement, documentary certified beginning with 1214 till the 17th century, when it was abandoned – from medieval Bihor ounty, was built at an unspecified period, between the last part of the 12th century and the last part of the 13th

century, on a stone foundation. The construction material was retrieved from an older demolished building, whose placement has not been identified yet. Two of the stones in the foundation of the church had been previously tombstones, one of them having the maximum dimensions: 1, 64 m length, 0, 62 m width, 0, 25 thickness; it was placed at the basis of the south-west of the nave, at the recessed apse. The surface of this tombstone, down on the earth, has a rich sculptured decoration, having as main motif a Maltese cross, a religious procession type and a cross with bent arms, composed of 4 quadrilaterals, considered as Solomon's knot. This tombstone, of 500 kg weight was, on the whole, an angular stone building, a fundamental element. In biblical sense, the angular stone refers to the massive stone from Solomon's temple. The author wants to suggest the hypothesis that the tombstone with its decorations is Jesus Christ's symbol that stayed at the basis of the church in Radvani, seen both as a material edifice and a human community united by its faith in Christ.

4. Răzvan Mihai NEAGU, *Consideraţii privind politica beneficială a papilor Inocenţiu al VI-lea, Urban al V-lea şi Grigore al XI-lea în Dieceza de Oradea*

   Considerations Regardind the Beneficial Policy of Popes Innocent VI, Urban V And Gregory XI in the Diocese of Oradea

   This study represents a sequel of our material published in this journal last year, regardind the beneficial policy of pope Clement VI in the diocese of Oradea. The succesors of Clement VI, Innocent VI, Urban V and Gregory XI continued his policy and were involved in the distribution of the ecclesiastical benefits in the diocese of Oradea. Thus, this popes granted eleven canonries. All those who were named were subjects of the King of Hungary. There were no allogeneic elements. Most of the cannons came from the diocese of Transylvania. As we have previously demonstrated, the canonries were granted by the pope due to the intervention of a secular or ecclesiastical high dignitary who wanted to reward his loyal servants.

5. Gizella NEMETH, Adriano PAPO, *Il "Diario di viaggio" di Pierre Lescalopier: dal Bosforo in Transilvania attraverso la Bulgaria e la Valacchia (1574)*
   The Travel-Diary" by Pierre Lescalopier: from Bosphorus to Transylvania through Bulgaria and Wallachia (1574)

   The Travel-Diary by Pierre Lescalopier is a series of notes taken by its Author during a voyage he went on in 1574 from Venice to Istanbul along the Adriatic and through the Balkans returning to Padua through Bulgaria, Wallachia and Transylvania. At that time, he was a law student in Padua. Pierre Lescalopier was born in Paris in the middle of 1550 from an Italian patrician family which had moved to France. This paper deals with the second part of the voyage, i.e. the return from Istanbul to Padua through Bulgaria, Wallachia, Transylvania, Austria and Friuli. The diary is not only a description of the voyage, but a true historical source. In fact, it gives us some information about the project of alliance among the Poles, the French, and the Transylvanians, the settling of Hungarian Protestants in Istanbul, the economic life of Transylvania, the working mines, the local traditions, the life conditions of people the author of the diary encountered.

6. BUDAHÁZY István, Alexandru POP, *Un reţetar farmaceutic din anul 1761 - Partea a II-a: materia medica*

   A Farmaceutical Recipe from 1761 - Second Part: Materia Medica

   The work represents the second part of the study „A Farmaceutical Recipe from 1761" (CRISIA, XLIII, 2013) offering data on materia medica of it. Out of the 1200 positions from the inventary, only 77 are presented, those with „A" letter initial, with exemples not included in TAXA PHARMACEUTICA POSONIENSIS, reference document.

7. Ioan CIORBA, *Drama celorlalţi în ochii noştri: reflectarea marii foamete irlandeze de la mijlocul secolului al XIX-lea în presa românească*

   Drama of Others in Our Eyes: the Reflection of the Great Irish Famine in the Mid-nineteenth Century Romanian Press

   In the mid nineteenth century a terrible famine hit Ireland, causing a variety of negative consequences. These have impacted equally on demographic behavior, economic and social life, attitudes etc. Manifestation of this food crisis coincided with the first years of existence of some Romanian newspapers. They strove as much as they could to inform their readers about internal and external situations. Taking this into consideration, and also considering the similarities between the rural Romanian world (Transylvanian) and the Irish one, the famine that hit Ireland would take considerable space in the newspapers, and its evolution is followed with interest and constancy from the first moments of the event to the beginning of 1848. Issues arising from the scourge range which have been reflected in regular newspapers were surprisingly extensive, recording the potato crop failure, increased food grain prices and generally decrease the amount of food and difficulties in obtaining food, the occurrence of diseases due to starvation, death, emigration, increased crime rates and crime etc.. While famine was extended in some parts of Ireland until 1849 the Romanian language newspapers followed its evolution only until the beginning of 1848. The start of European revolution has shifted the focus towards other foreign policy issues.

8. Klementina ARDELEAN, *Contribuţii la cunoaşterea activităţii reuniunii femeilor române din Lugoj (1863-1918)*

   Contributions to the History of Activites of the Romanian Women Reunion of Lugoj (1863-1918)

   Through a ceaseless activity carried out for more than 55 years (1863-1918), The Romanian Women Reunion in Lugoj brought its contribution to the unification of the Romanian social and cultural life of the area. A significant dimension of its activity was the philanthropic one, most of its incomes being meant for some charity works. The aspect of promoting the national values was not neglected either, the musical-theatrical events and the conferences being means within the easy reach of the reunion for the promotion and strengthening of the national feeling.

9. Augustin MUREŞAN, *Tiparul sigilar al breslei fierarilor, rotarilor, fierarilor de cuie, frânghierilor, curelarilor, şelarilor, dogarilor, brutarilor şi săpunarilor din Jimbolia (1824)*

   The 1824 Seal Pattern of the United Guild of Blacksmiths, Wheelwrights, Iron Nails Manufacturers, Rope Makers, Belt Manufacturers, Saddlers, Coopers, Bakers and Soap Manufacturers in Jimbolia

   The author presents a seal belonging to the United Guild of Jimbolia, dating from 1824. This seal is included in the category of heraldic seals.On the emblem, there are representations of the craftsmen who joined this professional association: blacksmiths, wheelwrights, iron nail manufacturers, rope makers, belt manufacturers, saddlers, coopers, bakers and soap manufacturers.

10. Blaga MIHOC, *Un manuscris din 1840, despre situaţia Principatelor Moldova şi Ţara Românească. Conţinut şi încadrare în context european*

    A Manuscript about Moldavia and Wallachia, Dating from 1840. Content and Classification in the European Context

    In this work, the author presents and comments a translation from French into Romanian of an article published in "Journal des débats…" dating from 25 november 1839, wrote by the agent of the Greco-catholic episcopate, Lauran Popescu from Viena, at 27.04.1840. The article presents the political situation of Romanian Principalities and Moldavia in the period of the reigns elected as a consequence of the regulations made by Organic Statute, and is based on a book written by Felix Colson, which was published in 1839.

11. Cristian CONSTANTIN, *Câteva informaţii cu privire la interesele economice portugheze în Transilvania (în perioada interbelică)*

    Some Information Regarding the Portuguese Economic Interests in Transylvania (in Interwar Period)

    The question of the Portuguese interests from the area of the Lower Danube has been treated insufficiently in the Romanian historiography. This study is based the some documents stored in the diplomatic archives of the Portugal's Consulate in Galati. The interest shown by the Portuguese political and economic circles for the trade and navigation at the Lower Danube represented a constant of the Romanian - Portuguese relationship in interwar period. Portugal wanted to transform the Romanian market in one of their outlets. Economic relations between Romania and Portugal don't were at the same level as those of the members of the European Commission of the Danube. In this context Transylvania played a semnificative role in commerce with wood for the Portuguese barrel ("douelles").

12. Doina-Gabriela ANANIE, *Informaţii privind comunitatea evreiască din Oradea prezente în paginile ziarului Vestul României*

Information Regarding the Jewish Community from Oradea Found in the Romanian West Gazette

The articles or the short news about the Jewish community from Oradea, included in the Romanian West gazette offer us information about the relationships, ethnic or confessional, between this group and the Romanian or the Hungarian community. Because the Jews were mainly of Hungarian culture, and because of their different religion and habits, they were regarded with great suspicions by the Romanians, this new formed nation that was trying to consolidate its status. The chauvinistic accents can be felt from both sides, with different degrees of intensity.

13. Gabriel MOISA, *Răscoalele ţărăneşti din Bihor (vara anului 1949) – între realitate şi propagandă*

The Peasent Uprisings from Bihor County (the Summer of 1949) – Between Reality and Propaganda

This study proves once again that the totalitarian regime of Romania, like other regimes of this kind, controls in an efficient way and to its own benefit the entire national press. It was used on a large scale as a means of propaganda, aiming to mask the truth and provided it in a distortioned way to the public. At that time, the written press was one of the most efficient means of indoctrination and the communist regime used it in the most efficient way.

14. Sorin FARCAŞ, *Războiul civil din Grecia şi colonia de greci din Oradea*

The Greek Civil War and the Greek Colony of Oradea

This article brings into focus an historic moment of our city when many Greek immigrants arrived in communist Romania. They were mainly refugees, victims of the Greek civil war. Two hundred thousand Greek refugees arrived in Eastern European countries. Our country received about 12 000 immigrants. The first colony of Greek refugees in Romania was established on the third of February 1949; among them were 400 children. The last group of Greek children arrived in December 1948, the total number of children being 5604. In Oradea, the Greek children (about 800 in number) were housed in the Roman-Catholic Seminary of theology, until it was closed in 1955/1956. Following the 1956 census, Romania was home to 11 166 Greeks, 513 of them hosted in Oradea. It is important to mention however, that the Greek political refugees, excepting the children, were communist partisans. Their political affiliation was the main reason why they were accepted by the communist countries; it was not due to humanitarian concerns.

Crisia 2015, XLV

1. Gruia Traian FAZECAŞ, Doru Mircea MARTA, *Cercetările de teren de la Marghita. Discuţii privind câmpurile de movile din judeţul Bihor*

   Archaeological Survey in Marghita Municipality. Some Remarks Concerning Mound Fields in Bihor County

   In September 2015, when an update of the General Urban Plan of Marghita municipality was needed, we conducted a field research in its administrative boundaries (which also comprise Cheţ and Ghenetea villages alongside of Marghita town). Beside the archaeological discoveries made over the time but unidentified in the field, we found an earth mound field in the Cheţ village proximity. Untill now, in Bihor county there are known 15 such mound fields. Some researchers consider these features like tumulus fields and others like remains of some wood-charcoal instalations. Although there were no artifacts discovered that could explain the functionality of the mound formations, we believe that a more detailed research would bring a more relevant image about their real meaning. As an example we present the case of one tumulus which was explored in 2010 at Tăşad, where we found pottery belonging to early stages of Early Iron Age, which can be connected with the same chronological stage found in the settlement near by.

2. Corina TOMA, *Fibule cu noduri în curs de prelucrare păstrate în colecţia muzeului din Oradea. Reevaluarea tezaurului dacic descoperit în anul 1972 la Sacalasău Nou, jud. Bihor*

   Unfinished Knotted Fibulae Preserved in the Collection of the Museum in Oradea. Reevaluating the Dacian hoard discovered in 1972 in Sacalasău Nou (Bihor County)

   The article brings back into attention one of the hoards consisting of Dacian jewelry items and dress accessories discovered near the settlement in Sacalasău Nou (Bihor County). This re-opening of the discussion was triggered by the completion of the lot published in 1975 with two new items. The latter were briefly mentioned in 1981 as parts of fragmentarily preserved knotted fibulae, but specialists failed to notice them. The re-identification of the items as parts of fibulae that were left unfinished invalidates, at least in the present case, the hypothesis according to which knotted fibulae were produced from a single silver bar each. The analysis of the half-finished items and, in parallel, that of certain repaired fibulae (Mediaş, Ceheţel) or finished pieces (Sacalasău, Tăşad) has revealed several technological details related to the manner in which the knots were obtained and to the way in which craftsmen attached the fibula foot to the arch. The imperfections, inherent to the processing of the knotted foot through hammering, and the fissures observed under the microscope in the case of one of the finished fibulae's foot rod render its possible plating with a silver plate plausible. The inclusion of unfinished fibulae in the lot of jewelry items that entered the collection of the museum in Oradea in 1979, besides one fibula that shows clear traces of intended repairing and the multiple discoveries of drachmas minted in Apollonia and Dyrrhachium that were probably used as primary material, reveals the existence of a silversmith's workshop in the area of the Dacian settlement in Sacalasău Nou.

3. Augustin MUREŞAN, *Câte ceva despre stindardul dacic şi funcţiile lui pe columna lui Traian*

   A Few Considerations on the Dacian Flag and its Functions Illustrated on Trajan's Column

   The author presents a few considerations on the Dacian standard („draco") and its functions as revealed by the scenes depicted on Trajan's Column. The evidence of this flag is clear as it appears on the Column's reliefs, in several scenes, particularly in battle scenes. The flag is represented at a larger scale repeatedly in scenes depicting events prior to 102 A. D. However, there is only one representation of the flag after that year, which may not be pointless since the flag is a symbol of sovereignty. After 102, flying the flag could have been illegal from the point of view of those who had imposed some conditions when they decided to leave in peace with the Dacians. Analysed from an iconographical perspective in the contexts in which it was depicted in the various scenes on the Column, the Dacian „draco" proves to have certain functions, such as to identify the royal presence, to identify the Dacian soldiers, to point out the meeting place of the Dacian soldiers in a camp, or the direction of withdrawal of the soldiers, to identify the battle formations of the Dacians and the trophies conquered by the Romans etc.

4. Ioan CRIŞAN, *Un vas medieval timpuriu descoperit la Curtuişeni (judeţul Bihor)*

   An Early Medieval Pot Discovered at Curtuişeni (Bihor County)

   In the year 2013 at the locality of Curtuişeni in Bihor County, at the number 203 a ceramic pot was discovered by chance, on the design of a cellar. It is a pot-jar that through its technological, typological and stylistic characteristics wide fits in the period of the 8th -10th centuries, with the author's option for the 9th and 10th centuries.

5. Tiberiu Alexandru CIORBA, *Impactul cultului Sfântului Thomas Becket în Anglia şi Europa de Vest (secolele XII-XIII)*

   The Impact of the Cult of Saint Thomas Becket in England and Western Europe during the Twelfth and Thirteenth Century

   Saint Thomas Becket of Canterbury has been one of the most influential and important saints in English history since his martyrdom in the second half of the XII century. This essay is aimed at following the traits and impact of his cult, both in England and abroad, especially in Western Europe. The main goal of the article is to see how deep was the influence of Saint Thomas and how did it start. To reach this purpose, both primary and secondary sources will be used, starting from the early Vitaes, and continuing with modern papers that have analyzed Saint Thomas and his life. His miracles will be put in consideration but only from a historical perspective and not a theological one. This article isn't constructed from a religious point of view but from a scientific one. Therefore, any and all arguments regarding the veridicity of the miracles will not be taken into account. Art forms like frescoes or stained glass will be presented so that the geographical widespread of the cult can be seen.

6. Gizella NEMETH, Adriano PAPO, *Pier Paolo Vergerio il vecchio, 'referendario' dell'imperatore Sigismondo di Lussemburgo*

   Peter Paul Vergerius the Elder, 'referendarius' of Emperor Sigismund of Luxemburg

   Peter Paul Vergerius (1370-1444?) was one of the most learned men of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. His presence in the Council of Constance (1414-18) represents a crucial step for his career and life, because here he met Sigismund of Luxemburg, whom he followed to Buda in Hungary, where he settled permanently. Once in Hungary, Peter Paul Vergerius devoted himself mainly to juridical activity as 'referendarius' of the king of the Romans. Peter Paul Vergerius accompanied Sigismund in his travels as 'utriusque juris doctor' participating in the assizes which were held in various cities affected by the royal court. Perhaps, he also accompanied him in his campaigns against the Turks, if it is true – as some scholars assume – he wrote a work on the enterprises of the king of the Romans, De gestis Sigismundi Regis Pannoniae, now lost. Certainly, he accompanied him in the campaigns against the Ussites. However, Vergerius did not follow Sigismund during his journey to Italy for the imperial coronation in 1431 to 33: some time before he had already left the scene, after the death of Philip Scolari and the departure from Hungary of Cardinal Branda Castiglione, Bartolomeo della Capra and Ognibene della Scola. Vergerius, however, remained in Buda, even if abandoned by his friends and by the rulers who succeeded Sigismund. Through the intercession of Ambrose Traversari, he then sought the protection of the Bishop of Oradea, John de Dominis, who invited him to his diocese. His stay in Oradea was decisive for the development of the Italian-Hungarian cultural relations, because in Oradea Vergerius also met Gregory of Sanok and John Vitéz, the future great chancellor at the court of Matthias Corvinus. In Oradea were certainly held various 'symposia' among Vergerius, Vitéz, Gregory of Sanok and the Cypriot Philip Podocataro, host of Vitéz. In any case, these meetings were decisive for the development of humanism in Hungary.

7. Răzvan Mihai NEAGU, *Cardinali ai bisericii romano-catolice deţinători de beneficii ecleziastice în diecezele de Transilvania, Oradea şi Cenad în secolul al XIV-lea*

   Cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church who Held Ecclesiastical Benefits in the Dioceses of Transylvania, Oradea And Cenad in the 14th Century

   The cardinals have been and still are the closest collaborators of the pope. They make up the Sacred College led by a decane, who was the bishop-cardinal of Ostia and a Camerleng (Camerlengo), in charge of managing the assets. The cardinals are divided into three orders: cardinal-bishop, cardinal-priest and cardinal-deacon. The responsibilities and positions held by the cardinals evolved in time. In the Avignon age of papacy (1305-1378), 134 cardinals were created. During this period of time, the Sacred College became a government organism for the church and the cardinals held notable positions. The French popes appointed cardinals even from amaong their on families, especially nephews. This was the case of cardinal Guillaume of La Jugié, the nephew of pope Clement VI. The French cardinal was gratified in Hungary, by the pope, with a series of ecclesiastical benefits, even in the dioceses of Transylvania, where he held the position of archdeacon of Alba, archdeacon of Torontal, as

well as canon of Oradea. All these dignities were remunerated. The cardinal found difficulties in entering the possession of his benefits, being impeded by the bishop of Transylvania. Neither was king Louis of Anjou in favour of a cardinal's holding ecclesiastical benefits in Hungary. In 1367, cardinal Guillaume of La Jugié was in Hungary on the occasion of the consecration of Dominic, the bishop of Cenad, in the position of archbishop of Calocea. Another French cardinal, who held the position of provost of the cathedral chapter of Oradea, was Bertrand de Déaulx. During Western Schism, cardinal Philippe of Alencon occupied the position of provost of the cathedral chapter of Oradea between 1395-1397.

8. Andrea FARA, *An Outline of Livestock Production and Cattle Trade From Hungary to Western Europe in Late Middle Ages and Early Modern Period (XIVth-XVIth Centuries)*

   Agriculture – particularly of grain and wine – was an important sector in the economic structure of the Kingdom of Hungary since the twelfth century. Nevertheless, it was the livestock breeding to maintain a central economic role. The Hungarian lands produced and exported mainly raw materials, as mentioned agricultural products and livestock, but also minerals and metals such as iron, copper, salt, gold and silver. Goods of great importation were instead the luxury ones: textiles, jewels and fine crafts from the West; hides, wool, textiles, wax and spices from the East. Part of the imported goods merely transited in the Hungarian lands to reach eastern or western Europe. Between late Middle Ages and early Modern Period, the general characteristics of the production and exchange structures of the Kingdom remained almost unchanged. Although the Hungarian products had a slow but steady increase in prices, these prices remained lower in respect of those of similar goods from western Europe: so the exchange between the Hungarian raw materials and Western products remained very profitable. In this context, in spite of wars and general rise in prices, breeding and cattle trade offered great economic opportunities both in investment and profit for many operators, local and otherwise.

9. M. Marcella FERRACCIOLI, Gianfranco GIRAUDO, *Între spirit de cruciadă şi viziune geopolitică: Ţara Românească, Moldova şi Transilvania în scrierile lui Minuccio Minucci*

   Between Crusading Spirit and Geopolitical Vision: Wallachia, and Transylvania in the Correspondence of Minuccio Minucci

   Diplomat, Bishop and humanist, born in 1551 in Seravalle del Friuli, Minuccio Minucci has completed university studies in law at Padua, after which he put himself at the service of Count Bartolomeo di Porcia, apostolic nuncio in Germany. On the death of his superior, he offered its services to the Cardinal of Trento, Ludovico Madruzzo. Between 1584 and 1586 he was adviser to the Duke of Bavaria, then became its representative to the Holy See. In Vatican served as secretary of popes Innocent IX and Clement VIII. During his stay in Germany and then in Rome, Minucci has acquired multiple knowledges about the situation of the Eastern European countries, playing an important role in attracting Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania on the alliance against Ottomans. Minucci left us an impressive literary heredity, by quantity and diversity of themes, his work manuscript called Minucciana comprising 40 volumes in quarto is dated to the early seventeenth century. As chief representative of Catholicism, Minucci took action against „heretics" and especially Giorgio

Blandrata which he dedicated a pamphlet. In it is related the death of Blandrata, a controversial character chief from the period of Reform, mainly due to his religious options, alternating between Catholicism and Calvinism, which can hardly be considered sincere.

10. Florina CIURE, *Cucerirea Oradiei de către otomani (1660) în surse veneţiene contemporane*

    The Conquest of Oradea by the Ottomans (1660) in contemporary Venetian sources

    This paper presents the weekly reports sent by the Venetian ambassador to the Habsburg Empire, Alvise Molin, on the events in the summer of 1606 that led to the conquest of Oradea by the Ottomans. News of Oradea fall into the hands of the Ottomans and its immediate consequences have been submitted by Alvise Molin from 9 September 1660 to 22 January 1661. From this reports we can find out also the opinions of the ambassador about the passive attitude of the Habsburgs, Molin continuind during its official mission to militate for a military intervention of the Imperials in Transylvania. The letters regularly sent by the ambassador to the Venetian authorities hosted in the fund Senato Secreta in the Venetian Archives, provides new evidences about a tumultuous period in the history of Transylvania in the seventeenth century. They attest, however, the level of knowledge of the realities of this part of Europe by the central authorities of the Republic of St. Mark, concerned that the Turks should be involved as much as possible on the Transylvanian front.

11. Ciprian-Doru RIGMAN, *Consideraţii privind organizarea şi desfăşurarea învăţământului elementar în Episcopia greco-catolică de Gherla la mijlocul secolului al XIX-lea (1856-1868)*

    Considerations on The Organization and Development of the Elementary Schools in the Greek-Catholic Diocese of Gherla in the Middle of the 19th Century (1856-1868)

    The theme of the Romanian elementary school has been central to both new and older historians thus the research on the topic is quite consistent. One of the reasons for the interest of historians in the evolution of the Romanian school in Transylvania in the 19th century is related to its role as a symbol of the Romanian identity, alongside the Church. After a brief general introduction on the elementary school system in the middle of the 19th century, from the neo-absolutism times, through the liberal times and the beginning of the dual Austro-Hungarian regime, the current paper will explore the organization of the school system, such as the duration of the school year, the teaching language in elementary school, the subjects taught, the teaching methods used by the teachers, the situation of the school books, the attendance by students, and the results of school exams, the most accurate measure of an efficient teaching process.

12. Doina-Gabriela ANANIE, *Tipografia „Patria" – prima tipografie românească din Oradea (1905)*

    Patria – The First Romanian Printing House in Oradea

    The establishment of Romanian printing houses in Transylvania was possible due to the contributions, mainly financial ones, received from individuals, church men and cultural

institutions. In Oradea, the first Romanian printing house was founded in 1905, by a young and bold printer, George Magyar. The decision of Iosif Vulcan, the editor of Familia, one of the most important Romanian publications of that time, to move his revue to the new printing house, was an important step and, in the same time, a spring board for the young printer. Although the collaboration didn't last long, the impact that it had hasn't remained unnoticed. Even the name that was chosen for the printing house, Patria, was a symbolic one, one that makes us think about hope and unity.

13. Sorin FARCAŞ, *Eliminarea seminariştilor români din Seminarul Latin din Oradea în anul 1912*

    The Expulsion of Romanians Seminarists of the Latin Seminary of Oradea in 1912

    This article explains the expulsion of sixteen Romanians students from the Roman Catholic Seminar "Magno-Varadiensis" of Oradea. The reason behind this decision: they spoke Romanian without permission in the seminary. This study presents the social, political and historical background, the consequences of this decision and mainly the reaction of the two opposite sides involves: the Roman Catholic Seminary and his Bishop, the count Széchenyi and the Greek Catholic Seminary and his Bishop, Demetriu Radu. The expulsion of the Romanian seminarists was intensively mediatized in Romanian and Hungarian press. The sacrifice of the 16 Romanian seminarists by the Roman Catholic Seminary was the turning point who made the Romanian greek-catholic bishop, Demetriu Radu, to found in same year, 1912 the Theological Academy of Oradea. Finally, the 16 Romanian seminarists manage to complete their studies in other seminaries across the Austrian Empire.

14. Gabriel MOISA, *Între mica şi marea istorie. Nicolae Coroiu: un destin sub vremurile Primului Război Mondial*

    Between the History of the Individual and History. Nicolae Coroiu: A Destiny in the Times of the First World War

    Nicolae Coroiu takes us to follow history in all extremities Romanian space prewar, interwar and postwar. His destiny is very interesting and closely linked to the fate of the nation it belongs in this century. Life it bears such the viscous Oradea, Cluj and Bazargic and from there to Chisinau and Hotin, Zalau, Şimleul Silvaniei and Bucharest after that, in the context of establishment of the communist regime, lies in Oradea and, finally, after retirement, in Vascauti native of southern Bihar. This does not mean the end of his wanderings. Makes a "last call" forced Piatra Neamt, where "benefits" from house arrest in mid-50s it becomes, like many of interwar Romanian elite, "enemy of the people". The topic has been approached Nicholas Coroiu partly based on sequential recovery Nicholas Coroiu exclusive manuscript. This study represents a broader investigation, which is based on a documentary resource and a more extensive bibliography which enhances the understanding of our destiny submitted to this volume.

15. Iudita Căluşer, *Festivităţi regale în Oradea şi Bihor – mai 1919*

Royal Festivals in Oradea and the County of Bihor – May 1919

The breakout of World War I and the subsequent events influenced the economical social life of the citizens of Oradea and the County of Bihor, who, from a political point of view, were, part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. During the four years of war, 1914-1918, life in Oradea meant an ongoing struggle for survival. The conception of the "Declaration of self-determination of the Romanian People", on the 12th October, represented an entirely historic moment. The delegacy of the citizens of Bihor voted for the improvement of the state unity on the 1st December 1918 at Alba Iulia even though the armed conflicts hadn't been over yet. The activity of the communist groups was being intensified in March establishing the proletarian dictatorship of Kun Bela which lasted by 18th April 1919. The leadership of the town, directed by major Rimler Karoly, appealed to the Romanian commandment of the 6th Division in Tileagd, on the 19th to 20th April, asking for help. The entrance of the Romanian Army ruled by Traian Mosoiu had the significance of freedom, even though it took place in a perfect silence and order, making possible the introduction of the Romanian administration. For Oradea this marked the end of the war and the beginning of a new era. We proposed in this study to treat two important moments in the history of the city and the County of Bihor: the celebration of the Romanian Royalty Day – on the 10th May – and the visit of Romania's sovereigns to Oradea, which were forbidden subjects in previous years. Censorship didn't allow the evocation of the facts committed by the royal family, even though its contribution was remarkable for the national history. We chose to present some less known events, some "backstage", which were approached only in passing by the authors who treated these events. We used the testimonies of the eye-witnesses of the events and also the reproduction of the historical moments in the Romanian and Hungarian media from Bihor. Due to this we used a lot of quotations for a better reproduction of that age's spirit. The festivities dedicated to the 10th May day turned into a real royal celebration in Oradea and the county, and many citizens attended them. These were the first official manifestations dedicated to the Romanian Royal House. The official visit of the royal family is the next evoked event and it took place on the 23rd May 1919. We conveyed truthfully the preparations regarding the official reception, the moment of the sovereigns' arrival at the railway station, the religious service at the "Moon Church", the army's parade but also that of the county's villagers. An important moment was the reception of the cult's representations and the cultural artistic and financial officials by King Ferdinand and Queen Maria.

16. Sabina HORVATH, *Societatea bihoreană după Marea Unire. Studiu de caz – plasa Marghita*

Bihor Society After the Great Union. Case Study – Marghita Area

This work is a case study, of the situation of the population of Marghita area, in the first years after the Great Union in 1918. Population economy was unstable but political uncertainty in because the Romanian administration was brought with a several months delay, after the Union. In the study is shown how local authorities abuse the villagers from Marghita area and the „backstage" of that time's politics.

17. Petru ARDELEAN, *Slujind lui Dumnezeu şi oamenilor: Episcopul Vasile Coman al Oradiei*

    Serving God and People: Bishop Vasile Coman of Oradea

    This article presents the complex personality of a bishop of the Romanian Orthodox Church, who was remarkable on several levels: pastoral, missionary and household. He served for a period of twenty years as bishop of Oradea, making it to bear with dignity the title "of Oradea" because it was identified with Oradea.

18. Cosmin CHIRIAC, Liviu BUCUR, *Aspecte ale evoluţiei urbanistice a municipiului Oradea înainte şi după anul 1990*

    Urban Evolution Aspects Before and After the Year 1990, in the Municipality of Oradea

    Under the communist regime, Romania underwent a series of changes, some of them with the aim of increasing the degree of urbanization of Romania. Oradea had its part in this process, with spectacular economic and demographic developments (as far as their scale is concerned). After the fall of communism, this course of events changed having an impact on the evolution of the city. The purpose of this study is to compare the developments before and after the year 1990, outlining the differences and showing how the former affected the latter emphasizing some of the causes behind this evolution. Finally, demographical data are used to outline future evolution possibilities from this perspective.

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1. Călin GHEMIŞ, *O descoperire medieval-timpurie din peştera Unguru Mare - com. Şuncuiuş, jud. Bihor*

    Early Medieval Discovery at Unguru Mare Cave in Şuncuiuş. Bihor County

    On the occasion of a field trip in Unguru Mare Cave (com. Şuncuiuş Bihor County), on the left side of the impresive entrance 32x22 meters, in the cave, was discovered an early mediaeval arrow head. Based on the discoveries from Şimleu Silvaniei and Cuceu both in Silvanian Basin, the cronological position of this discovery can be placed arond the first half of Xth century, in these sense being one of the earliest medieval deiscovery from this area.

2. Ioan CRIŞAN, *Consideraţii cu privire la colonizarea cumanilor în Bihorul medieval. Arheologie, onomastică, toponimie*

    Considerations about the Colonization of the Cumans in the Medieval Bihor. Archaeology, Onomatology, Toponymy

    The colonization of the Cumans in the medieval Bihor enrolls in the large context of the lands repopulation left following the great Tatar invasion in the year 1241. For this purpose, but

also in order to Christianize and transition to the sedentary life, the diet of Tétény in 1279 decided the dispersion of the Cumans in several dioceses in the Kingdom of Hungary, among them also that of Oradea. The archaeological excavations of Rădvani medieval village cemetery - documented settlement beginning in 1214, but founded in the early 11th century on the place of an early medieval settlement in the 8th - 10th centuries, located in the sector A of Cefa-La Pădure site, they removed the Cuman origin materials. A Cuman presence is also signaled by the toponymy of this areal. Among the tombs belonging to the second phase of the funerals, a group of four tombs (three children and an adult) was focused on the attention and a child's skull derived from a tomb destroyed. From the inventory of the M.380 tomb, of a child, was part also a buckle with Runic inscription in the Cuman idiom. By analogy with a piece of the same class, discovered in the M.170 tomb in the cemetery from Karcag-Orgondaszentmiklós (Hungary, - commit. Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok) we ascribe the buckle from Cefa-La Pădure to the Cuman cultural environment and chronologically we place it the 14th and 15th centuries. Thus, we believe that the tomb M.380 and the group that was part of that attest the colonization in the Rădvani settlement of some Cumans from the Olas ancestry on the left bank of the Tisza River. Together with the toponym Gepiu and with the hydronim Corhana, the tombs in the cemetery of the Rădvani village contour a Cuman colonization area in the plain between Oradea and Salonta.

3. Răzvan Mihai NEAGU, *Episcopii italieni de Oradea (secolele XIV-XV)*

   Italian Bishops of Oradea (the XIV-X Centuries)

   Among the Italian hierarchs who shepherded in the Eastern of the Medieval Hungary, outstood the four bishops of Oradea who ruled towards the end of the XIV century and the middle of the XV century, having a positive impact on the evolution of this ecclesiastical institution. They brought in Oradea, and by extension, in the East of Hungary, new elements of a cultural paradigm, Humanism, which had been just manifested in the cultural space of the Italian expression. Besides the ecclesiastic side of their activity, the Italian bishops in Oradea were political personalities close to the Hungarian kings, of whose privileges they enjoyed, being part of the royal entourage. Among these, distinguishes Andrea Scolari, attendant to the Konstanz council, who created a true cultural development plan of his diocese and introduced the first Renaissance elements in this area. Another personality, Giovanni de Dominis, proved loyalty to the Hungarian kingdom by paying with his own life in the Varna crusade (1444). The presence of some Italian bishops in Oradea is proof to the relationship between the Medieval Hungary and the Italian space, and also of the existence of a real cultural channel between the Italian Peninsula and the Eastern Hungarian Kingdom.

4. Gizella NEMETH, Adriano PAPO, *Le ambascerie a Venezia del principe di Transilvania Gabriele Bethlen e la guerra dei Trent'Anni*

   The Diplomatic Missions to Venice of the Prince of Transylvania Gabriel Bethlen and the Thirty Years' War

   This paper examines the military campaigns carried out by the prince of Transylvania Gabriel Bethlen against the countries of the Catholic League involved in the Thirty Years' War.

Notices, dispatches and documents of the Venetian Senate have been utilized. Not being able to face war with his own forces, already in 1621, without success Bethlen proposed a military alliance with Venice. Venice accepted only the commercial part of the treaty of alliance. Nevertheless, the Transylvanian prince mobilized his army three times against the Habsburgs. The defeat suffered at Drégelypalánk in front of the army of Albrecht von Wallenstein, together with those of his allies, the king of Denmark and the count of Mansfeld, did turn the Transylvanian prince towards a new peace with the Empire. Meanwhile, Count Mansfeld, himself defeated by Wallenstein, tried to reach the Republic of Venice, where he intended to spend his last days. However, he died in the vicinity of Sarajevo and his body was buried in Split. After retiring from war, it seems Bethlen had spread rumors according to which Venice had broken its promise of aid: without the Venetian support he was compelled to withdraw not having sufficient forces to resist the imperial armies.

5. SZABÓ József, *Viaţă cotidiană în târgul Diosig şi împrejurimi între 1658/1660–1703. Studiu monografic*

Daily Life in Diosig and Neighbourhoods between 1658/1660-1703. Monograpghical Study

History of Ierul Valley (rom.: Valea Ierului, hung.: Érmellék) between 1658-1703 was the most troubled period in the past of this region. The period was marked formerly by the decline of the controversial rule of Rákóczy György the IInd in Transylvania following his desastruous campaing for the polish throne in 1657. History of Oradea and Debrecen(Hu) cities in that periode was largelly studied, but Diosig's history (although it was the second biggest locality in Bihor county after Debrecen in 1692) with its neighbourhoods was no of search interest. This paper try to draw the importance of Diosig in the very complex military and political happenings from Ierul Valley in that era. We have consistent data regarding ottoman influence in Ierul Valley (especially in Diosig) beginning from the middle of XVIth century: in that period Diosig initially was part of a timar (payment propriety with a value of <20.000 akches), but at the beginnig of XVIIth century it was part of a ziamet (payment propriety with a value between 20-100.000 akches). Ottoman turkish occupation in Bihor county took place between 1660-1692 (the two siege of Oradea by ottomans and habsburgs), but in the Ierul Valley only until 1686 (the siege of Sâniob by habsburgs). Diosig became the part of Pashaluk Oradea (ottoman turkish: Varat Eyaleti) and Nahie of Bihar in september 1660. In 1660 it was written by turks and added by the sultan to the Köprülü Family Grand Vizier's haas (payment propriety with a value >100.000 akches) who transformed it as an endowment (waqf/vakif/awkaf) in the interest of ottoman church. When a propriety became a waqf even the sultan couldn't touch it. After a military reform (in 1670) a significant part of hungarian soldiers serving under austriac flag were sent from habsburgic fortresses off. They called themselves kurucz and became the basis of a very powerfull antihabsburgical military movement. There chief between 1678-1685 was Thököly Imre, chief of Upper Hungary Principality between 1683-1686, too. With the agreement of Grand Vizier, the kurucz soldiers and Thököly Imre had a continuous refuge in Diosig in this periode with all the negative detailed consequences upon Diosig. Based on narrative sources, Diosig was a camp field (how is detailed in this paper) for different armies in 1663, 1680-1692, too. We drew the economical history of Diosig town under habsburgic rule, too. Finally, there are cited a few data regarding to religious life of Diosig in the study periode. In this paper there is drawn

daily life in Diosig in the given conditions of second half of XVIIth century (ie. ottoman and transylvanian taxation). Thanking to the special statute as a waqf, and other privileges accorded by transylvanian principles and pashas of Oradea together with the good effects of viticulture on Diosig demography, Diosig survived this periode with a very good demography and economy potential which assured a good start point for the town (hung. mezőváros, rom. târg) of Diosig to develop in the more relaxed conditions of the XVIIIth century.

6. M. Marcella FERRACCIOLI, Gianfranco GIRAUDO, *Missioni di Cappuccini in Georgia*

   Capuchin missions in Georgia

   Manuscript PDc77 from the Correr Museum in Venice is, as other documents from there, a collection of diverse documents from various eras, written by different hands and sewn together. The document that we will try to analyse is a letter of a Catholic Armenian Bishop to Pope Innocent XI, (dated 1683). There are two situations that curiously intersect in a narrow geographic scope and far from the decision centres: on the one hand we find the untameable desire to create an imperialist war, disguised as jihad, which has as its primary objective the Ottoman Empire and the destruction of Islam: on the other hand, the equally untameable hope of reductio ad unum of all Christian denominations in the bosom of the Church of Rome, in order to strengthen the Christian community.

7. Florina CIURE, *Cucerirea Aradului de către Habsburgi (1686) într-un izvor veneţian contemporan*

   The Conquest of Arad by the Habsburgs (1686) in a Contemporary Venetian Source

   National Library of St. Mark's in Venice hosts a miscellany containing 84 opuscula entitled Reports of the Imperial armies victories over the Turks. At number 11 there is a Very true and distinctive Report of the conquest of Arad fortress in the Upper Hungary under 19. December 1686. By the Imperial Armies With the death of Pasha of Sofia, and thousands of Turks, cut in pieces, and great amount of slaves made prisons, and with a big rich booty, consisting in horses, weapons, and all sorts of Turkish crew, that were in the Square of the Pasha of Sofia, published in the same year in Venice. This report presents in detail the actions of Imperial armies against the Ottoman army, culminating with the conquest of the city.

8. Tiberiu Alexandru CIORBA, *Procesul canonic al primului episcop greco-catolic de Oradea Moise Dragoşi (1777-1787)*

   The Canonical Trial of the First Greek-Catholic Bishop of Oradea Moise Dragoşi (1777-1787)

   Moise Dragoşi was the first elected bishop of the Greek-catholic Oradea Diocese. Up until 1777, when the bishopric was founded, the Greek-catholic community (mostly Romanians) fell under the legal and spiritual jurisdiction of the Roman-catholic Diocese. This hindered further progress of the Romanians in terms of eclesiastical and cultural structure. All that changed when Dragoşi was elected and the diocese was created. This article aims at

deconstructing the process by which he was named using certain key documents found at the Vatican Secret Archives. The canonical trial that was conducted to see if he was worthy to handed the episcopal robe offers us interesting information regarding the life and times of that era, and what kind of man Moise Dragoşi was.

9. Augustin MUREŞAN, *Tiparul sigilar al breslei dulgherilor, lăcătuşilor, argintarilor, zidarilor, sticlarilor, armurierilor, morarilor, tâmplarilor, tinichigiilor şi năsturarilor din Jimbolia (1824)*

   The 1824 Seal Pattern of the United Guild of Joiners, Locksmith, Goldsmith, Builders, Glaziers, Armourers, Millers, Carpenters, Whitesmiths And Buttons Artisans in Jimbolia (1824)

   The author presents a seal belonging to the United Guild of Jimbolia, dating from 1824. This seal is included in the category of heraldic seals. On the emblem, there are representasions of the craftsmen who joined this professional association: joiniers, locksmiths, goldsmiths, builders, glaziers, armourers, millers, carpenters, whitesmiths and buttons artisans.

10. Ronald HOCHHAUSER, NAGY István, *110 ani de transport public cu tramvaiul electric în Oradea*

    The First Tram in Oradea Started off 110 Years Ago

    Our study follows the history of the 110-year-old tramway in Oradea. This vehicle was crucial in the development of the city in the 20th century. Using the results of our latest research we want to complement the other works regarding this issue. After the first unsuccessful plans of the horse path, a steam based freight rail system was built in the city in 1882, preceding the local passenger transport. The first tram started off in 1906, and this marked the beginning of a success story. We evoke the atmosphere of this significant event using the articles that appeared in the press of that period. After its establishment, Nagyváradi Városi Vasút Society became the only local passenger and goods transporting company. Studying the permission deed of the society we can find out a great deal about the first tram lines and the capacity of the vehicles. Our study presents the development of the network which was significant in spite of two world wars and five regime changes. At the same time, we can gain insight into the work in the remise where not only repairs were made but also complete tram cars were built, giving birth to the subtype called „from Oradea". Following the articles in the news that describe the changes in the nationalisation period we also depict the metamorphosis of the city and the transformation of its spirit. We shortly expound the events that took place in the last two decades and close our study with the new plans of the local transport company. We find it imperative to emphasize the importance of taking care of the memories of our past which help us to lay the foundations of our future.

11. Mirela POPA ANDREI, *Rifugiati nel proprio paese. Il confino dei vescovi romeni della Transilvania dopo l'entrata della Romania in guerra (1916)*

Refugees in Their Own Homeland. The Relocation of the Romanian Higher Clergy in Transylvania after Romania's Entry into War (1916)

In this study, we aim to present one of the numerous measures taken by the Hungarian government after Romania's declaration of war against Austria-Hungary. This measure refers to the relocation of the Greek-Catholic archbishop and the gremial clergy of the two Romanian – Greek-Catholic and the Orthodox – Churches from Blaj and Sibiu to Oradea. Sibiu and Blaj were on the Romanian Army's line of attack and the Hungarian government was prepared to accept, at least in theory, the possibility that the Romanian soldiers would enter the two cities, whose value as national religious symbols was significant among the Romanian communities. In the context created by the Romanian troops' advancement in Transylvania in 1916, it was important that the voices of the ecclesiastical hierarchs should remind the Romanians that their loyalty should be directed to Vienna and Budapest, and not to Bucharest. Wishing to keep the Romanians' religious leaders under stricter control, the Hungarian authorities decided to move them to Oradea. The place chosen to shelter the representatives of the two metropolitan sees was a town that enjoyed both a commanding prestige and a convenient geographical position, being situated far enough from the border with Romania. Thus, for nearly 10 months (September 1916-July 1917) the two Romanian metropolitans, Victor Mihályi of Apşa and Vasile Mangra, were confined to a place of refuge by force, inside their own country, in Oradea, from where they governed their dioceses.

12. Cornelia ROMÂNAŞU, *Câteva aspecte privind istoria chesturii de poliţie Oradea. Structuri organizatorice şi de personal (1929-1940)*

A few Aspects Regarding the History of Police Quaestorship in Oradea. Organizational and Staff Structures (1929-1940)

The Great Union of 1918 meant not only the completion of the national territory but also a „touchstone" for the Romanian administration and, therefore, for the Romanian police, who had to face the new post-war realities and the efforts made to return to a state of normality in the society. It was a difficult period that registered some initiatives, yet without reaching the stage of completion. Except for the most difficult times, the police in Bihor County, founded in 1919, was concerned to achieve a number of overall purposes during the interwar period: the correction or annihilation of deviant behaviours, of acts of disorder and corruption, of the anarchy trends and social chaos, thus ensuring peace and order, which were requisite to modern society.

13. Mirela MOCAN, *Proiecte de dezvoltare economică a Ţării Moţilor în perioada interbelică*

Ţara Moţilor economic development projects in the interwar period

The difficult situation of Moţilor County, due to the mountains and inhabitants' ruthless exploitation, the total lack of understanding of governments during the Hungarian reign, the obvious and deliberate inequity and oppression of the old pre-war government, has caused the Romanian Government to turn its attention towards stopping the people's pitiable situation. The governments that passed one after another at the country's helm, the politicians, the

different central institutions'representatives have declared, on all occasions, that helping the moţii is a primary duty for the state. Everyone knew their difficult situation, they all agreed that moţii, a certified source of Romanian culture and economic creation, must be quickly brought back to a cultural and socioeconomic state according to the demands of the new times. Few of the proposed projects and promises made have been accomplished, due to the government' s economic and social structure that didn't dispose of the capacity and necessary means to radically solve the situation in the Apuseni Mountains.

14. Cristian CULICIU, *Structura organizatorică a comitetului judeţean PCR Bihor. Statistici 1968-1988*

    The organizational structure of Bihor county committee PCR. Statistics 1968-1988

    The Romanian Communist Party's (RCP) structure was copied in all political, administrative and economical structures around the country. There were two subunits: the Committee and the so called 'core'. Political Committee's were designed to rule many structures, like counties, cities, communes, factories and public institutions. In this paper, we will see how the Bihor county RCP Committee was organized and hot it evolved between 1968 and 1988. Some of these evolutions are seen as statistics on the total number of Party members, along with the total number of women, men, workers, Romanians and so on. Documents seen show also how people were selected to join the RCP, how they were politically educated and what were the main reasons for the withdrawal of the membership.

15. Mircea POPA, *Scrisori Ionel Pop către Alexandru Şerban*

    Letters from Ionel Pop to Alexandru Şerban

    Outstanding personality of our political and cultural life of the interwar period, Ionel Pop (1889-1985) emerged as an avid hunter, editor of fishing-hunting-dog world "Carpathians" (1932-1947) and known writer on topics of life animal habitat and wildlife in the Carpathians. Courtesy of Mrs. Corina Serban, Alexandru Serban's wife, I came into possession of this epistolary exchange of 23 letters, which will be important for those interested in the history of hunters and hunting in Romania.

16. Gabriel MOISA, *A scrie şi a contra-face istorie în România anilor '80 ai secolului trecut. Câteva consideraţii*

    Writing and Inventing History in Romania of the 1980's. A few remarks

    History, as a field of study, represents a fundamental direction of what means charting human features. The lack of historical perspective, not knowing the context or worse, deliberate manipulation may frequently lead to statements that are disturbing for the historian. However, this would not be a disaster since the specialist disposes of the necessary antidote to set things straight. What is even worse is the major impact on the society and how society is informed with direct negative consequences on the perception of the reality and of the world around.

Manipulation has always been present in the field of history, but the phenomenon has taken a terribly interesting and particularly acute turn during the last century.

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1. Gruia FAZECAŞ, Cristina Elena CORDOŞ, Marian LIE, *O aşezare neolitică inedită descoperită la Şişterea „Bangeta", com. Cetariu, jud. Bihor*

   Late Neolithic Settlement discovered at Şişterea „Bangeta", com. Cetariu, Bihor county

   In the late summer of 2017 we identified on Google Earth maps a structure which we supposed that is the result of human activity in the past. After examining the Austrian historical land surveys and the contemporan maps we noticed what appeared to be an earth mound field west of our interes area. Consulting archaeological literature refering to Şişterea area we find only two informations. First referring to one Jászladány type copper axe (Dumitraşcu 1974; Vulpe 1975: 41, nr. 143, taf. 19/143) and another one relating to an „tumulus field" in the close proximity, at Fegernicu Nou, which is the same with what we noticed on historical maps (Dumitraşcu, Hadnagy 1980). After that we organized an archeological survey. On-site, we found a lot of pottery, adobe, stone blades and splinters. At the surface was visible some rectangular structures, probably the remains of houses. The artifacts belong to the Late Neolithic period, probably Herpály culture.

2. Florin GOGÂLTAN, *Dăbâca. Un atelier metalurgic al epocii bronzului din Transilvania*

   Dăbâca. Ein bronzezeitliches Metallhandwerk in Siebenbürgen

   Vor einigen Jahren hatte mir Adrian A. Rusu einige Zeichnungen mit Materialien aus Dăbâca gezeigt, die mit Sicherheit nicht dem Mittelalter zugeordnet werden konnten. Von diesen hoben sich drei Gussformen und drei Tondüsen hervor (Abb. 4-7). Über diese gab es nur die Information, die auf den Originalzeichnungen vom Aprilie 1975 aufgezeichnet wurde und zwar, dass sie in Dăbâca im S 3/11 von 1973 in einer Tiefe von 2,00-2,25 m entdeckt wurden. Auf der Zeichnung der Axt-Gussform mit kugelsegmentförmigem Nacken schrieb M. Rusu noch „+Schmelztiegel und Gussrohre". Er bezog sich selbstverständlich auf einen Schmelztiegel und die Tondüsen. Der interessanteste Gegenstand von Dăbâca ist die Gussform für eine Axt mit Kugelsegmentnacken (Abb. 4). Es gibt keinerlei Analogie für solch eine Axt, weshalb deren Datierung in die mittlere Bronzezeit (eventuell gegen das Ende der Periode) nur aufgrund von einigen typologischen Elementen wie das Kugelsegmentnacken gemacht wurde. Zu dieser Datierung trägt auch der Rest der Gegenstände bei wie die Gussform für ein Flachbeil (Abb. 5) sowie die drei Tondüsen (Abb. 7). Ein anderer Aspekt ist, dass in dieser Werkstatt ein neuer Axttypus hergestellt wurde, eine Innovation, die zwischen den Endprodukten der Bronzezeit im Karpatenbecken nicht mehr wiederzufinden ist. Eine derartige Situation muss uns aber nicht überraschen. Um über Schaftrohräxte mit kugelsegmentförmigem Nacken oder Nackenscheiben aus Karpatenbecken zu sprechen, kann in erster Linie ihre typologische Vielfalt hervorgehoben werden. So wie

das aus den von Ehrengard Kroeger-Michel oder neuestens von Wolfgang David vorgelegten Synthesen hervorgeht, gibt es eigentlich keine in Form, Ausmassen und Verzierung identische Gegenstände. Diese Tatsache ist durch ihre Herstellungsart sowie von der grossen Entfernung der verschiedenen metallhandwerklichen Werkstätten voneinander zu erklären. So hat jeder Meister die Identität einer Axt geprägt. Bezüglich der Gussform von Dăbâca ist es möglich, dass sie eine technische Neuerung war, die sich keinem realen Erfolg erfreuen konnte. Selbst wenn weiterhin noch viele Fragezeichen stehen bleiben, bleibt eine Tatsache als gesichert: die Funde von Dăbâca sind ein Beleg für bronzezeitliches Metallhandwerk in Siebenburgen.

3. Călin GHEMIŞ, Gruia FAZECAȘ, Doru MARTA, *Un complex aparţinând finalului epocii Bronzului, descoperit la Oradea „Cimitirul Rulikowski”*

   One Late Bronze Age rit from Oradea „Cimitirul Rulikowski”

   In 2001 there were discovered several archaeological complexes on the excavation carried out for the construction of the ring road of Oradea. One of them makes the subject of our paper as it can be interpreted as a ritual context. The filling consists of one level composed of black earth mixed with ashes and burnt pieces of soil. Recovered materials consist solely of ceramics, about the center of the complex was deposited a midsize river boulder. A part of the pottery was burned secondary and some fragments are deformed because of this. Among the discoveries it is noted the lower half of a cup of medium size, with strong traces of secondary burning, decorated with fluted knobs, two cups, including one with the walls pushed outward, channeled, the vessel body was ornamented with incissions disposed in arcade together with a chariot wheel fragment. For the chronology of this complex, among other pieces, it is noted a vessel with walls in „S” shape, which is on the outside rows of stitching a strip of successive triangular specific to the late phase of Wietenberg culture. This complex is simmilar to those known at Şimleu Silvaniei (Sălaj county) or Palota and Girişu de Criş (Bihor county), their main feature is the presence of local material, associated with Wietenberg elements in closed complexes. The length of this time horizon is difficult to determine, but as F. Gogâltan highlighted at the time of Şimleul Silvaniei pit publication, this not exceed the range of Reinecke Br. C period, Late Bronze Age I, second part of the II-nd millenia BC.

4. Călin GHEMIŞ, *Inel din aur aparţinând Bronzului Târziu, descoperit la Betfia (jud. Bihor)*

   One Late Bronze Age Gold Ring, from Betfia (Bihor County)

   In November 2015, in the area of Betfia village, near Oradea was found incidentally an Late Bronze Age gold ring. Based on the typological characteristics, the ring can be included in the category of notched rings of Sarasău type dated in Late Bronze Age, - L.B.A. II - XIV-XII century B.C. Unfortunately despite of the fact that the spot of discovery was verified together with the discoverer no other information (or archeological materials) can be provided regarding the archaeological context of this discovery.

5. Cristian Ioan POPA, *Monede vechi, interpretări noi. În jurul unor pretinse prezenţe celtice în zona minieră a Apusenilor*

Ancient Coins New Interpretation. About Alleged Celtic Presence in Mining Area of Western Carpathians Mountains

Some remarks from the last decade regarding the dating of the coins from the mining areas of the Apuseni Mountains (Bucium-Roşia Montană) have mistakenly misapplied the idea of a Celtic presence in this area. The author proposes a discussion regarding these coins, wrongly dated and misplaced, either because of the confusion created by old specialized literature or because the lack of reading it. What they consider to be Philip II type coins, dated in the IV-III centuries BC, are in fact Dacian issued coins (Aninoasa-Dobreşti type), probably around the second half of the II century BC and the first half of the I century. Therefore, a celtic presence in the IV-III centuries BC, in the gold mining area of Bucium-Roşia Montană is excluded, at least from the point of view of monetary discoveries.

6. Ioan CRIŞAN, *Instrumente muzicale populare medievale descoperite în judeţul Bihor*

Medieval Folk Musical Instruments Discovered in Bihor County

Through archaeological research and recreational activities of metal detection performed in archaeological sites in the Bihor County, they also discovered musical instruments. Whistles and jew's harps, they belong to the categories of wind and strings. The fact that, in the majority, they have been discovered in the area of some village settlements pleads for their inclusion in the category of folk musical instruments.

7. Adriano PAPO, *La 'breve' corografia della Transilvania di Giovanandrea Gromo*

The 'short' corography of Transylvania by Giovanandrea Gromo

The purpose of this work is to analyse a letter from Giovanandrea Gromo to a Roman prelate dated Venice, 19th December 1564, where the writer, who in 1564 had entered the service of the Prince of Transylvania John Sigismund Szapolyai as commander of his army and of his personal guard, meant to place his lord in a favourable light in front of Italian princes. Gromo also intended to present in the most respectable manner both the material resources (the natural wealth of country) and the military ones (fortifications, armed forces) of the Prince of Transylvania in order to evaluate the feasibility of his alliance with Italian princes in an eventual anti–Ottoman crusade. The letter is after all a corography, that is a historical, geographical, political, religious and anthropic description of Transylvania and, partly, of the conterminal regions of Moldavia and Wallachia as well.

8. Gizella NEMETH, Adriano PAPO, *L'ascesa di Gabriele Bethlen al principato di Transilvania e i suoi primi anni di regno sulla base dei rapporti diplomatici degli ambasciatori veneti presso la Porta. 1613–1619*

Gabriel Bethlen's Rise to the Throne of Transylvania and His First Years of Reign Through the Notes of Venetian Ambassadors to Constantinople. 1613–1619

After an outline of the situation of the Principality of Transylvania in the period of the reign of Gabriel Báthori (1608–13), Gabriel Bethlen's relationship with the Porta has been analyzed from his rise to power till his entrance to the Thirty Years' War (1613–19). The study was carried out utilizing the dispatches of Venetian ambassadors to Constantinople collected by János Mircse and published by Lipót Óváry in 1886 on behalf of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. The Gabriel Bethlen – Porta relationship was mainly focused on the question of transfer to the Ottomans of both fortresses of Lippa/Lipova and Jenő/Ineu, which the sultan wanted to control directly. Meanwhile, the conflict between the Roman-Germanic Empire and the Ottoman one persisted, despite the fact that the peace of Zsitvatorok signed between the two potentates was still in force since 1606. But we are on the eve of the Thirty Years' War.

9. Diana IANCU, *O relatare despre cucerirea cetăţii Oradea de către trupele imperiale în anul 1692*

   A Relating About the Conquest of Oradea by the Imperial Troops in 1692

   In this paper we present a document that describes some aspects of Oradea fortress history. We focus on the Ottoman siege of the fortress in 1598 and 1660, concluded with the conquest of the Oradea's fortress. They reigned here until 1692, when the Austrian troops conquered the fortress and the city of Oradea, fact that caused significant changes in the politic, cultural, social and religious life of Oradea city.

10. Florina CIURE, *Cucerirea Timişoarei de către Habsburgi (1716) în izvoare veneţiene de epocă*

    The Habsburg Conquest of Timişoara (1716) in Contemporary Venetian Sources

    The Venice State Archive preserves in the collection Senato Secreta, Dispacci Germania, some information about the conquest of Timisoara by the Imperials in the year 1716. Dispacci – the letters that the Venetian ambassadors had to sent regularly (every week) to the central authorities of the Serenissima, were signed by the Venetians diplomats accredited to the Habsburgs, Carlo Ruzzini and Pietro Grimani. Since August of 1696, Carlo Ruzzini announced the intentions of the Imperialists to proceed immediately to the conquest of Timisoara and adds to his dispaccio a plan of the fortifications executed by the Ottomans. There are more dispatches sent by Ambassador Pietro Grimani in the fall of 1716, in which are presented in detail the actions of the imperialists that culminated with the conquest of the city so far controlled by the Ottomans. The Venetian Senate, in charge of foreign policy of the Republic, also received the conditions of capitulations of the Ottomans and the points approved by the Habsburgs. The numerous and accurate information contained in the letters are largely drawn from the correspondence sent to the Emperor by Prince Eugene of Savoy from the military camp of operations. The letters kept at the State Archives of St. Mark's offer new evidences of an important event in the history of Timisoara, also reflecting the degree of knowledge of the realities of this part of Europe in Venice.

11. Augustin MUREŞAN, *Sigiliul breslei unite din Ciacova pe un document din 1823*

    The Seal of the United Guild from Ciacova on a 1823 Document

    The author presents the seal of the United Guild from Ciacova, Timiş county, applied with sealing wax on a document issued on 20th of June, 1823. There is a rectangular shield on the emblem, divided into six quarters with symbols typical of the six trades, those of the cobblers, potters, carpenters, tailors, belt makers and hatters. To be recalled in a symbolistic way, heraldic images were used, showing typical tools (used by potters, carpenters and tailors) and finished products (bootmaking shops, belt maker shops, and haters`shops).

12. Mirela Popa-ANDREI, *L'élite ecclesiastica dei romeni transilvani e il movimento di emancipazione politico-nazionale, 1860-1865*

    The ecclesiastical elite of the Transylvanian Romans and the movement of political-national emancipation 1860-1865

    The Transylvanian Romanians' ecclesiastical elite maintained their quality of legitimate spokesmen for the Romanians from the Age of Enlightened Reformism to the Years of Austrian (Semi) Liberalism. In this study we aim to analyze, from a sociological perspective, the effective role played by the ecclesiastical elite the movement of national and political emancipation. As regards the structure of the Romanian elite, between 1860 and 1865, the Romanian elite was marked by powerful upheavals, disputes and realignments which brought into relief several political factions. Despite all these changes affecting the structure of the Romanian elite, the ecclesiastical elite remained at the forefront of the political movement. In fact, it was the laity that placed the bishops (and the conservative group) at the forefront of the national movement during the national conference from January 1861. Our research propose to examine from a sociological perspective the actual role played by the ecclesiastical elite, its degree of involvement in the Romanian national political movement, as well as the political conduct of this social category between 1860 and 1865.

13. Răzvan Mihai NEAGU, *Studenţi din Comitatul Bihor la Facultatea de Teologie a Universităţii din Cernăuţi (1875-1918)*

    Students from Bihor County at the Faculty of Theology of the University of Chernivtsi (1875-1918)

    The Romanian community from Bihor county gave between 1875-1918 five students at the theology faculty in Chernivtsi. Although they came from modest families, these young persons understood that studying in a university is the only form of social and professional ascension. They become remarkable personalities of Romanian Orthodoxy from the interwar period, especially if we refer to Teodor Botiş, Gheorghe Ciuhandu and Lazăr Iacob. All three dedicated their entire activity to the Romanian Orthodox Church and the Romanian school.

14. Florin ARDELEAN, *Destin şi provocare Vasile Lucaciu şi Vasile Mangra sau sarcasmul istoriei*

Destination and Challenge Vasile Lucaciu and Vasile Mangra or the Fair of History

Vasile Lucaciu and Vasile Mangra distinguish themselves as prominent personalities - from a political and confessional point of view- of the Transylvanian Romanians at the end of the XIX-th century and the first two decades of the XX-th century. Each of them stood out by the poignant activism proven in favour of the rights that the Romanians in the Austro-Hungarian Empire sought to impose to decision-making bodies that were reluctant to any kind of modern reformism. Nevertheless, at a certain moment, what seemed to be a destiny in a harmonious duality, based on principles pertaining to patriotism and nationalism, broke off. Vasile Mangra, Orthodox bishop and metropolitan, was seduced by the discourse of the earl Tisza István, making the game of the Hungarian authorities and becoming an abhorrent character, a traitor, in the eyes of the Romanians from Ardeal. The two characters, set in a strong contrast, of options and national vision, were to have a death at least as sad as their lives. Vasile Mangra was to die a few days before the Union from Alba Iulia, fallen into disgrace and buried at Budapest, and Vasile Lucaciu would fall victim, in 1922, to the electoral passions that turned into terrible fights.

15. Veronica TURCUŞ, Şerban TURCUŞ, *Istoricul problemei preotului italian la biserica italiană din Bucureşti. Documente despre cazul Gatti (1951-52)*

The Historian of the Italian Priest's at the Italian Church in Bucharest. Documents on the Gatti Case (1951-52)

This study traces the evolution over the time of the issue of the Italian priest that the Holy See destined for the pastoral care of the Italian community in Bucharest, from the early twentieth century until 1990, in the frame of the interest of the Apostolic See and the Italian state for religious assistance given to emigration from Peninsula. In this context are presented the figures of the first priests of the Italian community in Bucharest, focusing on the figures of father Antonio Mantica and Clemente Gatti, for the latter's destiny being also published in the Annex a number of original documents from the Foreign Ministry of Italy on his arrest and release (1951-1952).

16. Cristian CULICIU, *Problemele cotidiene în atenţia autorităţilor. Activitatea Comitetului Regional/Judeţean Bihor al PCR privind scrisorile oamenilor muncii (1960-1988)*

Local Authorities Facing Everyday Problems. The Activity of the Bihor Regional/County Committee PCR Regarding the Letters Received from Citizens (1960-1988)

In socialist Romania, esspecially in the 70s' and the 80s', problems were numerous. There were general problems, regarding housing, food supply, energy consumption, and particular issues, different from a person to another. All kinds of problems were brought to the local authorities' attention by sending letters of complaint and audiences. In this paper, we follow annual reports from the Bihor county Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, on the number and problems related in these letters and audiences. There number varied and the issues contained are to be classified in a few categories. We will also see what was the legal

framework of resolving these problems and also a few concrete cases, based on these categories.

17. Iuliu-Marius MORARIU, *Conflictul dintre Constantin Virgil Gheorghiu şi Monica Lovinescu, reflectat în memorialistica exilului parizian*

    Conflict Between Constantin Virgil Gheorghiu and Monica Lovinescu, Reflected in the Parisian Exile Memorial

    In this research, the author presents the way how, the conflict that took place between Constantin Virgil Gheorghiu and Monica Lovinescu in 1953, in the memories, correspondence and notes of the Romanian writers from the Paris exile, Mircea Eliade, Sanda Stolojan, Emil Cioran and Neagu Djuvara. After the presentation of the event and its context, there are emphasized and analysed their opinions. The work shows that, for the exile, this was an important moment that certified the importance of Lovinescu-Ierunca family in this space, and contributed to the decredibilisation of Virgil Gheorghiu and of the Romanian exile. Also, it brings again into attention the personality of the aforementioned writer and his relation with Monica Lovinescu.

18. Roland OLAH, *Aspecte socio-demografice privind transfugii români arestaţi de grănicerii maghiari în anul 1987*

    Socio-Demographic Aspects Regarding the Romanian Transfugs Arising from the Magiar Magics in 1987

    In the 1970s, Romania is undergoing a series of domestic and international crises which will seriously affect the economic situation from the 1980's and will contribute to the fall of the Nicolae Ceausescu's regime. This economic crisis will increase the phenomenon of illegal cross-border. Annually, several thousand Romanians left Romania illegally in hope of a decent living in a western country. The Romanians left the country using two main routes, the Hungarian and Yugoslav routes. Year 1987 is the beginning of a wave of refugees, which will end the end of 1989.

19. Gabriel MOISA, *Aspecte privind viaţa cotidiană din Bihor în ultimii ani ai regimului comunist*

    Aspects About the Daily Life of Bihor in the Last Years of the Communist Regime

    The last decade of the communist regime in Romania was a very complicated one due to the economic crisis that led to drastic reductions in the system of supplying the population with products necessary for daily living. This caused severe problems in the everyday life that was marked by the absence of food on the market, leading to serious health problems due to malnutrition. This situation developed gradually, but, by the end of the '80s, things turned for the worse. Even if this aspect was known by the supervisory structures, the Securitate mainly, measures to improve the situation were taken only after the fall of the communist regime. Under a continuous rumour about the "decadent" West which "exploited" Romania through

its international financial institutions, primarily the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, the population's expectations were very high at the beginning of 1989 when, on 31 March, 1989 at the meeting of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party it was announced that Romania had managed to pay off its external debt.

Crisia 2018, XLVIII

1. Florin GOGÂLTAN, *Despre cronologia așezărilor multistratificate ale epocii bronzului din Bazinul Carpatic. O privire retrospectivă a ultimilor 15 ani.*

   About the chronology of the multi-layered settlements of the Bronze Age in the Carpathian Basin. A retrospective of the last 15 years.

   Fifteen years ago, during an Alexander von Humboldt fellowship at the Institut für Prähistorische Archäologie, Freie Universität Berlin I have put together a catalogue of Early Bronze Age (EBA) and Middle Bronze Age (MBA) multi-stratified settlements in the Carpathian Basin (c. 2500-1600/1500 BC). A total of 188 multi-stratified sites (Fig. 1) ascribed to five horizons were placed in chronological order (Fig. 2). The new AMS data have substantially modified the relative chronology of this period (Fig. 3). The present paper only comprises the recent information regarding the chronology of the tell and tell-like settlements in the Carpathian Basin. An English version of this article will appear, hopefully within a reasonable time, in a volume titled Reinecke´s Erbe. Terminologie, Chronologie und Identität in Mitteleuropa zwischen 2300 und 1600 v.Chr. Reinecke´s Heritage. Terminology, Chronology and Identity in Central Europe between 2300 and 1600 BC.

2. Gruia FAZECAȘ, Marian LIE, *Determinarea suprafeței sitului arheologic de epoca bronzului de la Toboliu – Dâmbu Zănăcanului*

   Area delineation of the Bronze Age site from Toboliu "Dâmbu Zănăcanului"

   The importance of archaeological field walks is undisputable, with an significant role in discovering and mapping new sites, but also in investigating other aspects in known sites, such as habitation density and extent. Several types of systematic field walks were applied, some yielding notable results. In the current paper, we present a systematic field walk method applied in the Middle Bronze Age site Toboliu Dâmbul Zănăcanului, located in Bihor County. Although the size and shape of the central part of the site, consisting of a tell, is rather clear, the dimensions of the outer settlement are more problematic. Previous field walks suggested that the surface inhabited by the Bronze Age communities is considerable. In order to establish the actual dimensions of the outer settlement, the authors of this study conducted a systematic field walk in March 2015, using a improvised method: with a hand GPS, all archaeological finds encountered on predefined parallel paths (10 m apart) were marked on a map, as black (isolated finds), yellow (clusters), or red dots (clusters and adobe). The surface covered by red and yellow dots is more likely to give a more accurate image of

the surface inhabited by the Bronze Age communities, covering around 85 ha. However, it probably reflects periodic shifts of inhabited areas over the three centuries, rather that a large, contemporaneous settlement. In regards to the landscape, it is noticeable that the lower area located on the western and south-western side was avoided, as it was probably marshy in prehistoric times.

3. Gruia FAZECAȘ, Florin GOGÂLTAN, *Situl aparținând epocii bronzului de la Diosig "Colonie". O reevaluare*

   Bronze Age Site from Diosig "Colonie". An appraisal

   The first archaeological discoveries in the Diosig area occur at the end of the XIXth century. Since then, were discovered artifacts and archaeological sites belonging to the Neolithic, Bronze Age and to the II-Ist century B.C. period around Diosig (Pl. I). The first notes about the site from Diosig "Colonie" are made by I. Ordentlich. He mentions a settlement belonging to the first and second phases of Otomani culture. The level of the Otomani II phase was disturbed by a inhumated tomb of a child, which had as inventory two vessels assigned to the Otomani III phase. From then on, until the time of this article, a series of papers and studies include references to this site without even knowing the location of the site, sometimes mixing the tomb inventory with disparate and accidental discoveries - supposedly coming from other graves. In 2015 a local citizen informed us about the discovery of some Bronze Age pottery fragments discovered during the exploitation of yellow clay in Diosig "Colonie" site (Pl. II). On site we discovered two features, partially affected by yellow clay exploitation and erosion: G1/2015 (pl III-IV) and G2/2015 (Pl. V, VI/6-10). Along with the ceramics, the pits contained bones, ash, charcoal, adobe fragments. The pottery fragments are attributed the Otomani II ceramic style. Chronologically, it can be attributed to the middle bronze II (Central European Bronze A2), which corresponds in absolute chronology to a time sequence somewhere approximately 1900 to 1700 BC. As the features inventory shows, they seem to be used as refuse pits. In October 2018, during a field survey around Diosig we tried to identify a site mentioned in the National Archaeological Register (= R.A.N.) (Fig. 5), without being certain that the area which we surveyed is the same as the one is mentioned with the R.A.N. code no. 29109.01. Nevertheless, around of an old island of Ier river we discovered pottery fragments from the Bronze Age and La Tène period, with the black lead in composition (Pl. VI/1-5).

4. Doru MARTA, Gruia FAZECAȘ, *Note pe marginea câmpului de movile de la Cheț – Buduslău (județul Bihor)*

   Some additions concerning mounds field from Cheț – Buduslău

   According to the regulatory provisions General Urbanisme Plan (= P.U.G.) of the commune must be updated periodically. In this context, Buduslau commune which is located in the north-eastern part of Bihor County, has been the subject of a field survey in the spring of 2018. In the older bibliography there were mentioned "near the locality several large tumuli belonging to an unspecified age". On this circumstances we identified six earth mounds. Due to the proximity to the previously identified mounds field at Cheț, we believe that the six

newly identified mounds are part of the same group. The mounds, with different sizes and degrees of preservation are likely to be tumuli, a fact that can be confirmed only after archaeological excavations, especially in the case of the mound conventionally called M1 by us (or Movila Vupei = Fox Mound on older maps) and the one named by the local inhabitants of Chet „Holmul Chețului".

5. Cristian Ioan POPA, *Statuetele cu capetele bifurcate din ariile Gáva Gornea-Kalakaca şi Basarabi*

   Statuets with two heads in Gáva, Gornea-Kalakača and Basarabi areas

   Anthropomorphic plastic art at the end of the Bronze Age and in the beginning of the Iron Age is still little known. In this paper is brought to attention a statuette placed at the bottom of a cult pit from Teleac, belonging to the Gáva II (Hallstatt B) phase. The artifact has an elongated shape, oval in kerf, with two, bifurcated heads. Similar statues have been found in Gáva cultural area, especially in Şimleul Silvaniei surroundings. Identical artifacts to that of Teleac are also known in Gornea-Kalakača and Basarabi features. If some authors consider them „reel", we appreciate these as anthropomorphic statuettes, showing the legs and hands schematically, with a history in some cultures of the Bronze Age (Tei, Wietenberg, Noua. Similarities are also found in the plastic of Babadag culture. The artifacts presented in this paper expresses the last type of anthropomorphic representation of the Carpathian populations before the arrival of a new style – the steppe art.

6. Ioan CRIȘAN, Sorin BULZAN, *Cercetări arheologice preventive din anul 2016 pe dealul promontor de la Oradea*

   The Preventive Archeological Research on the Promontor Hill in Oradea In 2016

   In the month of May 2016, at number 11 Cantonului Street, they have initiated the procedures for the approval of the construction of a block of flats. The point in which they were to carry out the works was located on the right bank of the Crișul Repede River at a distance of 100 m towards the north, at 165 m altitude. As the perimeter checked by the work was to be located near the site of the premonstratense monastery sacred to the proto-martyr St. Stefan, founded by King Stefan II (1116-1131), the excavation works for the foundation of the construction have been under surveillance, and then under preventive archeological diggings. They discovered and investigated nine graves dated in the 12th -16th centuries, covering the period of existence of a monastic complex in the area. The distribution of the graves shows that they were located on the western side of the cemetery, and that the building of the church was to the east of the parcel been concerned by the constructors.

7. Sorin BULZAN, *Locuirile dintre ape. Noi cercetări de suprafaţă în teritoriul comunei Sântandrei*

   New Archaeological Survey in the Sântandrei Commune Bihor County, Romania

   Situated on the middle flow of river Crișul Repede, Sântandrei commune lies at seven

kilometers west of Oradea in the north-west part of Romania not far from Romanian-Hungarian border. The relief is dominated by plain and in the northern part by many old meanders and the bends of river Crișul Repede and Peța rivulet. The past human habitation could be named a living between the waters. The administrative territory of this commune knows in the last years a boom of real estate sector and some archaeological sites must be delimited and protected. The archaeological survey was made for the elaboration of urban plan of the commune. The territory of the Sântandrei commune was also surveyed in past, but this new research brought to light new archaeological sites. As we know in this moment the human habitation begin in the middle Neolithic age with a settlement newly discovered at the place called" Lanu Botului" and continued with an destroyed settlement by flooding Criș River from which we knows just some sherds (see the note 4). To the bronze age can belong some discoveries at the place"Podul Moii" (early bronze age, Coțofeni culture), the Otomani faze I-III culture settlement from "Palota Veche" and those from "Deschește" which can be dated bronze D - Hallstatt A1 stage. In the Latene period old discoveries belog to the Celts at "Podu Moii" and to the Dacians later in D stage from „Pepinieră" and "Broscărie" settlement. The vestern part of Romania were the Sântandrei commune lies was left in Barbaricum by the Romans. Beside of the discoveries made by Sever Dumitrașcu and Ioan Crișan in sixties and eithies years of XX century at the place "Fizeșul Palotei", in the new survey was discovered a new settlement north of the "Grajdurile C.A.P" (the stalls of the former farm) also dated in the 3-4 century A.D. In the middle age, beginning with the 8-10 century, the left bank of the Crișul Repede river was densely inhabited even only isolated findings are known at "La Pepinieră" and "Criș" places (settlements) and in an unknown place, a presumed inhumation grave. The foremost problem of this early medieval period rise from literature, an article of Maria Comșa in which is supposed the existence of a Slavian tumuli necropolis (see the note 17). Even I visited the presumable tumuli, without other researches I was unable to propose a solution for the nature and the dating of these mounds. Beginning with the 13th century the villages in the commune's territory start to be mentioned in documents. The existence of some of them since the 12th century, if not earlier, is confirmed by archaeological discoveries. Some settlements have disappeared since the middle Ages but their names have been preserved as place names in Austrian maps. The first village mentioned in the medieval documents is Vadasz in 1214. I discover the remains of this settlement at the place called "Criș" close to the bends of river Crișul Repede in the north-west of the commune's territory. But at some moment maybe in the 14 century a part of the population was moved in the own territory of the village a fact which explain the presence of the name "Vadasz Pusta" in other place in an old map. The medieval Palota village appears in documents since 1279 under the name Deerspalataya castrum. The name of the settlement was preserved in the place memory and the archaeological material confirms the tradition. The most complex situation has even the village of Sântandrei mentioned in 1291. The archaeological site called „Râturi" could be the missing Megyes village for which is first time mentioned in documents at 1329.

8. Gizella NEMETH, Adriano PAPO, *La fine della missione in Transilvania del generale Giovanni Battista Castaldo. 1552–53*

The End of General John Baptist Castaldo's Task in Transylvania. 1552–53

In 1551, Transylvania was occupied by the Habsburg army of General John Baptist Castaldo.

The Transylvanians accepted submission to the House of Austria, Queen Isabella Jagiellon and Prince John Sigismund Szapolyai were forced into exile first in Kassa, then in Silesia and Poland. The government of General Castaldo was not well accepted by the Transylvanian people, mainly because of the wickedness of his mercenaries, who caused dissatisfaction with King Ferdinand of Habsburg himself, responsible for the arrogance of the German soldiers, to whom the Transylvanians ended even by preferring the Ottoman domination. Castaldo was also worried about the chronic lack of money to pay his soldiers, who often rebelled, and felt continually threatened by a possible Turkish attack to Transylvania. The Turks instead attacked Hungary saving Transylvania. Nevertheless, the Transylvanian lords began to plot for the return of Prince John Sigismund. Castaldo, unable to calm the discontent of both people and lords, as well as the restlessness of his mercenaries, eventually sought refuge in the flight from Transylvania, which he abandoned in the spring of 1553, bearing the suspicion of having enriched himself with the treasure of friar George Martinuzzi Utyeszenics, whom he had got killed by order of King Ferdinand in December 1551.

9. Florina CIURE, *Cucerirea Oradiei de către imperiali (1692) într-un izvor veneţian contemporan*

The Conquest of Oradea by the Habsburgs (1692) in a Contemporary Venetian Source
National Library of St. Mark's in Venice hosts a miscellany containing 84 opuscula entitled Reports of the Imperial armies victories over the Turks. At the second one there is a Description of the city and the fortress of Oradea, printed in Venice by Leonardo Pittoni, but not indicating the year of publication, and at number 67 there is A new and truthful report about the victories of the Habsburgs armies over the important castle of Beiuş near Oradea under the command of Mr. Count Corbelli. With a record of the victories, conquered towns, the Turks made slaves, and the number of cannons captured in this war, reprinted, In Vienna, & in Venice, 1690, stating that it's been selling by [Giovanni] Batti in San Marco Square. The number 82 is dedicated to a distinctive Report on the settlement, domination, blockade, siege and conquest of the important town of Oradea at the borders of the Upper Hungary and the Transylvania, conquered by imperial armies at 5 June 1692, published in the same year, at Venice by Girolamo Albrizzi. This raport resume in the first section the describing information from the second opuscula, which presents the settlement, the inhabitants and the important events that marked the history of this city: references to the three districts of Oradea, its cathedral which housed the remains of the two kings, Ladislau and Sigismund of Luxemburg, the actions of the Calvinists, the unsuccessful siege by the Ottomans in 1598, the fall of Oradea in the hands of the Ottomans in 1660, and the final part is dedicated to the actions of Imperial Armies starting in 1691 and culminating with the final siege of the city in 1692, which is presented in detail.

10. Blaga MIHOC, *Despre măsurile luate de Maria Tereza şi Iosif al II-lea împotriva „cerşetorilor", în contextul modernizării Imperiului Habsburgic*

About the Measures Taken by Maria Theresa and Joseph II Against Beggars in the Context of Modernization of the Habsburg Empire

National Library of St. Mark's in Venice hosts a miscellany containing 84 opuscula entitled

Reports of the Imperial armies victories over the Turks. At the second one there is a Description of the city and the fortress of Oradea, printed in Venice by Leonardo Pittoni, but not indicating the year of publication, and at number 67 there is A new and truthful report about the victories of the Habsburgs armies over the important castle of Beiuș near Oradea under the command of Mr. Count Corbelli. With a record of the victories, conquered towns, the Turks made slaves, and the number of cannons captured in this war, reprinted, In Vienna, & in Venice, 1690, stating that it's been selling by [Giovanni] Batti in San Marco Square. The number 82 is dedicated to a distinctive Report on the settlement, domination, blockade, siege and conquest of the important town of Oradea at the borders of the Upper Hungary and the Transylvania, conquered by imperial armies at 5 June 1692, published in the same year, at Venice by Girolamo Albrizzi. This raport resume in the first section the describing information from the second opuscula, which presents the settlement, the inhabitants and the important events that marked the history of this city: references to the three districts of Oradea, its cathedral which housed the remains of the two kings, Ladislau and Sigismund of Luxemburg, the actions of the Calvinists, the unsuccessful siege by the Ottomans in 1598, the fall of Oradea in the hands of the Ottomans in 1660, and the final part is dedicated to the actions of Imperial Armies starting in 1691 and culminating with the final siege of the city in 1692, which is presented in detail.

11. M. Marcella FERRACCIOLI, Gianfranco GIRAUDO, *I fratelli Sebastiani tra diplomazia ed esilio*

    The Sebastiani Brothers Between Diplomacy and Exile

    Paolo and Giuseppe Sebastiani, Armenian Catholics from Constantinople, persecuted because of their faith, or financial problems, obtain asylum in Rome. A tournant in the history of the Sebastiani Family is represented by the affaire Dusoglu, born as a financial scandal and ended in tragedy. It is the alleged disappearance of a huge sum escaped from the confiscation of the assets of the Dus Oglu which becomes an indictment, one of many, from which the Sebastiani brothers are forced to defend themselves against real or alleged slanderers and judicial inquiries. After their arrival in Rome the Sebastiani brothers present themselves as poor Delegates of a poor nation in order to be able to deal with "affairs of religion". A grant is granted, but evidently to a much lower extent than would have been expected, as well as limited to a very short period of time.

12. Augustin MUREȘAN, *Sigiliile cu scena învierii lui Iisus Hristos ale localităţii Ostern (azi Comloşu Mic), judeţul Timiş*

    Resurrection of Jesus Christ Scene on the Seals of Ostern (Comloşu Mic), Timiş County

    The author presents three seals of the village of Ostern (Comloşu Mic), Torontal County. The first seal (28 mm x 25 mm) is applied in red wax on a document from 1787. The second seal (31 mm x 25 mm) is applied in red wax on a document from 1834. The third one (30 mm x 28 mm) is made of metal (brass) and etched into an incision. The focus of the emblem is the scene of Jesus Christ's Resurrection - his raising from the grave. Jesus, with a circle of light round his head, is holding a flag, with a cross on the banner, in his right hand. His left hand is

lying on his chest while he is rising from thegrave; the tombstone engraved with a Latin cross, was removed. The seals have a religious character in their composition. The inclusion of Jesus Christ on the emblems of the three seals is a testimony and a reminder of the name of the village.

13. Mihai GEORGIȚĂ, *Ecouri ale Revoluţiei polone din 1830-1831 în Ardeal, Banat şi Crişana*

    Echoes of the Polish Revolution from 1830-1831 in Transylvania, Banat and Bihor County

    Through the peace of Vienna in 1815, the Czarist Russia receives a large part of Poland. If, at the beginning, Russia grants a broad autonomy to the Poles, after 1820 they have some freedom, and after the movements of the intellectual bourgeoisie, supported by the middle nobility, for the reconstruction of an independent Polish state, the Czar decides the rusification of Poland. That is why, on November 21, 1830, when the Czar ordered the Polish army to support the Dutch against the Belgians, the Warsaw regiments and students triggered the revolution, which spread rapidly in all provinces, proclaiming independence on January 25, 1831. Apart from the Pope, no European state responded to the Polish leaders' appeals to support their cause. On the contrary, Prussia and Austria, which owned parts of the old Polish kingdom, took action against this revolutionary movement. In this context, Bihor and other neighboring counties have adopted resolutions supporting the cause of Poland, while the imperial army takes drastic measures against emigrants.

14. Călin GHEMIȘ, *Tezaurul aparţinând sfârşitului epocii bronzului descoperit la Oradea în anul 1911 - precizări documentare*

    The Late Bronze Age Gold Hoard discovered at Oradea in 1911 - documentary aspects

    Through the peace of Vienna in 1815, the Czarist Russia receives a large part of Poland. If, at the beginning, Russia grants a broad autonomy to the Poles, after 1820 they have some freedom, and after the movements of the intellectual bourgeoisie, supported by the middle nobility, for the reconstruction of an independent Polish state, the Czar decides the rusification of Poland. That is why, on November 21, 1830, when the Czar ordered the Polish army to support the Dutch against the Belgians, the Warsaw regiments and students triggered the revolution, which spread rapidly in all provinces, proclaiming independence on January 25, 1831. Apart from the Pope, no European state responded to the Polish leaders' appeals to support their cause. On the contrary, Prussia and Austria, which owned parts of the old Polish kingdom, took action against this revolutionary movement. In this context, Bihor and other neighboring counties have adopted resolutions supporting the cause of Poland, while the imperial army takes drastic measures against emigrants.

15. Răzvan Mihai NEAGU, *Consideraţii privind viaţa şi activitatea preotesei Lucreţia Mureşan (1875-1946)*

    Considerations Regarding the Life and Activity of the Priestess Lucreţia Mureşan (1875-1946)

Lucreţia Mureşan was one of the most remarkable female characters in the history of Turda. Her life and activity were intermingled with her husband's, Iovian Mureşan, the most important Orthodox protopope of Turda. Lucretia Mureşan was original from Ţara Bârsei and came in Turda in 1901, when her husband became protopope of Turda. She distinguished herself through the charity she coordinated during World War I, when together with other ladies from Turda, she organised many charity actions in the hospitals for the wounded. Lucreţia Mureşan was the president of the Romanian Ladies Society in Turda both before and after the war. She was energetical, being very much involved in the social actions in Turda, promoting Christian values and the Romanian culture.

16. Luminița POPESCU, *Solidaritate şi caritate la româncele din Ungaria în anii Marelui Război*

Solidarity and Charity in the Romanians at Hungary in the Years of the Great War

This article focuses on reconstituting the history of World War I from the perspective of the home front. As a general outlook it surprises the feminine history of the Great War but focuses in particular on the activity of the Romanian women meetings in Hungary between 1914-1918. Starting from sources such as the press of the time, activity reports, yearbooks, archive funds of the feminine meetings, we found three main lines of action in supporting war effort: helping the families of soldiers left on the front, helping soldiers on the field struggle and the activity of charity sisters. Regarding the help given to the families left at home, it focused mainly on meeting the special needs caused by the increase in the number of widows and orphans. In this respect, one of the main charitable activities of women's meetings was the building of orphanages, which will continue after the war. In order to help soldiers on the front, women in Transylvania organized collections consisting of cigarettes and books in Romanian. Another category of soldiers who benefited directly from the help provided by Romanian women were those hospitalized in the Transylvanian hospitals where a significant number of Romanians functioned as charity sisters. Subsequently, they were decorated by the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, or by the Romanian State. Another aspect that I have dealt with in this article concerns the possible inter-ethnic or inter-confessional collaborations that existed between the meetings of women working in Transylvania and, last but not least, the structure of the report of the Romanian women meetings with the Hungarian authorities according to the political and military evolution of the Great War.

17. Augustin MUREȘAN, Ioan CRIȘAN, *Drapelul reconstituit al Gărzii Naţionale Române din Cefa (judeţul Bihor)*

The Reconstituted Flag of the Romanian National Guard of Cefa (Bihor County)

The authors present the reconstituted flag of the Romanian National Guard from the commune Cefa, the county of Bihor, formed on the November 1918.The flag was made of linen orsill and had a rectangular shape. The colours were set perpendicularly on the pole, that is horizontaly, with in the upper part, the yellow in the middle and the red in the lower part. On both sides of the flag were written in golden italics, on three lines the following words: on

the blue band GUARD, on the yellow one ROMANIAN NATIONAL and on the red one FROM CEFA. This inscription of the flag individualizes from the other flags used and confers it the quality of a military flag.

18. Laurențiu-Ștefan SZEMKOVICS, *Distincţii onorifice acordate clerului român în 1918*

Honorary Distinctions Granted to the Romanian Clergy in 1918

In the present article, the author points out, by means of phaleristics, heraldry and sigillography, eight honorary distinctions awarded to Romanian clergymen for special deeds accomplished during the First World War: The Military Order "Mihai Viteazul"; The Order "Star of Romania" ("Steaua României"); The Order "Crown of Romania" („Coroana României"); The Order "Queen Mary Cross" ("Crucea Regina Maria"); The Cross „The Sanitary Merit"; The Cross of War (French); The Order "Saint Anna" (Russian); The Order "Saint Stanislas" (Russian). These distinctions are preserved in funds and collections of the National History Museum of Romania, the Romanian Gendarmerie Museum and the collection belonging to Chief adjutant N.C.O. (reservist) Nelu Aldea. The distinctions have been presented considering first and foremost the Regulation for the order in which medals should be worn (published in "Monitorul Oficial" no. 222 from 29 January 1920), with the Romanian ones first followed by the foreign ones, presented in alphabetical order of the origin country. The authors mentioned, from one case to another, the institutions where the pieces are located and where they were researched the pieces and described them considering the scientific norms of heraldry and recommendations of the former International Committee of Sigillography. The information presented included: their issue date, the persons that were decorated, the reasons of awarding them, sometimes the accompanying documents, the normative acts through which they were awarded, reproductions of the pieces, and the necessary bibliography.

19. Gabriel MOISA, *Contribuţii la istoria Partidul Comunist din România interbelică. Organizaţia Judeţeană Bihor*

Contributions to the History of the Communist Party of Romania in the Interwar Period. Bihor County Organization

Bihor County was one of the counties in which the communist activity was quite visible in the interwar period. The Communist organization here was, in many ways, the turning point of the Soviet capital infusion into the communist movement in Romania. Several important leaders of the Communist movement such as Eugen Rozvany, Breiner Béla or younger Szenkovitz Sándor (Alexandru Sencovici) and Mogyorós Sándor (Alexandru Moghioros) acted here. The Communist Party of Romania, the Bihor County Organization, was a political structure overwhelmingly dominated by the members of the Hungarian and Jewish communities. They made the law in the organization, and if someone disagreed with its conduct, it was quickly shot dead. This is also the case of Eugen Rozvany, who, when he had a different position from the local Communists in connection with the „self-determination of the peoples of imperial Romania", he supported the idea of the Romanian national state, was unmasked out of the party momentarily whose fate was sealed.

20. Cristian CULICIU, *Activitatea politico-ideologică a „oamenilor muncii" în Oradea (1970-1989). Contribuții documentare*

    The Political and Ideological Activity of the Working Class in Oradea Between 1970 and 1989. Documentary Contributions

    The "working class" represents the main human element of socialism. Any communist regime is based on a (wanna be) solid number of workers, as well as farmers. In communist Romania, education, at any forms, was ruled by ideology, so pupils, students and any whom participated in a form of education was to know and follow many sorts of propaganda. The working class followed, in that period, both literacy and propaganda courses. These kinds of courses were held at the "Intercounty Party School" and in factories and institutions. Participation was mandatory for some of them, where political, historical and economical subjects were discussed.

21. Gabriel MOISA, *Despre „beneficiile" regimului comunist în județul Bihor: supraveghere și control*

    About the "Benefits" of the Communist Regime in Bihor County: Surveillance and Control
    Under the conditions of the totalitarian state, Bihor, like the whole country, has always lived in a supervised space. In this respect, specific institutions have been created. The most important was the Securitate, which over time had several names and technical subordinations. On 28 August 1948, the Presidium of the Grand National Assembly adopted Decree no. 221 on the establishment and organization of the General Directorate of People's Security. The decree was published in the Official Gazette on 30 August 1948. It is the birth certificate of the police state. The present paper records a phenomenon present throughout the country, the supervision and almost total control of the society. The examples provided here fully demonstrate this reality.

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1. Victor SAVA, *Așezarea eneolitică Ghioroc "CFR Situl 1", județul Arad*

    The Eneolithic Settlement Ghioroc "CFR Situl 1", Arad County

    During 2018 a small settlement was identified and excavated, near Ghioroc, Arad County. The site was investigated during a preventive archaeological excavation that was initiated as a result of the rehabilitation of the Curtici-Simeria railway. In the area of 2250 m2 were discovered nine features, of which eight agglomerations of artifacts. The novelty of the site comes from the ephemeral nature of the deposits. The small agglomerations formed mainly of pot sherds were discovered at a depth of approximately – 0.40 m, where the black soil was merging with the yellow clay. Although most of the pottery is atypical, two of them preserve the specific décor of the Middle Eneolithic. We believe that this small settlement comes to

complete the vast array of discoveries made as a result of preventive excavations in the Lower Mureș Basin. The main purpose of this article is to present a type of site that can be difficult to identify in preventive archaeological excavations.

2. Călin Ghemiș, *Toporul aparţinând epocii bronzului, descoperit la Loranta, com. Brusturi, jud. Bihor*

   The Shafthole Axe Belonging to the Early Bronze Age, Discovered at Loranta, com. Brusturi, Bihor County

   This brief note aims to present a recent discovered Copper Axe discovered in 21.10.2019 in the village of Loranta, the spot was verified in 27.10.2019 but unfortunately no other archaeological material appeared in the field research. Based on the morfo-typological characteristics, the axe belongs to the Dumbrăvioara type who s evolution is placed in the second part of the Early Bronze Age. Taking account the analogies from Izbucu Topliţei cave the axe from Loranta is linked with the Roşia Type discoveries. In conclusion, we deal with a single item deposit, who can be put into relation with the intense traffic on the Criş Valley who links Transilvania with the Hungarian Plain.

3. Marian Adrian LIE, *A New Archaeological Site Found at Toboliu „Râtu' Alceului" (Bihor County)*

   During the 2019 geomagnetism campaign, in the secondary settlement of the Bronze Age tell from Toboliu Dâmbu Zănăcanului, a new archeological site was discovered in the point called Râtu Alceului. It is located about 2km south of Toboliu commune and 2.2km southwest of Dâmbu Zănăcanului. Based on the ceramic fragments discovered here, it can be said that the following periods are represented: the copper age, the bronze age, the first and second iron age, the Roman period and the early Middle Ages. The intention of this paper is to make this site known and to contribute to the presentation of a more detailed image of the network of settlements in this area.

4. Gheorghe DRIMBA, Gruia FAZECAȘ, *O perspectivă istorică asupra evoluției mediului geografic în preajma tell-ului aparținând epocii bronzului de la Sântion "Dealul Mănăstirii/Klastromdomb" (județul Bihor)*

   A Historical Perspective on the Evolution of the Environment around the Bronze Age Tell Settlement from Sântion "Dealul Mănăstirii/Klastromdomb" (Bihor County)

   Connecting the activities of mankind's past to the habitat space is more than obvious in archaeological research. When we resume the archaeological research in the tell settlement at Sântion "Dealul Mănăstirii/Klastromdomb", we paid special attention to Bronze Age landscape research near the site. During the documentary evaluation stage phase of the site we encountered some remarks that indicated that the geographical environment around the site had changed radically over a few decades, which would underline the idea that the archaeological landscape from the Bronze Age it was quite different from what we see today. The next step in our approach was to identify the historical maps that allow to be

georeferenced, in order to determine the extent of the changes in the Crișul Repede course. After we discovered those maps we highlighted the banks of Crișul Repede river in relation to the tell. We use some maps, cadastral plan or ortophotographs from 1790, 1860, 1892, 1974, 1977, 1980 and 2012 to analyse the relation between the tell-settlement and Crișul Repede river. A number of maps, drawings or sketches, such as those of 1785, 1806, 1825, 1954 and 1980 were irrelevant for our study. As a result, we determined that the distance between tell-settlement and Crișul Repede north bank fluctuated in time from 80 m in 1860 to 0 m in 1974, and in 2012 it would reach 160 m. It is obvious that the reality around the Sântion tell-settlement in the Middle Bronze Age was quite different from a climatic point of view (vegetation, fauna, but especially pluvial regime and the Crișul Repede river discharge). In the absence of more acurate investigations dedicated to paleoenvironment (palynology, 14C data, and core drillings) it is impossible to reconstruct the landscape of the Bronze Age with more accuracy.

5. Florin GOGÂLTAN, Victor SAVA, *Înainte de apariția mega-forturilor bronzului târziu de la Mureșul de Jos (2000/1900-1600/1500 BC)*

   Before the Emergence of the Late Bronze Mega-Forts in the Lower Mureș Basin (2000/1900-1600/1500 BC)

   In the context in which our recent interest has focused on the Late Bronze Age mega fort in Sântana-Cetatea Veche, on the present occasion we wish to overview the settlements and metal items that are characteristic to the Middle Bronze from the Lower Mureș Basin (2000/1900-1600/1500 BC). The profound social transformations from the beginning of the Late Bronze Age (ca. 1500 BC) in the region of the Tisa and the Lower Mureș cannot be fully understood unless one turns back to earlier discoveries. We thus aim at identifying the possible connections between the world of the tells and the world that around 100 years later, after their disappearance, built the impressive fortified settlements. The older synthesis works have only been partially brought up to date. There is thus need for a synthetic presentation of the most important sites and metal items representative for the first half of the second millennium BC in this area.

6. FECHETE - PORSZTNER Kitti, *Raport preliminar privind săpăturile arheologice preventive efectuate în Oradea – Salca/Pepinieră în perioada 2016-2017*

   Preliminary Report on the Preventive Achaeological Excavations Carried out in Oradea - Salca/Pepinieră in 2016 and 2017

   The study presents the artefacts discovered following archeological excavations on site Salca/ Pepinieră between 2016-2017. Those artefacts comes from three periods. Most complexies could be dated in the first Iron Age, two ovens in the VII-IX centuries and some complexies in the Early Middle Age.

7. MIHÁLKA Nándor, Doru MARTA, *Contribuţii arheologice la istoria medievală a Cetății Adrian, judeţul Bihor*

Archaeological Contributions to the Medieval History of Adrian Fortress, Bihor County

In the summer of 2009, archaeological research was carried out at the Adrian fortress, located close to Sălard, on the right bank of the Barcău river. The evolution in time of the historic building was determined using a four-section division. Erected in the second half of the 13th century, the construction was first mentioned in 1285. In the first centuries it played a significant role in the political and economic life of the region, but after the 15th century this role was gradually lost and after the Peace of Vasvár, the construction was demolished by the Ottoman army in 1664. The research conducted and the examination of the wall faces showed that the appearance of the representative buildings changed gradually from Romanesque to Gothic and then, to Renaissance, as elements specific to these periods were used. The archaeological artefacts discovered includedlarge quantities of ceramics (12th–13th centuries), Gothic and Renaissance stove tiles and architectonic fragments.

8. Diana BODEA, Florin GOGÂLTAN, Gruia FAZECAŞ, *Aplicaţii GIS în studiul siturilor arheologice. Studiu de caz: situl arheologic Oradea–Salca "Pepinieră"*

   GIS Applications in the Study of Archaeological Sites. Case Study: Archaeological Site Oradea–Salca "Pepinieră"

   Archeology is an interdisciplinary science that uses new technologies in order to streamline and simplify the way of managing the databases, but also to combine different data sources for a better analysis of the researched object. Among the sources that influence the distribution of the archaeological material are the geographical factor, given by the geological substrate, relief, climate and phytogeographical elements, which create and sculpt the daily life.The purpose of this article is to analyze the integration of data in the GIS software database and to analyze the distribution of archaeological materials from the site of Oradea – Salca "Pepinieră".

9. Ioan CRIŞAN, *Cercetarea arheologică a satului şi a târgului ca tipuri de aşezări din Bihorul medieval. Metode, realizări, priorităţi*

   Archaeological Research of the Village and the Borough as Types of Settlement in the Medieval Bihor. Methods, Achievements, Priorities

   In the study of medieval settlements in multiple aspects, archaeological research has an increasingly important role. The author initiated the research of the village and the medieval borough at the border of Bihor County and a larger area on Crișuri having the support of the Criș County Museum from Oradea. The first steps in this approach were the location, repertoire and mapping of the sites of the medieval settlements. In parallel with the surface surveys, samplings and excavations were carried out in settlements located in different geographical units. In order to deepen the problems of the two types of medieval habitat, two neighboring sites from the Salonta Plain: Cefa-Intravilan and Cefa-La Pădure were studied. The results of the research conducted so far are arguments for further digging in both sites. In the depression of Beius, an intermountain geographic area still little known, the

archaeological researches initiated were requested horizontally in order to identify the medieval and vertical in the Sânmartinu de Beiuş-La Piatra site. There were medieval settlements in Bihor, whose names defined the ethnicity of the inhabitants. Archaeological research would highlight the characteristic features of the material culture and the spiritual life of the inhabitants of different ethnicities.

10. Sorin ŞIPOŞ, *Prolegomen to a history of Courage. Nobles from Bihor Serving the King (13th - 14th centuries)*

    The medieval world was structured on suzerainty-vassalage relations, which involve obligations framed within the already established formula of consilium et auxilium from the vassal's part. The suzerain, in turn, was obliged to help their vassal when the latter was in need of support. The contractual relation had as basis the feudatory and the domain ceded by the suzerain to the vassals for the labour carried out. The good functioning of these relations was often put to the test by multiple causes, that not few times the suzerains were left by some of their vassals in critical moments, or, on the contrary, some vassals were not supported in the conflicts that started with some of their neighbors, which could directly reverberate on the aforementioned relations. In such a context, the vassals' fidelity, when it proved itself exemplary, was remarked by the sovereigns, turning into an actual propaganda whose purpose was the glorification of bravery, courage and allegiance of the vassals towards the suzerains, as well as the wisdom and generosity of the latter for the labour carried out by the subjects. Obviously, the critical situations lived by the suzerains, some on the verge of losing their lives and throne, if they didn't benefit from help, determined them to pay more attention to the services carried out by the vassals. Significant evidences of bravery are represented also by some exceptional situations or by some with profound significance in the unfolding of an armed conflict. At Codlea, Chak, Petru, Iacob and Benedict, sons of Chaz, serfs of the Bihor fortress, remained by Stephenn the 5th's side when he was being besieged in the fortress, and Petru and Iacob "were faithfully on the lookout next to our person, day and night". Also, the capturing of the commander of the enemy army represented without a doubt the pinnacle of courage, bravery and fidelity towards their own master. This is how the conquest of the Șinteu fortress took place, when Borsa Kopasz was caught, an important enemy of the king.

11. Gizella NEMETH, Adriano PAPO, *La testimonianza di Tamás Nádasdy al processo per l'assassinio di Frate Giorgio Martinuzzi*

    The Testimony of Támás Nádasdy to the Trial on the Murder of Friar George Martinuzzi

    Tamás Nádasdy, baron, great landowner, palatine of the Kingdom of Hungary, a man of vast culture, was one of the main accusers of the trial brought about by the Holy See against Ferdinand of Habsburg and his accomplices, defendants of the assassination of Cardinal George Martinuzzi Utyeszenics, better known as Friar George, which was perpetrated in the castle of Alvinc, now in Romania, at dawn on 17 December 1551. In this article the testimony given by Tamás Nádasdy in Sopron on 18 May 1553 in the presence of the apostolic nuncio to Vienna Girolamo Martinengo is transcribed and analyzed. During the interrogations, Nádasdy confirmed almost all the accusations against Friar George. However, his deposition

was influenced by the feeling of hostility he felt towards the friar. He himself admitted that there had never been two greater enemies in this world than they themselves. At the base of this feeling of enmity is probably the fact that in 1534 Friar George had the direction of the Transylvanian salt mines taken away from him.

12. Corina TOMA, *Tezaurul monetar descoperit la Groşi (jud. Bihor): studiu de caz privind datarea tezaurelor incomplete*

    The Coin Hoard Found at Groşi (Bihor County): a Case Study on Dating the Incomplete Hoards

    In October 2018 a hoard of over 480 silver coins was found at Groși (Bihor county) and in short time the coins were brought to the Cris Country Museum. Although not all the coins have been cleaned yet, this article represents a response to the statements made by the archaeologists regarding the burial date of the hoard. This preliminary analysis is based upon the presence in the hoard of the Polish poltura (1 ½ grosz) issued by Sigismund III that helps us dating the hoard after the death of Gabriel Bethlen (November 1629). Due to the presence of the breiter Groschen (the grosz with the value of five denarii) issued by Bethlen, we could place the burial date of the hoard sometime between the fourth and sixth decade of the 17th century.

13. Florina CIURE, *Informaţii despre Transilvania în Relazioni di Vittorie Delle Armi Cesaree Sopra Turchi (sfârşitul sec. XVII)*

    Information About Transylvania in Relazioni Di Vittorie Delle Armi Cesaree Sopra Turchi (End of the 17th Century)

    National Library of St. Mark's in Venice hosts a miscellany containing 84 opuscula entitled Reports of the Imperial armies victories over the Turks. At the second one there is a Description of the city and the fortress of Oradea, printed in Venice by Leonardo Pittoni, but not indicating the year of publication. Number 34 is a signed report on the conquests of Duke of Lorraine in Transylvania, published in Venice in 1687 and sold by Zuanne Batti in Saint Mark's Square. Numbers 35, 40 and 43 are in fact the same report, also dedicated to the victories of Habsbourg army in Transylvania, but with more precise information about the city of Cluj-Napoca, published in the same year in Venice and sold by Zuanne Batti. The reports 38 and 46 are dedicated to the conquest of Lipova, the first one analysed the military confrontation during the year 1687, the second one the final victory of Count Caraffa. This last report was published in 1688 by the Venetian editor Leonardo Pittoni. Number 48 is a report about the victories of Habsbourg's army under the leadership of general Heissler and the defeat of Emeric Thököly during the year 1688, sold by Zuanne Batti in Saint Mark's Square. At number 67 there is A new and truthful report about the victories of the Habsburgs armies over the important castle of Beiuş, reprinted, In Vienna, & in Venice, 1690, stating that it's been selling by [Giovanni] Batti in San Marco Square. The number 82 is dedicated to a distinctive Report on the settlement, domination, blockade, siege and conquest of the important town of Oradea... at 5 June 1692, published in the same year, at Venice by Girolamo Albrizzi. These reports present in detail the actions of Imperial armies against the

Ottomans, culminating with the conquest of the main cities of Transylvania. By publishing this documents, the Habsbourgs intend to popularise the successes of the Imperial armies, that after the failed siege of Vienna (1683), entered in possesion of the territories of former Kingdom of Hungary holds by the Ottomans. This documents provides new evidences about a tumultuos period in the history of Transylvania in the seventeenth century. They attest, however, the level of knowledge of the realities of this part of Europe in Venice.

14. Călin GHEMIŞ, Constantin I. ZGARDAN, *Oradea 1706-1710. Monedele blocadei*

    Oradea 1706-1710. Blocade Coins

    The article aims to present a few currency of necessity/notgeld, issued in the period of Rakoczian war, known as Liberation War in hungarian literature. Started in 1703 the the conflict leaded by Francisc Rakoczi the II -nd, put the city of Oradea under an blockade until 1710. Due to its geopolitical and economical position Oradea was an important city for both of the beligerants: the Habsburgs and the Principate of Transilvania. In the period of Oradea blockade were issued some currencies, in the following years: 1706, 1707, 1708 and 1710, the last ones belonging to two tipes. The most common type have the averse containig the imperial cypher I (after Iosif I) with the imperial crown, and the year (1706, 1707, 1708, 1710) while the obverse contain the legend: IN/NECES/SITATE/VARADI/ENSI. Second type is represented by small coins of unifacies type, the averse contains the imperial cypher I, with crown and the letters GW (G(ross) W(ardein)). From an numismatic point of wiew these currencies ar not very beautiful but they are an important historical source for knowing the local events in the period of rakoczian war.

15. M. Marcella FERRACCIOLI, Gianfranco GIRAUDO, *Due venturieri senza ventura in Madagascar Pierantonio Gratarol, Veneziano, e Maurycy August Beniowski, Polacco-Magiaro-Slovacco*

    Two Adventurers without Fortune in Madagascar Pierantonio Gratarol, Venetian, and Maurycy August Beniowski, Polish-Magyar-Slovak

    Both characters are, each in their own way, well individualizable representatives of the 18th Century. Gratarol embodies the eighteenth century libertine, the one in which intellectual libertinism lives in comfortable symbiosis with the sexual one; Beniowski is one of those men who are always willing to rebel and to seek the elusive pleasure of the search for knowledge, as well as to present themselves as transnationals, especially in the art of the intrallazzo: a little Captain Cook, a little Casanova. Beniowski followed the fate that he himself had made to the most obvious of ends, death in battle; Gratarol is forced against his will to a metamorphosis from libertine to fugitive, a role he succeeds in interpreting with some success, thanks also to the knowledge accumulated in the previous phase of his life. If Beniowski’s death had assured him of posthumous glory, Gratarol’s is nothing more than an incident easily conceivable for an inexperienced traveler in inhospitable lands – from the tragic to the pathetic.

16. Augustin MUREŞAN, *Sigilii comune ale unor localităţi rurale din comitatul Bihor (secolele XVIII-XIX). Opinii*

    Common Seals in Some Rural Communities in Bihor County (18th- th - 19th centuries). Opinions

    The author presents common seals to the following villages in Bihor county: Ghighişeni and Voieni, Petrileni and Zăvoieni, Sârbeşti and Folteşti, Sitani and Turbureşti, Mărăuş and Stoineşti (XVIII th - XX th centuries). In such situations a single seal pattern was made which was used in both villages. Both villages that used the seal had their names engraved in the text accompanying the seals. This sphragistic phenomenon was explained by specialists in sigillography as a consequence of a common local leadership.

17. Viorel CÂMPEAN, Marta CORDEA, *Trei scrisori ale generalului Pavel Papp de Popa*

    Three Unique Letters of General Pavel Papp de Popa

    Our article enriches with three unique letters the information regarding the controversial personality of General Pavel Papp de Popa (born in Beznea on December 17, 1827 - died in Chiavari in December 1908). Considered a Kossuthist, then a fighter in the Turkish army, Pavel Papp also took part in the Crimean War, and later fought in the war for Italy's independence, being appointed General Staff in 1895. It was decorated in 1898 with the "Crown of Italy" order, and in 1900 with the Gold Medal. Two of the letters, written in Hungarian, are sent from Italy to the priest Petru Pop and one, in Romanian, to a certain "Aurel", surely a relative of his. The letters show us the general's concern for the relatives left at home, whom he continued to support financially. From one of the letters, reproduced in the annex to our article, we learn that Pavel Papp de Popa had a brother named Mitrofan. Although General Pavel Pop de Popa erected a commemorative monument in 2006 in his hometown, his biography is so rich in events, it leaves many more questions unanswered. We hope that through our article some of them have been elucidated.

18. Mirela ANDREI-POPA, *Rapoartele consilierului şcolar Pavel Vasici. Şcolile ortodoxe române din sud şi sud-estul Transilvaniei în anii liberalismului austriac*

    Reports of school counselor Pavel Vasici. Romanian Orthodox Schools in Southern and Southeastern Transylvania in the Years of Austrian Liberalism

    The present study analyzes, starting from the two school reports (1860 and 1864) prepared by Pavel Vasici, as school governmental advisor for the Orthodox denominational education in Transylvania, the state of affairs, the material-logistical and moral situation in which the schools were located. Romanian Orthodox from southern and southeastern Transylvania in the years of Austrian liberalism. Pavel Vasici remarked that in the first years of the nineteenth decade of the nineteenth century, there was a setback of the Romanian Orthodox education compared to the years of neo-absolutism. In his vision, the solution to remove the deficiencies of the Romanian education from the Orthodox schools would have been the return to the collaboration between the church and the state on the school land, arguing through the

example of the period of neo-absolutism, when the Romanian education registered the most progress, his observations gave a disagreement, generalized on this topic in the orthodox environment, tensions between the school counselor and the bishop Andrei Șaguna. On the other hand, the disastrous situation of the Orthodox confessional education, as it was presented in Vasici's reports, alarmed the political authorities of the Grand Principality, who asked the Sibiu hierarch for explanations.

19. Răzvan MIHAI NEAGU, *Personalităţi ale Marii Uniri: avocatul Ioan Vescan, primul prefect român al judeţului Mureş-Turda (1877-1946)*

    Personalities of the Great Union: Lawyer Ioan Vescan, the First Romanian Prefect of Mureş-Turda County (1877-1946)

    The subject of this study is the life and activity of a lawyer, Ioan Vescan, a remarkable legal personality from Transylvania. He had a very good intellectual training. With the financial aid of Gojdu Foundation, Vescan chose to study law in Cluj (1897-1902). In 1903 he became doctor in law at the University of Cluj. Subsequently, Vescan opened a law firm in Teaca. He was active in Romanian national movement from Transylvania, fighting with all legal means for the rights of his countrymen. During the First World War, Ioan Vescan fought on the front in Galicia, remarking himself as a organizer of the Transylvanian Romanian Volunteer Corp. After the Great Union, The Ruling Council of Transylvania appointed Ioan Vescan prefect of Mureş-Turda county, being the first Romanian to hold this post. He had three prefect mandates (1919-1920; 1928-1931; 1932-1933). In the interwar period, Ioan Vescan also was senator in the Romanian Parliament between 1922-1926 and deputy between 1937-1938.

20. Radu MILIAN, *Aspecte ale reorganizării învăţământului românesc din Bihor în contextul Marii Uniri*

    Aspects of the Reorganization of Romanian Education in Bihor in the Context of the Great Union

    After the outbreak of the First World War, and especially after Romania's entry into war, the situation of Romanian education in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy deteriorated significantly. Increasing political pressures are also being added to endowment and staffing issues. The end of the war does not solve the problems of economic and personnel nature, but brings official recognition of the Romanian language as a teaching language to the Romanian schools. After the break-up of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy and the unification of Transylvania with Romania, a process of reorganization on the national basis of the Romanian education in Bihor begins. The process takes place gradually, during the years 1921-1924, until full integration into the integrated school system of the Romanian kingdom.

21. Mihai D. DRECIN, Raluca LENARTH, *Refugiul românilor din teritoriul ocupat în anii Primului Război Mondial. Studiu de caz: Familia Partenie Cosma în Italia (toamna 1917-toamna 1919)*

The Refuge of the Romanians from the Occupied Territory During WWI. Case Study: Partenie Cosma's Family in Italy (Fall 1917-Fall 1919)

The study examines a special case of the life of a family belonging to the major elite of the Romanian nation in Transylvania, refugees from Transylvania in Romania in spring 1915. It is about Partenie Cosma, director of "Albina" Bank in Sibiu, the oldest and most important credit institution of the Romanians in Austria-Hungary (founded in 1871). Partenie Cosma's relationships with the political elite of the Kingdom of Romania, both economically and politically, have allowed him to know, even before August 1916, Bucharest's entry into World War on the side of the Entente. In that situation, the leaders of the Transylvanian Romanians risked being arrested by the authorities in Budapest that could block the Transylvanian Romanians' involvement who were decided to target the Kingdom of Romania – the Romanian union and formation of the unitary state. Being old and sick, Partenie Cosma retiresand stays in 1915 at the holiday villa in Caciulata - Calimanesti (Romania), on the Olt Valley, just a few dozen kilometers from Sibiu. When in autumn 1916 the Central Powers reject the Romanian Army offensive in Transylvania, then engaged Oltenia, Muntenia and Dobrogea, the Cosma family retreats in Iasi, in the free territory of Romania. From here, through Russia, Finland, Norway, Britain and France - took refuge in Italy. His daughter, Hortensia Cosma - Goga was married since 1906 with the Transylvanian politician Octavian Goga, an old miltant for the unification of Transylvania with Romania. From Hortensia's letters to her husband who was in Paris, the Romanian diplomacy circles advocating for the approval of the Romanian territories union that were under foreign rule in Romania (Transylvania, Basarabia and Bucovina) we have a very accurate and interesting radiograph of the political life in Italy. This was tormented by Italian-Romanian, Italian-Serbian, Italian-Bulgarian, American and French interests on the future of Romania. The advice Hortensia gives to her husband who was in Paris, along with her work done in favor of the idea of national unity of the Romanians reveals exceptional diplomatic skills, with strong patriotism that it offers. Partenie Cosma family returns to Sibiu, to a whole new unified Romania in autumn 1919, with the satisfaction of accomplishment of the Romanian national ideal to which they greatly contributed.

22. Doina-Gabriela ANANIE, *Memento Ovidiu Drimba*

Memento Ovidiu Drimba

Ovidiu Drimba proved, even from an early age, with his first articles published in *Rânduri* and *Țara Visurilor Noastre* magazines, his indisputable talent, the ability to synthesize, and a solid knowledge. The assistant of Lucian Blaga at the philosophy department of the University Ferdinand I from Cluj, then lecturer and professor at the Caragiale Academy of Theatrical Arts and Cinematography from Bucharest, and lecturer at the Romanian Institute of Torino University, Ovidiu Drimba has left its mark on the generations of students he formed. His monumental work, The History of Culture and Civilization, that leads us to the thought of the „homo universalis", with its 13 volumes, remains the only one of its kind in Romanian culture.

23. Florentina BARTA, *Aspecte privind activitatea Cercului de Istorie de la Liceul „Emanuil Gojdu" din Oradea, coordonat de prof. Titus Roşu*

    Aspects on the activity of the History Circle from the "Emanuil Gojdu" High School from Oradea, Coordinated by prof. Titus Roşu

    Since the end of the decade, six years of the past century the activity of the "Gojdu" History Circle has intensified, its achievements being recorded in the four minutes of records that are kept in the manuscript in the „Golden Book" of the college. The activity of study and research was interwoven with the good will in the educational and scientific trips organized. The students applied the knowledge accumulated during the hours of history and at the same time came into direct contact with the vestiges, deepening the knowledge and understanding better the phenomena, the historical processes and the evolution of the human society. At the same time, the researches contributed to the knowledge of local history, especially through the materials they discovered together with Professor Titus Roşu. This work tries to bring to light a series of activities of this circle of history.

24. Veronica TURCUȘ, Șerban TURCUȘ, *Papa Pius al XII-lea, decretul de condamnare a comunismului şi Patriarhul Justinian Marina în atenţia diplomaţiei italiene*

    Pope Pius XII, the Decree against communism and Patriarch Justinian Marina in the Mirror of the Italian Diplomacy

    The present study aims to comment the position of the Romanian Orthodox Church on the Pontifical Decree against Communism in the summer of 1949, a position expressed by the voice of Patriarch Justinian Marina in the opening speech of the politicized courses of missionary guidance for priests organized in August 1949 in Bucharest. The analysis is made from the perspective of the reactions that the Pontifical condemnation has sparked on both sides of the Iron Curtain, particularly through the prism of the channels of diplomatic communication, and wishes to bring into question both the motivations and the religious and political consequences of this act, especially following the evolution of the Romanian Orthodox Church in the late 1940s and its relations with the regime of Stalinist inspiration established in Bucharest.

25. Cristian CULICIU, *Contribuţii la cunoaşterea activităţii Uniunii Tineretului Comunist din Oradea. Acţiuni culturale şi recreative (1968-1972)*

    Contributions on the Activity of the Oradea branch of the Union of Communist Youth. Cultural and Recreational Actions (1968-1972)

    In communist Romania, young people, students, were obliged to be part of the Union of the Communist Youth. The organization was founded in 1922 after the Soviet model, but only after 1944 functioned at it's "normal" capacity. It had local brances in every town and commune, also in factories, schools and public institutions. Oradea also had a local branch (a city/municipal committee) and tens of other organizations in the "economical units". They were organizing many types of activities, from those related to the workplace to cultural and

recreational ones. In this paper, we will see some examples from the cultural area, structured in a few categories. Both the occasions and artistic groups formed by the young ones are talked about, and also sports competitions and trips in which they took part in. We analised a small period, from 1968 to 1972, considered to be a more "liberal" part of the communist era in Romania.

26. Gabriel MOISA, *Despre amorsarea evenimentelor din decembrie 1989 din România*

About the Beginning of the Events from December 1989 from România

The paper presents examples of how throughout 1989 the events of 1989 were initiated in Romania, including through broadcasts from outside Romania. Most come with the coverage of a journalist, but in parallel they try to detect the mood of the population, its shortcomings, the possibilities of revolt so that, under certain conditions, it is willing to actively participate in the overthrow of the communist regime. The phenomenon detected in Bihor was quite present in the last months of 1989. The situation was increasingly complicated internationally with repercussions internally. Certainly this phenomenon was also related to what was to come in December 1989.

27. Ronald HOCHHAUSER, *Colecţia Muzeului Ţării Crişurilor de aparate de muzică mecanică*

Mechanical Musical Instruments from the Collection of the "Ţării Crişurilor" Museum

According to the records from the inventory registry book of the History Section, the collection of mechanical musical instruments was set up before 1965. One of the first devices of the kind that became part of the "Crișana Regional Museum" patrimony (that was the name of the cultural institution in that period) was the Herophon organette produced at the famous "Euphonika" Factory of Musical Instruments in Leipzig, on the territory of the German Empire (Germany Today). At present, the series based on the "old collection" is made up mainly of instruments purchased from various people, as well as of instruments confiscated by the customs authorities in Bors, Bihor County, and then transferred to the county museum. There is only one donation, an automatic recorder, classified in the category "Thesaurus" of the national cultural patrimony. Thus, the museum hosts at present a number of twenty-three musical automata and devices for recording and reproducing sound that were manufactured between approximately 1882 and 1951: three organettes of different types, two street organs, an Edison Standard phonograph, a table polyphon, a euphonion music box with a record collection, a symphonion music box with a record collection, an orchestron, four gramophones, eight table, portable or suitcase pathephones and a mini portable pathephone. All these are filed in the informatics programme for movable cultural patrimony.

Crisia 2020, L

Articol introductiv: Gabriel Moisa, Alin Balotă, *Revista* Crisia *la ceas aniversar – 50 de ani în slujba istoriei naționale*

Anniversary Clock Crisia *magazine – 50 years in favor of national history*

This year marks half a century since the publication of Crisia magazine. Over time, it has become one of the most prestigious Romanian publications. The stated purpose of the journal was to publish the results of history and archeology research, through studies and materials related mainly to Bihor County. The crisis was par excellence a local publication. This did not affect the importance of the periodical. By capitalizing on some unique and interesting information related to the history of Bihor, he made an important contribution to the development of Transylvanian historiography.

1. Gruia Fazecaș, Florin Gogâltan, *Multilayered settlements of the Bronze Age in the Crișuri basin. State of research (2016)*

In this outline concerning the archaeological researches carried out in the last five years in the multilayered settlements of the Bronze Age in "northwest Romania", we preferred to use the phrase Crişuri River Basin Basin collocation (because the Criş River is formed in Hungary) instead of other geographic or historic terms. A number 33 sites considered as multilayered settlements has been considered. Starting from the 2013 state of research, before the start of our project "Living in the Bronze Age Tell Settlements. A study of Settlement Archaeology at the Eastern Frontier of Carpathian Basin" we have tracked the information we acquired over the last five years about this type of habitation. Thus, land surveys conducted to identify all sites, whether are or not aerial photographs, digital terrain modeling, geomagnetic and soil resistance research, topographical surveys and 14C data samplings were mentioned. The outcome of these researches is obvious: it is clear that over the past five years, important steps have been taken in multilayered settlements knowledge. But numerous aspects, such as absolute chronology, geomagnetic surveys, excavations are still at an unsatisfactory level, a lot of problems are still unresolved, in order to approach a coherent view over the Middle Bronze Age period (2000/1900 – 1600/1500 BC) in Crișuri Rivers Basin.

2. Cristian Ioan Popa, *Toporul de prestigiu din epoca bronzului de la Vințiu de Jos (Sibișeni)*

The Bronze Age prestige axe from Vințiu de Jos (Sibișeni)

In 1996, the research team in the archaeological site from Vințu de Jos-Deasupra Satului was presented with an ornate sandstone axe that had been found by accident. The item was whole, naviforme, approximately centrally perforated and its sides had rich spiralling incised decorations. Another, more rudimentary decoration that was probably made subsequently is still visible on its upper part. It is most likely an imported item, possibly from the south-Danube or Aegean region, used by its owner as a prestige good. The axe is a unique item for the current Romanian space and it must have belonged to the Wietenberg II Bronze Age settlement that was documented both as a rich settlement and as a necropolis which was located in its vicinity.

3. Alexandra Găvan, Marian-Adrian Lie, Tobias Kielin, *Preliminary report on the 2019 excavation undertaken on the outer settlement of the Tell from Toboliu (Bihor County)*

This paper details the preliminary results of an excavation undertaken in the outer settlement surrounding the tell in Toboliu – Dâmbu Zănăcanului. The excavation consisted of a single unit (labelled as Trench 4) measuring 5.80 × 12.30 m and aimed to establish the date, cultural context and construction details of a structure visible in the geomagnetic plan in this part of the site that was interpreted as a possible house (Fig. 1-2). This was the first trench opened on the outer settlement surrounding the tell site from Toboliu and it was located approximately 630 m north and 50 m west of the centre of the settlement mound (Fig. 1). Previous non-invasive investigations at the site consisting primarily of geomagnetic prospections and surface surveys (Lie et al. 2019, 356-357, fig. 4-5) indicated that the area under investigation was part of the outer settlement of the tell in Toboliu, with geophysical anomalies corresponding to the surface distribution of Middle Bronze Age (MBA) pottery sherds and burnt daub fragments. This area was chosen for excavation mostly due to accessibility reasons, since it was one of the few surfaces of the outer settlement that was left uncultivated during 2019. Furthermore, a large anomaly was visible in the geomagnetic plan of the outer settlement in this area, which was potentially interpreted to represent the remains of a house (Fig. 2).

4. Ioan Bejinariu, Alin Henț, *Pumnalul de bronz de la Pădurenii, comuna Mintiu Gherlii, județul Cluj*

The bronze dagger from Pădurenii, commune of Mintiu Gherlii, Cluj County

In this paper we intend to publish a bronze dagger accidentally discovered in the locality of Pădurenii, commune of Mintiu Gherlii, Cluj County, in the place called "Cobor". On the occasion of field survey, we came to the conclusion that the dagger was found in a place where the narrow top of the hill widens and is relatively flat. Moreover, in the close vicinity of the place of discovery, it can be observed at least four barrows, two of which are relatively large, with a maximum diameter between 20 and 30 m and a current height between 1, 50 and 3 m. The barrows are located south from the place where the dagger was found. To the north of this place, the top of the hill narrows again and rises in a visible manner. On this part there are another 5-6 smaller and less dominant barrows, but they can be easily recognised. A last barrow, this time larger, is located right at the highest point of the hill, in the northern part, where there is also a bifurcation of the higher area to the east. Our object of study is the blade of a bronze dagger with a trapezoidal tang, with four holes for rivets, placed two by two on each side of the tang. Two of the holes are still visible while the other two are only partially preserved. The blade is slender, with a sharp point and a raised rib in the middle and present a rhombic section. Moreover, the edge is relatively damaged in large parts and has a jagged appearance. Dimensions: total length: 24.20 cm; tang length: 3.50 cm; maximum width of the tang: 3.80 cm; maximum width of the blade: 2.20 cm; weight 76.20 g. Regarding the chronology of this type of daggers with trapezoidal plate and four rivets, we found that the vast majority of discoveries are coming from Central Europe and Eastern parts of the Carpathian Basin and are attributed to a chronological sequence synchronous with the Koszider deposits, in other words in the final stages of the Middle Bronze age period. Although lacking a clear context of discovery, we believe that our object can be placed in the third stage of the Middle Bronze Age period from Transylvania. However, we cannot exclude even a dating of the dagger in the first stages of the Late Bronze age period, especially since we are talking about a "foreign" piece to the local cultural milieu. In the context of presenting this discovery, the authors resume also the problem of the presence of bronze pieces with

Central European origins from the Middle Bronze Age period, discovered on the territory of Transylvania. A large number of discoveries can be noticed (deposits, isolated discoveries, pieces from settlements and burials) in the southwestern part of Transylvania, especially on the corridor of Mureș River and its main afluents starting from the second stage of the Middle Bronze Age period. On the other hand, for the northern half of Transylvania, the findings of this type are less numerous. It is important to mention here the bronze sword from Spermezeu and the dagger / short bronze sword from Căianu Mic. However, an important group of bronze objects with origins in Central European metallurgy can be noticed in the Șimleului Depression, the connecting area between the Upper Tisza region and the northern part of the Transylvanian Plateau, including the "Someșan Corridor" (the bronze sword from Vălișoara, Sălaj County). However, all these discoveries date back to the last stages of the Middle Bronze Age period from Transylvania (Middle Bronze Age III), and culturally they can be related to the period of the evolution of the Wietenberg III phase. Their presence can be related to the exploitation of salt resources in the basin of Someșul Mare River (Băile Figa, Săsarm, Caila, Cepari, etc.) and especially to the circulation of this precious resource to the west, in the area of the Hungarian Great Plain, intensely inhabited but lacking this vital resource.

5. Corina Toma, *Tezaurul de monede de la Sânnicolau Român (jud. Bihor). Asocierea dintre tipurile monetare* Medieșu Aurit *și* Toc-Chereluș

The coin hoard found at Sânnicolau Român (Bihor County). Relationship between Medieșu Aurit *and* Toc-Chereluș *coin-types*

The article brings back to attention the La Tène coin hoard found (during the 70's) at Sânnicolau Roman (com. Cefa, Bihor County). The content of hoard has only been partially recovered: 24 from circa 100 coins, one of them Toc-Chereluș type, and the others Medieșu Aurit type – group c. Using the relationship between these two type of coins, we reopen the discussion about the characteristics of Medieșu Aurit type-coins, and the issue of dating them in relation with the Toc-Chereluș scyphate.

6. Sorin Șipoș, *Royal and Palatine congregations in Bihor County (13th-14th Centuries)*

Like everywhere in Europe, in the Hungarian Kingdom, in the 13th century, several judicial assemblies were taking place, the ones in Székesfehérvár (Alba Regia) standing out. Since the second half of the century, on Saint Stephen's Day, gatherings (synodum, concillium) in which the King was crowned started to take place, however it was also there that the various complaints of the servant were examined. The stipulations of the Golden Bull, in the year 1222, also encompass the first elements that reveal additional functions of these gatherings. Out of the 17 general assemblies, two were presided by Ladislaus IV, in 1279, and by Bela 4th, in 1291, and the one in 1284 by Roland Borșa and Bartolomeu, bishop of Oradea, by royal order, and 3 were presided by Dousa, in the capacity of judge delegated by the king. The 11 remaining assemblies were palatine assemblies, among which one was presided by Filip the palatine, three by Vilhem Drugeth, palatine and judge of the Cumans, one by Ladislaus, duke of Oppeln, palatine and judge of the Cumans, and two by Nicolae of Gara, palatine and judge of the Cumans. Regarding the judged matters, the majority of them were problems related to property, iniquities, robberies, murders, establishing borders, document confirmations, tribute exemptions and customs rights confirmations. In the general assemblies presided by Ladislaus IV and Andrew III were pronounced rulings, through which the nobles that had betrayed the king were sentenced to death and had their properties seized. These were the gatherings where the most complicated matters were judged. An important congregation

was the one presided by Roland Borșa, voivode of Transylvania, and Dominic, bishop of Oradea, which regulated the customs rights in the kingdom, in this case, the Birtin customs. In most of the trials, the actors involved are members of the nobility and representatives of the clergy, and only in one case do we have the representatives of a community filing a lawsuit against a noble for land.

7. Adriano Papo, Gizella Nemeth, *La testimonianza del vescovo di Veszprém Pál Bornemisza al processo per l'assassinio di Frate Giorgio Martinuzzi. 1553*

The Testimony of the Bishop of Veszprém Pál Bornemisza at the Trial for Friar George Martinuzzi's Murder. 1553

Pál Bornemisza was one of the main accusers at the trial brought by the Holy See against Ferdinand of Habsburg and his accomplices, defendants of the murder of Cardinal George Martinuzzi Utyeszenics, better known as Friar George, which was perpetrated in the castle of Alvinc, now Vinţu de Jos in Romania, on 17 December 1551. In this article the testimony given by Pál Bornemisza in Graz on March 18, 1553 in the presence of the apostolic nuncio to Vienna Girolamo Martinengo is transcribed and analysed. During the interrogations, Bornemisza confirmed almost all the accusations against Friar George, particularly on the basis of what he had heard by people in Transylvania after the death of the friar and of the letters written by Martinuzzi to the Porta and read in his presence at the Royal Council in Vienna.

8. M. Marcella Ferraccioli, Gianfranco Giraudo, *Itinéraires balkaniques des frères Sebastiani*

Balcan routes of the Sebastiani brothers

Paolo and Giuseppe Sebastiani, Armenian Catholics from Constantinople, persecuted because of their faith, or financial problems, obtain asylum in Rome. A tournant in the history of the Sebastiani Family is represented by the affaire Dusoglu, born as a financial scandal and ended in tragedy. It is the alleged disappearance of a huge sum escaped from the confiscation of the assets of the Dus Oglu which becomes an indictment, one of many, from which the Sebastiani brothers are forced to defend themselves against real or alleged slanderers and judicial inquiries. This articles presents the last stage of the presumptive Via Crucis of brothers Sebastiani, once rich merchants from Constantinople.

9. Francesco Ruvolo, *Da Palermo a Timişoara. Il culto di Santa Rosalia patrona della peste, nell'Europa d'Ancien Regime*

From Palermo to Timișoara. The cult of Santa Rosalia patroness of the plague, in ancien regime Europe

The essay studies the diffusion after the plague of Palermo in 1624 of the cult of Santa Rosalia, who becomes patroness against the plague also in Central Europe in a climate of counter-reform, to oppose Protestantism. Even today in a central square of Timișoara you can admire a stele in memory of the liberation of the plague of 1731-38 with – among the sculpted images – the effigy of the Palermo Saint Rosalia.

10. Florina Ciure, *Cucerirea Oradiei de către habsburgi în izvoare italiene. Operațiunile militare din anul 1691*

The conquest of Oradea by the Habsburgs in Italian sources. Military operations in 1691

This article presents new research about the conquest of Oradea contained in Corriere ordinario, the oldest newspaper published in Italian language on Habsburg territory. These reports, included in 8th volume of Avvisi italiani, ordinarii e straordinarii, present in detail the actions of Imperial armies against the Ottomans in Oradea, during 1691. They were published in Italian language in Vienna by Johann van Ghelen. By publishing these documents, the Habsbourgs intended to popularise the successes of the Imperial armies, that after the failed siege of Vienna (1683), entered in possesion of the territories of former Kingdom of Hungary holded by the Ottomans. These documents provide new evidence about a tumultuos period in the history of Oradea. They attest, however, the level of knowledge of the realities of this part of Europe in the Habsburg Empire.

11. Mihai Georgiță, *Starea materială a clerului românesc din Ardeal și Crișana în secolul al XVIII-lea (până la Edictul de Toleranță terezian)*

The material condition of the Romanian clergy from Transylvania and Crișana in the 18th Century (after the Teresian Edict of Tolerance)

The union of the Romanian church in Transylvania with the Church of Rome should improve the material condition of the clergy according to the diploma issued by Emperor Leopold. But the implementation in practice has been difficult due to the opposition of the Diet of Transylvania principality to which Crișana belonged until 1732. Thus, in the first half of the 18th century the Greek Catholic bishop was forced to fight for the rights stipulated in the diploma of Emperor Leopold regarding the lower clergy, which in great majority had not declared themselves for union, still being considered by the Court of Vienna to belong to the church united with the church of Rome. Therefore, the Romanian priests, with few exceptions, had to make a living like the parishioners. It was not until the second half of the 18th century, after strong religious movements, that the issue of providing the priest with parish land and income would allow him a better pastoral care. In Crișana, the union was supported by the Catholic bishop, who was at the same time the supreme committee of Bihor, but here it was hit by the jurisdiction of the Orthodox diocese of Arad, which benefited from Illyrian privileges. Thus, after 1732, the Catholic diocese had to pay the Greek Catholic priests a salary, although lower, compared to that of Catholic priests. Instead, according to Illyrian privileges, the Orthodox priest was also secured with parish land, with all his proceeds being imposed on a global taxation.

12. Ronald Hochhauser, *Fragmente din istoria companiilor din domeniul divertismentului, reprezentate prin colecția de aparate de muzică mecanică din patrimoniul Muzeului Țării Crișurilor*

Fragments from a history of entertainment companies, represented by the collection of mechanical music instruments of the "Țării Crişurilor" Museum

In the collections of the regional museum in Oradea there are twenty-three mechanical music instruments, which bring to light famous companies such as: Paul Ehrlich, Lochmann, Polyphon, Euphonika etc., but also at the same time some of the lesser-known companies are to be found here, such as Sternberg Ármin and his Brother or Diego Fuchs. We consider our

approach a contribution to the formation of an image as close to reality as possible regarding the activities carried out by these companies and more. Elaborated chronologically, similar to historical monograph sketches, the present text intends to be an addendum to the study entitled Mechanical musical instruments from the collection of the "Țării Crișurilor" Museum (Colecția Muzeului Țării Crișurilor de aparate de muzică mecanică), published a year before in Crisia.

13. Mihai Drecin, Delia Cora, *Piața comunală – Centrul de schimb pentru produsele alimentare. Studiu de caz: Oradea și Bihor (1850-1950)*

The Communal Market – The food exchange center. Case study: Oradea and Bihor County (1850-1950)

From Greek and Roman Antiquity, in the center of urban settlements, the market played an important role in the development of daily life. Here, the citizens gathered to make important decisions for the urban congregation, along with the trade of material goods, including coins. In the Middle Ages the role of the communal market grows, surrounded by the main local institutions: the town hall, the church, the credit banks, the stock exchange, the chambers of commerce and industry, along with the palaces of the local political and economic elite. The Western-European model will expand as cities in the area begin to modernize, introducing new services: drinking water, sewerage, mail, telephone, telegraph, public lighting, public transportation, paved streets, etc. The modern city of Oradea Mare is constituted between 1949-1850 by uniting the "4 small towns", under the leadership of a single mayor and a city council. Between 1890-1910, in parallel with the construction of the palaces in the Viennese style, the main markets of the city are delimited: Piata Mică (today Piata Unirii), Piața Teatrului (today Piața Ferdinand) and Piața Mare (today Piața 1 Decembrie). In the first market, luxury and food products were selled, including in the shops on the ground floor of the palace-buildings, Piața Teatrului was delimited by restaurants, cafes and hotels, and in Piața Mare there was organized the fair of animals and cereal products. The installation of the Romanian administration in 1919 led to an increase in the number and modern organization of the markets, both in Oradea and in the most important communes of Bihor county. Weekly and quarterly fairs are well defined in the commune area and supervised by the health, administrative and financial services. In each market, where food and livestock products were being produced, mercurial products were carefully supervised by employees of the town hall and public finances. It is a clearly superior stage in the administration of markets and fairs compared to the reality before 1918, the citizens' nutrition being well controlled by the local administrative factors.

14. Florin Ardelean, *1870-2020. Un secol și jumătate de la nașterea Societății pentru fond de Teatru Român*

1870-2020. A Century and a half since the birth of the Society for the Romanian Theater Fund

In the context of the existence of the Austro-Hungarian dualism, and the lack of political representation of the Romanians in Transylvania, the initiatives of some leaders or exponents of the intellectuals, some of them active in the field of cultural journalism, were very welcome. The cultural magazines and the associations of the Transylvanians from the Empire were a wall of resistance in front of the denationalization tendencies, often managing to reduce the number of renegades. One such institution, with one of the most notable activities, was the Society for the Romanian Theater Fund. October 2020 marked the 150th anniversary of its founding.

15. Doina-Gabriela Ananie, *Ofițerul mechanic Clasa I Gheorghe Andronescu*

The mechanical officer 1st Class Gheorghe Andronescu

The mechanical officer 1st Class Gheorghe Andronescu, sent by the Romanian state in Italy and France in order to improve his knowledge, fulfilled his mission successfully. In addition to the precious information he gathered, he managed to obtain a certificate for submarine navigation skills, which was the proof for his serious trainings.

16. Călin Ghemiș, *Medalii sportive orădene: Asociația Sportivă Orădeană/Nagyváradi Sport Egylet 1906-1931*

Oradea sports medals: Oradea Sports Associations/ Nagyvárady Sport Egylet 1906-1931

This article aims to present four numismatic pieces, two silver medals (Fig.1-2) an medal made in common metal, and one plaqeutte issued by one of the first sportive association in Oradea founded in 1906. The medals were issued on the occasion of several sport conquests but unfortunately there are not so many information about them. The third piece, was an awardmedal, and the fourth was issued on the aniversary of 25 years of the existence of the Nagyvaradi Sport Egylet, both of them were made by the famous medalist Lajos Beran.

17. Răzvan Mihai Neagu, *Desființarea Baroului de avocați Turda (1947-1950)*

The dissolution of the Lawyers Bar in Turda (1947-1950)

The Lawyers Bar was a traditional institution in the history of Turda, which functioned between the years 1923-1950. Among its members we mention many personalities of the town and county Turda, such as Valer Moldovan Augustin Rațiu, Mihai Moldovan, Emil Cheţianu and many others. In the inter-war time the representatives of the barristers from Turda attended the general congresses of the Romanian Lawyers Union. The irretrievably setting of the Communism in Romania had among its multiple negative consequences the irreversible dissolution of the Bar in Turda, during a process taking place between 1947-1950, which, in our opinion consisted of four phases: 1) forming a trade union (1947); 2) the dissolution of the old Bar and its replacement with The Bar Association (1948); 3) the purge done (1948); 4) the dissolution of the county, the ending of the activity of The Bar Association and their incorporation in the Lawyers Bar Association in Cluj (1950).

18. Veronica Turcuș, Șerban Turcuș, *Cominformul și abuzarea culturii. Torquato Tasso ca element de joncțiune comunistă italo-română în anul 1955*

Cominform and abuse of culture. Torquato Tasso as an element of Italian-Romanian Communist junction in 1955

Two letters from the Archives of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs highlight how the commemoration of 360 years since the death of the poet Torquato Tasso is speculatively celebrated in communist Romania exactly at a time when bilateral relations were at their lowest possible level. The situation was of such a nature in the context of the prosecution and abusive closure of Eraldo Pintori, an official of the Italian Legation in Bucharest. Romania invited to Bucharest a delegation led by the mayor of Ferrara, Luisa Balboni who had a long activity in the Italian Communist Party, also owning a conspiracy house during the Second World War. Tasso's activity had been fundamentally linked to the city of Ferrara, but there was no compatibility between his poetic works and the ideology of the communist regimes in

Eastern Europe, making Romania's interest in Torquato Tasso incomprehensible at that time. The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs refused to allow this delegation to travel as it considered that Romania had not officially informed the government in Rome (but only a member of the Italian Communist Party), the conclusion of the study being that, in the midst of the Italian-Romanian political crisis, the government in Bucharest would have liked to support and strengthen, probably on behalf of the USSR, relations with Western communists under the guise of the commemoration of Torquato Tasso's death.

19. Cristian Culiciu, *Contribuții la cunoașterea activității Uniunii Tineretului Comunist din Oradea (II). Locul de muncă și pregătirea politică (1968-1972)*

Contributions on the activity of the Oradea branch of the Union of Communist Youth (II). Job and political preparation (1968-1972)

During the 1960's and 1970's the Romanian Communist Party was controling all aspects of the country's everyday life. Young people were advised, more ore less obliged to become members of the Union of Communist Youth. It was a national organization for people of age 14 to 26. All members had to participate al political, ideological and cultural activities, had to work properly and not create production faults in the factories they were working in. The following paper reffers to some aspects available in Oradea in a time considered to be more ideologically "relaxing" then the years before. The local Committee of the Union of Communist Youth had some 25.000 members, and the archives show that they were participating at different political meetings and conferences, job-related activities and so called "patriotic work", for the benefit of the community. Positive and negative aspects of all activities are also included in the study, revealing that the system had a lot of problems.

20. Ștefan-Marius Deaconu, *Politca de stat privind repartizarea absolvenților de învățământ superior în Romania anilor '70*

State policy on the distribution of education graduates in Romania in the '70s

The article analyses the context in which Decree no. 158/1970 and Decree no. 54/1975. These represented the expression of the state policy regarding the distribution of higher education graduates in Romania in the 1970s. If in the period 1970-1974 we can discuss a "humanized" policy on distribution, in the second part of the decade we are witnessing a sharp anti-meritocracy attitude and regulations that have significantly limited the individual choices of graduates. They also generated an "uprooting" of young people entering the labour force. The two decrees are, at the same time, suggestive for the way in which the Romanian Communist Party related to the young intellectuals during the analysed decade.

21. Gabriel Moisa, Livia Bucur, *Education, official propaganda and the cult of Nicolae Ceaușescu's personality. Case study: History museums*

In the last two decades of the communist regime, museum institutions were involved in a series of propaganda activities with precise themes designed primarily to consolidate the personality cult of the Romanian president. The institutionalized system of museums was attached to the official propaganda. Unfortunately, for the two decades in question, the phenomenon of promoting Nicolae Ceaușescu's personality cult was ubiquitous, suffocating all activities in museums.

22. Roland Olah, *Rolul și contribuția structurilor O.N.U. în rezolvarea problemei refugiaților români din Ungaria în anii `80*

The role and contribution of UN structures in solving the problem of Romanian refugees from Hungary in the '80s

In this paper we present the phenomenon of the illegal cross border in the 80's, that is increasingly developing by intensifying the social and economic crisis in Romania, due to Ceaușescu' s regime. The Romanians left their country through two routes: the Yugoslav and the Hungarian. Starting with 1988, the phenomenon of fraudulent passage by Romanians was an increasingly difficult problem to manage by the Hungarian authorities. In this sense, they will seek and obtain the support of the United Nations, which through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees will directly contribute to resolving the crisis of Romanian refugees on the territory of Hungary.

23. Laura Fălcan, *Cum practica conservării poate să contribuie la scopul comun al comunicării trecutului. Cazul patrimoniului mobil al bisericilor de lemn din Banat*

How can conservation practice contribute to the common purpose of past communication. The case of the mobile heritage of the wooden churches from Banat

How important are the choices made by the conservators in the conservation-restoration process and how much it affects the selection and the way in which the stories of the past are brought to the present and are projected in the future. Can one make sure that the selected material has relevance for today's society? Objects of worship from wooden churches with historical value can represent art pieces, in which the religious tradition and the artistic idea have been harmoniously associated, and they may be of importance to researchers. As arguments in favor of introducing into the scientific circuit some objects of worship, and can be representative for the artistic processing of metals, is included a presentation of two such pieces, unknown and which had undergone the process of intervention through conservation methods and safeguard proposal. The article presents the conservation treatments that were applied on two communion chalices belonging to the wooden churches from Timiș County, namely the wooden church from Crivina de Sus and the wooden church from Poieni, Pietroasa commune. Preservation operations are presented, from the investigation of the elements in the composition, to the complete cleaning of the pieces, by applying physical and chemical treatment.

Crisia L, Supliment nr. 1, 2020

1.Gelu Daniel Serea, *ANTROPONIMIA DIN COMITATUL BIHOR ÎN SECOLELE XI-XIV*

THE ANTHROPONOMASTICS IN BIHOR COUNTY DURING THE 11TH – 14TH CENTURIES

The anthroponomastics of Bihor dating from the 12th century until the 14th century represents a rich field of study for the historical research, an area which sheds light on features of the past that usually elude the specialized and acknowledged research. The anthropological approach is a different yet interesting and innovative endeavor with a view to probing into the past by emphasizing the people's lives and by overcoming prejudices; nevertheless remembering that the past unfolds and extends in a present continuum.

2. Traian Ostahie, *IMAGINEA REGELUI LADISLAU CEL SFÂNT ÎN ISTORIOGRAFIA MAGHIARĂ*

THE IMAGE OF KING LADISLAUS THE SAINT IN HUNGARIAN HISTORIOGRAPHY

King Ladislaus the Saint of Hungary (1077–1095) is one of the well known kings of the Arpadian dynasty. He enjoyed respect both during life and after death. The posterity always paid homage to him, talking about him in various hypostases: legislator, protector of the nation, defender of the needy, quick mediator to the divinity. Scientific research has not been left behind either. From the 18th century to the present, timidly, numerous studies, works have been published that have focused on Saint Ladislaus. A good part of them treated only a certain side or quality of him. However, there are also some monographs written under the influence of the period in which they were developed and dedicated to him.

3. Maria Ungur, *VIAȚĂ COTIDIANĂ. OBICEIURI ȘI TRADIȚII LA ROMÂNI REFLECTATE ÎN RELATĂRILE CĂLĂTORILOR STRĂINI (SECOLUL AL XV-LEA – ÎNCEPUTUL SECOLULUI AL XVIII-LEA)*

DAILY LIFE. THE ROMANIANS' CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS REFLECTED IN THE TRAVEL DIARIES OF THE FOREIGN TRAVELERS (15th CENTURY – BEGINNING OF THE 18th CENTURY)

During the 14th – 18th centuries, the Romanian space was crossed by numerous foreign travelers who, through travel diaries, left us valuable information about the Romanian countries and their inhabitants. Of course, it is subjective information, which comes from travellers who have had a different view of the places they have travelled. From the crowd of travelers who traveled through the Romanian space between the 14th and 18th centuries, only those who spent more time in the Romanian countries wrote about the daily life, customs and traditions of the Romanian people. They described their places, people and clothing, daily life, customs and traditions, revealing aspects of life that we do not find in political documents.

4. Sergiu Boțolin, *CONDUCEREA REGIONALĂ A BASARABIEI. VIZIUNI TEORETICE ȘI APLICAȚII PRACTICE ALE CENTRULUI ÎN PRIMUL SFERT AL SECOLULUI AL XIX-LEA*

REGIONAL LEADERSHIP OF BESSARABIA. THEORETICAL VISIONS AND PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS OF THE CENTRE IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF THE 19th CENTURY

Starting from the idea that the empire does not identify itself with a monolithic structure, but rather with a network of complex relations arbitrated by the Center, and stimulated by the Periphery, which involves asymmetrical elements of social, economic and cultural life, we need to reconsider a complex reconstruction of the Center-periphery interferences regarding the history of Bessarabia within the Russian Empire. The integration of Bessarabia did not follow a simple model transposition, but had an individual character, characterized by an alternation and / or a folding of several political-administrative models. The regional administrative system underwent mutations as a result of paradigm shifts at the Centre, which in turn were influenced by peripheral reactions.In this sense, it is important to analyze the behavior of the regional leadership. It had to build an effective dialogue with the local elite by acting according to the instructions from the Center.

5. Mircea Ovidiu Marți, *ASPECTE PRIVIND NUPȚIALITATEA LA POPULAȚIA ORTODOXĂ DIN ARAD, LA SFÂRȘITUL SECOLULUI AL XIX-LEA ȘI ÎNCEPUTUL SECOLULUI AL XX-LEA*

ASPECTS CONCERNING THE MARIAGE OF THE ORTHODOX POPULATION IN ARAD, AT THE END OF THE 19TH CENTURY AND THE BEGINNING OF THE 20THCENTURY

The multiethnic and multi-confessional presence provides a Central European specificity to the town of Arad. Being well mixed in everyday reality, the Romanian and Serbian orthodox communities will succeed in preserving a balance, in spite of the marginalization coming from the Hungarian part, that wanted to repress any attempt for the affirmation of national and religious identity. Being a minority to the Hungarian population, the Romanians and Serbians will continue cohabitation, in spite of the disagreements existing over time on religious issues.

The double tendency of endogamic and exogamic marriages reveals the progressive side of the society, that of breaking away from the traditional forms of cohabitation. Being in a period of demographic transition, the urban society will follow naturally the course of the changes that were made, especially when it comes to individual consciousness tempted to reject any form of constraint which could limit the freedom of expression.

In the case of the Romanian and Serbian orthodox people, the traditional forms of expression had correspondence in a considerable number of citizens. Everyday reality, with its cultural and spiritual models, imposes a certain standard of behavior upon the civil society, a standard that is reflected in the marriage conduct as well.

6. Dănuț – Emanuel Poduț, *ASPECTE PRIVIND COMPORTAMENTUL DEMOGRAFIC ÎN CADRUL UNEI COMUNITĂȚI DE NEOPROTESTANȚI DIN ZONA CURTICI, JUDEȚUL ARAD, LA SFÂRȘITUL SECOLULUI AL XIX – LEA ȘI ÎNCEPUTUL SECOLULUI AL XX – LEA*

ASPECTS REGARDING DEMOGRAPHIC BEHAVIOR WITHIN A COMMUNITY OF NEO-PROTESTANTS IN THE CURTICI AREA, ARAD COUNTY, AT THE END OF THE 19TH CENTURY AND THE BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY

We are trying to take a broader look at the neo-Protestant cults in the rural areas of Arad County, especially in Curtici. We set out to follow the beginnings of the neo-Protestant communities and their evolution in the early years after their appearance in this locality.

7. Ioana Blajec, Cosmin Patca, *CASTELUL DIN CIUTELEC – ASPECTE ISTORICO-SOCIALE ȘI ARHITECTURALE*

THE CIUTELEC CASTLE – HISTORICAL-SOCIAL AND ARCHITECTURAL ASPECTS

The Wertheimstein-Rothschild Castle and the Wertheimstein Mansion are located in Ciutelec, Tăuteu commune, Bihor County. Initially, they had a residential function and later, during the nationalization period, the entire ensemble came into the possession of the Romanian state. It is currently being used by the Ciutelec Care and Assistance Center for the elderly and by the Recovery and Rehabilitation Center for theadults with disabilities. Built at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century by two of the richest and most influential families in Europe, the Rothschild Castle and the Wertheimstein Mansion are not included on the List of Historical Monuments 2015, Bihor County. They do not contain spectacular architectural elements, being made in a simple style, but they represent a distinct element in the architecture of Bihor county‘s village. Symbol of the modern Western world, the Ciutelec Castle has left deep traces in the collective mind of the traditional society from Bihor county. The reconstruction of the historical-social and architectural aspects could contribute to the inclusion of the Ciutelec Castle in a tourist circuit.

8. Mircea Blaga, *PARADIGME ECONOMICE ÎN ROMÂNIA POSTBELICĂ. ÎNFIINȚAREA SUCURSALEI ARAD A BĂNCII „ALBINA” DIN SIBIU*

ECONOMIC PARADIGMS IN POST-WAR ROMANIA. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ARAD BRANCH OF THE “ALBINA” BANK FROM SIBIU

The economic situation of post-war Romania was deplorable, the inflation causing havoc. However, the managers of the „Albina” Bank in Sibiu decide to open a new branch in Banat. In this paper we try to bring to light the reasons why the bankers made development plans during a period of economic crisis, highlighting the economic paradigms of 1945-1946. On the one hand, we have bankers who were hoping for an economic recovery and, on the other, we have the government that is slowly and surely heading Romania toward a communist direction.

9. Gheorghe Marian, *ASPECTE DEMOGRAFICE PRIVIND COMUNITĂȚILE REFORMATE DIN COMITATUL ARAD LA 1900*

DEMOGRAPHIC ASPECTS REGARDING THE REFORMED COMMUNITIES OF ARAD COUNTY, IN 1900

The ideas generated by Martin Luther's 95 theses, displayed on the door of the church in Wittenberg, have quickly stirred up the Western world, generating a change in the religious architecture of the time. The Reformation, as it remained in the European consciousness, has also penetrated into Transylvania, forming new religious communities, other than the Catholic and the Orthodox ones. These Reformed communities (Calvinist, Lutheran, Unitarian) have, as well, emerged in Arad County, so that, in 1900, according to the census of the authorities, they were visible throughout the entire area.

10. Cosmin Patca, *ŞCOALA DE LA ANNALES – O NOUĂ PERSPECTIVĂ ASUPRA ISTORIEI*

ANNALES SCHOOL – A NEW PERSPECTIVE ON HISTORY

The Annales school, which developed in the first decades of the twentieth century, has reformed the historical writing in crisis. The New History has assumed a new paradigm in the reconstruction of the past, the interdisciplinarity becoming a constant. History has opened up systematically and has come into more and more contact with other disciplines: geography, demography, sociology, psychology, ethnology, linguistics. This openness and shift of history to other sciences meant a substantial methodological gain, an extension of the field of research and the emergence of new, border fields of study (historical demography, historical anthropology, historical geography). The limits of history have continually expanded. The historian has had to constantly expand his arsenal of methods and means, to change his discourse and presentation in close collaboration with the other social sciences.

11. Nicola Perencin, *LAZĂR ȘĂINEANU: FIABE ROMENE IN PROSPETTIVA COMPARATA*

LAZĂR ȘĂINEANU'S ROMANIAN FAIRY TALES – A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

The paper provides an overview about the Romanian philologist Lazar Șăineanu and his Romanian Fairy Tales – A Comparative Study, appeared in 1895 and re-edited in 1978 by Ovidiu Bîrlea. The article opens with a bio-bibliographical presentation of the author, who, having suffered discrimination for his Jewish origins, had to emigrate and died in Paris. His attention to popular culture led him to deal with folklore and linguistics, first Romanian and then French. The volume Romanian Fairy Tales includes around 500 texts. Romanian documentation is constantly compared not only with Greek and Latin myths but also with Romance, German, Russian and Balkan traditions. The material is organized after Von Hahn's classification, which is the most obsolete detail, still missing a rigorous definition of «type». Nevertheless, the folkloric index largely anticipates the catalog of Antti Aarne and Stith Thompson, having therefore relevance for the history of folkloric methodology. In addition to this, I must point out that studies comparing classical mythology and Romanian folklore are very rare, even if Romanian traditions still preserve a unique background of ancient myths, rituals and initiations. The conclusion shows why it would be appropriate to reread Șăineanu's work in the light of subsequent methodological progress (Propp, Ginzburg, Eliade, Oișteanu).

12. Antonia Mihaela Silaghi, *IMAGINEA LUI PETRE P. PANAITESCU ÎN DOSARELE SECURITĂȚII*

THE IMAGE OF PETRE P. PANAITESCU IN THE INTELLIGENCE FILES OF THE COMMUNIST PERIOD

Petre P. Panaitescu was a Romanian historian and philologist, born in Iași, in 1900. Renowned Slavist and historian of the Middle Ages, Panaitescu was noted by the directions imposed in his research, by the novelty elements brought into Romanian historiography. He was part of the Peasant Party, the Liberal Party and then from 1937 was part of the "legionary movement". He was considered a close relative of Horia Sima and other prominent legionaries. He ran the magazine of the movement called "the Word" and held the position of rector of the University in Bucharest during the legionary senate. He has contributed to increasing the prestige of the movement through speeches addressed to students in the faculty and through press articles. After the legionary rebellion he will be imprisoned in Caracal for 6 months and released due to the intervention of some guild colleagues. He kept in touch with the legionary members who went abroad, for which he will be re-incarcerated in the Târgu Jiu camp in 1942, and in 1944 he was sent to the Caracal camp accused of collaborating with them. After his release, he will devote himself to his research work, and when he is coopted to work on Romanian history works he will do so by remaining faithful to the historical truth.

13. Ioana Cosmina Bolba, *IOSIF TRIFA. ASPECTE BIOGRAFICE*

IOSIF TRIFA. BIOGRAPHICAL ASPECTS

Iosif Trifa was a Romanian Orthodox priest, the founder of the "Oastea Domnului" religious movement in Romania. He receives, from the family, the religious education that will illuminate his entire professional and personal life. Remaining widowed, he decided to keep his pastoral-clerical vocation and, in Sibiu, established the "Oastea Domnului" movement, in 1923.

His pastoral-missionary activity includes summaries of writings, articles, sermons (both in volumes and in periodicals) and even the purchase of a typography. The disputes related to the religious movement with different representatives of the BOR (including the one of the metropolitan Nicolae Bălan) and the health problems decimated the person of the priest Iosif Trifa. He died in 1938, in Sibiu, after a long and difficult physical and spiritual suffering.

The „Oastea Domnului" movement is still current today. Father Trifa was posthumously rehabilitated in 1990 by the Romanian Orthodox Church.

14. Beáta Ménesi, *ASPECTE DIN ACTIVITATEA COLECTIVULUI DE CENZURĂ DE LA BRAŞOV. ANUL 1961*

ASPECTS OF THE ACTIVITY OF THE CENSORSHIP COLLECTIVE FROM BRAŞOV. YEAR 1961

The censorship collective from Brasov, through its quality of a territorial structure of the General Directorate of the Press and Printing (GDPP), ensured the local control of the entire information system, thus stopping the dissemination to the public of all materials that contravened the policy of the communist Party and Government.

In 1961, the collective from Brasov, consisting of three proxies, Mureșan Constantin (head of the collective), Hügel Ştefan and Adami Rudolf, carried out the censorship work in the following sectors: local press, local publishing production, radio station, printing enterprise, cultural activities, visual agitation. The control work of the censors materialized through numerous interventions, which can be grouped into two categories: the politicalideological interventions and the interventions on the line of the instructions, the work dispositions received from the Bucharest. In addition to the interventions performed by the collective, whether they were opportune or unnecessary, the proxies had also leaks, mistakes that showed up in the published materials.

For the continuous improvement of the work, the censors were concerned with their permanent political-ideological training, they were coerced to study and to „thoroughly" assimilate the provisions of the GDPP, to pay maximum attention to the control of all materials.

15. Roland Olah, *EPISOADE ALE TRECERII FRAUDULOASE A GRANIȚEI DE VEST DE CĂTRE PERSONALUL MILITAR, ÎN ANII '80*

EPISODES OF ILLEGAL CROSSING OF THE WESTERN BORDER BY THE MILITARY PERSONNEL, IN THE '80s

The economic situation, since the late '80s, has become difficult for a large part of society, but only a part of them chose to trespass illegally the border. Under such circumstances, on the Romanian borders with Hungary and Yugoslavia, a true exodus was developing. Among the participants to this phenomenon were the military personnel, those that endured the food shortage and the difficulties of life, as well as the rest of Romanian society. The methods used by the military, on the way to the West, do not differ from those used by the ordinary people. They reached the border area by train and proceeded to cross the border on foot.

16. Gabriel Cheregi, *LEGĂTURILE ȘI PREOCUPĂRILE ȘTIINȚIFICE A DOI ARHEOLOGI ROMÂNI: MIRCEA PETRESCU-DÎMBOVIȚA (IAȘI) ȘI IVAN ORDENTLICH (TEL AVIV)*

THE SCIENTIFIC CONNECTIONS AND PREOCCUPATIONS OF TWO ROMANIAN ARCHAEOLOGISTS: MIRCEA PETRESCU-DÎMBOVIȚA (IAȘI) AND IVAN ORDENTLICH (TEL AVIV)

Our study has as subject the correspondence between professor Mircea Petrescu-Dîmbovița, from Iași, one of the most well-known and appreciated Romanian specialists in the field of ancient history and archeology, and Ivan Ordentlich, his former student and PhD student, at the Faculty of History of "Al . I. Cuza" University from Iași, left for Israel, where he builds a beautiful career. The letters highlight many of the valuable concerns and achievements of the two archaeologists, from 1979-1983, which science and work brought them closer, beyond the ideological barriers of the countries in which they lived and worked. This correspondence, or at least part of it, I have found in the Personal Fund of Professor Mircea Petrescu-Dîmbovița, kept at Iași County Service of the National Archives.

17. Andreea *DAVID, ESILIO E CRITICA LETTERARIA: IL CASO DI MATEI CĂLINESCU*

EXILE AND LITERARY CRITICISM:THE CASE OF MATEI CĂLINESCU

The intellectual path of the Romanian literary critic and theoretician Matei Călinescu (1934-2009) shows the strong influence of exile on the broad field of literary studies. Firstly, the encounter with the intellectually thriving free world stresses the fragile basis of Romanian literary criticism. Indeed, starting from the 60's, Romanian literary criticism had struggled against political meddling. Romanian intellectuals had claimed the autonomy of literature, but they failed at elaborating proper theoretical arguments and opening to other fields of knowledge. Furthermore, the literary critic in exile is, by his very nature, a comparativist. He is a bridge between different literary and cultural universes. By analyzing Matei Călinescu's case study, the following piece casts new light on the interpretation of Romanian literary criticism, placing it in a transnational perspective.

18. Florentina Barta, *POPULAȚIA ȘCOLARĂ A LICEULUI „EMANUIL GOJDU" ÎN PERIOADA POSTBELICĂ*

THE SCHOOL POPULATION OF THE "EMANUIL GOJDU" HIGH SCHOOL IN THE POST-WAR PERIOD

This paper presents the evolution of the school population in the events that followed the liberation of the city of Oradea and the re-establishment of "Emanuil Gojdu" High School, by the end of the Second World War. It also covers the transformations that took place during the communist regime, which affected aspects regarding the number of students, but also the origin and their social condition.After the dark period of the Vienna Dictate, which ended with the city's release on October 12, 1944, the "Emanuil Gojdu" High School is re-established under the name of the Romanian State High School, the courses starting on December 5, 1944. In the following decades, both the name of the educational unit, as well as the high school organization, have undergone successive changes. After a short period, 1945-1946, in which it returned to the initial name of "Emanuil Gojdu" High School, the school was passed under the tutelage of the Orthodox Church, becoming – by Decree no. 782/1946 – The Romanian-Orthodox High School "Emanuil Gojdu", so that, in 1948, in the context of the nationalization of the confessional schools, they would change their name again, this time in the High School Nr. 1.

19. Antonia Izabela Potroviță, *REALISMUL SOCIALIST MANIFESTAT ÎN DOMENIUL ARTELOR PLASTICE DIN ROMÂNIA COMUNISTĂ. SCURTĂ PERIODIZARE*

SOCIALIST REALISM MANIFESTED IN THE FIELD OF FINE ARTS FROM COMMUNIST ROMANIA. A SHORT PERIODIZATION

After the Second World War, the history of art in Europe will follow new stylistic trend that will be combined with the new political realities. For Eastern Europe, art is now becoming an ideological weapon to strengthen the new communist vision and to form the new man, and especially to form a new type of art, known as socialist realism. With the entry of Romania into the communist sphere, the artistic field was subordinated to the totalitarian ideology. Throughout the communist regime, the plastic arts in Romania experienced several stages that corresponded with the comands from the USSR. Romanian art – under the leadership of Gheorghe Gheorghiu- Dej and Nicolae Ceaușescu – experienced the greatest manipulation.

20. Amalia Gabriela Racolța (Mojolic), *INDUSTRIALIZARE ŞI URBANIZARE ÎN BAIA MARE (1948- 1965). STUDIU DE CAZ: CONDIȚIILE DE MUNCĂ ÎN INDUSTRIA GREA*

INDUSTRIALIZATION AND URBANIZATION IN BAIA MARE (1948- 1965). CASE STUDY: WORKING CONDITIONS IN THE HEAVY INDUSTRY

Against the background of the economic policies applied by the communist authorities in the middle of the 20th century, the workers played a central role in transforming the state according to the Soviet model. In this material I presented some aspects related to the working conditions in which the workers of Baia Mare performed, in direct connection with the level of qualification and their remuneration. The intensive industrialization promoted by the communist elites included in the field of labor and the military miners, who came to fill the lack of the labor arms registered in the mid-1950.

21. Raluca VEREȘ, *ROMÂNIA „TEZELOR DIN IULIE, 1971". PAUL GOMA, ÎNTRE SCRIITURĂ ŞI DREPTURILE OMULUI*

ROMANIA OF THE "JULY THESES, 1971". PAUL GOMA, BETWEEN WRITING AND HUMAN RIGHTS

There is only one way to better understand what really happened during the Romanian leader Nicolae Ceausescu's national-communist dictatorship in the late 70s and the 80s: read the "July Theses" delivered before the Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party (PCR). Of Maoist and North Korean inspiration, the "July Theses", by their full name "Proposed Measures for the Improvement of Political-Ideological Activity of the Marxist-Leninist Education of Party Members, of All Working People" stroke the Romanian Nation through what had best: the cultural elite. Those were the basis of what was known as the "Mini Cultural Revolution", a huge unexpected backwards leap to the Stalinization of the culture. The main mechanism which better kept up the momentum was the institutional censorship and, later on, starting with the 1977, the self-censorship induced by the fear not to break the rules, not to be against these "Theses" whatsoever, not to disturb the supreme National Leader and Authorities.

The cultural elite could not do much and the real opposition was made by very few persons, one of them a writer, Paul Goma, recognized by the international opinion as the "Romanian Solzhenitsyn". Paul Goma fiercely e fearlessly fought for freedom of speech and individual liberties. He wrote about the main themes of human rights seriously endangered during Communism era, calling upon himself for the anger and the severe reaction of the Romanian Communist leaders of the time. He even started apetition called "Charta '77", and wrote a letter to the Belgrade Conference of Human Rights in 1977. He spoke out important matters, but found no real support among his colleagues. The "Securitate", the Romanian Political Police, started to persecute him and his family, but as he continued his mission, they hit him where it hurt most: his writings, which he was asked to drastically censor and "adapt" in order to be published or be banned. Paul Goma eventually went into exile in Paris, where he died on the 25th of March 2020 alone and forgotten, unfairly ignored and not mentioned in educational books and manuals of Romanian Literature.

22. Marcel Revenco, *DINAMICA STRUCTURII ECONOMIEI REGIUNII DE DEZVOLTARE CENTRU A REPUBLICII MOLDOVA ÎNTRE ANII 1995-2017*

THE DYNAMICS OF THE ECONOMY STRUCTURE OF THE DEVELOPMENT REGION CENTER OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA BETWEEN 1995-2017

The current structure of the economy of Moldova is getting closer to that of the developed countries, where the main role as a share in the formation of the GDP is played by the services sector, being followed by the industry and the lower weight returning to agriculture. The analysis of the existing situation within the Center Development Region is a study designed to create a comprehensive overview of the social and economic trends of development of the region, whose main purpose is to evaluate the level of economic development, which includes the sectorial profile, and the comparative analysis, with the average on the Republic,of the dynamics of the structure of the economy sectors of the region.

23. Alina – Carmen Brihan, *DEZVOLTARE LOCALĂ ÎN CADRUL GUVERNANȚEI MULTINIVEL A UNIUNII EUROPENE. STUDIU DE CAZ: JUDEȚUL BIHOR*

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MULTILEVEL GOVERNANCE OF THE EUROPEAN UNION. CASE STUDY: BIHOR COUNTY

The year 2020 represents an important year both for the European Union and for the local public authorities of Romania. As regards the European level, the year 2020 represents, on one hand, the end of a multiannual financial framework (2014-2020) and of the effort made, over the last 10 years, by the European institutions and all levels of government in the Member States, to implement the "Europe 2020" strategy, and on the other hand, the beginning of the financial year 2021 – 2027 and the formulation of the new directions for European development, for the next decade. Considering Romania's quality as a member state of the European Union, these strategic and financial evolutions at European level are of major importance for the Romanian public authorities because these will also influence the development directions of our communities. As for the level of local government, 2020 is not only the year in which the Romanian counties will have a new leadership – in the context of elections for the county and local councils, but also the year in which new local elected officials will have to show increased competences in implementing the new European agenda and its according European funds, in order to reduce the economic, social and territorial disparities in their communities and to ensure their sustainable development.

Thus, this paper, through its three parts, addresses, with reference to the present and the future: the European strategic priorities for the regional and local development; the regional and local development objectives of the North – West Development Region; but also, as a case study, the analysis of the local development electoral strategies for the 2020 – 2024 mandate of the Bihor County Council.

Crisia 2021, LI

STUDII

1. KATÓCZ Zoltán

Noi materiale arheologice aparținând culturii Baden descoperite în Câmpia Nirului

NEW ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIALS BELONGING TO THE BADEN CULTURE DISCOVERED IN THE NIR PLAIN

The excavations and surface research carried out in the sandy areas of the Nir Plain have uncovered several sites and settlements dated to the end of the Copper Age. The first ceramic fragments of the Baden culture in this region were discovered right in the town of Valea lui Mihai by Roska Márton in collaboration with Andrássy Ernő and published in 1932. More important research, concerning the settlements and material culture of the communities in the Nir Plain from the end of the Copper Age took place between the 70s and the 80s. But no new Baden ceramic materials from this micro-region have been discovered and published since then. After several years of surface research at Valea lui Mihai, Torockay László Károly who was extremely passionate about archaeology, collected a significant amount of Baden pottery fragments at the Dieneș site. This article presents the archaeological discoveries found in the Toroczkai collection. After many years, this archaeological data provides new knowledge on the habitat and the spread of the culture in this region. The ceramic material has a wide range of vessel types, and from a quantitative point of view, it is dominated by semi-coarse and fine pottery. From a chronological point of view, the collected ceramic materials belong to III and VIa phase of the Baden culture. Although this pottery collection does not have a clear archaeological context, we still believed it was important to present it for the purpose of introducing a new site in the archaeological repertoire of Bihor County and to provide new typological-chronological data on the Baden culture.

Keywords: Baden culture, end of the Copper Age, late Eneolithic, Valea lui Mihai, pottery

2. Alexandra GĂVAN, Tobias KIENLIN, Astrid RÖPKE, Nadine NOLDE, Tanja ZERL, Mirijam ZICKEL, Marian-Adrian LIE, Gruia FAZECAȘ, Florin GOGÂLTAN

LIVING TOGETHER OR APART? UNRAVELLING THE DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL ORGANIZATION AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF A COMPLEX BRONZE AGE TELL SETTLEMENT AT TOBOLIU, WESTERN ROMANIA

In this paper we present a new research project dedicated to the interdisciplinary investigation of the complex Bronze Age site in Toboliu (Bihor County, Romania). Using a multidisciplinary approach, the project aims to reveal the interplay of factors that contributed to the development and subsequent decline of this site. To this end, the planned investigations feature both archaeological fieldwork and comprehensive scientific analyses; the main disciplines involved here are geoarchaeology, archaeozoology, arcaheobotany and molecular archaeology. Hence, this project contains two closely integrated parts (archaeology and natural sciences), which in cooperation will hopefully provide a broad spectrum of new information about a Bronze Age

tell in terms of the chronological and spatial development of the entire site structure, as well as subsistence practices and social and economic developments.

Keywords: Middle Bronze Age; Multidisciplinarity; Tell settlement; Landscape archeology

3. Gruia FAZECAȘ

PREHISTORIC METAL DISCOVERIES FROM THE KARST OF THE PĂDUREA CRAIULUI MOUNTAINS, BIHOR COUNTY

In the spring of 2020, a local from Gălășeni (com. Măgești, Bihor county) discovered several copper and bronze artifacts with the help of the metal detector. It is about a flat copper axe belonging to the Early Bronze Age and several pieces that probably belonged to a Arpășel type bronze hoard belonging to Late Bronze Age.

Keywords: Early Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age, flat axe, bronze hoard

4. Corina TOMA

Notă asupra fibulei dacice descoperite în zona orașului Aleșd (jud. Bihor)

NOTE ON THE DACIAN BROOCH DISCOVERED IN THE AREA OF ALEȘD CITY (BIHOR COUNTY)

The article presents the Dacian brooch discovered by two metal-detector enthusiasts in a forest near the city of Aleșd (Bihor County) in the February 2019. According to the typological classifications of the silver jewellery from pre-Roman Dacia, the late Latène scheme brooch belongs to the category of filiform or bow-rod brooches (Horedt type A2a; Rustoiu type 7a1; Spânu type 2.1.1), that have a wide spread, being specific to the intra-Carpathian area. The association with brooches with knobs and those with rhombic plate on the bow places them in the first two typo-chronological groups established by Kurt Horedt. Absolute chronology remains an open problem, as the filiform or bow-rod brooches were dated to the 150/125-30/25 BC (i.e. the first two groups of the tripartite timeframes proposed by Kurt Horedt and Aurel Rustoiu), or in the years 75-25 BC/25 BC-25 AD (depending on the context, in one of the two groups of the typo-chronological scheme proposed by Daniel Spânu).

Keywords: Aleșd (Bihor County), Dacian silver jewellery, late Latène type brooches, metal detection

5. Sorin BULZAN

Noi cercetări arheologice de teren din teritoriul comunei Batăr, județul Bihor

NEW ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AT BATĂR, BIHOR COUNTY, ROMANIA

In recent years at Batăr commune was identified the old known archaeological site from Batăr, a monastery and a castle and others new discoveries which was made by field survey: one roman period settlement from barbaricum, and three others settlements from medieval period.

Keywords: archaeology, Bihor County, Batăr, discoveries, antiquity, middle Ages

6. Laura ARDELEAN, Doru MARTA

Váradi Péter – un umanist uitat (I. Origini și educație)

VÁRADI PÉTER – A FORGOTTEN HUMANIST (I. EARLY LIFE AND EDUCATION)

Oradea in the 15th century, without exaggeration, became the most important eastern center of the Hungarian Kingdom, which should not be surprising considering the early and constant contacts with Occidental, especially with the Italian space, resulting in an atmosphere of cultural effervescence. This is the place that formed the humanist Váradi Péter, noticed at an early age by Bishop Ioan Vitéz de Zredna – a true patron of humanism of the fifteenth century – who will take him under his protective wing and will send him to study at the prestigious University of Bologna, after which he will be concerned with his initiation into political life, where he will reach important positions as secretary and royal chancellor and later archbishop of Kalocsa. This paper is the first in a series concerning Váradi Péter's life covering his early life and education.Keywords: Oradea, fifteenth century, humanism, Bishop Ioan Vitéz de Zredna, Bologna

7. Gizella NEMETH, Adriano PAPO

Le mire di Ludovico Gritti alla sacra corona d'Ungheria

LUDOVICO GRITTI'S STRIVING FOR THE HOLY CROWN OF HUNGARY

Ludovico Gritti (about 1480–1534) was the natural son of the Venetian doge Andrea Gritti; he was born in Constantinople; his mother was most likely a concubine of his father. He spent his early career at the Bosphorus as a merchant and a banker: quickly, he distinguished himself for the very good profits he made out of his business activity, so that he became one of the richest and most important men at Constantinople. By virtue of both his friendship with Grand Vizier Pasha İbrahim and the favour of Sultan Suleiman I, Gritti entered politics and started ascending quickly at the Hungarian court of King John Szapolyai. The son of the doge was granted the title of Royal Councillor and High Treasurer as well as the dignity of Bishop of Eger (1529). One year later, he was appointed Governor of Hungary and comes of Maramureș/Máramaros as well; in 1532 Gritti became the military leader (Chief Captain) of the Hungarian army.

Hence, in 1532 Gritti was at the height of his political and economic power: he combined many important dignities and his influence on the political resolutions of the Sublime Porte was considerable, and his wealth was immense as well. Just in this period it was rumoured that he was converted to Islam in order to enter the group of the Ottoman pashas. Later on, it was also rumoured that the doge–son would attempt to take the Saint Stephen's Crown for himself. The Authors deny all the rumours about Gritti's ambitious political projects, by ensuring that Gritti entered politics in order to increase his economic profits, and that, during his political career, he was manoeuvred by the Sultan, who used his mediation to control John Szapolyai and his foreign policy.
Keywords: Ludovico (Alvise) Gritti, İbrahim Pasha, Suleiman I, John Szapolyai, Gritti's apostasy, the Holy Crown of Hungary

8. Florina CIURE

Cucerirea Oradiei de către habsburgi în izvoare italiene. Operațiunilemilitare din anul 1692
THE CONQUEST OF ORADEA BY THE HABSBURGS IN ITALIAN SOURCES. MILITARY OPERATIONS IN 1692

This article presents a new research about the conquest of Oradea contained in Il Corriere ordinario, the oldest newspaper published in Italian language on Habsburg territory. These reports, included in 9th volume of Avvisi italiani, ordinarii e straordinarii, present in detail the actions of Imperial armies against the Ottomans in Oradea, during 1692. They were published in Italian language in Vienna by Johann van Ghelen. By publishing these documents, the Habsbourgs intended to popularise the successes of the Imperial armies, that after the failed siege of Vienna (1683), entered in possesion of the territories of the former Kingdom of Hungary holded by the Ottomans. These documents provide new evidence about a tumultuos period in the history of Oradea. They attest, however, the level of knowledge of the realities of this part of Europe in the Habsburg Empire.
Keywords: Oradea, Vienna, Habsburg Empire, Ottoman Empire, 1692

9. Sorin ȘIPOȘ, Cosmin PATCA

HISTORICAL-GEOGRAPHICAL EVOLUTION OF CUZAP. PLEAD FOR A LOCAL HISTORY

The present work is part of a project, which we started in 2010, to promote local history, more precisely the settlements of the Bistra Valley, to which most of the collaborators are sentimentally and professionally linked. We started from the premise that, in order to promote the settlements of the Bistra Valley, the inhabitants needed to know as much information as possible about local history, from the so-called memory of places. A good knowledge of the history, traditions, people and customs of the area is a serious prerequisite for their preservation and promotion and a chance for our descendants to understand local history. I believe that, in order to have a chance in this respect, we need to generate awareness among the rural elite, the inhabitants, to make them aware of their role in preserving and promoting local tradition and history. What we have achieved over the years with the involvement of younger colleagues, collaborators from home and abroad, the local elite and the inhabitants of Cuzap village and the villages in the area are proof that we are on the right track2.

Keywords: Cuzap village, Bistra Valley, Bihor County, historical evolution, geographical evolution

10. Augustin MUREȘAN

Stema Episcopiei Aradului reprezentată color pe clădirea sediului Eparhiei

COAT OF ARMS OF THE BISHOPRIC OF ARAD REPRESENTED IN COLORS ON THE BUILDING OF THE EPARCHY HEADQUARTERS

The coat of arms has the following appearance: in an oval shield with a sharp lower edge on blue, a silver religious edifice with two high towers and a gate, seen from the front. In the lower part of the building was a black raven with a gold ring in its beak. The shield stamped by the miter flanked by a crutch – on the right, the cross – in the cross senestra is supported by two faced lions sitting on arabesques, all gold. From the center of the right and left flank hangs a row of black rosaries ending in a cross of the same color.
Keywords: The Bishopric of Arad, coat of arms, religious edifice, shield, black raven

11. Marta CORDEA

O privire de ansamblu asupra luptei românilor din Dieta de la Pesta (1848-1849) pentru câștigarea drepturilor

AN OVERVIEW OF THE STRUGGLE OF ROMANIANS IN THE PEST DIET (1848-1849) TO WIN NATIONAL RIGHTS

One of the gains of the “spring of freedom” was that the Romanians living on the lands of the Habsburg Empire were able to send deputies to the first Hungarian Diet with Romanian national representation in Pest (July 2, 1848 – August 11, 1849). We can say that the Romanian deputies apprenticed for the future Diets in which they represented their voters, be they the future Hungarian Diets, or the Romanian Diet of 1863, their total number reaching the Diet from 1848-1849, to 28 in the two years, by successive elections. We can consider the Romanian intellectuals who represented the social and national interests of Romanians from Banat, Crișana, Maramures, Partium and Transylvania in the Diet of Pest, participants in the struggle for national affirmation, carried on during the periods to which we refer. Some of the deputies had a filo Hungarian attitude, not being aware that this real trap, put by the Hungarian rulers, could have annihilated them as a nation, others fought with all means for the Romanian national rights, remaining good patriots to the end. Our article presents an overview of the activity of Romanian deputies in this Diet.
Keywords: Diet of Pest, Romanian deputies, 1848 – 1849, national rights, debates

12. Răzvan-Mihai NEAGU

Considerații privind viața și activitatea unui luptător național mai puțin cunoscut, Emil Cormoș Alexandrescu (1863-1936)

CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING THE LIFE AND ACTIVITY OF A LESS KNOWN NATIONAL FIGHTER: EMIL CORMOȘ ALEXANDRESCU (1863-1936)

The purpose of this material is to present the main coordinates of the life and activity of a less known personality of the Romanian community in Transylvania, Emil Cormoş Alexandrescu. He was a Greek-Catholic beliver and became one of the leaders of the Romanians in Turda-Arieș County, having the position of president of the Romanian county club. In 1906 and 1910 he ran unsuccessfully for a seat in the Hungarian Parliament. Emil Cormoş Alexandrescu became culturally involved in the ASTRA association. He was a great philanthropist helping people in need, as well as the Greek-Catholic church and the confessional schools. Emil Cormoş Alexandrescu contributed to the achievement of the Great Union and participated at the great moment of December 1, 1918 in Alba Iulia. In the interwar period he became a member of the Romanian parliament between 1919 and 1920, but soon retired from public life.
Keywords: Politics, Romanian National Moovement, Transylvania, Greek-Catholic Church, Great Union

13. Lucia MANOLICĂ

Tehnologii și materiale de construcții în arhitectura clădirilor civileși industriale din orașul Oradea la începutul secolului XX

TECHNOLOGIES AND CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS IN THE ARCHITECTURE OF CIVIL AND INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS IN THE CITY OF ORADEA AT THE BEGINNING OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

This article describes the technologies and construction materials used in the construction of civil and industrial buildings in Oradea, from the end of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century. Through this study, some of the main factories producing construction materials are highlighted, the most frequently used material being brick. In the content of the presented information, are reported aspects regarding the location of the factories, their owners and shareholders, the materials and products obtained through the technological flow and the labor force and last but not least the representative buildings where they were capitalized. At the same time, the study presents some advertisements and vintage invoices together with photographs showing models of decorative pavements used in achieving finished floors at some emblematic buildings in Oradea.
Keywords: technology, materials, civil and industrial buildings, historical monograph

14. Laurențiu-Ștefan SZEMKOVICS

Decorație conferită unor persoane din Dieceza Oradea-Mare (1922)

DECORATION GIVEN TO SOME PEOPLE FROM THE DIOCESE OF ORADEA-MARE (1922)

In this article, the author presents, using phaleristics, heraldry and sigillography, the Medal "LaborReward for the Church" which was awarded by Decree no. 4,482 of October 26, 1922, to some persons,especially priests, from the Diocese of Oradea-Mare, for the work done in both religious and educationalfields. The graphic reproductions of the decoration come from the collector Emanuel Erena.
Keywords: Diocese of Oradea-Mare, "Labor Reward for the Church" Medal, priests, heraldry, phaleristics

15. Cornelia ROMÎNAȘU, Radu ROMÎNAȘU

Aspecte din activitatea Poliției bihorene în perioada interbelică

ASPECTS OF POLICE ACTIVITY IN BIHOR IN THE INTERWAR PERIOD

The Bihor State Police has started its activity in spring 1919 and has been concerned, throughout the interwar time, correction or annihilation of deviant behaviors, acts of disorder and corruption, trends of anarchy and social chaos, to ensure peace and order, indispensable to a modern society, leading to an awareness of its importance in society. The Police forces from Oradea, Beiuș and Salonta proved to be institutions of the rule of law, which has performed its duties under the laws in force. It tried to serve the democratic ideals of the young Romanian unitary state and to be always in the service of the public interest. Progresses of this institution have demonstrated the validity of the configuration of beneficial mutations in the social life of the Romanians of Bihor.
Keywords: police, law, Bihor county, interwar, society

16. Ioan CIORBA

Un raport privind evoluția Protopopiatului ortodox Ceica în intervalul 1918-1942

A REPORT ON THE EVOLUTION OF THE CEICA ORTHODOX ARCHDIOCESE IN THE PERIOD 1918-1942

After the achievement of the Great Union, the Bihor orthodoxy will finally find the moment to organize itself consistently. After an interruption of over two centuries, the Orthodox Episcopate of Oradea will be re-established. In order to be able to carry out its activity in the best possible conditions, its leaders have decided to divide its territory into several archdioceses (at some point their number will reach 15). This article recovers a report made by the Archpriest Aurel Mușet in 1943. The document captures the evolution of Orthodoxy in the Ceica region since 1918. On this occasion are highlighted both shortcomings in this period (increasing the number of followers of neo-Protestant cults, the impossibility of replacing old wooden churches with new ones), but also the successes (increasing the number of titular priests, increasing the

number of parish houses, etc.). The great merit of the document is to underline the birth of a new world at the end of the First World War and with the accomplishment of The Great Romania, but also the shocks imposed on Bihor (and especially on the localities around Ceica) by the unjust Dictate of Vienna. In addition to the confessional information contained in its ranks, those interested can also find important references in terms of social history, economic history, moral etc.
Keywords: orthodox, Ceica, Deanery, Report, Interwar period

17. Francesco RUVOLO

«Siamo partiti tutti d'Italia con i migliori ricordi». Studenti romeni nelle università Italiane, docenti italiani nelle università romene e altro. Contributi dal fondo Arcari

«SIAMO PARTITI TUTTI D'ITALIA CON I MIGLIORI RICORDI». ROMANIAN STUDENTS IN ITALIAN UNIVERSITIES, ITALIAN TEACHERS IN ROMANIAN UNIVERSITIES AND MORE. CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE ARCARI FUND

Starting from a quote by Gianfranco Contini on the Romanian language learned when he was a university student in Pavia, the contribution reports unpublished documents on Italian-Romanian relations, mostly from the early twentieth century. In particular are published letters from the Arcari collection of the Civic Library of Tirano. One of 1919, of a diplomat, Secretaire Legation de S. M. le Roi de Roumanie, Barbu Constantinescu, addressed toArcari, about repatriation from Siberia of the Romanian prisoners of war from Transylvania. Two letters (1935) are following on the memories and appreciations on Italy from of a Romanian student, Radu Eugen Silvestru. The contribution ends with a letter from an Italian professor at the University of Cluj, Giandomenico Serra.
Keywords: Paolo Arcari, Italy-Romania prisoners of war, students, Giandomenico Serra

18. Gianfranco GIRAUDO

E'il calcio l'oppio dei popoli? Italia, calcio e giornalismo. 1934/1938 e 2011

IS FOOTBALL THE OPIUM OF THE PEOPLE? ITALY, FOOTBALL AND JOURNALISM 1934/1938 AND 2011

The article analyzes the victory of the Italian national football team in the European Championship. Great prominence was given to the event in the Italian and European press. The great Italian newspapers, all aligned with the government in office, have linked this victory and other more recent ones, with the new course inaugurated by the current government. All the old national stereotypes have reappeared in the European press. The huge party gatherings, inspired by an opium smoke, are above all a support for the spread of Covid.
Keywords: opium, Covid, football, nation, power

19. Antonio FAUR

Principalii responsabili administrativi din Oradea pentru aplicarea soluției finale (aprilie-iunie 1944)

THE MAIN ADMINISTRATIVE CULPRITS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE APPLICATION OF THE FINAL SOLUTION IN ORADEA (APRIL – JUNE 1944)

The paper deals with an important aspect of the Holocaust issue of the Jews of Oradea (at that time, Nagyvárad, Hungary) and Northern Bihor during the months of April-June 1944.It is about the deeds of the administrative and military officials involved in the application of the Final Solution in the city on the Crișul Repede River, during the Horthy-Stójay government. We have shown who was responsible for the tragedy of the Jews of Oradea and those living in the northern part of Bihor County, and their most reprehensible actions. These are the main administrative factors in the local institutions: first of all the City Hall led by the mayor of Oradea, the commander of the gendarmerie battalion in the city, with several gendarmerie officers and noncommissioned officers who were in charge of the city ghetto, as well as the prefect of Bihor County. The book focused on a topical bibliography in Romanian, English, and Hungarian, among which we mention the reference paper recently published in Romanian (in 2019), the Geographical Encyclopaedia of the Holocaust in Northern Transylvania, as well as the documents of the Ghettos Process in Northern Transylvania, Vol. I and II, published by Oliver Lustig. These add to works of great relevance written by some prestigious specialists.
Keywords: Northern Transylvania, Bihor, Oradea, ghetto, local officials responsible for the application of Final Solution

20. Veronica TURCUȘ, Șerban TURCUȘ

Ședința de la Cluj pentru constituire a fictivului „Status romano-catolic” (8 august 1950)

THE MEETING IN CLUJ FOR THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FICTITIOUS „ROMAN CATHOLIC STATUS” (AUGUST 8, 1950)

The study brings to light to the historiography of the problem a lesser known episode in the history of the persecution of the Roman Catholic Church in Romania. The communist authorities in Bucharest tried to nationalize the Romanian Catholic Church through schism. At the base of this schismatic church – an association led by excommunicated priests – were to be the Catholic buildings confiscated by the communists in 1948. A meeting was convened in Cluj, in August 1950, by which the Ministry of Cults founded a legal fiction called ”Catholic Status”, which referred to an educational institution created in the sixteenth century in Cluj. During the meeting, the buildings confiscated in 1948 were given to this association, which wanted to replace the Roman Catholic Church in Romania, and thanks were given to the communist authorities for their care for the ”Catholics” in Romania. The founding operation of the schismatic Romanian Catholic Church failed in a few years, but the legal consequences are visible to this day in Transylvania.
Keywords: Romania, Catholic Church, Schism, Cluj, Communist regime

21. Lucian ROPA

Aspecte privind colonia refugiaților comuniști greci de la Ștefănești (Regiunea Argeș) și integrarea acesteia în sistemul administrativ național (1952)

ASPECTS REGARDING THE COLONY OF GREEK COMMUNIST REFUGEES FROM ȘTEFĂNEȘTI (ARGEȘ REGION) AND ITS INTEGRATION INTO THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM (1952)

In the village of Ștefănești, near Pitești, a colony of Greek communist refugees was established in 1949. They arrived in Romania due to the Greek Civil War (1946-1949), which the communists lost to the government's army that had a democratic orientation. The Romanian communist government offered accommodation for over 10,000 adults and 5,000 children from Greece, who were hosted in 12 colonies, the largest being in Tulgheș, Sinaia, Oradea and Ștefănești. More than 2,000 Greek political emigrants were brought to Ștefănești, in the Argeș region, and a colony was settled for them, also known as the Red Cross Ștefănești. It was directly coordinated by the Romanian Labour Party and had as its governing body a committee of 11 members, coordinated by a president. The Romanian authorities created decent living conditions for the Greeks from Ștefănești, a school, a kindergarten, a nursery were built and also a canteen for children, a hospital for the elderly and injured, as well as vocational schools for the disabled ones. In 1952, the central and regional Romanian authorities decided to establish the commune of the colony Red Cross Ștefănești, subordinated to the city of Pitești, but, for political reasons, the stay of the Greek refugees in Ștefănești was interrupted, so that during the years 1953-1954 they were relocated in urban and industrialized centers in the country, where they were offered jobs and where they could have been more easily controlled.
Keywords: the communist regime, The Greek Civil War (1946-1949), Romania, the Greek communist refugees, Ștefănești (Argeș region)

22. Cristina-Liana PUȘCAȘ

Portretele la tinerețe ale „bandiților" din organizația G4

YOUTH PORTRAITS OF "BANDITS" FROM "G 4" ORGANIZATION

Resistance in the mountains was a widespread phenomenon in communist Romania, but little known. Demonstrations against the new regime of Soviet origin took different forms, the Romanians not accepting the political orientation imposed by Moscow and organizing in different forms to oppose the Bolshevik roller. The mountain formations in Romania favored the establishment of such resistance groups. The mountains of Bihor were also an attraction for the inhabitants of the area, and the hope of the arrival of the Americans fueled the belief that the resistance in the mountains will not be endless or useless. To this end, the "G4" Organization was also established.
Keywords: resistance, mountains, communist regime, political detention, "G4" Organization, Bihor County

23. Cristian CULICIU

BETWEEN PROFESSION AND POLITICS. ORADEA PRESS IN THE ATTENTION OF THE BIHOR COUNTY COMMITTEE OF THE ROMANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY (1970-1989)

During the communist period, the Romanian press was not only a way of informing the public, but especially an instrument of propaganda of the Communist Party. "Wooden language", censorship and repetitiveness were key elements of all newspapers and magazines of the time. In Oradea in the 1970s and 1980s, two dailies apparead: Crișana and Fáklya, as well as the culture magazine Familia. The publications were in the constant attention of the local authorities. Periodically, the Romanian Communist Party and newspaper offices discussed editorial issues (errors, interpretations not very "to the liking" of the authorities, exaggerations or things that were not taken into account, but considered essential), the way of communicating, the behavior and professional performance of journalists, positive and negative aspects, with proposals for their improvement, things revealed by reports and meeting minutes, kept by the National Archives. The paper focuses on these discussions, in the context of requirements coming "from above" and the claims of the local party leadership.
Keywords: history of communism, Romanian Communist Party, Oradea and Bihor, press, censorship, archives, newspapers, journalism

24. Gabriel MOISA

Politique et histoire dans l'historiographie roumaine postcommuniste: 1990-2010. Quelques considerations

POLITICS AND HISTORY IN POST-COMMUNIST ROMANIAN HISTORIOGRAPHY: 1990-2010. SOME CONSIDERATIONS

Authoritarian regimes have a special dialogue with the discipline of history, a dialogue almost always located in positions of strength. The phenomenon has been studied several times. Bogdan Murgescu, for example, spoke of an "increased voluntarism in attempts to control historical knowledge" of totalitarian regimes. The Romanian totalitarian context was definitely in this direction as early as 1948 when the elite of Romanian historians were removed from the space of Romanian culture. The tools used by the totalitarian system in the subordination of history are not too varied and / or sophisticated. The register in which we operated was the direct one, situated between the explicit political command addressed to the "historical front" and the social and even physical repression of those who were recalcitrant. In general, the discussion of post-communist historiography runs with difficulty. The motives are diverse, some objective and some subjective and I will not dwell on these now. But during this period historiography found itself in a permanent dialogue with society, historiography taking on the image of society. The development of the profession of historian cannot be separated from the development of Romanian society as a whole or from the development of international contexts.
Keywords: Politics, ideology, historiography, post-communism, Romania

MUZEOGRAFIE

1. Tiberiu Alexandru CIORBA

Contribuții la istoria Muzeului Țării Crișurilor (sec. XIX-XX)

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY OF THE ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR MUSEUM (19TH-21ST CENTURY)

The history of the Țării Crișurilor Museum is a complex and interesting one. It reflects both the evolution of museology as a new science, how it manifested localy through the years and how the institution itself changed and shifted its importance, thus becoming a cornerstone of the social landscape of Oradea. The museum does not only hold a scientific importance but a cultural and social one. The many changes that the institution underwent mirror and reflect the changes and the rapid modernization of the city itself. This article aims to present the means by which this institution came to be and the most significant moments in its 150 years of activity. At the same time, it tries to underline the growing number of collections and artefacts that are held here and the many places where the museum had its headquarters. Analysing each period we can discover and see how the local individuals saw themselves, because one of the main functions of a museum is to present and reflect the unique specificities and traditions of the population.
Keywords: museum, collections, Oradea, Țara Crișului, Society, artefacts, patrimony

2. Doina-Gabriela ANANIE

Pictori-fotografi în colecția de fotografii a Secției de istorie a Muzeului Țării Crișurilor

PAINTERS-PHOTOGRAPHERS IN ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR MUSEUM'S HISTORY DEPARTMENT PHOTO COLLECTION

Louis Daguerre's discovery marks the beginning of photography. Curious, passionate and enterprising spirits will bring the new technique to Eastern Europe, not long after its discovered. Early photographers were also painters. The collaboration between the two, in spite of impediments, proved to be a prolific one, for both photography and art.
Keywords: photographer, painter, cabinet portrait, art

3. TŐTŐS Áron

Colecția de presă și periodice maghiare a Muzeului Țării Crișurilor din Oradea

THE HUNGARIAN PRESS AND PERIODICALS COLLECTION OF THE ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR MUSEUM OF ORADEA

Within the History Department of the Țării Crișurilor (Criș Country) Museum of Oradea there is a collection of periodicals and newspapers, with 1798 inventory numbers. In this paper, we analyse the 339 issues from this collection that are published in Hungarian. We will refer to the history of the collection, the origin of the goods and their types, the state of conservation, their

originality and scientific capitalization of the pieces, in the perspective of arranging the future basic exhibition.
Keywords: museography, history, Oradea, press and periodicals collection

4. Călin GHEMIȘ

Din istoria cercetărilor arheologice în nord-vestul Transilvaniei: dr. Andrassy Ernest

FROM THE HISTORY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN NORTHWESTERN TRANSYLVANIA: DR. ANDRASSY ERNEST

Among the Bihor personalities from the first decades of the 20th century, Ernest Andrassy occupies a special place first of all through his work in the archaeological research of the Ier Valley. Its most important discoveries are undoubtedly the settlements of the Otomani and Sălacea, belonging to the Bronze Age. He carried out other smaller archaeological researches at Valea lui Mihai, Șimian, Vășad, Curtuiușeni, Galoșpetreu, etc., covering most of the periods from Paleolithic to Middle Ages. The discovered materials were included in the exhibition of the museum that bore his name, inaugurated in 1952, a museum that covered, in addition to the archeology of the area, the fauna and ethnography of the Ier Valley Unfortunately, due to the climate established in Romania in 1947 but especially after the time of Budapest in 1956, Dr. Andrassy was arrested in 1958 on suspicion of having links with anti-communist revolutionaries and plotting against the communist regime. In 1964 he was released and in 1968 he died and was buried in the Catholic cemetery in Valea lui Mihai. Through the legacy left to posterity Ernest Andrassy can rightly be considered one of the fathers of archeology in Crișana and beyond, and the fact that a number of Romanian and foreign researchers have reported and used his discoveries only confirms the value of Andrassy's research.
Keywords: memorialistics, archaeology, history of archaeology, interwar period, communist period

Crisia LI, Supliment nr. 1, 2021

Vocație și devotament profesional
Studii în onoarea lui
Aurel Chiriac la 70 de ani

LUCRĂRI OMAGIALE / HOMAGE PAPERS

1. Răzvan THEODORESCU

AUREL CHIRIAC LA 70 DE ANI

2. Marius PORUMB

AUREL CHIRIAC LA CEAS ANIVERSAR

3. Ligia FULGA

IN HONOREM AUREL CHIRIAC – 70

4. Sever DUMITRAȘCU

AUREL CHIRIAC – O FAMILIE FRUMOASĂ

5. Adriana RUGE, Ioana GHERGHEL

AUREL CHIRIAC. REPERE BIO-BIBLIOGRAFICE

AUREL CHIRIAC. BIO-BIBLIOGRAPHY MARKS

The present work has a bio-bibliographical feature as it contains the most important aspects of Professor Aurel Chiriac's personal and professional life, a curator, and art historian and researcher. The study concludes with a list including the most relevant scientific achievements of Aurel Chiriac (books, studies, research projects, exhibitions, conferences, etc.). Keywords: Aurel Chiriac, bio-bibliography, Oradea, Țării Crișurilor Museum, University of Oradea

ARHEOLOGIE – ISTORIE / ARCHAEOLOGY – HISTORY

1. Marian TRANDAFIR

UN TOPOR DE PIATRĂ DIN NEOLITIC DESCOPERIT LA CALEA MARE, JUD. BIHOR

A NEOLITHIC STONE AX DISCOVERED IN CALEA MARE, BIHOR COUNTY

In the course of an agricultural works in the borders of the village Calea Mare, Lăzăreni commune, a trapezoidal stone ax from Neolithic was found. Insteresting is that in the area of the commune were discovered, over the time, three more Neolithic stone axes which could issue the hypothesis of the existence of a Neolithic settlement in the area.

Keywords: Lăzăreni, Calea Mare, Neolithic, stone ax, dacite

2. FECHETE-PORSZTNER Kitti

ORADEA ÎN EVUL MEDIU TIMPURIU PRIN PRISMA MATERIALELOR ARHEOLOGICE DESCOPERITE

ORADEA IN THE EARLY MIDDLE AGES IN TERMS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIALS DISCOVERED

In my study, I have collected the archaeological finds known so far, which belong to the past of the early medieval city of Oradea in the present sense. During construction works performed in several parts of the city at the end of the 19th century and the beginning and middle of the 20th century, treasures from the 11th and 13th centuries were discovered. Archaeological excavations were carried out in the 1930s and 1960s, when a cemetery detail and a medieval settlement were discovered. We attempted to summarize these archaeological data.

Keywords: Early Middle Ages, archeological excavation, treasury, graves, location

3. Ioan-Aurel POP, Alexandru SIMON

A DOUA CĂDERE A CETĂȚII ALBE

STEPHEN THE GREAT AND CETATEA ALBĂ AT THE END OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY

In May 1498, Pope Alexander VI Borgia reached out to Joanna, the daughter of Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile, and the wife of Philipp, the son of Maximilian I of Habsburg, King of the Romans (though the pope made no reference to the latter two). Alexander VI urged Joanna to aid dilecti filii nobilis viri Iohannis Polo de Albo Castro, filii principis Balachie. With great delay and against most odds, but with the support of pii Christi fideles, Ioannes Polo had ransomed himself, as well as his brother, from Ottoman captivity, in which, however, their mother and their three sisters were still held, ever since Bayezid II had conquered Cetatea Albă

in 1484. The pope called for Joanna's support, and through her for the aid of the Christian princes, for their release. This came at a most untimely moment for the former lord of Cetatea Albă, Stephen the Great of Moldavia, and his ally, Maximilian I of Habsburg. They had just defeated the Jagiellonian royal brothers, John Albert of Poland and Wladislaw II of Hungary and Bohemia. Following this victory, ensured by the support of Bayezid II, Stephen's Muslim suzerain and Maximilian's recent imperial partner, Joanna's father-in-law had requested earlier, in February 1498, a reformation of Europe. The request had been duly conveyed to Joanna's parents by their Spanish ambassador at the Habsburg court in Innsbruck.
Keywords: Alexander VI, Ioannes Polo, Stephen the Great, Christendom, Ottoman Empire

4. Florina CIURE

CARTE ITALIANĂ (SEC. XVIII) LA MUZEUL „ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR" DIN ORADEA

ITALIAN BOOKS (18TH CENTURY) AT "ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR" MUSEUM FROM ORADEA

This paper presents the books printed in Italy, housed today at "Țării Crișurilor" Museum. There are especially religious books, printed in Latin in the 18th Century. For example, the collection includes the books: Ludovico Antonio Muratori, Rerum italicarum scriptores (22 volumes published in Milano between 1723 and 1731); Augustin Calmet, Dictionarium historicum della santa scrittura (Lucca, 1725), Prolegomena et dissertationes in omnes, et singulos S. Scriptura libros (Lucca, 1729) and Commentarius literalis in omnes libros veteris et novi Testamenti (9 volumes published between 1730-1738); Tobias Lohner, Instructio practica de confesionibus, rite, ac fructuoase excipiendis (Padua, 1731); Luc D'Achery, Jean Mobillon, Acta sanctorum ordinis S. Benedicti in saeculorum classes distributa (9 volumes publishes in Venice between 1733 and 1738); Jean Mabillon, Annales ordinis S. Benedicti (6 volumes published between 1739 and 1745) Horae Diurnae Breviarii Romani (Venice, 1744); Pierre Annat, Apparatus ad positivam theologiam methodicus, (Venice, 1744); Andreæ Naugerii patricii Veneti oratoris et poetæ clarissimi Opera omnia: quæ quidem magna adhibita diligentia colligi potuerunt (Venice, 1754); Honoré Tournély, Praelectiones theologicae de gratia christi, tomus secundus, tertius and quartus (Venice, 1755); Vincent Houdry, Bibliotheca concionatoria etnices christianae praecipua continens argumenta, ordine alphabetico digesta, tomus primus, quartus and quintus (Venice, 1764); Missale romanum ex decreto sacrosancti concilii tridentini restitutum (Venice, 1772); Gabriel Antoine, Theologia moralis universa (Venice, 1792); Paulini Chelucci a S. Josepho Lucensis, Orationes habitae in eodem Archigymnasio Accessit ejusdem Vita & index rerum Jo: Erhardo Kappio Auctore (Venice, 1795).

Keywords: Italy, Oradea, "Țării Crișurilor" Museum, old books, 18th Century

5. Sorin ȘIPOȘ

VIAGGIATORI STRANIERI NEI PRINCIPATI ROMENI E MEZZI DI TRASPORTO UTILIZZATI (1710-1810)

FOREIGN TRAVELERS IN THE ROMANIAN PRINCIPALITIES AND THE MEANS OF TRAVEL THEY USED (1710-1810)

The foreign travelers chose their preferred means of transport through the Romanian Principalities depending on their direction of entry and on their financial possibilities. If the entry into the Principalities was made by crossing the Danube or another water course located on the border, the voyagers used boats, skiffs or ferries. If, on the contrary, they entered the country on land, then this was done by stagecoach, carriage, on horse or on foot (in mountainous areas, due to the precarious and undeveloped road networks). It was much more dangerous to cross from Transylvania to the Romanian Principalities, and maybe this is the reason why few descriptions of the passes that connect these two countries were kept. However, probably the most important thing is that most of the travelers' descriptions of their experiences when crossing the Carpathian Mountains are marked by emotional intensity. High-ranking figures coming to the Romanian Principalities, considering the number of voyagers who left accounts, were few and enjoyed the princes' support. The crossing of the country, generally speaking, and of the border, in particular, became true displays of force, meant to show the power of the country the travelers came from. In extraordinary situations, even if one possessed all the modern means of travel, in the case of floods or snowfalls, or when crossing the Carpathian passes, the peregrines' situation could get very complicated, their accounts reflecting the emotions they felt during those moments.

Keywords: Romanian Principalities, foreign travellers, voyagers, Transylvania, Carpathians, means of transport

6. Ioan CIORBA

IMPLICAȚIILE REVOLUȚIEI FRANCEZE ȘI ALE RĂZBOAIELOR NAPOLEONIENE ASUPRA BIHORULUI

THE EFFECTS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND THE NAPOLEONIC WARS ON BIHOR COUNTY

The European events at the turn of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Wars) will have a series of echoes in the Romanian space as well. Located in the western part of this area, Bihor County will quickly find out about the conduct of all these events in the western part of Europe. A whole series of documents reveals that in the Bihor lands soon arrived news about the transformations that the revolutionary events imposed. The outbreak of the Napoleonic Wars would seriously affect the population. Recruitment will be made from among it. Also, it will be asked for contributions in money and products to ensure the needs of the army. Two documents introduced in the scientific circuit in this study also attest that bandages for the wounded soldiers were also requested. As the phenomenon of desertification in the army was high, were distributed many circulars by which soldiers who left their military units were urged to return. They were assured that if they did so,

nothing would happen to them, but that if they did not obey, they would receive severe punishments. Then was asked that the news regarding the victories of the Habsburg armies to be accompanied by prayers of thanksgiving to the divinity.

Keywords: Revolution, war, Napoleon, Bihor County, implications

7. Radu ROMÎNAȘU, Cornelia ROMÎNAȘU

BISERICA ORTODOXĂ RUSĂ ÎNTRE ANII 1800-1900. CONTRIBUȚII LA VIAȚA ȘI ACTIVITATEA EPISCOPULUI TEOFAN DE TAMBOV ȘI DE VLADIMIR (1815-1895)

THE RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH BETWEEN 1800 AND 1900. CONTRIBUTIONS ON THE LIFE AND ACTIVITY OF BISHOP THEOPHAN OF TAMBOV AND OF VLADIMIR (1815-1895)

Russia was perceived in the nineteenth century as a space where many contradictions intersect; from this perspective, to understand to some extent the syntagm “Russian soul”, we must consider the paradoxical aspects of Russia, with all the contradictions of its history. In the period between 1800 and 1914, the religious life of the Russian people was characterized by a complex dynamic, the religious feeling being essential in society. Throughout the nineteenth century, the Russian Church began to show signs of returning to its traditional practices of Eastern origins, after previously having entered a shadow cone caused by the adoption of the Enlightenment reformist ideas of the 18th century. In this varied and effervescent context of Tsarist Russia, one of the greatest ecclesiastical personalities of the universal Orthodox Church, namely the hierarch Theophan the Recluse, carried out his activity, especially in the second half of the 19th century.

Keywords: Russia, Orthodox Church, spirituality, society, reforms

8. Ronald HOCHHAUSER

POVESTEA CÂTORVA PRĂVĂLII DE CEASORNICE DIN ORADEA DE ALTĂDATĂ, PRIVITE SUB ASPECTUL RECLAMELOR DIFUZATE ÎN PRESA LOCALĂ DIN EPOCĂ

THE STORY OF A FEW WATCH SHOPS FROM ORADEA, SEEN THROUGH ADVERTISEMENTS PUBLISHED IN THE LOCAL PRESS OF THE TIME

The present study regarding some of the clock shops from the past of our city as they appear in some contemporary newspaper advertisements, is an attempt to discover and convey some of the lesser-known aspects that can complete the picture about the financial situation, taste, preferences and choices of the society of those times; the stage of development of commerce and of printing industry; the variety of goods destined to be traded through selling and the available services represented suggestively, including graphic materials; the “abilities” the employers and their employees had to possess in order to satisfy their clients; the aesthetic sense of some shopkeepers and last but not least, their perseverance to appeal to the public. This time we proposed to analyse and comment upon – without being exhaustive or trying to live up to

every expectation – a few newspaper advertisements, with no apparent value, published on the so-called " fourth page" of the satirical magazine "Vulturul" ("The Eagle"), the Hungarian newspaper with a liberal orientation "Szabadság" ("Liberty") and the almanac – also in Hungarian – entitled "A Nagyvárad képes naptára" ("An Illustrated Journal of the Newspaper Nagyvárad") from 1897. This study brings to attention, in chronological order, eight adverts ordered by clockshop owners: Liebl Gyula (Julius) – 3 advertisements, Filip (Philip) Weinstock – 3 advertisements, Emanuil (Emmanuel) Patta and Szilágyi Géza (Gerard) – one advertisement each. The eight texts that are accompanied by a graphic part as well, are edited according to the spelling system of the era, in some places with typos, mistakes in grammatical agreement and division of proper names at end of line.

Keywords: specialised shop, shopkeeper, clock, advertisement, local press

9. Cristian APATI

PRIZONIERI, INVALIZI, VĂDUVE ȘI ORFANI ROMÂNI DIN BIHOR. CÂTEVA DOCUMENTE PRIVIND PRIMUL RĂZBOI MONDIAL

ROMANIAN PRISONERS, INVALIDS, WIDOWS AND ORPHANS FROM BIHOR. SOME DOCUMENTS ON THE FIRST WORLD WAR

The story of the WWI must not only be about armies, battles, territories, but also about simple people, survivors or not, healthy or disabled, about the remaining ones, about their needs. We need to find out who these people were, their families, what they were doing before 1914, what happened to the front, their health and material condition when they returned home, if they returned. The documentary selection proposed here answers some of these questions. All these documents personify the history of the WWI, put in the center of attention the man, with name and surname.

Keywords: WWI, county Bihor, prisoners, disabled, widow, orphans

10. Mihai D. DRECIN, Raluca LENARTH

REFUGIUL ROMÂNILOR DIN TERITORIUL OCUPAT ÎN ANII PRIMULUI RĂZBOI MONDIAL. STUDIU DE CAZ: FAMILIA PARTENIE COSMA ÎN ITALIA (TOAMNA 1917-TOAMNA 1919)

THE REFUGE OF THE ROMANIANS FROM THE TERRITORY OCCUPIED DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR. CASE STUDY: PARTENIE COSMA FAMILY IN ITALY (AUTUMN 1917-AUTUMN 1919)

Partenie Cosma, born in Bihor county, was the longest-serving executive director of the "Albina" Bank in Sibiu (1885-1915). A prominent figure in the political, economic and cultural field of the Transylvanian Romanians in Austria-Hungary, through the wide relationships with the top politicians from the Kingdom of Romania, he found out that Bucharest will enter the Great War on the side of the Antanta. In this case, he knew that he would be arrested by the

Austro-Hungarian authorities. Old age (78 years), would not have allowed him to resist the camp regime. As a result, in the spring of 1915, he retired, together with his wife and two daughters – Hortensia and Lucia, to his villa in Călimănești in Romania, which he had built between 1911-1912. The withdrawal of the Romanian Army in Moldova, after heavy fighting with the invading German, Austro-Hungarian, Bulgarian and Turkish armies, opens a new tab in the history of the Partenie Cosma family. In January 1917, under the danger of the Central Powers' armies breaking through the southern Moldovan front, the Cosma family went into exile through Russia, Finland, Norway, England, France and Italy. He will live in Genova between the autumn of 1917 and the autumn of 1919. We decipher the two years of exile based on the correspondence of her daughter Hortensia with her husband, the politician Octavian Goga. These are the letters of Hortensia Cosma-Goga with her husband, kept in the Octavian Goga Fund, Manuscripts Section, within the Library of the Romanian Academy in Bucharest. From this correspondence we find interesting data not only about the relationship between the two spouses, but also a true panorama of the political life in Italy at the time, including the Romanian emigration from Romania and Transylvania to this Latin country. From here, Hortensia informs her husband who arrived in Paris, a member of the National Committee of Romanian Unity, how the Romanian delegation to the Peace Conference should defend the interests of all Romanians. The details provided highlight a person – Hortensia – with certain qualities of a political observer of European scope, a rare quality among women of that time. The Partenie Cosma family returns to Sibiu in the autumn of 1919, in a Greater Romania „the culmination of the centuries-old struggles of the Romanians for the creation of the unitary national state".

Keywords: Partenie Cosma, Hortensia Cosma, Octavian Goga, Genoa, emigration to Italy

11. TŐTŐS Áron

STRATIFICAREA OCUPAȚIONALĂ A SOCIETĂȚII ORĂDENE ÎN PRIMA JUMĂTATE A SECOLULUI XX

OCCUPATIONAL STRATIFICATION OF THE SOCIETY IN ORADEA IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

In our paper, we attempt to analyze the following aspects: what were the macrosocial changes that took place between 1910 and 1941 that are present in Oradea's occupational structure, respectively to what extent does the occupational stratification resonate with the changes in the structure of the society? Therefore, we will first reflect on the sources, and then, after presenting the methodology, we will analyse the economic activity in Oradea, the distribution of occupations by sectors, the occupational structure, and, last but not least, the relationships between activities. The discovery of the main tendencies of the occupational structure, respectively of the occupational connections allowed us to outline a more detailed image about the changes produced in the occupational stratification of Oradea.

Keywords: social structure, occupational stratification, Oradea, statistics, 20th century

12. Daniela CURELEA, Dragoș CURELEA

IOAN SANDU – UN PROFIL INTELECTAUL INTERBELIC ÎN SERVICIUL ȘCOLII, BISERICII ȘI ASTREI (1919-1945)

IOAN SANDU – A PROFILE. THE INTERWAR INTELECTUAL SERVING THE SCHOOL, CHURCH AND ASTRA (1919-1945)

The teacher and high school principal Ioan Sandu, originating from Sâmbăta de Sus, Făgăraș County (Transylvania, Austro-Ungarian Empire) was a reserve officer, mobilized and a combatant in the Great War in to the Romanian Army. He coordinating for a period military train sets. In 1919, he was demobilized and placed in to the reserve again and returned to Sibiu. In to Sibiu where he held the position of councilor of the Metropolitan Church of Transylvania at the proposal of the high Orthodox hierarch of Transylvania, Metropolitan Dr. Nicolae Bălan. He was a graduate of the Faculty of Theology in Sibiu (Andreian Theological Academy), but also of the Faculty of Letters-Philosophy in Iași, with specializations in History and Pedagogy. He was a history teacher in Sibiu during 1919-1922, working as a teacher in the Boys' High School no. 1 Sibiu (today ,,Gheorghe Lazăr" Sibiu National College), and then in 1922 he was seconded as a teacher and director of the ,,Mihai Viteazul" High School in Alba Iulia, where he will work between 1922-1932. In Alba Iulia he developed social pedagogy and adult education through the Alba Iulia Department of Astra, which he led between 1925-1930. He returned to Sibiu in 1932, being appointed director of the ,,Andrei Șaguna" Normal School in the same locality. Since 1935 he has been a member of the Central Committee of the Association, getting involved in the institutional approaches of adult education, both in the area of Avrig, Sibiu, Miercurea Sibiului (administrative networks/place of Sibiu County interwar indecades) He declined proposals from the part of the high orthodox hierarch of Cluj, Bishop Nicolae Ivan to be enthroned in the confessional dignity of bishop-vicar on behalf of the aforementioned bishopric. He worked for a period as Undersecretary of State in the Ministry of National Education in Romania between January 1941-February 1942, in charge of Cults and Arts during Radu Rosetti's ministry. He returned to Sibiu in 1943 and where he worked as a teacher until his retirement in 1945. Between 1947-1950, he was arrested several times, but for a probbe of evidence he was released. Between 1950 and 1955 he was imprisoned in Sighet. He was subjected to ill-treatment through starvation, corporal punishment, carceral detention and lack of medical assistance. He died in the aforementioned prison in mai 1955.

Keywords: elite, school, church, Astra, high school, normal school, teachers

13. Gabriel MOISA, Livia BUCUR

CONTRIBUȚII LA CUNOAȘTEREA FENOMENULUI VIOLENȚEI ÎN BIHORUL INTERBELIC

CONTRIBUTIONS ON THE VIOLENCE PHENOMENON IN INTERWAR BIHOR

Domestic and public violence were quite common phenomena in a city, Oradea, and a county, Bihor, which became part of Greater Romania after the Great Union on December 1, 1918. Bihor society underwent profound changes in this period, many of them leaving traces on human behavior. The press and the documents made by the Police reveal their existence. It must

be said that if most domestic tensions usually took place in the privacy of the marital home, those in the area of public space are much more diverse and took place in the most diverse places. However, the most common took place on the street, then in bars and last but not least in public transport, trains, trams or barges. If the fights between the spouses had various causes, more frequent being those related to alcohol consumption and economic deprivation, those in the public space were mainly due to the excessive excess and violent personality of some of those involved.

Keywords: Domestic and public violence, Interwar Period, Oradea, Bihor County

14. Diana IANCU

GHEORGHE MICULAȘ – FIU AL EPISCOPIEI GRECO-CATOLICE DE ORADEA

GHEORGHE MICULAȘ – SON OF GREEK-CATHOLIC EPARCHY OF ORADEA

In this paper we focus on the activity of Gheorghe Miculaș, priest of Greek-Catholic Eparchy of Oradea. He lived between 1874 and 1943, in a period of great national effervescence of Romanian people. He was the witness of the Great Assembly of Alba Iulia (1 December1918), he endured the fury of communism at the beginning of 1919, and also the breakup of Northern Transylvania in 1940. The priest was devoted to the church and to the people. He was noted for his didactic activity. For many years, was the principal of the normal school and the rector of the Greek-Catholic Seminary in Oradea.Gheorghe Miculaș was a good theologian. He has written books on church and pedagogical topics. For his effort he was rewarded with papal distinctions and decorations. Although he had an impressive ecclesiastical activity heemanated modesty and self dedication.

Keywords: Greek-Catholic Eparhy of Oradea, Gheorghe Miculaș, Alba Iulia, Valeriu Traian Frențiu

15. Viorel CÂMPEAN, Liviu-Antoniu BULGĂR

DR. GHEORGHE MICULAȘ, O PERSONALITATE PREA PUȚIN CUNOSCUTĂ

DR. GHEORGHE MICULAȘ UNE PERSONNALITÉ PEU CONNUE

Le prêtre dr. Gheorghe Miculaș est surtout une personnalité emblématique de l'Eparchie gréco-catholique roumaine de Oradea Mare (Eglise Roumaine-Unie avec Rome). En 1923, la Constitution du Royaume de Roumaine, au deuxième alinéa de l'article 22, dispose que „l' Eglise chrétienne Orthodoxe et celle Greco-catholique sont des Eglises roumains". L'existence, et le fonctionnement légale de l'Eglise gréco –catholique, vas durer jusqu'au 1.decembre.1948, quand le Parti communiste au pouvoir dans une Roumanie stalinise et bolchevise, vas interdire l'Eglise gréco-catholique en la déclarant hors-la-loi. En fait 1.Décembre. est un date sacro-saint pour l'Unité de la Roumanie, ainsi le stalinisme et le bolchevisme instaure en Roumanie vas mettre en doute même l'acte de l'Unite de 1.Decembre.1918 et le rôle crucial de l'Egrise gréco-catholique. En toute cette période des 30 années, depuis 1.Decembre.1918 jusqu'au 1.dec.1948,

de l'Eglise grécocatholique roumaine a mène un combat permanent pour les roumains de Transylvanie et pour créer une élite intellectuelle roumaine. En ce contexte, depuis 1901 comme théologien absolvent et jusqu'au 1943, pendant 41 ans, le prêtre Dr. Gheorghe Miculaș vas mener un travail, on peut dir une lute difficile, pour l'éducation des roumains dans l'Eparchie gréco-catholique roumaine de Oradea Mare, a été en permanent sous la direction des grands esprit du moment: l'Evêque Demetriu Radu, et les sept autres sept Evêques greco-catliques – ValeriuTraianFrențiu, Vasile Aftenie, Ioan Suciu, Tit Liviu Chinezu, Ioan Bălan, Alexandru Rusu et Iuliu Hossu, martyrs de l' Eglise Roumaine-Unie avec Rome qui on été canonise, en 2019, par le Pape Francisc. Depuis 1903 Gheorghe Miculaș remplis divers fonction didactiques en vue de organiser le enseignement préprandial a Oradea Mare. En 1915 il est nome canonique et recteur du Séminaire gréco-catholique à l'Eparchie de Oradea Mare. Le 1.Decembre.1918, il participe a la Grande Assemblé Nationale réunie a Alba Iulia, quand on a décidé et proclamé l' Union de la Transylvanie avec la Roumanie Mère-Patrie. Ainsi en 1919, le recteur du Séminaire théologique dr.Gheorghe Miculaș est nome le premier Directeur Régional de l'Enseignement roumain de Bihor. En 1924 le prêtre Dr. Gheorghe Miculaș est distingué avec la dignité de Prélat Papal, en 1924 est nome vicaire général épiscopal. En 1933 il a l'honneur d'être nome de Protonotaire Apostolique par le Décret du Pape Piu XI. En reconnaissance de son dévouement, Dr. Gheorghe Miculaș, a reçu de la part du Régate de la Roumanie, la Mère-Patrie trois distinctions: „La couronne de Roumanie en grade d'Officier", „l'Etoile de Roumanie en grade de Commandeur", et la „Recompense du dévouement a l'Eglise cl.I". En 1940, l'année du Dictat de Vienne quand en revanche au Traite de Trianon de 1920, on a démembré la Roumanie en donnant la Transylvanie a l'Hongrie, le prêtre Dr. Gheorghe Miculaș est éloigné de toutes les fonctions. Gheorghe Miculaș Prélat Papal et Protonotaire Apostolique est décéde le 12.avril.1943 dans son village natal Ciumești. La messe d'enterrement sera célébré par Dr. Ioan Suciu Evêque de Oradea-Mare, celui qui sera canonise en 2019 par le Pape Francisc.

Mots-clés: L'Évêché Uniate, église, Gheorghe Miculaș, prêtre, professeur

16. Laurențiu-Ștefan SZEMKOVICS, Augustin MUREȘAN

MEDALIA COMEMORATIVĂ A MAUSOLEULUI DE LA MĂRĂȘEȘTI (1938)

COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL OF THE MAUSOLEUM FROM MĂRĂȘEȘTI (1938)

In this article, the authors present, using phaleristics, heraldry and sigillography, the commemorative medal of the Mausoleum of Mărășești, an honorary distinction made on the occasion of the inauguration, on September 18, 1938, of the historical monument mentioned above. The bronze decoration is also in the Central National Historical Archives in Bucharest, in a single copy. On the obverse of the medal were engraved, in excision, mainly, the effigies of the kings of Romania Ferdinand I and Carol II, and on the reverse the image of the Mausoleum from Mărășești, seen from the front.

Keywords: medal, Mausoleum from Mărășești, National Orthodox Society of Romanian Women, coats of arms, kings Ferdinand I and Charles II

17. Mihaela GOMAN

DIN CORESPONDENȚA LUI CONSTANTIN DAICOVICIU CU ARHEOLOGI ȘI ISTORICI ROMÂNI

FROM CONSTANTIN DAICOVICIU'S CORRESPONDENCE WITH ROMANIAN ARCHAEOLOGISTS AND HISTORIANS

In this article we wanted to present through the six letters the scientific and personal relationships between Constantin Daicoviciu and archaeologists and historians such as Maria Comșa, Ștefan and Geza Ferenczi, Ion Barnea, Nicolae Gostar, Silviu Sanie. Through them, current archeological researches and personal problems were brought to his attention in order to know and solve them.

Keywords: Constantin Daicoviciu, relationship, letter, archaeologist, historian

18. Cristina Liana PUȘCAȘ

PORTRETE ALE SUFERINȚEI ÎN TEMNIȚELE COMUNISTE. MARTIRII BIHORULUI PENTRU CREDINȚĂ

PORTRAITS OF SUFFERING IN COMMUNIST PRISONS. THE MARTYRS OF THE BIHOR COUNTY FOR FAITH

From the first months after its installation, the atheist communistregime unleashed a fierce persecution against its cults and servants. The creation of the „new man" had no place for faith, God had to be taken out of the souls of the Romanians. Deeply religious, Romanians refused to conform and renounce their ancestral faith, agreeing to be thrown into the cells of communist prisons. We selected from the plethora of Bihor martyrs who sacrificed themselves for faith in the cells of communist prisons a few faces of suffering: Ioan Bărdaș, Gheorghe Coman, Augustin Maghiar, Dumitru Mureșan și Visky Francisc.
Keywords: repression, communist regime, prisons, cults, priests

19. Mircea BRIE

FRONTIERE IDENTITARE ÎN REPUBLICA MOLDOVA.ABORDĂRI CONCEPTUALE ȘI ELEMENTE COMPARATIVE

IDENTITY BORDERS IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA. CONCEPTUAL APPROACHES AND COMPARATIVE ELEMENTS

Our analysis spatially aims to consider the establishment of a link between the identification of borders (possibly understood as identity cleavages) and the identity realities present in the space of the Republic of Moldova. Beyond the many facets that identity acquires, the perspective of identity cleavage in the Central and Eastern space of Europe often seems to be as real as possible and demonstrated by more or less recent historical realities. Methodologically, the focus of our analysis primarily falls on the identity boundaries generated by the ethno-religious, linguistic

or cultural specific, but also by the nature of area-specific mentalities. Our objectives are to analyze possible identity realities that can generate, at the societal level, certain cleavages that take the form of some identity boundaries. For the purpose of a conceptual clarification and to respond to the methodological desideratum already announced, this paper makes comparative references to the case of the states of Northern Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro or to the case of the Albanians in the Balkans. At a comparative level, the reality of identity cleavages, which oftenly takes the shape of borders, is similar in the Republic of Moldova and in the Balkans. However, a particular note given by the context is kept namely the specificity and the geopolitics of the former Soviet space in relation to the former Yugoslav one. Identity dilemmas and controversies in the Republic of Moldova, as well as others in Central and Eastern Europe, are determined / fueled by the geopolitical interests of some states / powers that have used them to expand or maintain influences. Here, the boundaries of identity took the form of ideological or symbolic boundaries.
Keywords: identity, border, ethnicity, religion, language, Republic of Moldova

ETNOGRAFIE / ETNOGRAPHY

1. Simona BALA

PORTUL POPULAR ROMÂNESC VECHI DIN SATUL RÂPA REFLECTAT ÎN FOTOGRAFII DE LA SFÂRȘITUL SECOLULUI XIX ȘI ÎN COLECȚIA SECȚIEI DE ETNOGRAFIE A MUZEULUI ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR

THE OLD ROMANIAN TRADITIONAL COSTUME FROM RÂPA VILLAGE IN LATE 19TH CENTURY PICTURES IN THE ETHNOGRAPHY COLLECTION OF THE ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR MUSEUM

By comparing old pictures with the costumes in the collection of Țării Crișurilor Museum, we have defined the specific features of the traditional costume in an area where the urbanization process began earlier than in other parts of Bihor County. The area we are talking about is in the south of Bihor County, in the plains along the Crișul Negru River stream. Apparently, it was one of the ways through which the influences from the Plain of Arad and the urban and Western influences, generally, have penetrated the area.
Keywords: Holod ethnographic subarea; long coat; Tinca-type coat; Râpa; Borovsky Samu

2. Ioan TOȘA

CÂTEVA RITURI DE ÎNTEMEIRE A AȘEZĂRILOR ȘI A FAMILIEI PĂSTRATE ÎN FONDURI DOCUMENTARE DE LA SFÂRȘITUL SECOLULUI AL XIX-LEA ȘI ÎNCEPUTUL SECOLULUI XX

SOME FOUNDATION RITUALS OF THE SETTLEMENTS AND THE FAMILY,PRESERVED IN DOCUMENTARY FUNDS FROM THE END OF THE 19THCENTURY AND THE BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY

The author shows that, according to people’s beliefs, some settlements are: very old without knowing who founded them, others were founded by elders, by families who left their home town for various reasons, by large landowners to have workforce on their state and by the

authorities. Next, the ways of establishing the territory belonging to a locality and how to delimit it from the territory of the neighboring locality are being presented. After that, the rites of founding the family and the house are described.
Keywords: elders, wedding, family, the village gate, settlement

3. Rusalin IȘFĂNONI

EVOLUȚIA LOCUINȚEI ÎN SATELE DIN ȚINUTUL PĂDURENILOR DE-A LUNGUL SECOLELOR XIX ȘI XX

THE EVOLUTION OF HOUSING IN THE VILLAGES OF THE FORESTERS' LAND DURING THE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURIES

Ținutul Pădurenilor (The Forester's Land), consisting of 40 villages and hamlets, of which 30 are located on hills, stretches on the eastern slope of the Poiana Ruscă Massif, Hunedoara County. Its relative isolation determined generations of inhabitants to maintain until the threshold of the third millennium one of the most archaic and original popular cultures, a fact also manifested in the home. The old type house, called by us type I, with round wooden walls, uncarved, covered with straw, with a single living room and a storage room, specific to the eighteenth century. In the interwar period, the house with two rooms and a storage room appeared in this area, with carved wooden walls and a tile roof, type II. When located on a slope, this type of house had a basement and a kitchen, that was also used as a bedroom. After the Second World War, a type of house with urban architecture appeared in the area, with three or more rooms, type III. After the generalizing of this more comfortable type of house in the local villages, a strange phenomenon began: some villagers decided to move to the city, initially the younger couple, then the older one. The main reason for this change in their lives were: ensuring the best possible schooling for children and getting rid of the daily commute, quite difficult for those working in mining and the steel industry.
Keywords: The Forester's Land, Hunedoara, rustic house, household, house interior

4. Ioan GOMAN

ACTIVITĂȚI MEȘTEȘUGĂREȘTI PRACTICATE ÎN BEIUȘ LA ÎNCEPUTUL ANULUI 1921

CRAFTING ACTIVITIES IN BEIUS AT THE BEGINNING OF 1921

The paper draws attention on a document drafted on January 29th, 1921, by the local authorities in Beiuș at the request of Bihor Prefecture that had to include all the industrial enterprises active in the town at that date. It was interesting to notice that of all the 199 facilities, only 3 had, in fact, an industrial character, while the rest of 196 were craftsmen's workshops, registered by their name and activity carried out. Most of them were shoemakers – 23, slipper-makers – 20, carpenters – 19, skinners – 18, tanners – 18, tailers – 15, butchers– 12, blacksmiths – 8, mechanics – 8, wallers – 7, lumbermen – 6, wheelers – 4, hatters – 4, male makers – 3, sieve-makers – 3, millers – 3, tinsmiths – 3, clockmakers – 2, bakers – 2, girdlers – 2, ropemakers – 2, soap-makers – 2, glass-wrights – 2, printers – 2, dyers – 2, coopers – 1, photographers – 1, potters – 1, brush-makers – 1, dentist technician – 1, cutlers – 1 and gingerbread-maker – 1. The total of 32 crafts are very suggestive when assessing the town's economic development in

those days, also considering that the authorities have included among the industrial activities these crafts that were mostly artisanal but produced small and very small serial products.
Keywords: Beiuș, Bihor, crafts, Țara Beiușului

5. Sabina HORVATH

MODALITĂȚI DE REALIZARE A SCHIMBURILOR DE PRODUSE ÎN BIHOR, ÎN PRIMA JUMĂTATE A SECOLULUI AL XX-LEA

DIFFERENT WAYS TO TRADE GOODS IN BIHOR IN THE FIRST HALF OF XX CENTURY

The trade in goods between the village and the city was intended to adjust economic balance for both sides. The villages produced agricultural goods consisting of cereals, animals or animal products and craft products. Cities, thanks to the large population, could consume no matter how much the goods were for sale. In large cities, trade fairs were developed, where traders were actively bringing goods from long distances and buying other goods from the local population to take it to remote locations. Local sellers regulated the daily needs of their own products, feeding the population with commodities. The communal or village fairs completed the commercial network of Bihor County in the first half of the 20th century, serving smaller regions and the surrounding population.
Keywords: fair, products, merchants, Bihor County

6. Vasile TODINCA

CERCETAREA ETNOGRAFICĂ *POST CORONAVIRUS*

POST CORONAVIRUS ETHNOGRAPHIC RESEARCH

The present thoughts bear the imprint of a situation generated by the appearance of this pandemic, which produced major disorders at all levels of society, starting with the economic one. Such a fact, tragic in fact, has generated all kinds of questions among researchers in fields such as economics, sociology, demography, cultural anthropology and of course ethnography. Our study seeks to answer questions that concern post-corona virus ethnographic research.
Keywords: ethnographic research, coronavirus, pandemic, civic degradation

ARTĂ / ART

1. Nicolae SABĂU

ISTORICI DE ARTĂ AMERICANI ȘI EVREI ÎN CORESPONDENȚĂ CU PROF. C. PETRANU (1893-1945)

AMERICAN AND JEWISH ART HISTORIANS CORRESPONDING WITH PROF. C. PETRANU (1893-1945)

The work highlights the correspondence carried out by Coriolan Petranu between 1926 and 1939 with a series of renowned specialists in art history from abroad. A total of 32 letters are considered, 10 of which were signed by his former colleague from the University of Vienna, John Shapley, 13 by Andrey F. MackMahon, editor of Parnassus magazine, 4 by another Viennese colleague, Alfred Salmony (Salamon) and the other 5 by different specialists in the field. The subject of the correspondence between them mainly concerns issues form their fields, participation in congresses, exchange of publications, the manner and place of publication of specializes papers, etc., as well as some personal discussions.
Keywords: Coriolan Petranu, art history, professors, Transylvania, America

2. Milena Augusta POP

CONTEXT EXPERIMENTAL ȘI NOI LIMBAJE ÎN PICTURA POSTBELICĂ

EXPERIMENTAL CONTEXT AND NEW LANGUAGES IN POST-BELLICPAINTING

The Paper is concentrated on the second halph of the contemporary art century, on two decades of post-war period, in the 50s and 60s of contemporary art. It is a research on the most important artist names in this post-conflagration period.
Keywords: post-war decades, decade five, decade six, artist names, post-conflagration period

ȘTIINȚELE NATURII / NATURE SCIENCES

1. Călin GHEMIȘ

„APOSTOLUL DRUMEȚIEI”. CZÁRÁN GYULA ȘI PEȘTERA MEZIAD

THE “TRAVEL APOSTLE”. CZÁRÁN GYULA AND THE MEZIAD CAVE

This article aims to present three documents regarding one of the most important touristic objectives of Bihor County. The first one is the one of the most interesting description of the first touristic route made by Czárán Gyula in the beginning of the XX century and altough is one of the historic route in the cave. Second ones are a number of four post cards made in the same period cca. 1900 probably by Czárán. The last one is the first touristic map made in the third decade of the XX-th., century by Bálogh Ernö for the Touring Club of Romania – Bihor

Branch. All this documents talk about the importance of this cave as one of the most important touristic attraction of the Bihor County.
Keywords: Meziad Cave, history, tourism, historic route, speology

2. Adrian GAGIU

INVASIVE INSECT SPECIES RECENTLY IDENTIFIED IN BIHOR COUNTY

Insects are generally more prone to invasiveness than other groups due to their shorter-lived individuals and accordingly more generations in a certain interval of time, which may make then more adaptable to environmental changes. In addition, their smaller size allows transport to non-native areals, colonizing or through human intervention, whether this was intentional or not.
Keywords: invazive species, insects, Bihor County

MUZEOGRAFIE – RESTAURARE / MUSEOLOGY – RESTORATION

1. Ioan OPRIȘ

CORIOLAN PETRANU (1893-1945) – PRIMUL MUZEOGRAF PROFESIONIST DIN TRANSILVANIA

CORIOLAN PETRANU (1893-1945) – THE FIRST PROFESSIONAL MUSEOGRAPHER IN TRANSYLVANIA

The modern museography from Transylvania announced its theses and leaders after the First World War. For the Romanians in Transylvania and the heritage generated by them along ages, the conservation, research and wide dissemination of the significances of their cultural inheritance got the officials' attention upon the Great Union (1918), within Great Romania. The full integration in the new national configuration required restorative measures, to reinstate the patrimony component – with multiple identity values – in the Romanian cultural assembly. This demarche of cultural restoration and rehabilitation included the institutional reform, first of all of the historical memory institutions: museums, collections, archives, libraries. Providentially, energies of great vitality, charismatic and innovative leaders acted in education, art, research, science and culture. Part of that potent and well-trained generation, in the area of museography (covering the domains of university education, research, conservation-restoration and protection of the heritage) is the distinguished intellectual – art historian, museographer and professor – Coriolan Petranu. His demarche in museography is one of a European level professional. His professionalism – revealed by practical demarche, visionariness and direct measures for recovery and modernisation – was concretely supported by his book, Muzeele din Transilvania, Crișana, Banat, Maramureș. Trecutul, prezentul și administrarea lor {The museums in Transylvania, Crișana, Banat, Maramureș. Their past, present and management) (Cultura Națională, Bucharest, 1922). The concepts, the language, the critical and correct evaluation of the status and functioning of the museum network bring well-deserved praises to the author. This book is the first museography work in Romania, its merits being special, illustrating an avant-garde author. If we add the demarche for identification and research of the wooden churches within the historical province – again remarking a modern conceptual premiere -, as well as the one for university education of the new generations of art historians,

we notice the open spirit, of high intellectualism, based on the recovery of a heritage segment of unique value. A century after the book dedicated to the heritage museography was published, its value did not diminish, and as the authors' merits increased, they need praise.
Keywords: Transylvania, museum, museographers, identity, treasure

2. Tiberiu Alexandru CIORBA

STATISTICI ȘI DATE PRIVIND COLECȚIA ISTORICUL INSTITUȚIEI A MUZEULUI „ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR"

STATISTICS AND DATA REGARDING THE HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION COLLECTION OF THE ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR MUSEUM

One of the most interesting collections of the Țării Crișurilor Museum is indeed the onethat reflects and presents in a very unique way its own history. It is entitled IstoriculInstituției (The History of the Institution) and it contains a very diverse number of artefacts.Each of these illustrate a certain aspect of our history as a cultural institution and at thesame time, underlines a few key moments in the evolution of the museum itself. In the 120years since its first opening, there have been profound changes in both the location (wherethe museum operated) and the growing number of artefacts held inside the institution. Fromold fotographs, tickets, pamphlets, to documents letters and old instruments used bycurators, all of them offer the viewers a small glimps into the past of this importantinstitution. This article aims to deconstruct and present the entire collection and analyseeach category to better understand the significance of the overall cluster. At the same time,identifying the patterns and the fluctuance with which these items came to be in the museummight show us the level of interest regarding this part of local history. The Țării CrișurilorMuseum is not only an important emblem for the city of Oradea, but also for Romanian andTransylvanian museology in general. Most of the objects indirectly attest to the evolution ofthe science surrounding museography between the 19th and 20th Centuries.
Keywords: museum, collections, artefacts, statistics, data, Oradea, museology, categories

3. SZILÁGYI Mária Ildikó

ORGANIZAREA EXPOZIȚIEI „ARTIȘTI PLASTICI ORĂDENI ÎNTRE 1860-1940"

THE ORGANISATION OF THE EXHIBITIONARTISTS FROM ORADEA BETWEEN 1860-1940

The organisation of the exhibition entitled Artists from Oradea between 1860-1940 has taken place in the Art Section of the Crisurilor County Museum – Museum Complex,after finalizing the modernizations of the rooms from building A1, halls dedicated to themain and temporary exhibitions. The given exhibition has had the opening evening on Thedays of the Museum's Night, on the 3d july of 2021. For this main exhibition there hasbeen a selection of 20 paintings, 35 graphics and 20 works of small scale graphics and exlibris, the last once arranged in the showcases, also 11 works of sculpture.
Keywords: organization, exhibition, artists from Oradea, works of art

4. Doina-Gabriela ANANIE

COLECȚIA DE FOTOGRAFII A SECȚIEI DE ISTORIE AMUZEULUI ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR

CRIȘ COUNTY MUSEUM'S HISTORY DEPARTMENT PHOTO COLLECTION

The Criș County Museum's History Department photo collection, it is a valuable one, by the very number of images held. Chronologically, it covers a period of over 150 years,beginning with the 1860s. Therefore, we have photos from the period of the AustrianEmpire, Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, the Kingdom of Romania, communist Romania,until the present day. Whether presented individually or in albums, the images are nothingbut pages of history that must be presented and highlighted.
Keywords: collection, photography, history, conservation, value

5. Cristian CULICIU

ACTIVITATEA MUZEULUI ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR REFLECTATĂ ÎN ZIARUL *CRIȘANA* ȘI ÎN REVISTA *FAMILIA* (1971-1989)

THE ACTIVITY OF THE ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR MUSEUM REFLECTED IN *CRIȘANA* NEWSPAPER AND *FAMILIA* MAGAZINE (1971-1989)

The Țării Crișurilor (Criș Country) Museum of Oradea was founded in 1970 and its activity began in January 1971. Successor of the museum of the Archeology and History Society of Bihor County and the local Regional Museum, it functioned during the 1970s and 1980s in the Baroque Palace, in that time the former headquarters of the Roman-Catholic Bishopric of Oradea. Its activity was both scientific and cultural, meaning research and exhibitions. Local press of the time was subordinated to the canons of the communist regime, but it managed to present local cultural activity, sometimes with generosity. The Crișana newspaper and the Familia cultural magazine were constantly informing the public about exhibitions, presentations, concerts etc. held by the Museum, by short news bulletins and by exhibition chronicles written by their curators. In this paper we present how the Museums' activity appeared in the two periodicals and what were the most important actions presented to the readers.
Keywords: Oradea, communism, Țării Crișurilor Museum, press, newspapers, articles, presentations

6. Erika POSMOȘANU

PREPARAREA ȘI RESTAURAREA SPECIMENELOR DE VERTEBRATE FOSILE DIN COLECȚIA MUZEULUI ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR

PREPARATION AND RESTORATION OF FOSSIL VERTEBRATE SPECIMENS FROM THE COLLECTION OF ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR MUSEUM

This article presents the preparation and restoration tehniques of fossil vertebrate specimens from the collections of Țării Crișurilor Museum Oradea. The main paleontological collections

are reviewed, with special mention to mechanical and chemical preparations and restorations applied to fossil vertebrates. Chemical preparations of microvertebrates using different chemicals are described. This article also aims to present the modern equipment used in the Paleontology Restoration Lab and to evaluate the ageing process of adhesives and consolidants formerly used in the preparation and restoration of vertebrates, as well as the type of more stable consolidants.
Keywords: Preparation, restoration, adhesives and conslidants, vertebrate fossils

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Regional Development at the Borders of the European Union (proceedings of the Jean Monnet international conference, Oradea, 5th - 7th of November 2020)

ARTICOL INTRODUCTIV / INTRODUCTORY ARTICLE

Florentina CHIRODEA, Constantin-Vasile ȚOCA, Luminița ȘOPRONI

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AT THE BORDERS OF THE EUROPEAN UNION INTRODUCTORY STUDIES

STUDII / STUDIES

1. Luminița ȘOPRONI, Alina STOICA

The global competition determines the states and regions to follow the industrial policy based on the competitive agglomerations, which supports and increases their economic competitiveness. The cluster policy allows the consideration of local development conditions and the implementation of growth programs that contribute to the economic growth and the establishment of a balanced social environment. Therefore, it is obvious that current economic policies are reorienting towards the microeconomic elements of development, as the economic climate and the legal framework are no longer sufficient to achieve economic progress.

Keywords: regional growth, competitiveness, cluster, industrial park

2. Alina STOICA, Luminița ȘOPRONI

CULTURAL NETWORKS FOR COOPERATION IN THE INTERNATIONAL FIELD

The transition of culture from classical and conservative aspects to assuming the role of socio-economic cohesion factor, felt especially in the last period, changes the agendas of many actors on the international stage. Among them, the European Union includes culture among the areas for which it develops policies and creates tools that ensure cultural development. However, these initiatives are influenced by the issues and interests of the Member States, on the basis of the subsidiarity principle, according to which national policies prevail over cultural competences.

The diversity of forms of expression and the interdependence of the different components of culture, such as essays and the case of cultural networks, generate bridges between the layers of society (vertically) or between communities (horizontally). These allow individuals or groups to envision a future in relation to the past and present or to redefine the „architecture of the value model". We are not referring to the „hard core of fundamental traits", but to the „related values" influenced by the universalization and uniformity of images and ideas promoted by the media and cultural industries. The fundamental values are not touched by the phenomenon of cultural homogenization; instead, their permanence contributes to maintaining

cultural diversity in, the study aims to highlight a mechanism for creating cultural networks within the framework offered by the European Union.

3. Ioana Lucia BORDEIANU

BORDER GUARDS' EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT IN THE NEW EUROPEAN SYSTEM OF SPECIFIC TRAINING. INTEROPERABILITY GAINED AFTER IMPLEMENTING THE COMMON CORE CURRICULUM FOR BORDER AND COAST GUARDS AT THE EUROPEAN LEVEL

The Sectoral Qualifications Framework (SQF) for Border Guarding (BG) is a framework of job competences and learning outcomes for border and coast guards, in EU, in the field of border security and management. At the national level there are different training structures, so therefore SQF for BG is ensuring a harmonized training and education. At the EU level was developed a common tool for ensuring job competencies, Common Core Curriculum (CCC) which covers the SQF for BG, level 4 job competences. The main objective of this research is to offer a comparison between different European countries education system and their learning outcomes for border and coast guards, with an accent on implementation of common standards for border and coast guard training, in order to achieve interoperability. Also, we focus on the tools used for implementation of the Common Core Curriculum in the context of the new European system of specific training.

Keywords: border guard, European education, SQF, interoperability, implementation

4. Mirela MĂRCUȚ

NEW CHALLENGES, OLD CONCEPTS. THE EU'S PURSUIT OF DIGITAL SOVEREIGNTY IN THE PANDEMIC AGE

This article details the changing narratives surrounding sovereignty that surface in the post-sovereign world. Faced with unprecedented challenges, the European Union has focused its digital policy on achieving digital sovereignty. The research uses insights from neofunctionalism to assert that the EU is building path dependency in digital affairs by using the digital sovereignty discourse. Far from being a mere catchphrase, digital sovereignty has become a priority for EU leaders as a means of further integration, fueled by the previous regulatory efforts that helped build the Digital Single Market. Once this new space has been built, the EU is asserting its authority and control over its resources and tools. As such, the aim of the article is to detail the main drivers for EU digital sovereignty. The research identifies internal drivers (the need for further integration post-Brexit, convergence) and external drivers (competition with the US and China, Big Tech companies).

Keywords: European Union, digital sovereignty, neofunctionalism, path dependency

5. Mariana Viorica BUDA

TRANSLATIONS IN REGIONAL LANGUAGES – MARK OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGIONS IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

In a world where we try to simplify everything, translation can seem like a provocation for nonprofessionals. Besides, English has always had the role of lingua franca and many consider that multilingual translation could be avoided, thereby reducing costs, if only English were used in the European institutions. In the European Union, there are clear language policies for the use of all the languages, including regional or less used languages. The aim of this article is to stress the fact that translating into a regional language is a proof of the development of a region and even if the process of development isn‟t linear, the existence of translations is a very important step.
Keywords: regional languages, translation in regional languages, language policy, measures for regional languages

6. Mihaela CREȚU, Alina STOICA

THE BRAIN DRAIN PHENOMENON IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA AND ITS EFFECTS ON REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

The fall of the communist bloc in 1990 generated major political-economic and spiritual changes with a drastic impact on the society of ex-communist states, but especially on those who were part of the USSR, such as the case of the Republic of Moldova, which gained independence in August 1991. The lack of clear political ideologies and the preoccupation with the rhetoric of pan-Romanism and pan-Slavism generated serious problems in the society of the Republic. These in turn determined the sharpening of the brain drain phenomenon towards the West, but also that of the emigration of labor force abroad in search of a decent living. Migration is an evolving, multilateral and intense phenomenon on the eastern border of the European Union, and obviously in the Republic of Moldova. Almost a quarter of the population of the Republic of Moldova currently lives abroad, whether it is a temporary stay or a longer period of time – with the desire to return to Moldova or to remain permanently in the country where they settled. more years.
The present study performs a qualitative and quantitative analysis of the emigration of creative power, but also of the young labor force from the Republic of Moldova, especially from the Peresecina-Orhei region, considered relevant by us because it is one of the largest localities in the Republic of Moldova. The paper brings to the attention of those interested the causes of increased emigration and the lack of adequate policies to reduce it. In the center of our attention being the young people and the newly formed families.

Keywords: globalization, brain drain, Republic of Moldova, emigration, labour force

7. Zsófia SZANISZLÓ

THE GEOPOLITICAL SITUATION IN UKRAINE: EAST OR WEST?

The relationship between the European Union and the countries of the Eastern Partnership, the results and the impact of cooperation are of high relevance in the current geopolitical discussions. The countries of the Eastern Partnership (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine) include those countries that are although under Russian influence (to a certain extent) but are also open towards the European Union. The EU has clearly defined goals with these eastern countries where north sides benefit from making cooperation stronger. The paper describes the geopolitical situation of Ukraine through its historical vicissitudes and recent events, covering both the great power interests and the natural basis of it all.

Keywords: Ukraine, Russia, European Union, geopolitics, geography

8. Gabriela GOUDENHOOFT

TOWARDS MORE SOCIAL LEGITIMACY IN THE EUROPEAN UNION: ADDRESSING INEQUALITIES AT THE EASTERN BORDER OF THE EU

Even in terms of procedure the EU‟s legal acquis and the primacy of union law is fully legitimized and it‟s rebound it is to be found due the mechanisms of its multi-level governance system, there are some doubts regarding economic inequalities in terms of income, living conditions and working conditions in several regions of the EU. Citizens from the EU, in the name of democracy, in a formal legitimacy mandate their state to negotiate supranational policies, laws and regulations in their behalf. The European Social Model, where social dialogue has been entrusted with the role of a central pillar, endured some challenges lately and therefor needs to make big efforts balancing the inequalities and addressing a lot of issues as it is youth unemployment, solidarity, poverty and life quality, inclusiveness and so on. Europe new social agenda and EU social future means has to find way to sustain standards of living, to create more and better jobs, to promote cross-border movements of people regulating social security rights for mobile citizens, on cross-border health care and last but not least recognition of diplomas. A more social Europe means that EU would support Member State action in the area of social convergence for better outcomes.

Keywords: legitimacy, inequality, solidarity

9. POLGÁR István

INTERCULTURAL DIALOGUE AND CORPORATE IDENTITY. TOOLS FOR PROMOTING CROSS-BORDER EMPLOYMENT IN THE ROMANIAN-HUNGARIAN CROSS-BORDER REGION

As the EU takes on new members and its external boundaries gradually shift, socio-economic and political transformations are taking place at the borders that not only adumbrate new regional development opportunities but also many potential problems and tensions. In an

enlarged Europe there are necessary long-term commitments to support local and regional initiatives of cross-border cooperation. Geographic labour mobility within EU member countries – both in terms of trans-national migration as well as cross-border commuting has remained at a relatively low level until now. The topic of labour market mobility is of particular importance in border regions, as it is part of the every-day life of citizens to cross the border, either to get to their work places or for leisure purposes. Whereas much research activity has been devoted over the years to different kinds of migration, the other type of geographic labour mobility, cross-border commuting has been to a much lesser degree object of research studies. The paper explores the significance of the state border in the daily life of the border landers, the inhabitants from the Hungarian-Romanian border, focusing in details on data collected from the Bihar-Hajdu Bihar Euroregion.

Keywords: intercultural, labour, employment, cross-border, Euroregion

10. Constantin-Vasile ȚOCA, Cosmin CHIRIAC, Florentina CHIRODEA

EVALUATION OF THE REGIONAL COOPERATION AT THE ROMANIAN – HUNGARIAN BORDER

The Romanian – Hungarian border is a facilitator for the various NUTS forms, which, through the wide range of instruments and forms of cross-border cooperation facilitated by the European Union's programs and policies, develops various forms of cross-border cooperation with beneficial results on both sides of the border.
In this direction we will carry out an evaluation of the Romanian-Hungarian border regions, trying to identify the various forms of cooperation, such as Euroregions or cross-border cooperation programs which are instruments that can add value to this region and provide sustainable development in the target region.

Keywords: Evaluation, border regions, Romanian-Hungarian Borders, CBC

11. Cosmin CHIRIAC, Florentina CHIRODEA, Constantin-Vasile ȚOCA

MONOCENTRIC ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS, POLYCENTRIC BORDER AREAS? A LOOK AT THE BIHOR –HAJDÚ-BIHAR EURO-REGION

The Bihor and Hajdú-Bihar counties, from both sides of the Romanian – Hungarian border, are, in different degrees, monocentric administrative units, as it is shown in this paper. Each one has an administrative centre that is demographically and economically dominant. They were important urban centres in most of their history and have remained important during the communist era that has dominated Eastern Europe for almost half a century. In that period, polycentrism was a debated concept revolving around political autonomy and control (citation). In this century, Polycentricity is another debated concept, promoted by the European Union as a means of achieving territorial cohesion throughout the EU. In this paper, the main question revolves around how much the permeable borders of the EU, though sometimes confronted with the national interest, can pave the way to polycentric areas. After a look at the speciality literature to explain the concept and to identify ways to measure it, empirical research will

provide an answer to the question of whether the Bihor – Hajdú-Bihar Euro-region is or can be a polycentric urban area.

Keywords: polycentricity, Euro-regions, cross-border cooperation, Bihor -Hajdú-Bihar

12. Cristina-Maria DOGOT

WATERSIDE BORDER CITIES IN ROMANIA AND THEIR PARTICIPATION IN CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

Living in border regions can be a particular experience both for citizens and for the public administration of the cities. From west to east, the main border cities of Romania benefited, according to their efforts and interests, from cross-border cooperation programmes and were and/or are involved in cross-border cooperation projects with similar partners from the neighbouring states. This study focuses on cross-border cooperation programmes developed by cities situated on the waterside border or very near by a waterside border and that have not terrestrial borders with the neighbour states. Considering the particularities of these areas, this study will draw attention to the specificities of the cooperation programmes developed by these cities, to the benefits and the eventual dynamics that these programmes succeeded in adding to the local communities.

Keywords: waterside border cities, cross-border cooperation, CBC programmes and projects

13. Marcela ȘLUSARCIUC, Volodymyr TOKAR

POTENTIAL IMPACT OF CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION ON THE REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT: CASE STUDY ROMANIA-UKRAINE BORDER

Starting with 2003 the European Union turned its interest in developing the borders with the future neighbours at that time, out of which our interest is on Romania-Ukraine border. Since then, several generations of programs financed projects aiming to boost the cooperation between the communities living along the border, also to develop the economic and social life. The paper aim was to determine the interplay between macroeconomic indicators, export, import and gross product, of Romanian and Ukrainian administrative territories. The evaluation of the defined hypotheses showed no statistically significant influence of economic activity of Romanian regions on Ukrainian ones in G1 (Odesa and Tulcea), G2 (Chernivtsi, Botoșani, Suceava) and partially G3 cross-border regions, namely in all cases of Zakarpattia oblast and gross regional product of Ivano-Frankivsk oblast. Maramureș and Satu Mare import were significant for Ivano-Frankivsk export affecting it in different directions, Satu Mare impact was positive, while Maramureș – negative. Therefore, we can assume that Ivano-Frankivsk and Satu Mare had export-import relations. Maramureș export had negative impact on Ivano-Frankivsk export and import, while Satu Mare influence was not significant. Therefore, we can suppose that Maramureș and Ivano-Frankivsk compete for the same markets. The research results indicate that there is need to increase the efficiency of the cross-border programmes in this area or develop better ones to intensify the positive synergy effect on both Romanian and Ukrainian

sides. The paper is first part of a larger study concerning the evolution of this border area before the pandemic period, but after each programming period.

Keywords: cross-border cooperation, cross-border programs, regional development, Romania, Ukraine

14. Dan APĂTEANU

THE COOPERATION IN THE CROSS-BORDER EUROREGIONS: IS THERE A POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE INFLUENCE FROM ITS PUBLIC OPINION PERCEPTION?

The cross-border cooperation is a subject analysed intensively nowadays, as it has many implications for the lives of a large number of people living in the European Union. There is evidence that shows that the borderlands create a local milieu, that has specific geographical, socioeconomic and culturally intrinsic characteristics. The European Union supports the cross-border cooperation by the program Interreg A, that aims to tackle common challenges identified jointly and to exploit the untapped growth potential in border areas. The cooperation in the EU seems to be encouraged, as people trust in the EU, they have a positive image of the EU, they are optimistic about its future, and most importantly, EU citizenship and free movement are seen as main EU achievements, as is evidenced by latest Eurobarometer results. In the Romania-Hungary cross-border area, there are good perspectives for cooperation, as there is a high level of trust between the people.

Keywords: cross-border cooperation, EU, Eurobarometer

Crisia LII, 2022

STUDII

1. **KATÓCZ Zoltán**

OBSERVAȚII TIPOLOGICE ȘI COMPARATIVE CU PRIVIRE LA URCIOARELE DIN FINALUL EPOCII CUPRULUI

TYPOLOGICAL AND COMPARATIVE OBSERVATIONS OF THE LATE COPPER AGE JUGS

From the Ier and Crișul Repede valley we know several archaeological sites that can be dated back to the Late Copper Age. After decades of field research, it is clear that the Baden culture in the lowland areas had close social and commercial relations with the Coțofeni communities from higher altitude regions. These cultural and economic relations were confirmed primarily by the movement of imported ceramic material especially in the contact zone such as the Ier and Crișul Repede valley, where the Baden and Coțofeni cultures lived relatively close to each other.
In the present study I will discuss about jugs of different types and sizes, because until now these categories of vessels have not been analysed in general, even though several wellpreserved variants or fragments have appeared in this geographical area. For this reason, the rediscussion of the typological structure of the jugs of this region from the Late Copper Age is very important. Based on the archaeological findings I have been able to distinguish five main categories of jugs considering the size, shape of the body and the way they were made. At the same time, the distribution area of certain types of jugs can be determined based only on the morphological aspect and the way they were decorated, because some variants are more common in the areas dominated by the Baden culture, while others appear only in Coțofeni context. Even if these small archaeological observations do not provide an overall picture about the structure of the pottery from the end of the Copper Age in these regions, I still believe that my results will provide some considerations for the typological and cultural determination of the jugs that were used both by the Baden culture and the Coțofeni communities.

2. **Georgiana Teodora POP**

MATERIALE ARHEOLOGICE DESCOPERITE ÎN SITUL ARHEOLOGIC DE LA CRESTUR „CETĂȚUIE" (COM. ABRĂMUȚ, JUDEȚUL BIHOR)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIALS DISCOVERED AT CRESTUR "CETĂȚUIE" (BIHOR COUNTY)

The multilayered settlement belonging to the Bronze Age at Crestur "Cetățuie" [Hung. Apátkeresztúr "Várhegy"] is located approximately 40 km northwest of Oradea (Bihor county), 130 meters south of the Bolcaș reservoir. Despite the fact that the archaeological site has been known since the 1970s very little other information is known about this site. In this paper, after a brief review of the main moments regarding the research of this site, I will analyze a batch of ceramic fragments collected between 2013 and 2018 during some field surveys. As a result of

ornamentation and ceramic forms, the artifacts belong to the IInd and IIIrd phase of Otomani pottery style from Middle Bronze Age.

3. **Alexandra GĂVAN, Marian-Adrian LIE, Nadine NOLDE, Tanja ZERL, Astrid RÖPKE, Mirijam ZICKEL, Tobias KIENLIN, Gruia FAZECAȘ**

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE 2021 EXCAVATION SEASON AT TOBOLIU

This paper presents the preliminary results of the 2021 excavation campaign carried out in the Bronze Age tell-based settlement complex from Toboliu (Bihor County, Romania). The site consists of a relatively small tell that is surrounded by an extensive horizontal settlement covering an area of about 84 ha. The 2021 excavation season in Toboliu was focused on investigating the outer settlement of this site. An excavation block measuring 5 x 12 m (Trench 5) was opened at about 220 m NNE of the settlement mound. This paper provides an overview of the main archaeological features uncovered in Trench 5, along with the first results of the archaeobotanical, archeozoological and geoarchaeological investigations. The fieldwork and analyses upon which this report is based were conducted within the framework of an interdisciplinary project funded by the German Research Foundation (Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, DFG).

4**. Corina TOMA**

CERCETAREA ARHEOLOGICĂ PREVENTIVĂ A SITULUI DE EPOCĂ DACICĂ DE LA KM. 2 AL DRUMULUI DE LEGĂT*URĂ „GIRAȚIA SÂNTANDREI – AUTOSTRADA A3 BIHARIA”*

PREVENTIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH OF THE DACIAN SETTLEMENT ON KM. 2 OF THE CONNECTING ROAD “GIRAȚIA SÂNTANDREI – A3 BIHARIA MOTORWAY”

The preventive archaeological research carried out in April-May 2022 led to the discovery of an archaeological site with 283 pits, which belong to distinct chronological horizons: a Late Latène settlement, traces of medieval and pre-modern habitation, as well as an 18th-century cemetery. In the area of the Dacian settlement, pits of various types, isolated or grouped, have been excavated and investigated, some containing ceramic fragments and remains of hearths or earth ovens, which are presented, in the form of the excavation report, in the present paper.

5. **Călin COSMA**

TIPURI DE CRUCI RELICVAR BIZANTINE DIN BRONZ CU FIGURI ÎN RELIEF, DESCOPERITE PE TERITORIUL ROMÂNIEI

TYPES OF BYZANTINE BRONZE RELIQUARY CROSS TYPES WITH FIGURES IN RELIEF DISCOVERED ON ROMANIAN TERRITORY

Specialized studies have established the existence of two types of reliquary crosses on Romanian territory: Byzantine engolpions and Russian and/or Kievan engolpians. The Byzantine ones include two groups: with representations in relief and with decoration made by

engraving and/or niello inlay. On the territory of Romania, 53 bronze engolpions with figures in relief were discovered, which were divided according to the manufacture characteristics into three types. The discoveries were mostly accidental, without stratigraphic context; most of the pieces coming from Dobrogea, then from Banat and only one specimen each from Transylvania and Moldova. The dating of this type of Byzantine reliquary crosses is in the 10th-11th centuries.

6. **Doru MARTA, F. PORSZTNER Kitti, EMŐDI Tamás, MIHÁLKA Nándor**

CERCETĂRI ARHEOLOGICE ÎN PALATUL PRINCIAR DIN CETATEA ORADEA I: ARIPA SUD-VESTICĂ A PALATULUI PRINCIAR

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE PRINCE'S PALACE OF THE ORADEA FORTRESS I: THE SOUTHWEST WING OF THE PRINCE'S PALACE

The archeological research at the southwestern wing of the Prince's Palace in the Oradea Fortress has provided new information about the medieval topography of the Episcopal Fortress and the southwestern wing of the Prince's Palace.
The foundations of the barracks keep the constructions of the renaissance and baroque building. The planimetry of the renaissance building did not include the current hall, the large rooms were arched on the ground floor and had flat ceilings on the first one. During the reconstruction in the second half of the 18th century one more floor was added to this wing, as well as a new structure towards the yard, consisting of arched corridors on each floor. A new staircase was built, and all the rooms of the extension were arched, based on the designs of military engineer Lodovico Marini.
Archaeological digging under the barracks revealed the Small Virgin Mary church, which was built before the Mongol invasion of 1241, with a semicircular sanctuary and an almost square nave, a popular planimetry in Bihor County and the Hungarian Kingdom. In the first quarter of the 14th century the building is reconstructed in gothic style, the shape of the sanctuary becomes polygonal, which resembles the ones found in the historic churches of Abram, Uileacu Șimleului and the old Pest County. The place of worship was demolished during the 1620s, when the renaissance Prince's Palace was erected.

7. **Sorin BULZAN**

FORTIFICAȚIA MEDIEVALĂ DE LA CORBEȘTI, COM. CEICA, JUD. BIHOR

THE MEDIEVAL FORTIFICATION FROM CORBEȘTI, CEICA COMMUNE, BIHOR COUNTY

The medieval ruins from Corbești are located in the hilly area near the Piatra Craiului Mountains. Although the location of the site is known from the 1980s, any medieval documents were connected with this fortification. After two documents from 1508 and 1570, this study argues that it can be related to noble Telegdi family from Tileagd on the Crișul Repede river. The main purpose of rampart was to watch a mountain pass between the properties of this family located in the Crișul Repede valley and those from Crișul Negru choosing the shorthest path. It is also supposed to be a salt road.

8. **Alexandru SIMON**

UN IMBROGLIO DIN DACIA MEDITERRANEA: UMANISTUL ANTONIO BONFINI, EPISCOPUL DE ORADEA IOAN FILIPEC ŞI AMINTIREA DOMNIEI REGELUI MATIA CORVIN

AN IMBROGLIO IN DACIA MEDITERRANEA: THE HUMANIST ANTONIO BONFINI, THE BISHOP OF ORADEA, JOHN FILIPEC AND THE MEMORY OF KING MATTHIAS CORVINUS' REIGN

Matthias Corvinus' (r. 1458-1490) best known chronicler was the Italian Antonio Bonfini. The most important diplomat of the Hunyadi monarch in the final decade of his reign was the Moravian Czech John (Jan) Filipec. The careers of Filipec (after 1468) and Bonfini (from 1486 onwards) met and parted ways in the service of the son of John Hunyadi and of the father of John Corvinus, as well as in the service of Wladislaw II Jagiello (r. 1471-1516/1490-1516), the unwanted Hungarian (and Bohemian) successor of Matthias. The two, Filipec and Bonfini, also shared Oradea. The former was its bishop (1476-1490). The latter placed the city of Oradea (Varad/ Varadinum) in Dacia Mediterranea. This he did after the divine Matthias had passed away (April 6, 1490) and – last but certainly not least – after Filipec had resigned as bishop of Oradea (post September 21, 1490), following the royal Hungarian coronation of Wladislaw II Jagiello he had organized in Székésfehérvár.
The curious location of Oradea, that city and bishopric were anything but "southern" and belonged to "neither" ancient Roman Dacia nor Roman Pannonia, belongs to a series of "curiosities" in the text submitted by Bonfini to Wladislaw II in the second half of 1492, more than two years after the death of Matthias, Bonfini's first Hungarian master. The new monarch was more than pleased by Bonfini's work, whom he consequently ennobled and kept in his well-paid service. In light of these otherwise often overlooked circumstances (Bonfini's Decades are usually deemed a Matthias' product and not a gift presented to Wladislaw), the case of Oradea, placed by Bonfini in a fictitious Dacia and also under the authority of the prelate who no longer held office (as Bonfini knew all too good), might be rather relevant for the understanding of personal and collective choices and mechanisms that shaped the images of both Hunyadi and Jagiellonian Hungary, and not only. The present paper focuses chiefly on Bonfini's text and its early modern editions (1540s-1580s) and traditions in relation to the (past) events in the 1480s-1490s.

9. **Francesco RUVOLO**

LA CITTADELLA DI ORADEA TRA '5 E '600. A RCHITETTI ITALIANI E DIFESA ANTITURCA NEL CUORE DELL'EUROPA
THE CITADEL OF ORADEA BETWEEN '5 AND '600. ITALIAN ARCHITECTS AND ANTI-TURK DEFENSE IN THE HEART OF EUROPE

The contribution studies the role of Italian architects in anti-Turkish defense in Central Eastern Europe, with particular attention to the citadel of Oradea (in Italian Varadino) between the 16th and 17th centuries. Unpublished documents (manuscripts, very rare printed and iconic notices) on Oradea, of particular interest to the years of the Long War or the Thirteen Years' War of Hungary (29 July 1593 – 11 November 1606) between the Habsburgs and the Turks with a significant and little-known presence of Italian and Roman soldiers (7 thousand men, mostly dead) belonging to a planned Holy League promoted by Pope Clement VIII. Oradea was the

protagonist in these circumstances of a Turkish siege (1598) as documented by an unprecedented German view, of considerable media value.

10. **Gizella NEMETH, Adriano PAPO**

L'IRRUZIONE TATARA NEL MARAMUREȘ E NELLA TRANSILVANIA NEL SETTEMBRE DEL 1717
THE TATAR INVASION OF MARAMUREȘ AND TRANSYLVANIA IN SEPTEMBER 1717

While the army of Prince Eugene of Savoy was besieging the fortress of Belgrade and the Turkish troops of Grand Vizier Hacı Halıl Pasha, strong of more than 150,000 men, were marching towards the Serbian city in order to attack the Imperial army from behind, the Sublime Porte tried to simultaneously threaten the borders of Hungary and Transylvania which had remained less protected and defended. For this enterprise it would have made use of the contribution of the Hungarian rebels and exiles, but above all of the Tatar hordes of the Crimean Canat, who were very skilled in raids, so devastating the lands they occupied. From Transylvania, the Tatars should have passed into the mining region of Upper Hungary. There was also fear of an incursion into Transylvania from the south by the Tatar and Turkish troops of Regeb Pasha. The Imperials were also wary of the Wallachian voivode Ioan Mavrocordat, who, although their ally, was ready to go over to the enemy's side. Therefore, the defenses of the southern borders of Transylvania were strengthened: the land was thus forbidden to the Tatars. The Tatars, on the other hand, stormed towards Bistrița from the east together with Moldovan troops and Hungarian exiles, pushing on one side as far as Gherla and Cluj-Napoca, on the other pouring into Maramureș. They destroyed numerous villages and castles and killed or deported thousands of people. Mobilization was then proclaimed in Transylvania: the Tatar horde was attacked from all sides, and, since it was barred from the way out to Poland, it had to flee to Moldavia via Maramureș. Prince Eugene did not send Imperial troops to stop the invasion of the Tatars, because he predicted that it would be exhausted in a short time, as indeed it did.

11. **Emilia Mihaela DEAC**

DESPRE VENITURILE EPISCOPIEI UNITE DE FĂGĂRAȘ ÎN SECOLUL AL XVIII-LEA. PERIOADA LUI INOCHENTIE MICU KLEIN (1729-1751)

ON THE INCOME OF THE GREEK CATHOLIC EPISCOPATE OF FĂGĂRAȘ IN THE 18TH CENTURY. INOCHENTIE MICU KLEIN'S TIME (1729-1751)

Inochentie Micu Klein's episcopat was among the most debated in specialized historiography, the emphasis falling mainly on the bishop's struggle for the rights of the greek-catholic Rmanians, laymen and clerics alike. The purpose of this paper is to bring to the foreground the bishop's efforts to improve the material condition of the clergy and of his diocese. Firstly, the research aims to identify the types of the diocese revenues, on which material funds of the diocese was based in its economic as well as instutional development. The next point will be to analyze revenue management and the ways to invest the money; I am also interested to identify the persons who managed the bishopric endowment. From the collection of income until investment, this presentation aims to observe the role played by the bishop in the augmentation

of the diocese income, during the years spent in the diocese and also in those of his exile in Rome.

12. **Tiberiu Alexandru CIORBA**

EDUCAȚIA CLERULUI GRECO-CATOLIC. DATE ȘI STATISTICI CU PRIVIRE LA STUDENȚII TEOLOGI AI EPISCOPIEI GRECO-CATOLICE DIN ORADEA (1792-1850)
THE EDUCATION OF THE GREEK-CATHOLIC CLERGY. STATISTICS AND DATA REGARDING THEOLOGY STUDENTS OF THE GREEK-CATHOLIC BISHOPRIC OF ORADEA (1792-1850)

Education has always been an important goal of the Greek-Catholic Church starting with the 18th century. In the case of Oradea, after the foundation of the bishopric in 1777 there was an urgent need of well-trained priests that could lead the small parishes of Bihor county and at the same time, be a part of the central administration of the diocese. Therefore the bishops along with their chapter members had to invest in the formal education of many young Romanians to strenghten, evolve and preserve the ecclesiastical institution. The creation fo the small Greek-Catholic Seminary in 1792, which housed only children and helped them finish their primary and secondary schools, improved the odds of future students and possible candidates for priesthood. This article aims to analise the numbers and statistics of theology students during the first part of the 19th century and to see what kind of impact did the education system of the time had on the local ecclesiastical environment.

13. **Ioan CIORBA**

ASPECTE ALE VIEȚII ORTODOXE DIN CADRUL LOCALITĂȚII CALEA MARE (JUDEȚUL BIHOR) PE PARCURSUL SECOLELOR XVIII-XIX

ASPECTS OF THE ORTHODOX LIFE IN CALEA MARE VILLAGE (BIHOR COUNTY) DURING 18TH AND 19TH CENTURIES

This article proposes an overview of the life of the Orthodox community from Calea Mare village (Bihor County) during the 18th and 19th centuries. Documentary attested for the first time in the middle of the 16th century, this village had an Orthodox majority population during the period that is subject of our attention. Based on the information found in various archival collections (we have included here two registers of documents drafted by village priests starting with the last decade of 18th century) we succeeded in sketching the history of this confession and the challenges that stood in front of this community.
The following rows contain a series of data and information about the church (its building, repair, sanctification), the active priests, the books from the parish, the evolution of the number of believers and how they were distributed on households, gender etc.

We could very well underline the flux of notifications and decisions sent in this parish by some state institutions and church representatives. Through these documents we tried to reveal some aspects in the demographic, matrimonial, financial, military, cultural and educational fields.

14. **Cristian APATI**

O CONSCRIERE NOMINALĂ A CREDINCIOȘILOR ORTODOCȘI DIN ORADEA-VELENȚA ÎNTOCMITĂ ÎN ANUL 1800
A NOMINAL CONSCRIPTION OF THE ORTHODOX BELIEVERS FROM ORADEA-VELENȚA DRAWN UP IN 1800

In 1800, the priest of the Orthodox Church in Oradea-Velența drew up a nominal record of his believers, by family, showing the quality and age of everyone. The document is unique. No other document of this kind from the year 1800 or earlier is known to date. Its value is all the greater as the records of births and deaths begin in this parish only in 1805.
The information contained in the document allowed us a demographic analysis of the Orthodox community in Oradea-Velența. We calculated the average number of inhabitants in a house; we counted the houses according to the number of inhabitants. We also considered the gender and age group distribution of the population. Finally, I highlighted some social categories: nobles, tenants and servants.
To support those interested in genealogy, family history or the history of elites, we publish the complete document in the appendix.

15. **TŐTŐS Áron**

„CORUPT DIN PUNCT DE VEDERE MORAL". PROSTITUATELE ÎN MONARHIA AUSTRO-UNGARĂ
"MORALLY CORRUPT". PROSTITUTES IN THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY

In my writing, I take the reader to a world, now largely gone, where the written and unwritten rules defining the roles of men and women were different from those of today. Then, the social mobility of rural women or urban working-class women, the position and opportunities for advancement of poorer, lower-class women were much more limited than they are today. Of course, I do not intend to present the whole spectrum. Therefore, in this paper I will focus on prostitutes as the social status of women in the dualist era. By referring to archives and new sources, we can shed light on how far the rules of social coexistence can be stretched and how these women lived their lives as prostitutes. The presentation of this exceptional social group shows how far the rules of social coexistence can be stretched and how these women lived their lives as prostitutes. Finally, this "abnormal theme", apart from a few strange anomalies, may seem quite general.

16. **Diana IANCU**

MĂSURI ALIMENTARE RESTRICTIVE ADOPTATE ÎN ORADEA LA ÎNCEPUTUL PRIMULUI RĂZBOI MONDIAL
RESTRICTIVE FOOD MEASURES ADOPTED IN ORADEA AT THE BEGINNING OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR

In this paper we aim to present some documents that reveal the restrictive measures in regard the alimentation of civil population in Oradea. Among these we mention: the consumption of bread was limited and it could only be sold on the basis of bread cards; the use of wheat flour was not allowed, but a mixture had to be made, with different types of flour; maximum prices were fixed. The supply of food to the population and the troops that were on front was one of the problems that the states involved in the First World War had to manage.

17. **Cristina Liana PUȘCAȘ**

PAVEL MALIȚA, PARTICIPANT LA MAREA ADUNARE NAȚIONALĂ DE LA ALBA IULIA. MEMORII DESPRE LUMEA SATULUI ROMÂNESC

PAVEL MALIȚA, PARTICIPANT IN THE GREAT NATIONAL ASSEMBLY IN ALBA IULIA. MEMORIES OF THE ROMANIAN VILLAGE WORLD

Pavel Malița participated in the First World War, and after the first signs that the Austro-Hungarian Empire was about to fall apart, he returned home to Săcădat, where he joined the village intellectuals in order to organize the National Guards. He was the one appointed by Aurel Lazăr himself to take all the signatures and documents that supported the moment of the Union to Alba Iulia. After the integration of Transylvania into the borders of Greater Romania, Pavel Malița graduated from the Faculty of Law and ended up practicing as a jurist at Bihor Prefecture. Childhood memories are the subject of the Appendix to this introductory study. They came to us in the form of a donation to the Țării Crișurilor Museum in Oradea, being passed on by Pavel Malița's granddaughter, Mihaela Malița, who is currently a teacher in the U.S.A. The memoirs were conceived in the form of five letters, mostly addressed to the granddaughter, contained in a notebook of 35 pages. The first letter is dated May 18, 1956, and the last August 17, 1956.

18. **Răzvan Mihai NEAGU**

PERSONALITĂȚI ALE MARII UNIRI: PETRU POPOVICI (1866-1946), PROTOPOPUL ORTODOX AL ABRUDULUI

PERSONALITIES OF THE GREAT UNION: PETRU POPOVICI (1866-1946), ORTODOX PROTOPOPE OF ABRUD

In the complex process of unifying Transylvania with Romania, the priests played a very important role. The Romanian priest, both Orthodox and Greek Catholic, was a community leader. One of the most important clerical personalities, who represented Alba de Jos County at the Great Union, was the protopope Petru Popovici of Abrud. Originally from Țara Făgărașului, Petru Popovici linked his entire activity to Abrud, where he served as a priest, becoming a respected personality. The distinguished priest was a defender of national values and a supporter of the Romanian school. Petru Popovici carried out a very rich social activity in the service of the Romanian national interest. During the First World War, the protopope of Abrud endured the persecution of Hungarian rule. Petru Popovici participated at the most important moment in the history of the Romanians, the union of Transylvania with Romania, as a legal delegate representing the church institution he led. During the interwar period, the

archpriest made a valuable contribution to the organization of public life in the Apuseni Mountains, on a Romanian basis. The Archpriest of Abrud was involved in the reactivation of the Orthodox Diocese of Cluj, being from this point of view, a collaborator of the hierarch Nicolae Ivan. During the interwar period, the archpriest of Abrud became involved, like many other priests (be they Orthodox or Greek Catholic) in the tumultuous and turbulent Romanian political life. Thus, he ran for the post of senator from Alba County, on the list of the National Peasant Bloc, managing to win the mandate. He was a senator in the 1926-1927 legislature. One of the great challenges faced by Archpriest Petru Popovici in the interwar period was the spiritual struggle with the phenomenon of sectarianism.

19. **Petru ARDELEAN**

GENERAL NICOLAE MIHĂILESCU – MILITARUL DE CARIERĂ ȘI LEGĂTURILE SALE CU ORADEA. CERCETĂRI PRELIMINARE

GENERAL NICOLAE MIHĂILESCU – AN EXCEPTIONAL MILITARY CAREER AND HIS CONNECTIONS WITH ORADEA. PRELIMINARY RESEARCH

The research takes into account the personality of the career military general Nicolae Mihailescu. He was born in Bucharest on March 27th, 1881, attended the military school in Iaşi, finishing as a cavalry officer. He participated with the Romanian army in various campaigns during the Balkan War (1913). With Romania's entry into World War I, he participated in all military operations. He made himself noticed as a very good strategist, coming under the subordination of Brigadier General Ștefan Holban, with whom he fought on the Crișul Repede valley in the Ciucea gorge, advancing towards Oradea and from here to Budapest. He climbed the military hierarchical ladder to the rank of Brigadier General and was unlocked on 9 April 1938. For his selflessness on the battlefield he received various decorations from the Romanian State, and King Carol II and Marshal Antonescu proposed him to take over the post of Minister of the Interior, which he refused. He passed away in 1956 at the age of 75.

20. **Călin GHEMIȘ**

DIN MEDALISTICA UNIRII – UN MEDALION SEMNAT KARA MIHÁLY

FROM THE MEDALS OF THE UNION – A UNIQUE MEDALLION OF KING FERDINAND SIGNED KARA MIHÁLY

In 1920 Mihail Kara known also as Kara Mihály, or Kron Mihály, issued an small number of medalions dedicated to the Union of Romanians. In this brief note I present an unknown type of one from those medalions. The reverse of the piece shows the King Ferdinand's profile, while the obverse is empty.
The aim of this small note is to contribute to the knowlege of small art-works of this important sculptor who worked a while in Oradea.

21. **Gabriel MOISA, Livia BUCUR**
ROMÂNII DIN UNGARIA TRIANONICĂ. STRUCTURI ORGANIZATORICE: 1920-2020
ROMANIANS FROM TRIANON HUNGARY. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURES: 1920-2020

Throughout the last century, since the reconfiguration of the borders after the First World War, the Romanian community in Hungary has known several forms of organization. The separation from the Romanian ethnic bloc created great problems for those who remained inside the Hungarian state. The existing natural links with those from Crișana, Banat and Transylvania were broken, and the community remained practically suspended, without any support. The organization in a minority institutional structure, which would act in the direction of supporting the interests of the Romanian nationality, was completely missing, this type of structure existed before 1918 in the Romanian National Party from Transylvania, Banat, Crisana and Maramureș. After the establishment of the communist regime, another stage was reached in which the socialist system, under ideological impulse, outlined the idea of the annihilation of any national differences.
With the regime changes that took place in 1989-1990, the situation changed a lot, the Romanian community in Hungary, like others, had their own community organizations. Started with a lot of hope for preserving their own identity, in time they failed in the sphere of strict control of the Hungarian authorities, which makes it very difficult to maintain the identity.

22. **Cornelia ROMÎNAȘU, Radu ROMÎNAȘU**

ACTIVITATEA DESPĂRȚĂMÂNTULUI ORĂDEAN AL „ASTREI" ÎN TIMPUL PREȘEDINȚIEI LUI AUREL LAZĂR (1923-1930)
THE ACTIVITY OF THE ORADEAN „ASTRA" DEPARTMENT OF ORADEA DURING THE PRESIDENCY OF AUREL LAZĂR (1923-1930)

The Oradean Astra Department was established in 1900 and throughout its existence had notable achievements in all fields of activity within cultural life. Being important for the Romanians from Bihor, ASTRA enriched the cultural history of the county. Around the association, especially after Aurel Lazăr was elected president in 1923, a strong cultural movement was created, which included all the active Romanian elements of Crișana. During this period, numerous public conferences, artistic-cultural sessions, rural celebrations were organized, books and brochures were published on various topics, literacy courses were organized in collaboration with the teachers' and women's associations, with the societies of craftsmen, and with the religious ones, the foundations of some libraries were laid, especially in rural localities, the establishment of an ethnographic museum of Bihor was constantly supported.

23. **Sanda Dumitrița BUBOI**

ULPIU TRAIAN GOMBOȘIU. O SCURTĂ BIOGRAFIE
ULPIU TRAIAN GOMBOȘIU. A SHORT BIOGRAPHY

This article aims to present a short biography of the one who was, for a long time, the general secretary of the Bihor organization of P.N.L. – Ulpiu Traian Gomboșiu. We focused on his political activity, including his activity as director of the official newspaper of the Liberals from Bihor, Dreptatea Poporului. I also briefly reviewed his work as a journalist and the major conflicts in which he was involved, as well as his work as an agent for the S.S.I. on the territory of Hungary. The last part of the article summarizes both the repercussions suffered by Ulpiu

Traian Gomboșiu from the communist regime, due to the political activity and within the S.S.I. being detained, as well as his collaboration with the Security as an informant.

24. **Radu Florian BRUJA**

LUPTA PENTRU PUTERE DIN ROMÂNIA ȘI SLOVACIA ÎN IANUARIE 1941 (REFLECȚII ASUPRA RAPOARTELOR DIPLOMATICE ALE LUI IVAN MILECZ ȘI NICOLAE LAHOVARY)
THE STRUGGLE OF POWER IN ROMANIA AND SLOVAKIA IN JANUARY 1941 (REFLECTIONS ON DIPLOMATIC REPORTS OF IVAN MILECZ AND NICOLAE LAHOVARY)

The present study addresses an unknown problem in Romanian historiography. Starting from three distinct issues we tried to analyze the political situation in Romania and Slovakia in January 1941. Both countries allied through the Tripartite Pact with Nazi Germany had the political scene divided between a conservative and authoritarian leader (Ion Antonescu, respectively Jozef Tiso) and the radical pro-Nazi group (The Legionary Movement, respectively Hlinka Guard). We investigated the position of Slovak diplomat accredited in Bucharest, Ivan Milecz, towards the legionary rebellion. We watched the German game through the German diplomat Manferd von Killinger, moved from Bratislava to Bucharest in January 1941. Thirdly, we commented on Nicolae Enric Lahovary's diplomatic report about the echo of the Bucharest rebellion on the Slovak political scene. One aspect on which we focused our attention was the role of these three diplomats in events. Furthermore, the other thorough aspect which has not been analyzed before was the consequences of the outcome of the power struggle from Romania and Slovakia. How Germany solved the political events and the struggle for power in Romania and Slovakia are defining for the description of the general context of the area of German domination in early 1941.

25. **Daniel Cornel BARNA**

ADMINISTRATORUL APOSTOLIC IULIU HOSSU ÎN MIJLOCUL CREDINCIOȘILOR DIN EPISCOPIA UNITĂ DE ORADEA-MARE (1941-1945)
IULIU HOSSU ALONGSIDE THE BELIEVERS OF THE GREEK-CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF ORADEA-MARE (1941-1945)

This paper aims to illustrate a difficult period in the history of the Romanian Church United with Rome, namely: those years in which Bishop Valeriu Frențiu was forced to leave the episcopal residence, and the apostolic administration of the Greek-Catholic Diocese of Oradea-Mare was entrusted to Iuliu Hossu. Both the festive events in which the new administrator of the diocese took part and the canonical visitations he made will be illustrated. The efforts of Iuliu Hossu will be highlighted, who, despite the difficulties of those years, took all the necessary steps to be among the faithful as often as possible, visiting as many parishes as possible.

26. **Veronica TURCUȘ**

RELANSAREA INDUSTRIEI CINEMATOGRAFICE ROMÂNE ŞI PROPAGANDA ITALIANĂ (1942)
REVIVAL OF THE ROMANIAN CINEMATOGRAPHIC INDUSTRY AND ITALIAN PROPAGANDA (1942)
The present study, based on unpublished information discovered in the Italian archives, focuses on the reorganization and stimulation of the Romanian national film production in 1941-42, against the background of the need for war propaganda. Compared to the monopoly held in previous years by the German film industry, the orientation towards the Italian film industry and the abandonment of the exclusive privileged character of the relations with German cinema intervened from the beginning of 1942, due to the presence of the well-known Italianist Alexandru Marcu at the head of the Ministry of National Propaganda. The details of the Italian-Romanian cinematographic agreements discussed in Bucharest on June 13-17, 1942, by an Italian delegation led by Eitel Monaco, the director of the General Directorate for Cinematography of the Ministry of Popular Culture in Rome and the representatives of the Romanian Ministry of National Propaganda are considered.

27. **Antonio FAUR**
DEPORTATION OF JEWS FROM ORADEA AND BIHOR COUNTY IN THE SPRING OF 1944

Following the Vienna Diktat (also known in historiography as the Second Vienna Arbitration) from August 30, 1940, the North-West region of Romania – named Northern Transylvania in the documents of that period – was ceded to Horthyst Hungary and remained under its administration for four years (September 1940 – October 1944). In that region, together with Romanians, Hungarians and others, there was also a significant minority of Jews who, regardless of being subject to the anti-Semite legislation, managed to survive. But in the spring of 1944, after the occupation of Hungary by the Wehrmacht (on March 19), a ghettoization and deportation operation to Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration camp was unleashed against the Jews. On this occasion, over 131,000 Jews have been deported from Northern Transylvania. It was set up at Oradea the largest ghetto in the Hungary of that time, and in fact two ghettos were set up – one for the Jews from Oradea and the other one for the Jews living in the counties. Over 30,000 Jews have been deported from Oradea and the Northern part of Bihor County – both being under the Hungarian administration. The ghettoization and deportation actions were carried out under the German surveillance and counselling, but also with the government's complicity and the involvement of central and local administrations coordinated by the Ministry of the Interior. The ghettoization and deportation of the Jews from Oradea and Transylvania took place in inhumane conditions. Over 85% of the deported Jews were killed in the German concentration camps. The hereby paper summarizes information on the ghettoization and deportation (with 9 trainsets) of Jews from the two ghettoes in Oradea, and the tenth transport of Jews who were deported after the dismantling of the ghettoes, but who were still on the territory of Bihor County. In all, over 30,000 Jews have been deported with the 10 trainsets. An element of interest is that of the boarding of Jews on the first train with deportees from the large Oradea ghetto, described by Béla Zsólt, a Jewish journalist and writer from the Oradea ghetto.

28. **Cristian CULICIU**

THE SYSTEMATIZATION OF ORADEA: DISCUSSIONS AND DEBATES, PLANS AND ACHIEVEMENTS (1972-1989)

In Eastern Europe, the communist period was about politics, propaganda, centralized economy, but also about urbanization. In all countries, including Romania, the urban system grew based on heavy industrialization and migration, especially from the countryside. All cities developed, new factories, housing, schools, hospitals, administrative and cultural buildings were erected, in order to satisfy most of the citizens' needs. In Oradea things stood the same. In 1950s, the city was mostly rural, with neighborhoods of houses and streets of dirt, without minimal public services. In the 1970s and 1980s the city was rapidly urbanized, based on new needs and political and administrative desires and decisions.
In this paper we will see what the main discussions on the topic of urban systematization in Oradea in these years were, how the local administration was seeing urban development, what were the projects and the goals of this process, and what did local politicians say about how it was undergoing.

29. **Roland OLAH**

CONTRABANDĂ CU CAI. ASPECTE PRIVIND CRIMINALITATEA TRANSFRONTALIERĂ ÎN ZONA DE GRANIȚĂ ROMÂNO-MAGHIARĂ ÎN ANUL 1990
HORSE SMUGGLING. ASPECTS ON CROSS-BORDER CRIME IN THE ROMANIAN-HUNGARIAN BORDER AREA IN 1990

Following the regime change in December 1989, Romania's borders were opened. Romanians, marked by the socio-political crises they have gone through in recent years and the harsh legal regime regarding external circulation, will take advantage and make many short external visits to the neighboring countries. Thus, an incipient form of cross-border trade will be developed, located in the grey area of the economy, which consists of the purchase of consumer goods and their resale in Romania. At the same time, illegal businesses are developing that are based on multiple violations of criminal law. In 1990, Hungarian border guards note the development of criminal networks concerned with human trafficking or live animal smuggling. Their emergence was favored by the legislative changes taking place following the regime changes in Romania and Hungary.

MUZEOGRAFIE

30. **Doina-Gabriela ANANIE**

ATELIERUL FOTOGRAFIC AL FRAȚILOR ABDULLAH (ABDULLAH FRÈRES)
ABDULLAH BROTHERS' PHOTOGRAPHIC WORKSHOP

Abdullah Brothers' photographic workshop opened in Constantinople (Istanbul), due to the three brothers hard work and cooperation, after just six years from the opening, won the sultan Abdul Aziz recognition of Imperial photographers. Made in the studios in Pera and Cairo subsidiary, or outside, their images proved that they were masters of portraits and outdoor panoramas.

31. **Mariann SZAMOS**

COLECȚIA MUZEULUI MEMORIAL „ADY ENDRE” DIN ORADEA
THE COLLECTION OF THE “ADY ENDRE” MEMORIAL MUSEUM IN ORADEA

During a period of 65 years of function, the “Ady Endre” Memorial Museum has passed through significant changes. Last time such major changes were affected was in 2019 when its permanent exhibition was renewed. Since its first opening on November 26, 1955, the museum’s grand reopening on February 28, 2020, welcomed the public with a modern and interactive exhibition which focuses on the great poet’s connections to the city of Oradea shown by the collection of the institution.
This paper aims to offer an overall analysis of the collection of the memorial museum from the very beginnings until the year 2020. This analysis is based on the documented activities of its museologists and is structured according to the main functions of a museum: conservation, valorization and research. The info presents the management – the documentation, conservation and storage, as well as the development, and finally, the research and valorization of the collection.

32. **Corina POP**

DEPOZITUL DE CARTE VECHE ȘI DOCUMENTE AL SECȚIEI DE ISTORIE A MUZEULUI ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR – COMPLEX MUZEAL. ORGANIZARE ȘI FUNCȚIONARE

THE OLD BOOKS AND DOCUMENTS DEPOSIT OF THE HISTORY SECTION OF THE ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR MUSEUM – MUSEUM COMPLEX. THE ORGANISING AND FUNCTIONING

Organizing the Țării Crișurilor Museum in its new headquarters, during the last decade and a half, meant, along with moving all its patrimony in another building and creating new exhibitions, the planning of new deposits. Each section of the Museum has its own deposits, that need to correspond to standards imposed by law and regulations. The History section has deposits for documents and for tridimensional objects, located in the main building of the museum. In this paper we will focus on the documents deposit, showing how it is organized and what are the main categories of objects that it hosts.

33. **Florina CIURE**

DIGITALIZAREA, CA MODALITATE DE PROTEJARE ȘI PROMOVARE A COLECȚIILOR MUZEALE

DIGITALIZATION, A WAY TO PROTECT AND PROMOTE MUSEUM COLLECTIONS

The digitalization of cultural goods, understood as the digital reproduction of works and their dissemination on the network, for the purpose of digital communication in a museum context, is a nationally expanding phenomenon, widely used internationally. To digitize museum collections, it is necessary to purchase equipment for scanning, as well as collaborate with institutions authorized to provide assistance in the use of programs and the preparation of metadata, to make it accessible to the public. By digitizing the museum collections, it would

facilitate the knowledge of interesting information about the museum's patrimony, for the benefit of researchers. Once in a digital library, a book or a manuscript has the possibility to be consulted by anyone at any time. As for the original version, it can remain kept in optimal condition, without the risk of degradation by its frequent use by researchers or other interested persons. Digitalization would ensure a better promotion of local values, a better dissemination of information and a superior use, at national and international level, of museum collections.

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STUDII ȘI ARTICOLE / STUDIES AND ARTICLES

1. **Marian LIE, Cristina CORDOȘ**

POSSIBLE FUNCTIONALITIES OF A BRONZE AGE CLAY OBJECT FROM TOBOLIU (BIHOR COUNTY)

The article is focused on the possible functionalities of a peculiar fragmentary clay object found in the outer settlement of the Middle Bronze Age site from Toboliu Dâmbu Zănăcanului (Bihor County, Romania). The artefact was discovered on the freshly ploughed surface during a field campaign conducted in 2022, in an area located approx. 200 m north of the central mound. Its general aspect (shape, dimensions) suggests that it was potentially employed as a domestic tool. Its active side presents a series of punctured holes, which might have held some type of insertions. As such, the artifact probably resembled a brush or a curry comb. Arguably, it could have been used as a tool to decorate soft surfaces (potentially suitable for creating the so-called broom-stroke/Besenstrich pottery decoration. As well, it could have had a role in textile processing, used a hackling or carding implement.

2. **Gruia FAZECAȘ, DEMJÉN Andrea, Florin GOGÂLTAN**

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL "WAY OF THE WATER". BRONZE- AND MIDDLE AGES SITE OF SÂNTION "DEALUL MĂNĂSTIRII", BIHOR COUNTY

When we started the archaeological research in the Bronze Age tell settlement and Middle Ages Monastery
at Sântion, back in 2015, we paid special attention to landscape research near the site. During the documentary stage we encountered some remarks that indicated that the landscape around the site had changed radically over a few decades, which would underline the idea that the archaeological landscape from the Bronze Age it was quite different from what we see today. Subsequently we searched for the maps that allow to determine the extent of the changes in the Crișul Repede river course and to analyze the relation between the tell-settlement and Crișul Repede river. In 2022, after a period marked by financial shortages and the break forced by the COVID-19 epidemic, we managed to resume work on this site.

3. **Georgeta EL SUSI, MOLNÁR Zsolt**

STUDIU ARHEOZOOLOGIC ASUPRA RESTURILOR DE FAUNĂ DE LA CAREI-BOBALD

ARCHEOZOOLOGICAL STUDY ON THE FAUNAL REMAINS FROM CAREI-BOBALD

The Middle Bronze Age Tell settlement from Carei-Bobald is well known in the archaeological literature. A first zooarchaeological study of the paleofauna from this site was published in 2002, the analyzed material contained 3376 fragments, collected between 1982-2002. The restarted archaeological excavation, in the period of 2010-2019 enriched the existing osteological collection with 7390 new fragments. The material belonging to the Otomani III phase, raised from 0-1,8 m depth, contained 5594 bones ranking to different archaeological layers (Tab. 1), 446 fragments found in the fill of various pits (Tab. 2) and 153 items gathered from other structures (Tab. 3). Of the 6193 bones classified as coming from the Otomani III period, 6058 fragments (97,82%) resulted being from mammals (97,82%) and 135 fragments belonged to other groups of animals (2,18%). The latter category contains musshels in a proportion of 1,92% and bone fragments belonging to birds, reptiles (turtles) and fish in a proportion of 0,26%. The 4462 completely determined bones represent 77% of the repertory, the rest of 23% include ribs, fragments and shivers of antler working, bones with traces of use-wear or damaged tools. Beside the NISP (Fig. 12) data, aiming to have a detailed picture of the animal husbandry from the Carei-Bobald site, we estimated and discussed the number of individuals (NMI) and the provided average meat values (MW). The percental estimations refers just to mammals, although the meal of the Middle Bronze Age community included birds, reptiles, fish and molluscs. The herd management followed different rules varying from species to species, determined by their primary (meat, organs, fat, hides, bones and antler, thews) and secondary offered products (milk, burden traction, weed reproductivity). Generally speaking, the cattle were the most important livestock of Otomani communities, completed by swine and ovicaprine herding, present in different proportions. In those sites where the ratio of cattle top 50%, the culinary importance of the swine and ovicaprines is reduced and hunting represents the secondary protein source.

4. GYURKA Orsolya, MOLNÁR Zsolt

SCHIMBĂRILE PEISAJULUI CULTURAL LA ÎNCEPUTUL EPOCII BRONZULUI TÂRZIU ÎN NORD-VESTUL ROMÂNIEI. UN STUDIU COMPARATIV

THE CHANGES OF THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE LATE BRONZE AGE IN NORTHWESTERN ROMANIA. A COMPARATIVE STUDY

The landscape is a primary source of information for the diachronic study of the relationship between man and the natural environment. Along with the functional analysis of the ecosystem and the habitat, in modern archaeology the landscape acquired a socio-symbolic dimension, being perceived, experienced and contextualized by people. The relationship between people and the natural environment is considered to be decisive for how groups generate their own cultural and social landscapes. The perception of the environment is closely related to the cultural specifics of the community, cultural changes, also influences the way groups interact with the natural environment. Rapid and large-scale changes may indicate major cultural and ideological changes within the communities, illustrated by the spatial distribution pattern of the sites.

The present paper traces the changes in the habitat system, which appeared at the beginning of the Late Bronze Age (ca. 1550 BC) in northwestern Romania, through a multidisciplinary approach. The mapping of the settlements, the analysis of their location from a geographical point of view, provides information on the use of the environment and the economic models adopted by the prehistoric communities in question. GIS modeling and the comparative study of the habitat from the end of the Middle Bronze Age (Ottomani III phase) and the Late Bronze Age (Hajdúbagos-Cehăluț cultural group) highlight the socio-economic processes existing at the border of the two historical periods, on the territory of the Carei Plain, the Ier and the Crasna Valley.

5. Victor SAVA, Florin GOGÂLTAN

MATERIAL EVIDENCE OF VIOLENT ARMED CONFLICTS IN THE BRONZE AGE OF THE LOWER MUREȘ

To understand the context in which it was possible for such an important event as the siege of the Late Bronze Age Sântana-Cetatea Veche mega-fort/site to take place, we have enlarged our area of research on violent conflicts, both geographically and chronologically. Our area of study, the Lower Mureș Valley, is situated at the boundary connecting the Western Carpathians and the Pannonian Plain, nowadays between the borders of Romania, Serbia and Hungary. The time frame of the study is the Bronze Age as a whole, conventionally dated from 2700/2600 to 900/800 BC. To attain a diachronic perspective on violent conflicts, we cataloged, ranked and contextualized a series of discoveries, such as weapons, fortifications, or traces of physical trauma on human remains from the period under study. Through the analysis of such evidence, we argue that during the Bronze Age, our region of interest went through a series of significant changes regarding the social perspective on warfare. These can be correlated with the deep social and economic changes of the European Bronze Age. Furthermore, we took notice that such an intense, devastating violent conflict, like the siege of Sântana, could only have taken place in the context of the Late Bronze Age.

6. Doru MARTA, FECHETE PORSZTNER Kitti, KATÓCZ Zoltán

DESCOPERIRI ARHEOLOGICE MEDIEVALE DIN ORADEA – „TÂRGUL DE VINERI”

MIDDLE AGE DISCOVERIES FROM ORADEA – “TÂRGUL DE VINERI”

At the end of archaeological researches conducted in the city center of Oradea between 2021-2022, besides other late and pre modern medieval vestiges, two overlaid romanesque and gothic churches (12^{th}-15^{th} centuries) and a medieval building cellar which was later transformed into an ossuary were discovered.

7. Călin GHEMIȘ

SĂCUENI – CETATEA ZOLYOMI/ZOLYOMI VAR – ISTORIE ȘI ARHEOLOGIE

SĂCUENI – ZOLYOMI CITADEL/ZOLYOMI VAR – HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

This study presents the history and some archaeological remarks regarding the Zolyomi fortress in the vicinity of Săcueni village located in the Er valley. The fortress was built by the Zolyomi family who became the landlords of the area from the first decade of the 15th century A.D. Due to the autonomist policy of David Zolyomi in 1633 the entire domain of Săcueni is confiscated by the Principle of Transylvania- George Rakoczi the First. Between 1633 and 1640 Rákoczi consolidate the fortress and make substantial modifications to this fortification which was considered to be as powerful as Oradea. After the fall of Oradea fortress, the fortress from Săcueni became the most important fortress of the Principality of Transylvania in Partium. The strategic importance of it was an advantage, but at the same time a handicap in the geopolitical situation of the second half of the 16th century. After some negotiations regarding the fate of the fortress, after the battle of St. Gothard, in the context of the Vasvar peace treaty between the Ottoman Empire and the Habsburg Empire, both great powers settled that the Principality of Transylvania must agree to demolish the fortress. In this context in January-February 1665 in the presence of the three powers emissaries the fortress is demolished. In the end of the study are presented some field observations regarding the fortress and the necessity that this archaeological site must be protected.

8. Ioan Alexandru MIZGAN

PAPALITATEA ȘI „RĂZBOIUL SFÂNT" ÎN PREAJMA DECLANȘĂRII CRUCIADELOR (SECOLUL AL XI-LEA)

THE PAPACY AND THE "HOLY WAR" AROUND THE OPENING OF THE CRUSADES (ELEVENTH CENTURY)

The emergence of the Crusades in history, at the end of the 11th century, represents the culmination of a process of the concept of "Holy War!", which evolved slowly over several centuries, culminating in their outbreak at the end of the 11th century. A significant evolution of the concept of "Holy War" occurred during the 11th century under Popes Leo IX (1049-1054), Alexander II (1061-1073), Gregory VII (1073-1085) and Urban II (1088-1099). Pope Leo IX supports the idea that the soldiers of St. Peter who fought for the cause of the pope died as martyrs. Pope Alexander II was interested in the Holy War against the Saracens in the Iberian Peninsula and the Barbastro expedition (1064), which had a great echo in Western Europe. Through all his actions Pope Gregory VII brought Latin theology to the brink of the Holy War, claiming that the Pope had the right to summon armies to fight for God and the Latin Church. It also changed the concept of sanctified violence into a penitential framework, an idea that was to form part of the ideology or essence of the Crusades. With the pontificate of Pope Urban II, the Western Church embraced the concept of Holy War as a value of Christian life. Pope Urban II issued the call for an expedition to the Christian East in Clermont in 1095. Many believers placed themselves at the Pope's service, taking a solemn oath for the Crusade. Pope Urban II took the initiative to unite the ideological war with the religious pilgrimage, which basically led to the outbreak of the Crusades.

9. Alexandru SIMON

ALUMNUL IOAN FILIPEC ŞI PRINCIPII SĂI: DESPRE CARIERA UNUI EPISCOP AL ORADIEI DIN VREMEA REGILOR MATIA CORVIN ŞI VLADISLAV AL II-LEA JAGIELLO

THE ALUMNUS JOHN FILIPEC AND HIS PRINCIPES: ON THE CAREER OF A BISHOP OF ORADEA IN THE TIME OF THE KINGS MATTHIAS CORVINUS AND WLADISLAW II JAGIELLO

According to Antonio Bonfini, in the debut of his Decades, presented to King Wladislaw II Jagiello in the second half of 1492, John Filipec, titled bishop of Oradea by the Italian humanist (although the Moravian Czech had resigned his seat almost two years earlier), as the best "pupil" of the late king Matthias Corvinus (April 6, 1490). For Bonfini, Filipec, the offspring of a notable Bohemian family, was in fact a nec plus ultra of Matthias' reign. A couple of hundred folios later, and just before presenting his own arrival at the court of Matthias Corvinus and Beatrice of Aragon (December 1486), Bonfini "nuanced" his views regarding his Filipec: he came from a modest environment and had been taken-in by Matthias after the Hunyadi conquest of Olomouc (1468). Filipec was no longer the almost saintly figure portrayed by Bonfini at the beginning of his work for which he was even ennobled by Wladislaw II, his new patron. Filipec too had entered the service of Wladislaw, but without holding any administrative offices or ecclesiastical dignities. Bonfini and Filipec seemed joined after the death of Matthias, forming a bridge between two very different reigns: that of the son of John Hunyadi and that of Casimir IV's son. The aim of the present survey, part of larger study on the "Hunyadi legacy" chiefly in the 1490s, is to present the main stages in John Filipec's career and their connection to the "Eastern" policies of his suzerains, Matthias Corvinus, in particular, and Wladislaw II Jagiello. A series of "coincidences" can be identified, especially after Matthias's death (e.g. the Hungarian royal elections of 1490, the Jagiellonian Congress at Levoča in 1494 or the Hungarian Diet at Rákos in 1505), that return attention to the old question of Filipec's real loyalty/ loyalties and to the manifold faces of the "Hunyadi text" of Bonfini presented to a Jagiellonian monarch, the unwanted successor of the Italian's former royal patron. It can be argued that both Filipec and Bonfini were adjustable natures and quite astute politicians. This might come as a surprise in the case of the latter, viewed primarily as a "man of letters", but is certainly not a novelty in relation to the former, whose perfidia plusquam punica was lamented by the Milanese envoys that witnessed in mid-1490 the bitter failure of John Corvinus, Matthias' illegitimate son and designated heir, as well as the husband – by proxy – of Bianca Maria Sforza. Filipec certainly possessed the intimate knowledge of Hunyadi affairs needed by Matthias' adversaries. After all, John Filipec had also been entrusted with the upbringing of one of the sons of Dracula and of Matthias' sister.

10. Gizella NEMETH, Adriano PAPO

IL PROCESSO PER LA "MORTE VIOLENTA" DEL CARDINALE E VESCOVO ORADIENSE FRATE GIORGIO MARTINUZZI

THE TRIAL FOR THE "VIOLENT DEATH" OF THE CARDINAL AND BISHOP OF ORADEA FRIAR GEORGE MARTINUZZI

George Martinuzzi Utyeszenics (1482-1551), better known as Friar George, was bishop of Oradea (Várad), primate of Hungary, cardinal, high treasurer, supreme judge, military commander, royal lieutenant in Hungary and Transylvania. He was a brilliant, ambitious, astute, and powerful character, a capable, authoritative and far-sighted statesman. George Martinuzzi held high ecclesiastical, administrative, and military posts in the Kingdom of Hungary of John I Szapolyai and in Transylvania as well. Its political goal was to keep a balance between the two great powers of the time, the Habsburg, and the Ottoman ones, in order to safeguard the territorial integrity of the Hungarian kingdom. Despite having been the main architect of Transylvania's dedication to the House of Austria, Friar George, accused of connivance with the Ottomans after the Habsburg occupation of the country, was killed by order of King Ferdinand of Habsburg in his castle of Vinţu de Jos (Alvinc). Therefore, the Holy See opened an investigation to judge the perpetrators of the assassination of the cardinal. King Ferdinand accused Martinuzzi of handing over Buda to the Ottomans, as well as of harassing the queen, stripping the inhabitans of their own possessions, exchanging couriers with the Sublime Porte, delivering provisions to Ottoman soldiers, and favoring the release of the commander of the Ottoman garrison of Lipova (Lippa) etc. At the end of the "trial" King Ferdinand and his accomplices were all acquitted.

11. Florin Nicolae ARDELEAN

LA FRONTIERA DE VEST A TRANSILVANIEI: FERENC NÉMETHI ŞI EVOLUŢIA CONFLICTULUI TRANSILVANO-HABSBURGIC ÎNTRE 1557-1565

ON THE WESTERN FRONTIER OF TRANSYLVANIA: FERENC NÉMETHI AND THE EVOLUTION OF THE TRANSYLVANIAN-HABSBURG CONFLICT BETWEEN 1557-1565

Ferenc Némethi of Zétény was one of the most powerful nobles in the Habsburg-Transylvanian borderlands. In 1557 he decided to join the Szapolyai faction in their war with the Habsburgs for the Hungarian Crown. Although he was a descendent of a middle ranking noble family from Zemplén County (in the North-Eastern parts of the Hungarian Kingdom), he managed to acquire an important office in the frontier area, the captaincy of Tokaj fortress. In less than a decade he became a leading figure in the Transylvanian military hierarchy and gained significant wealth as a result of his political and military activity. Ferenc Némethi proved great skill in the conduct of irregular warfare but lacked the ability to lead large armies and win decisive battles. He died in 1565 while trying to defend his main stronghold, Tokaj, against a larger army led by the famous Habsburg commander Lazarus Schwendi. This case study reveals the importance of the frontier nobility (marcher lords) in determining the course of the war between the Habsburgs and Transylvania, in the second half of the Sixteenth century.

12. Diana IANCU

UN DOCUMENT TIPĂRIT LA NÜRNBERG DESPRE CUCERIREA CETĂŢII ORADEA DE CĂTRE HABSBURGI – 1692

A DOCUMENT PRINTED IN NÜRNBERG ABOUT THE CONQUEST OF THE ORADEA FORTRESS BY THE HABSBURGS – 1692

In this paper we focus on the conquest of Oradea's fortress in 1692 by the Austrian Empire. The fortress was occupied in 1660 by the Ottoman Empire. We present a print which reveals the view of the city and the fortress of Oradea under siege. Smoke rising from the cathedral and along the city wall is visible, cannons are firing from across the river. Troops in formation surround the town. On the hill above the scene in the foreground are four men on horseback and another man holding up a plan of the fortress for them to see. After a fourteen months long siege, the imperial forces conquered the city from the Ottomans in 1692.

13. Florina CIURE

I*L CORRIERE ORDINARIO – O IMPORTANTĂ SURSĂ DOCUMENTARĂ PENTRU ISTORIA SPAȚIULUI ROMÂNESC LA CUMPĂNA SEC. XVII-XVIII*

IL CORRIERE ORDINARIO – AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENTARY SOURCE FOR THE HISTORY OF THE ROMANIAN SPACE IN THE 17th-18th CENTURIES

The report analyses the information on the history of the Romanians contained in the oldest newspaper printed in Italian in the Habsburg territory, Il Corriere ordinario, which appeared between 1671-1721, first by the Flemish printer Johann Baptist Hacque, and after his death in 1678, thanks to his brother-in-law Johann van Ghelen, originally from Antwerp, who often signed his editions as an "Italian typographer". Two regular issues were released every week, on Wednesday and on Saturday: il corriere ordinario (the ordinary courier), dedicated almost exclusively to international events, and il foglio aggiunto all'ordinario (the sheet added to the ordinary), which reported news about the Habsburgs and Vienna itself, along with other information from abroad. Sometimes they were followed by il foglio straordinario (an extraordinary sheet) that collected other news or a long report on a relevant event. Each of the three components of the newspaper was printed on a single sheet, in one or two columns. Among the conspicuous news contained in the newspaper are those on the Habsburg conquest of Oradea (1692) or on that of Timișoara (1716), as well as of other Transylvanian locations. The Corriere Ordinario was essentially an official newspaper, protected by the privilege of the press and containing a selection of information, heavily controlled by censorship.

14. Gabriel-Virgil RUSU

ELEMENTE DE PROTO-CRIMINALISTICĂ. UTILIZAREA SEMNALMENTELOR ÎN ACTIVITAREA DE URMĂRIRE A RĂUFĂCĂTORILOR ÎN TRANSILVANIA SECOLELOR XVII-XIX

ELEMENTS OF PROTO-FORENSICS. THE USE OF SIGNATURES IN PURSUIT OF OUTLAWS IN TRANSYLVANIA OF THE 17th-19th CENTURIES

The activity of tracking criminals in Transylvania, included in the Habsburg Empire since 1699, gained more consistency once the use of cues. Their description was made on issuing the tracking orders by Government that also contained in the annexes the personal descriptions of the suspects, an aspect that significantly facilitated this activity. This article contains several published and unpublished documents that reveal the criminal policy of the Imperial authorities: the preservation of the climate of order and public security, by clearing the territories of the Crown of criminals. Thus, starting from the 18th century, we are witnessing a modernization of investigative work through the introduction of this method, in fact an element of proto-forensic that will foreshadow the birth of a new discipline in the next century: The Forensics Science.

15. Cristian APATI

SATE ȘI PREOȚI ORTODOCȘI DIN BIHOR. DATE NOI PRIVIND ANII '70 AI SECOLULUI AL XVIII-LEA

VILLAGES AND ORTHODOX PRIESTS FROM BIHOR. NEW DATA REGARDING THE 70S OF THE 18TH CENTURY

The present study analyzes a series of documents that cover several blank pages of the history of the Orthodox Church from Bihor County in the 18th century. Some of these, written in the years 1774-1775, show the number of existing houses in some localities. Others list the priests ordained by Bishop Pahomie Cnezevici between the years 1770-1777, indicating the parish for which they were ordained, the place and date of the ordination, the amount paid for the ordination.

16. Sorin ȘIPOȘ, Cosmin PATCA

GOSPODĂRIA ȚĂRĂNEASCĂ DIN AȘEZĂRILE DE PE VALEA BISTREI (COMITATUL BIHOR), SECOLELE XVIII – PRIMA JUMĂTATE A SECOLULUI XX

THE PEASANT HOUSEHOLD FROM THE SETTLEMENTS ON VALEA BISTREI (BIHOR COUNTY), 18TH CENTURY – FIRST HALF OF THE 20TH CENTURY

The traditional household in the settlements of the Bistra Valley between the first half of the 18th century and the 20th century is in accordance with the main occupations of the inhabitants and the characteristics of the environment. Despite the new rules imposed by the Austrian authorities in the 18th century, households preserve a strong traditional character. In 1900 and 1910, most houses had walls built of wood, and the roof made of straw and reeds. Modern building materials have hardly infiltrated in the settlements of the Bistra Valley.

17. Liviu BORDAȘ

GEOGRAFIE ȘI ENCICLOPEDISM. REVIZITÂNDU-L PE GHEORGHE LAZĂR

GEOGRAPHY AND ENCYCLOPAEDISM. REVISITING GHEORGHE LAZĂR

Between 1810 and 1822, Gheorghe Lazăr (1779/82-1823) composed or compiled four geography textbooks for the use of the Romanian schools of Transylvania and Walachia: a mathematical geography (1810), a geography of Transylvania (1815), an astronomical geography (1820), and a world geography (1822), respectively. The first two were destined for publication in Transylvania, but his superior blocked all attempts. The last two were used in the St. Sava College of Bucharest, and – according to a 1822 manifesto – the world geography was being prepared for publication. Like most of Lazăr's Nachlass, they have been lost after his death. The present article discusses all the available information about these books and attempts to identify their sources on the basis of contextual data. It also underlines Lazăr's long lasting interest for the subject matter of geography, which has been neglected by both his biographers and the historiography of geographical studies in Romanian culture. My thesis is that it should be understood as part of Lazăr's encyclopaedicism, another dimension of his intellectual formation and academic profile which has been neglected. The last section, which places Lazăr in the context of the geographical textbook production during his mature life and the decades following his death, shows that many other manuscript textbooks have met with the same fate: they failed to reach the printing press and – sooner or later – have been lost.

18. BODO Edith

ORADEA-SUBCETATE ÎN REPREZENTĂRILE CARTOGRAFICE (SEC. XVIII – PRIMA JUMĂTATE A SEC. AL XIX-LEA)

ORADEA-SUBCETATE IN CARTOGRAPHIC REPRESENTATIONS (18TH CENTURY – THE BEGINNING OF THE 19TH CENTURY)

Unlike Orașul-Nou and Olosig, where there were many restrictions concerning the settlement of the Jews, Oradea-Subcetate (a component quarter of the city) is known to have been founded by Jews. The Subcetate Jews, with the approval of the military activities, organised their own civilian administration composed of Jewish representatives, led by their own judge called primary judge. The first tensions emerged after the settlement of the first Christians. Their discontent was triggered by the fact that the Jewish inhabitants paid only the tolerance and protection tax, being exempted from other public duties. The maps and the plans are important sources of knowledge about the history of the city of Oradea and in our case, about the territory located around the fortress. The work introduces 3 manuscript maps, a plan of Oradea-Subcetate, and a detail from the map of the city of Oradea, made in 1859, which is kept in the National Archives of Hungary.

19. Ioan CIORBA

VIZITA LUI FRANCISC IOSIF I LA ORADEA DIN ANUL 1857 ȘI PREGĂTIRILE DIN MEDIUL ORTODOX

FRANCIS JOSEPH I'S VISIT TO ORADEA IN 1857 AND PREPARATIONS FROM THE ORTHODOX ENVIRONMENT

During 1857, Oradea was visited for the second time by Emperor Francis Joseph I. Accompanied by his wife Elisabeta, he arrived in the city at the end of May (although he was originally supposed to arrive in the middle of May), spending two days in Oradea. The arrival of the distinguished guests will attract many lay and ecclesiastical officials from Transylvania and Crișana to the town on the Crișul Repede River banks. The emperor's schedule in Oradea was quite busy, combining practical and protocol activities with relaxation ones. The representatives of the Orthodox clergy (the Bishop of Arad, the president of the Oradea Consistory, deacons, or simple priests) will assume an important role in the preparations necessary to receive the emperor and his suite in the hope of obtaining a better position for all followers of this confession. The present article is largely based on original documents issued from the Orthodox environment, supplemented with those from the old press. Together they manage to establish quite accurately all the important details of this major event in the history of Oradea from the middle of the 19th century.

20. Ion EREMIA

PATRIMONIUL CULTURAL AL BASARABIEI PE PAGINILE ANUARULUI ÎNSEMNĂRI ALE SOCIETĂȚII DE ISTORIE ȘI ANTICHITĂȚI DIN ODESA

CULTURAL HERITAGE OF BESSARABIA ON THE PAGES OF THE NOTES OF THE SOCIETY OF HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF ODESSA YEARBOOK

During 1844-1919, 33 issues of the Notes of the Society of history and antiquities of Odessa yearbook were edited. The materials published here attest to the fact that the authors have attracted attention especially the territories annexed by the Russian Empire in the second half of the 18th century – the first decades of the 19th century and intensively promoted the idea that these territories, including Bessarabia, are of South Russian fact. The idea of the presence of the Slavs in Bessarabia has been cultivated since immemorial times, so the inclusion of these territories in the Russian Empire, should not create any doubts about the belonging of this region. However, a good part of the authors was aware of the fact that the population a native of Bessarabia was Romanian and was referred to by the term Romanians. Anyway, the Yearbook of the Society of history and antiquities had an important role for its time in researching the history of Bessarabia. Were published a series of historical sources, information about churches and monasteries, about some manuscripts that they found in Bessarabia, precious information about numismatics and ethnography. It is worth noting that in the second half of the 19th century in Bessarabia, the first archaeological excavations were carried out at Cetatea Albă. It was also during this period that the first investigations of the mounds, left by the many populations that crossed the territory of Bessarabia over the centuries.

21. Ion GUMENÂI

LAVRA NEAMȚULUI ȘI MĂNĂSTIREA NOUL NEAMȚ: INTERFERENȚE SPIRITUAL-CULTURALE

LAVRA NEAMȚULUI AND NOUL NEAMȚ MONASTERY: SPIRITUAL-CULTURAL INTERFERENCES

An exceptional phenomenon, the New – Neamț Monastery, supported and supported both by the tsarist lay administration and the Holy Synod, right from its foundation in 1864, was one of the main centers for the promotion of the Romanian tradition. By transferring the very name, some works and the way of life and traditions of the Lavra Neamțului, in fact this place of worship came to maintain the Romanian spiritual element that was in opposition to the traditional Russian one. In this sense, a role of utmost importance was played by Archimandrite Andronic Popovici, a complex and versatile person, one of the founders and founders of the Noul-Neamț Monastery. Starting from his origins and up to his activity as an archimandrite at Noul Neamț, even if a philorus and supporter of the Russian autocrats, seen by him as the saviors of Orthodoxy, he volens-nolent through his activity contributed essentially to the maintenance of the Romanian tradition in Bessarabia. We also believe that it is necessary to interpret the ties maintained during the tsarist period of the Noul Neamț Monastery both with the Neamț Lavra and with a series of consecrated personalities of Romanian spirituality and culture. We will also investigate a series of other elements that were imported by this place of worship from the Romanian space.

22. Gabriela ENEA ELEKES

RELAȚIILE LUI IOSIF VULCAN ÎN CERCURILE LITERARE MAGHIARE. ROLUL REVISTEI „FAMILIA" ÎN RECEPTAREA TIMPURIE A POEZIILOR EMINESCIENE ÎN TRANSILVANIA

IOSIF VULCAN'S RELATIONS IN HUNGARIAN LITERARY CIRCLES. THE ROLE OF THE "FAMILIA" MAGAZINE IN THE EARLY RECEPTION OF EMINESIAN POEMS IN TRANSYLVANIA

Iosif Vulcan impresses with the multitude, diversity and depth of his cultural activity. His efforts were also aimed at making Romanian cultural values known to Hungarians. He carries out a notable publishing and literary activity in the Hungarian language as well. In 1871, Iosif Vulcan was elected an external member of the Kisfaludy Literary Society. The choice of Iosif Vulcan as a member of this important Hungarian literary society is not a coincidence, it is a recognition of his activity in the field of knowledge and recognition of literary values and in the connection of Romanian-Hungarian literary relations. In 1872, Vulcan published in „Familia" magazine the first poem translated into Romanian by himself, from Petőfi's creation. Having become an external member of the Kisfaludy Literary Society, Iosif Vulcan made known, in its meetings, Romanian folk creations in Hungary, and his translations were included in the collection Román népdalok/Romanian folk songs. Iosif Vulcan consciously carries out journalistic and literary activity in the Hungarian language, on the one hand, out of the desire to make Romanian literary values known in Hungary, and on the other hand to contribute to closer relations between the Romanian and Hungarian people.
Iosif Vulcan's activity and involvement in the literary life of Romanians from Hungary and Transylvania falls within the cultural attitude of the post-Paşoptist generation that considered culture and literature as the most effective means of fighting for the preservation of national identity.

23. Viorel CÂMPEAN

FAMILIA ȘORBAN (ȘERBAN). CONTRIBUȚII DOCUMENTARE

THE ŞORBAN (ŞERBAN) FAMILY. DOCUMENTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

The article aims to present documentary contributions to the knowledge of several members of the Șorban noble family. It is, in particular, about a few Greek-Catholic priests (with one exception, a Roman-Catholic prelate), some who reached high ranks (canon, archdeacon), others simple servants in rural parishes, most of them from the former county of Sătmar of the modern era. Personalities such as Mihail Şerban, Toma Şorban and Sorbán Kornél stand out.

24. Felicia Aneta OARCEA

NOBILIMEA ROMÂNEASCĂ DIN PĂRȚILE ARADULUI ÎNTRE IDENTITATE ȘI UITARE

THE ROMANIAN NOBILITY FROM ARAD AREA BETWEEN IDENTITY AND OBLIVION

The legacy left by the Romanian nobility form the Arad area has been a constant preoccupation for researchers, historians, or their descendants. Forgotten until recent years after the fall of the communist regime in Romania (1989), hoping that the memory and the status of their ancestors will find their identity traces, the descendants have taken out of the chest's pictures, documents and personal belongings. From generation to generation, they were educated in the great schools and university centres of the 19th and 20th centuries. Icons of past noble lives, they restore to the present the longevity of a system of relationships, which relates to the beginning of the ennoblement of these families. They received the insignia either from the Transylvanian princes or from the Habsburg authorities. The intergenerational ties, their prestige in society, the consciousness of belonging to an elite society, gravitated around their symbols of identity: church, school, language, Romanian culture. The labyrinth of history preserves the destiny of the past lives of the small Romanian nobility from the parts of Arad, whose descendants distinguished themselves within the communities in which they worked. The long path of the nobility of the families Balint of Ciuci, Moțica of Lescioara, Iuga of Măgulicea, Pag of Cristești has survived through the ages, as the memory of the descendants, the preserved artifacts, the historiographical sequences reiterate a time of a forgotten "universe".

25. Marta CORDEA

DESTINE. EMILIA MARIETTA ANTAL, O DESCENDENTĂ A VESTITELOR FAMILII ANTAL ŞI BORBOLA

DESTINIES. EMILIA MARIETTA ANTAL, A DESCENDANT OF THE FAMOUES ANTAL AND BORBOLA FAMILIES

Our research follows the footsteps of a descendant of two noble families, Antal (ennobled family in 1658) and Borbola (attested family from 1702) with important contributions, especially in the socio-cultural field, in Transylvania, over several centuries. The central character of our article is Emilia Marietta Antal, along with whose sad story, a branch of the two families is extinguished. The course of her life, based on documents and articles from the press of the time, brings an end to the glory period of these two vase families, making us classify her story under the generic "Aggrandizement and Decay".

26. Silviu SANA

VASILE LUCACIU – PĂRINTE, SOȚ ȘI TATĂ. ASPECTE PRIVIND ORIGINEA ȘI FAMILIA MARELUI TRIBUN NAȚIONAL

VASILE LUCACIU – PRIEST, HUSBAND, AND FATHER. TESTIMONIES AND EVOCATIONS ABOUT THE ORIGIN AND FAMILY OF THE GREAT NATIONAL TRIBUNE

This work is part of the series of published documentary restitution, regarding the family of the Greek-Catholic priest, Dr. Vasile Lucaciu (1852-1922). The personality evoked at the centenary of his death is sketched both in terms of his familiar origins and family life, Vasile Lucaciu being a married priest. In this capacity of head of family and husband, Vasile Lucaciu combined, not with few difficulties, a prolific activity outside the familiar life (theologian, priest and politician) with that of the „atrium" of his family, succeeding together with his wife, Paulina (born Serbac), to face the challenges regarding the education of his own children. This effort of the fighter for the national rights of the Romanians in Transylvania, Banat, Crişana and Maramureș was made through the good cooperation with his wife, with whom he managed to mark the formative-educational path of his 4 children. From the marriage with Paulina resulted 5 children: Vasile Cicerone (1876, died immediately after birth) Epaminonda Lucaciu, who became a priest; Veturia, married to Ioan Munteanu, doctor in Buzău; Tulia, who lived in Cluj; Vasile, who died in World War I.

27. Răzvan Mihai NEAGU

CONSIDERAŢII PRIVIND VIAŢA ŞI ACTIVITATEA UNUI REMARCABIL INTELECTUAL AL BISERICII GRECOCATOLICE, ZENOVIE PÂCLIŞANU (1886-1957)

CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING THE LIFE AND ACTIVITY OF A REMARKABLE INTELLECTUAL OF THE GREEK CATHOLIC CHURCH, ZENOVIE PÂCLIŞANU (1886-1957)

The subject of this material is a remarkable intellectual of the Greek Catholic Church, Zenovie Pâclişanu. He was a theologian, priest, historian, politician and diplomat, member of the Romanian Academy. Zenovie Pâclişanu had a very good academic training in two major university centers of Central Europe: Budapest and Vienna. Initially, he distinguished himself as a member of the Romanian national movement in Transylvania, contributing and participating at the the Great Union of 1918 in Alba Iulia. In the interwar period his career took another turn, working in the Ministry of Cults. He also carried out several diplomatic missions. Among his greatest successes was the signing of the Concordat between Romania and the Holy See (1927). During the communist period he was eliminated from all institutions, was arrested and died in prison as a martyr.

28. Florin DOBREI

PREOTUL PROFESOR TEODOR BOTIŞ (1873-1940) – ÎNTREGIRI BIOGRAFICE

PRIEST PROFESSOR TEODOR BOTIŞ (1873-1940) – BIOGRAPHICAL ADDITIONS

As a complement to the medallions and microbiographies that have been compiled to date, the present study aims to bring a series of supplementary information (as it emerges either from old documents or from the contemporary press) regarding the life and the rich activity of the priest, historian, politician, journalist, teacher, director and then rector of the prestigious higher theological education institution in Arad Teodor Botiș, born in Bihor County, respectively an Aradian by his fruitful and long achievements, especially in the cultural-educational plan.

29. Laura Dumitrana RATH BOȘCA

TIBERIU MOȘOIU CONFERENȚIAR, MEMBRU ACTIV ÎN CADRUL ATENEULUI ROMÂN FILIALA ORADEA

TIBERIU MOȘOIU LECTURER, ACTIVE MEMBER OF THE ROMANIAN ATHENAEUM, BRANCH OF ORADEA

Tiberiu Moșoiu was one of the many intellectuals that contributed to elevating the prestige of the Law Academy together with other great intellectuals of the time such as: Eugeniu Speranția, Liviu Lazăr, Victor Cădere, Andrei Sigmund, Constantin Petrescu Ercea, Bogdan Ionescu, Iuliu Hovanyi, Gheorghe Sofronie, George Strat, Lazăr Iacob, Aurelian Ionașcu, Ioan Polydor, Dumitru Mototolescu. Coming from a distinguished family that ended up making history, Tiberiu Moșoiu inherited the respect for the country and an admirable moral strength reflected trough his stances on social justice. His personality developed through his lifetime having the good example of his family which offered a favorable context for him to develop such an outstanding moral fortitude.

30. Veronica TURCUȘ, Șerban TURCUȘ

U*N BIOGRAF MAI PUȚIN CUNOSCUT AL LUI AVRAM IANCU – NICOLAE BUTA*

A LESSER KNOWN BIOGRAPHER OF AVRAM IANCU – NICOLAE BUTA

Born in Transylvania, in Apoldul de Jos (Sibiu County) on March 20, 1901, Nicolae Buta attended the courses of the University of Upper Dacia in the first years of its establishment, graduating in 1924. Then followed the years of specialization in Medieval and Modern History at the Romanian School in Rome (1924-26) and in Paris, in the academic year 1926-27. From 1927 he was employed as assistant at the Institute of National History in Cluj, where he worked until 1929. In the second interwar decade he distinguished himself by his journalistic activity (materialized in the previous decade by studies and articles printed in "Societatea de "Mâine", "Ţara Noastră" or "Cosânzeana"), Nicolae Buta now continuing his collaboration with "Transilvania", periodical of ASTRA, with the culture magazine from Cluj edited by ASTRA, "Gând Românesc", and initiating, in 1930, the magazine "Ardealul tânăr". He also signed articles in the Transylvanian journals "Patria", the organ of the Romanian National Party, or "România Nouă", the political newspaper led by Zaharia Boilă, and also printed various materials in "România Nouă" in Chișinău. In 1941, an unexpected death abducted Nicolae Buta prematurely, notable being the monograph dedicated to Avram Iancu – printed on the occasion of the 1924 anniversary celebrations – and the contributions published in the scientific journals „Diplomatarium Italicum" (Romanian School of Rome periodical for publishing documents from the Italian archives) or "Yearbook of the Institute of National History" in Cluj, studies focused on the problems of the national movement in Transylvania and on the archival information obtained during the research carried out in Rome.

31. Marius CÂMPEANU

PARTICIPAREA ROMÂNILOR DIN LOCALITĂȚILE CIOCOTIȘ ȘI FÂNAȚE (JUDEȚUL MARAMUREȘ) LA PRIMUL RĂZBOI MONDIAL

ROMANIANS FROM THE CIOCOTIȘ AND FÂNAȚE VILLAGES (MARAMUREȘ COUNTY) THAT PARTICIPATED IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR

The First World War also marked the lives of the Romanian inhabitants and the communities in which they lived that were part of the former Solnoc Dăbâca County. The documents regarding the participation of Romanians from the former Solnoc Dăbâca County and, implicitly, those regarding the contribution of the inhabitants of Copalnic-Mănăștur to the First World War, drawn up between 1922-1923, are kept in the ASTRA Fund, located at the Sibiu County Service of the Romanian National Archives. In the mentioned archive fund, a document regarding the contribution of the Romanian inhabitants from Ciocotiș and Fânațe villages to the first world conflagration is kept. In this study, we present the information on the number of participants, who survived the war, who died at the front, who disappeared and those who died from wounds or diseases.

32. TŐTŐS Áron

INAMICUL DIN INTERIOR: SEXUL MILITARIZAT ÎN TIMPUL PRIMULUI RĂZBOI MONDIAL

THE ENEMY FROM THE INTERIOR: MILITARIZED SEX DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR

The issue regarding prostitution in modern times is more and debated by scholars. It is a part of daily life, well defined from a legal point of view and quite common in large European cities. Many of their clients were soldiers and during the First World War they needed to have some time out from the exhausting battles on the front. In that time, the prostitution industry grew, brothels appearing in army camps and in occupied cities. Their role was both to satisfy the sexual needs of the soldiers and to combat the spread of venereal diseases. This is the subject of our study, based both on edited and documentary resources.

33. Augustin ȚĂRĂU

PLUTONUL DE EXECUȚIE (EKATERINBURG 17 IULIE 1918)

THE EXECUTION PLATOON (EKATERINBURG JULY 17, 1918)

In developing the present study, I started from information provided to me by my colleague Imre Zoltan, who said that the soldiers of the execution team of the family of Tsar Nicholas II were Hungarians, recruited from prison camps in Russia. A large number of these Hungarian prisoners adopted Bolshevik ideology and fought alongside the Red Army against Admiral Aleksandr Kolceak's counter-revolutionary army. Documents from the archive of the Russian Federation confirm the hypothesis of the presence of Hungarian soldiers in the firing squad of the tsarist family and also the presence of the future Prime Minister Imre Nagy, who in 1956 led the anti-Soviet rebellion in Hungary and was then executed in Moscow.

34. Daniela CURELEA, Dragoș L. CURELEA

SECVENȚE DIN ACTIVITATEA GENERALULUI DE BRIGADĂ ALEXANDRU HANZU DE LA CONDUCEREA SECȚIEI ȚINUTURILOR REUNITE DIN M. ST. M. AL ARMATEI ROMÂNE LA COMANDA DIVIZIEI 16 INFANTERIE ÎN PERIOADA 15 APRILIE – 30 IULIE 1919

SEQUENCES OF BRIGADIER GENERAL ALEXANDRU HANZU'S ACTIVITY FROM THE LEADERSHIP OF THE UNITED COUNTIES SECTION OF THE ROMANIAN ARMY GENERAL STAFF AT THE COMMAND OF THE 16TH INFANTRY DIVISION BETWEEN APRIL 15 AND JULY 30, 1919

The Romanian officer Alexandru Hanzu served in the Imperial Army of Austria-Hungary until the autumn of 1918, when he specialized in the artillery weapon and as staff officer for the same Army. From the autumn of that year he was admitted, like many other officers of Romanian origin and of various ranks in the former Austro-Hungarian army to the service of the Ruling Council and the Romanian Army. The experience of these officers was useful in the organization and leadership of the six divisions in the course of 1919. Many of these officers, including Brigadier General Alexandru Hanzu, were co-opted and worked in military personnel management structures and were even offered commands of infantry divisions formed from the ranks of the Ardelens. In April 1919, the Grand Headquarters and War Ministry appointed General Al. Hanzu, a brigadier general whom he transferred from the Section of the Reunited Lands in Bucharest. This general commanded the afore mentioned combat unit in the various military actions that the Romanian Army carried out between April 1919 and December 1919 in the structure of the Northern Group in the Tisa campaign.

35. Andi MIHALACHE

DE ADUCERE AMINTE: STATUILE

REMEMBERING: THE STATUES

We do not choose the past to which we want to return. We decide, perhaps, the place from which we return to it. Of course, it all fits a perspective: no past actually gets us back but allows us to contemplate its inner side from a distance. Whereas, from a diachronic point of view, we can easily trace the emergence and stages of interest in statues, from a synchronic-comparative standpoint, we perceive a sharp difference: what made statues indispensable some time ago, and why do we not explain their anonymity now? Why do they not see them as essential or even respectable? To sum it up, we cannot stir admiration but still entertain debates. It is not respect that we lack, for it is easy to feign it; attachment is actually something we do not have. I am not discussing here the so-called love of heroes, events or ruins (we find fault with them all), but the loyalty to what we would not be if they had not preceded us. It also depends on which cult we establish, counting, some would believe, whether we are on the "left" or the "right" of a situation. Namely, those who dominated history or those who were its victims. Along this line, we would be limited to a more cautious assessment: a statue is a sign of circulation in the fluctuating territory of memory, no more. Viewing it as a response to something, man always provides another map to the past, one where we decide, from time to time, where the dawn of hopes comes from and where their sunset falls. Therefore, our relationship with history has two solutions: either we accept it as it was, or we learn something from it. By applying the measure of our times to immemorial times, we will no longer have a past to entrust to the future. All in all, statues will remain useful if we know how to rephrase the dilemmas stirred by a particular monument. Moreover, it will always have something to say because those who came before us have only had time to discover those good remembrance antecedents; now that they are gone, we have the duty of loving it for them, too.

36. Mihaela GOMAN

EDIFICII DIN JUDEȚUL BIHOR AFLATE ÎN ATENȚIA COMISIUNII MONUMENTELOR ISTORICE – SECȚIUNEA PENTRU TRANSILVANIA DIN CLUJ ÎNTRE ANII 1922-1929

BUILDINGS IN BIHOR COUNTY UNDER THE ATTENTION OF THE HISTORICAL MONUMENTS COMMISSION – THE SECTION FOR TRANSYLVANIA FROM CLUJ BETWEEN 1922-1929

Our approach has in mind several buildings in Bihor County that are under the attention of the Regional Commission from Cluj, especially wooden churches, but also other historical monuments, some of which would be restored, preserved, or demolished as the case may be. Is the indisputable merit of the president, Alexandru Lapedatu, but also of the secretary, Constantin Daicoviciu, who made every effort – together with other members of the Commission – to protect the national cultural and artistic heritage of Transylvania.

37. Laurențiu-Ștefan SZEMKOVICS

CRUCEA „SERVICIUL CREDINCIOS" CONFERITĂ ÎN 1924 UNUI FOST NOTAR AL COMUNEI OȘORHEI

THE "FAITHFUL SERVICE" CROSS CONFERRED IN 1924 TO A FORMER NOTARY OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF OȘORHEI

In this article, the author presents, using faleristics, heraldry and sigillography, the "Faithful Service" Cross that was granted to him, by Royal Decree no. 1640 of May 30, 1924, to Gherlan Ion, pensioner, former notary of Oșorhei commune, Bihor County.

38. Francesco LEONCINI

LA "GRANDE ROMANIA" [ROMANIA MARE] E LA PICCOLA INTESA: T. G. MASARYK, EDVARD BENEŠ, NICOLAE TITULESCU

THE "GREAT ROMANIA" [ROMANIA MARE] AND THE LITTLE ENTENTE: T. G. MASARYK, EDVARD BENEŠ, NICOLAE TITULESCU

Among the major democratic leaders of Central Europe, namely the areas between Germany and Russia between the Baltic and the Aegean, were Masaryk, Beneš and Titulescu, the protagonists of an alternative geopolitical project to that of the German Central Europe (Mitteleuropa).
Initially formed in the immediate post-war period to prevent a return of the Habsburgs and to face Magyar revisionism, the Little Entente subsequently tried to establish itself as a united front, to oppose the hegemony of the great powers and in particular to counter the renewed Drang nach Osten. It manifested itself at the start, during the Weimar Republic, essentially in cultural form, then, with the rise of Nazism, it adopted an increasingly aggressive approach on economic and foreign policy up until, after Anschluß and the destruction of Czechoslovakia, the outbreak of World War II. The alliance was under pressure from German expansionism and gradually proved to be somewhat weak and unstable internally in terms of trade, while the interests of the respective governments became increasingly divided on foreign policy. The essay, above all, intends to highlight the fact that the alliance did not find in the democratic powers of France and Great Britain, the political support that could have assigned it the role of strategic ally in the Danube-Balkan area and in its relationship with Moscow inside a collective European security system. In fact, it was precisely this hypothesis that the Western governments, and towards the end of the 1930s also those of Yugoslavia and Romania, decided to exclude, as they were worried about the contagion of communism. They preferred appeasement rather than to play the "Russian card".

39. Sanda Dumitrița BUBOI

CONSIDERAȚII PRIVIND PRESA LIBERALĂ DIN JUDEȚUL BIHOR ÎN PERIOADA INTERBELICĂ

CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING THE LIBERAL PRESS IN BIHOR COUNTY IN THE INTERWAR PERIOD

This article aims to review the press of the Bihor County organization of the National Liberal Party (P.N.L.). The central press body of the Liberals, Viitorul, was mentioned, which served as a model for the local liberal newspapers. Then the main liberal newspapers of Bihor are briefly analyzed – Liberalul, Dreptatea Poporului, Voința Națională, as well Beiușul, a politically undeclared newspaper but of a liberal tone. We also analyzed Viața Nouă, the official newspaper of P.N.L. Gheorghe Brătianu.

40. Marin POP, Daniel-Victor SĂBĂCEAG

ÎNCERCĂRI DE MODERNIZARE A SATELOR DIN PLASA VALEA LUI MIHAI ÎN PERIOADA INTERBELICĂ

ATTEMPTS TO MODERNIZE THE VILLAGES FROM VALEA LUI MIHAI PLASA DURING THE INTERWAR PERIOD

The present study aims to analyze the evolution of human civilization in the villages from Valea lui Mihai Plasa, which belonged to Sălaj County, from 1925 until the Soviet-type districting, from 1950. The modernization process of the villages from Valea lui Mihai Plasa, which began in the first decade of the interwar period, continued during the period under our study, after 1925, when the area was annexed to Sălaj County. At the beginning of the third decade, it was seriously affected by the great world economic crisis (1929-1933), but we note that, nevertheless, in the rural villages the infrastructure modernization work continued, even ifat a much lower intensity. The period between 1933-1937 overlaps with the exit from the world economic crisis and the liberal government. It was characterized by the implementation, both in Valea lui Mihai Plasa and at the national level, of an ambitious project to modernize the rural environment, and not only, especially on the basis of the law on the conversion of agricultural debts into public benefits. The project also benefited from good coordination from the state, with all the bureaucracy that existed during that period. We particularly note the activity of the prefect of Sălaj County at that time, Dr. Mihail Gurzău, but also of the praetors, the elite of the villages, priests and teachers, who tried to convince the peasants of the need to modernize the infrastructure, the education system and health, etc., although they often ran into the conservatism of the Romanian peasant.

41. Florin MÜLLER

DE LA DICTATURA REGALĂ LA STATUL NAȚIONALLEGIONAR – ÎNTRE CLANDESTINITATE ȘI VIOLENȚĂ

FROM THE ROYAL DICTATORSHIP TO THE NATIONAL-LEGIONARY STATE – BETWEEN SECRETNESS AND VIOLENCE

This study proposes an analysis on the reports between the anti-democratic political actors from the years of the Carlist dictatorship (February 1938 – September 1940): King Carol II, as a personalized mark of the dictatorship, General Ion Antonescu, an opponent of the king within the military structures, and the Legionary Movement, as a driving force of radical and illegal opposition of the regime. The study constitutes a research, from the perspective of political power, of the basis of which each of the protagonists benefited, the difficulties generated by the dictatorship for its contesters. The rifts within the regime that allowed the continuation of a permanent revolt against it are also re-examined. The differences between the political capital of the two exponents of the protest, Ion Antonescu and Legionary Movement, are not omitted either, especially during the period when Horia Sima took power within it.

42. Mihai STAN

NICOLAE IORGA PRIN OCHII JURNALIȘTILOR ITALIENI

NICOLAE IORGA THROUGH THE EYES OF THE ITALIAN JOURNALISTS

This article presents, through a series of articles from the Italian press, the personality of the great Romanian historian and man of culture Nicolae Iorga. This short historical foray into Nicolae Iorga's activity in Italy – activity "carefully monitored" by the Italian journalists – represents an extract from the doctoral thesis of the undersigned entitled The Romanian House in Venice from Nicolae Iorga to the present (1930-2018), thesis to be published in an extended and complete form. Nicolae Iorga through the eyes of the Italian journalists presents both the intense activity carried out by Nicolae Iorga in Italy, but also the overall vision of Italian journalist regarding the personality of the historian and man of culture Nicolae Iorga, who for 50 years of activity (1890 – when he first arrived in Italy, in Venice and until his death in 1940) managed to become an Ambassador of the Romanian culture in Italy, but also „a bridge" between the two countries, his personality being recognized both by prominent members of the academic community and the press from the Peninsula.

43. Emanuel COPILAȘ

MONARHIA ROMÂNĂ DUPĂ AL DOILEA RĂZBOI MONDIAL. CÂTEVA PROBLEME DE TEORIE ȘI IDEOLOGIE POLITICĂ

THE ROMANIAN MONARCHY AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR. SOME ISSUES OF POLITICAL THEORY AND IDEOLOGY

This article tackles the problem of the postwar Romanian monarchy through political theory and an ideological perspective. It aims to bring forward a new doctrinaire perspective upon the monarchical institution in general and king Michael in particular, without trying to minimize in any way the political contributions of king Carol II of Romania's successor to ending the war in Romania and mitigating as much as possible the consolidation of Soviet influence upon the country.

44. Alin MUREȘAN

DEMOCRATIZARE, DEFASCIZARE, EPURARE. ZORII PROCESULUI DE COMUNIZARE (SEPTEMBRIE-DECEMBRIE 1944)

DEMOCRATIZATION, DE-FASCISATION, POLITICAL PURGES. THE DAWN OF THE COMMUNIZATION PROCESS (SEPTEMBER-DECEMBER 1944)

The paper presents the early stages of the state's purge activity in the first months following the August 23 coup d'état. The tragedy of war – at full blast at the time – and international pressure dictated the need to remove from (political, military, propagandistic and cultural) power all those responsible for Romania's situation. However, disagreements on the methods manifested within the coalition government accompanied the consensus on the final goal. The study aims to reconstruct not only the ideological perspectives at war but also the concrete measures taken by the state and society, from the purging of journalists and lawyers to the arrest of Iron Guard members, the legislation that was adopted, the practical difficulties of the process (i.e. the destruction of archives), the activity of the ministerial purge commissions, identifying the targets and the recovery, immediate or in the long run, of some cultural personalities used by the Communist Party as "companions".

45. Cristina Liana PUȘCAȘ

UNIFORMS TRANSFORMED IN CONVICT SUIT. THE PRISON ODYSEE OF THE PUPILS FROM THE PEDAGOGICAL SCHOOL FOR LEADERS BEIUȘ

1948 was a crucial year for Beiuș, the communist repression descending with frenzy upon the town. The first to be targeted were a few pupils, boys, from the Samuil Vulcan High School, part of the "Carpathian Vultures" organization. The second contingent arrested in 1948, comprising of 56 people, brought together the teachers of these pupils, such as Niculiță Papp, the art teacher, respectively father Ioan Negruțiu, the religion teacher. The third contingent from 1948 targeted the girls from the Normal School for Teachers from Beiuș: Onel Ana, Tamara Șerban, Irina Jude, Viorica Trifu, Florica Savu, Olimpia Șerban, Georgeta Pârlog, Elena Florescu, Maria Popa, Florica Giulai. They were all in the Fifth form and all classmates. They were part of the "Enthusiasm of Youth" organization.

46. Marina BUȚCU

PREOȚI BASARABENI ÎN OBIECTIVUL SECURITĂȚII. STUDIU DE CAZ: VASILE ȚEPORDEI

BESSARABIAN PRIESTS IN THE PURSUIT OF THE SECURITY. CASE STUDY: VASILE ȚEPORDEI

The establishment of the communist regime in Romania meant radical changes in all fields of activity, social-political, economic, cultural, spiritual, etc. Any form of assertion and manifestation was controlled in order to prevent hostile actions against the governing regime or plots against the social order. For these reasons, a wellstructured policy was launched, applied either through repression or administrative entities. Bessarabian priests were also an important target of the Security's (Securitate) attention, whose investigation was often built from the perspective of defining them as enemies of the people.
An example in this regard was the case of the Bessarabian priest Vasile Țepordei, who became the subject of a criminal case opened by the State Security Organs, on the grounds that he had carried out an intense fascist activity of agitation and propaganda through the Basarabia and Raza newspapers, during the time that the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic was occupied by the Andotescian troops. According to the Security files, through the articles published in the official press, the culprit would have created a trend favorable to the continuation of the war of aggression started by Antonescu's fascist regime against the peaceful peoples of the Soviet Union, and his publicistic activity would have been oriented towards the enslavement of the interests of these regimes.
Therefore, Vasile Țepordei was arrested and handed over to the Russian occupation troops, tried by the Military Court of Constanța, sentenced to hard labor for life and sent to the Vorkuta camp, from where he would be repatriated after seven years of Soviet detention. The analysis of the problem of refugee clerics from Bessarabia opens the path to understanding the circumstances in which they worked after 1947 in Romania, under the conditions of an anti-democratic and atheistic regime.

47. Eva IOVA-ȘIMON

ROMÂNII DIN UNGARIA ÎN ANUL 1956. PUBLICAŢII, DOCUMENTE, MĂRTURISIRI

ROMANIANS FROM HUNGARY IN 1956. PUBLICATIONS, DOCUMENTS, TESTIMONIALS

In the autumn of 1956, the population of Hungary rose up against the communist regime of Rákosi Mátyás and Gerő Ernő. The revolution, even if it was defeated, had a special importance for the entire course of history in this part of the world. The hope of freedom and the desire to express their aspirations also set in motion some representatives of nationalities in the country. Until after 1990, none of the Romanians in Hungary had the courage to write or speak openly about what happened in the fall of 1956. In the fall of 1956, the publication of all nationalities' magazines in the country was stopped for a period of more than a year. The Romanians were the only ones who published a new (revolutionary?) magazine in December 1956. Gazeta Română had a short life, appearing in only one issue. The first article about the connection of nationalities, and especially Romanians from Hungary, with the 1956 revolution was written and published in 2006, in the Foaia românească magazine. A year later, in 2007, Ecranul Nostru, the Romanian-language TV show from Seghedin, produced the first documentary film about the arrest of a young Romanian woman from Jula, Elisabeta Maniu, sentenced to death and shot on February 2, 1957, on the grounds that he would have been one of the organizers of the revolt in Jula. The young woman of only 19 years, however, was not the only Romanian victim of the revolution…

48. Nicoleta ȘERBAN

SATUL ROMÂNESC SUB EXPERIMENT COMUNIST: DE LA COLECTIVIZARE LA SISTEMATIZAREA SATELOR

THE ROMANIAN VILLAGE UNDER THE COMMUNIST EXPERIMENT: FROM COLLECTIVIZATION TO VILLAGE SYSTEMATIZATION

Communism envisioned the creation of a new world, a world of perfect equality in which private property would no longer be a reason for social hierarchy. It wasn't going to be easy at all, because the peasantry is reluctant to what comes from the outside, so it's hard to mold. They were people who cared about ancestral ties, who organized their lives according to traditions and customs inherited from generation to generation, and the land meant everything to them. Depending on how much land they had, they were respected within the community and even the family, which was therefore the basis of their identity. If we carefully follow the measures taken during the four decades of communism, we observe a continuity in the direction of what was actually intended all along: the destruction of the old world and the construction of a new type of subject, i.e. the new communist man and the "multilaterally developed socialist society", which Ceaușescu himself dreamed of.

49. Mihai D. DRECIN

„GAUDEAMUS – ALMA MATER CRISIENSIS" – O REVISTĂ STUDENȚEASCĂ DE CULTURĂ LA ORADEA (1968-1973)

"GAUDEAMUS – ALMA MATER CRISIENSIS" – A CULTURAL STUDENT MAGAZINE IN ORADEA (1968-1973)

Gaudeamus was the first cultural student magazine edited by the Romanian Student Association of the 3-year Pedagogical Institute from Oradea. It is among the first student magazines published in our country, proof of the cultural potential of the student and didactic environment of the young university center in western Romania. The study anchors the event in the years of liberal relaxation during the Nicolae Ceaușescu era, respectively 1968-1971. Such a life and political atmosphere is also observed in all the countries communalized by the Red Army after the Second World War, even in other post-war decades, with other effects and completions. The editorial staff of the magazine is detailed, nominating editors-in-chief, deputy editors-in-chief, general editorial secretaries, editorial secretaries, members. If at the beginning young teachers had a significant role in the management and editing of the magazine, later their place was taken by students, coming from all the institution's faculties. For the beginning of the thematic session of the content of the magazine, in the future the content of the articles, reviews to analyze, to analyze or to analyze, other forms of intellectual collectivity of studies – raw material that would allow the understanding of the internal life of the student body, basically the evolution, its mentality in the era. From 1971-1973, the magazine underwent a more pronounced process of politicization, following the assault of an increasingly authoritarian regime aimed at blocking non-conformist manifestations of students in general, a "plenary regimentation" of them in building the multilateral socialist society developed in Romania.

50. Liliana ROTARU

MIŞCAREA DE RENAŞTERE NAŢIONALĂ ÎN R.S.S.M.: CONTRIBUȚIA STUDENȚILOR DIN INSTITUȚIILE DE ÎNVĂȚĂMÂNT SUPERIOR

THE NATIONAL RENAISSANCE MOVEMENT IN THE MOLDAVIAN S.S.R.: THE CONTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS FROM HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

The context created by the energetic evolution of the national movement and the delayed restructuring of Soviet higher education stimulated the civic activism and involvement of the "easily inflammable collective" of students in the events taking place in the Moldavian S.S.R. in the second half of the 80s. Students from higher education institutions of the Moldavian S.S.R. initiated consistent actions in the context of perestroika, glasnost, and national reawakening even before 1988. Even so, their actions were small, often singular, and the most resonant were identified and "executed" promptly by the "competent bodies", who checked the state of the academic collectives with particular attention. Although they had a complex network of methods and instruments for monitoring the "moral atmosphere and psychology" of the students, towards the end of 1988, the party authorities lost control and the battle for the control of the minds and souls of the students in higher education institutions of the Moldavian S.S.R., they proved civic and political maturity in the events of November 1988.

51. Marcel REVENCO

CONSIDERAȚII REFERITOARE LA COMISIA MIXTĂ MOLDO-ROMÂNĂ PRIVIND RELAȚIILE ECONOMICE, COMERCIALE ȘI TEHNICO-ȘTIINȚIFICE

CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING THE MOLDOVAN-ROMANIAN JOINT COMMISSION ON ECONOMIC, COMMERCIAL AND TECHNICAL-SCIENTIFIC RELATIONS

The constitution of the legal basis and the bodies that were to manage the commercial-economic relations of the Republic of Moldova with Romania began to be formed even before the Declaration of Independence. The cited sources clearly testify that the decision to form the intergovernmental commission for economic, commercial and technical-scientific collaboration between the Republic of Moldova and Romania was adopted back in August 1991, but, for unknown reasons, the first meeting of the Commission was convened quite late, only in 2004. After the communists came to power, they abandoned the idea of the Intergovernmental Commission for Economic Collaboration and formed two new bodies, the Interministerial Committee for the Relations of the Republic of Moldova with Romania and the Office for the Management of the Relations of the Republic of Moldova with Romania, but these too proved to be non-functional. After this unsuccessful attempt, the idea of creating the Romanian-Moldovan Intergovernmental Commission for Economic Collaboration and European Integration was returned, which in 2012 was divided into two Commissions: the Romania-Republic of Moldova Intergovernmental Commission for Economic Collaboration and the Romania-Republic of Moldova Intergovernmental Commission for Integration European.

52. Mirela MOCAN

ROMÂNII ȘI ITALIENII ÎN SPAȚIUL GEOGRAFIC ROMÂNESC. OAMENI DE AFACERI ITALIENI ÎN JUDEȚUL ALBA AL ZILELOR NOASTRE

ROMANIAN AND ITALIAN PEOPLE IN THE ROMANIAN GEOGRAPHICAL SPACE. ITALIAN BUSINESSMEN IN THE PRESENT-DAY ALBA COUNTY

Over the course of time, not only did the Romanian and the Italian people share their common origin, but also found themselves in the sphere of cultural, academic, social and economic relations. Historical documents attest the presence of Italian people on the territory of present-day Romania since the twelfth century. Nowadays, Romanian and Italian politicians agree that as far as bilateral relations are concerned, along with the common Latin origin, the most important thing is the economic interest which is beneficial for both sides.

53. Ion CÂRJA

SUB SEMNUL LUI CLIO, LA CUMPĂNA DINTRE MILENII. TEME ȘI PROBLEMATICI DE ISTORIE ROMÂNEASCĂ ÎN ISTORIOGRAFIA ITALIANĂ, 1990-2022

UNDER CLIO'S SIGN, BETWEEN THE MILLENNIA. THEMES AND DEBATES OF ROMANIAN HISTORY IN ITALIAN HISTORIOGRAPHY, 1990-2022

Italian-Romanian relations have a long tradition and a special significance, considering the common origin and the cultural and linguistic affinities of the two peoples. To older and otherwise well-known themes, such as the Roman origin of the Romanian people and the Latinity of the Romanian language, of the relations between the two peoples during the Risorgimento and the formation of modern national states, a new component was added: in the last three decades, in the Italian peninsula, the largest Romanian diaspora in Europe and in the world has formed, as a result of the migration of over one million Romanians, due to economic reasons, which settled for a long-term period. It is equally true that the Romanian space was also the target of a migratory flow coming from Italy, especially in the 19th century, but also after 1989 when numerous small and medium-sized Italian entrepreneurs arrived in Romania, attracted by the opportunities which the Romanian economy offered in the post-totalitarian period. On the level of historical writing, we can speak of a longer-lasting mutual interest, so that after December 1989 the collaboration between the historiographies of the two countries experienced a real dynamism, a frequent form of interaction and collaboration of historians from the two countries being the conferences with mixed participation, Italian-Romanian, organized in Romania or Italy. The present study aims to broadly gather the Italian scientific production related to themes and issues of Romanian history, which appeared in the last three decades. Without claiming to be able to offer an exhaustive panorama, we propose to review study topics, works and names of academics and researchers who have dealt with Romanian history, culture and civilization during the last 30 and so years. In addition to a certain revelatory character of the Italian public, Italian historiography regarding the Romanian space has especially revealed approaches and interpretative contributions about Romanians and Romania that must be considered, in the liberal and open climate in which the Romanian, Italian and European historiographic approaches are placed today.

54. Antonio FAUR

MODALITĂȚI DE CONSERVARE A MEMORIEI ȘI ISTORIEI EVREILOR DEPORTAȚI DIN ORADEA

METHODS OF PRESERVING THE MEMORY AND HISTORY OF THE JEWS DEPORTED FROM ORADEA

The present work deals with the preservation of the memory of the Jews of Oradea, most of whom were victims of the Holocaust at the end of the Second World War. The author mentioned cultural and scientific institutions and events that play a significant role in keeping their memory alive. It is about the local Jewish community, the most important after the one in Bucharest, the Museum of Jewish History in Oradea (restored with support from the senatorial fund of the US Senate and funds from the mayor's office), the "Tikvah" Association and the Center for Research in Jewish History "Eva Heyman" from the University of Oradea. The mentioned institutions, especially in the last decade, carried out a significant activity for preserving and perpetuating the memory of the Jewish community in Oradea and the tragedy they went through.

55. Gabriel MOISA

POLITICĂ LA FIRUL IERBII. PRESĂ LOCALĂ ȘI CONTEXT ELECTORAL (2008). STUDIU DE CAZ FOAIA DE POPEŞTI (BIHOR)

GRASSROOTS POLITICS. LOCAL PRESS AND ELECTORAL CONTEXT (2008). CASE STUDY FOAIA DE POPEŞTI (BIHOR)

The Romanian rural publishing landscape is extremely poor, in fact almost non-existent. On the one hand, the village world is less receptive to the written press, and on the other hand, in very few cases local communities or financially powerful people can afford to support a press organ. However, there are exceptions. In Bihor it is called Foaia de Popești, a newspaper that appears since April of 2008 in Popeşti commune. From the beginning, it must be emphasized that Foaia de Popeşti appeared in the context of the 2008 election year, an extremely long and hectic one from this point of view, as a press organ of the local branch of the National Liberal Party. The first issue saw the light of day at the beginning of April 2008. Between April and June 2008, it had a weekly appearance rhythm. Starting from July 2008, with the end of the electoral process, Foaia de Popești became a monthly bulletin of the Popeşti Local Council. It is a meritorious fact that the new administration, even if it is not from the party that initiated this newspaper, has assumed all the expenses necessary for the publication of this newspaper. The information provided by the bulletin was relatively diverse and refers almost exclusively to economic, social, cultural and sports realities, which concern the local communities of the seven villages. Given that the newspaper appeared around the electoral campaign in the spring of 2008, the first issues include numerous data and information related to this moment in the life of the community. After the end of the electoral process, Foaia de Popești, being taken over by the Popeşti Local Council, became one of the main sources of information for the commune's citizens on the activities of the local elected officials led by the new mayor.

56. Gianfranco GIRAUDO

DALL'ORRIFICO AL SURREALE I MEDIA ITALIANI E L'"OPERAZIONE MILITARE SPECIALE"

FROM HORRIFIC TO SURREAL. THE ITALIAN MEDIA AND THE "SPECIAL MILITARY OPERATION"

In literature, four brains put together to write a work equals zero. Maybe even less. A fruit salad of comics, old films, clips of fiction, yellowed screenplays, foreign telephone directories, period paintings and imitations of crazed Salgarians. Applying this bizarre interpretative category to Ukraine and its war/no war situation against Russia and NATO, we are no longer dealing with four brains or literature, but with a host of small talk show giants and a of deaths and destructions, of hordes of refugees, of a tragedy which, thanks to "information", runs the risk of slipping towards the farce, not because of the alleged referendum in the Donbass and surroundings, but, above all because of the daily television "marathons", not of a single network. It is a common opinion that "too much information = no information". The problem of the informational complexity of the age we are living in represents a real challenge for our cognitive system. Lévy suggests the need to learn to build a completely new relationship with knowledge. A relationship in which, having abandoned "the nostalgia for a well-constituted, organic, total culture" one can finally arrive at some knowledge in which it is necessary to accept the limits of the partial and the provisional. The problem is not that simple. Facebook, Tweeters and other social tools show us how the group can also become knotted around futile discussions, impromptu re-launching of fragments of news, self-referential debate. We have decided to accept the challenge of "infobesity", to dive into the Blob, a green sludge that swallows, chews and vomits everything; even if the material we have collected is an emotional sample, qualitatively and quantitatively irrelevant, we think we can give a, so to speak, homeopathic cure to the daily ambush of reiterated, recycled and decontextualized words and images. All this generates a feeling of exaggeration, of fiction, of disenchantment, of bewilderment – of an increasingly distant truth.

57. Lucian BARBU-TUDORAN, Corina TOMA, Mihai MUNTEANU

REZULTATELE ANALIZELOR SEM-EDX PRIVIND MONEDELE DIN TEZAURUL DE LA ŞILINDIA (JUD. ARAD)

SEM-EDX ELEMENTAL ANALYSES PERFORMED ON A LOT OF COINS FROM THE ŞILINDIA HOARD (ARAD COUNTY)

This article presents the results of elemental analyses performed on thirty-eight coins from the hoard found in the ʻ60s at Şilindia (Arad county). The coins are local imitations of Greek-Macedonian tetradrachms minted during the 3rd-2nd centuries BC, commonly referred to as Celto-Dacian issues. The selected coins belong to distinct series and types, or are variants of the same coin-type (Appendix 1). These coins were analyzed with SEM-EDX nondistructive method (i.e. Scanning Electron Microscopy with Energy Dispersive X-Ray Analysis), which provides detailed high resolution images, elemental identification and quantitative compositional information. The coins were found to have a high standard of fineness of more than 96% silver (Appendix 2), the measurements made on the surface of the coins being for this silver-copper aloy with high silver content sufficiently relevant.

58. Viorica SUCIU, Radu ARDEVAN

ONE MORE COIN HOARD FROM SARMIZEGETUSA REGIA

The paper deals with a coin hoard from the proximity of the capital of pre-Roman Dacia, Sarmizegetusa Regia. Because it was retrieved by the police from a smuggler, the finding circumstances remain unclear. It consists of 289 Roman silver denarii, issued along three centuries.
There are 155 republican coins first, mostly from the 1st century B.C., and one has to underline the large percentage of the pieces from the second half of the century. But it is already known, that such coins were copied by the Dacians as well, till the very Roman conquest. Also, these pieces belong to the pre-Roman market of the 1st century A.D., and their hoarding together with the imperial ones is a phenomenon attested by other discoveries from the region. Other 134 silver coins are imperial issues. The series of the Julio-Claudian dynasty is small and discontinuous, the coins' majority belongs to the Flavians, and there are also 13 pieces of the first Antonines, till 102 A.D. The hoard must have been hidden and lost during the Roman conquest of Dacia under Trajan, and its owner seems to have belonged to the native upper-class. This hoard brings further data about the monetary circulation in pre-Roman Dacia, and about the bitter fights around Sarmizegetusa Regia during the conquest, too.

59. Mihai MUNTEANU, Lucian BARBU-TUDORAN, Radu ARDEVAN

ANALIZA METALOGRAFICĂ A UNOR MONEDE ROMANE DIN PRIMA JUMĂTATE A SECOLULUI III P. CH.

METALLOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF SOME ROMAN COINS FROM THE FIRST HALF OF THE 3RD CENTURY A.D.

Non-destructive metallographic analyzes were performed, with a Scanning Electron Microscope, on a batch of 18 Roman silver coins. All coins were discovered at Potaissa and are part of the collection of this museum. Their metallic composition indicates the gradual reduction of the percentage of silver until under Philip the Arab, but in the years of Decius it drops drastically. The pieces of Trebonianus Gallus and Valerian offer suspiciously high percentages of silver, and we wonder how representative they are of their era. The obtained data are useful for understanding the monetary aspect of the great crisis of the Roman world in the 3rd century.

60. Ștefan VASILIȚĂ

*ELEMENTE DE AUTENTIFICARE ALE ŞTAMPILELOR DE TIP * ROMÂNIA * TIMBRU SPECIAL APLICATE PE BANCNOTELE AUSTRO-UNGARE (1919)*

*AUTHENTIFICATION ELEMENTS OF THE * ROMÂNIA * TIMBRU SPECIAL HANDSTAMP TYPE APPLIED TO AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN BANKNOTES (1919)*

In the summer of 1919, the validation of the Austro-Hungarian banknotes that circulated in Transylvania was made by the Romanian authorities by applying handstamps on their Hungarian side. In October 1919, the same operation took place in Banat also, with the help of the same handstamps. This article presents the characteristics of the authentic handstamps based on two documents made in late 1919 or early 1920 and kept in the Archive of the National Bank of Romania: a sheet containing the general characteristics of the authentic handstamps and a photo-specimen which depicts 13 impressions of the official handstamp. The details of the authentic handstamps are presented, thus allowing a modern researcher to make a differentiation between these and the forged ones. The article also provides data about the quantity of Austro-Hungarian banknotes stamped by Romanian authorities in Transylvania and Banat in 1919.

61. Aurel CHIRIAC

MUZEUL ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR DIN ORADEA. PROIECT TEMATIC. MOTIVAȚIE CULTURALĂ. CONCEPT MUZEOTEHNIC

THE ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR MUSEUM FROM ORADEA. THEMATIC PROJECT. CULTURAL MOTIVATION. MUSEUM TECHNICAL CONCEPT

This text was written in 2011-2012, when the continuation of the investment for finalizing the interior and exterior works for the new headquarters of the Țării Crișurilor Museum, established to be the main building of the former Military Garrison of Western Romania was put into question.
Here we will discuss some main aspects regarding the thematical project, the renewal museotechnical concept and its cultural motivation, with the aim of understanding, on the one hand, the effort of the museum collective to support its cause with solid arguments, and, on the other hand, the causes that stood behind the 8-year delay in reintroducing the Țării Crișurilor Museum, in its new form, in the cultural-scientific circuit. We will largely discuss, in independent sub-chapters, the following: 1. The new headquarters, 2. The cultural motivation and the thematic project of the Țării Crișurilor Museum, 3. Society and exhibition project, 4. The vivid museum concept, 5. The museum – school relationship, 6. The Țării Crișurilor Museum – present and future.

62. Cristian CULICIU

EXPOZIȚIA PERMANENTĂ DE ISTORIA FARMACIEI A MUZEULUI ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR

THE PHARMACY HISTORY PERMANENT EXHIBITION OF THE ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR MUSEUM

Between 2018 and 2022, the Țării Crișurilor Museum in Oradea was organized in its new headquarters, in a former military building. After years of renovation and adaptation to museum standards, the spaces were organized and equipped with furniture, stands and technology necessary for organizing the institutions' permanent and temporary exhibitions. In the autumn of 2020, the first floor (of the three) was opened to the public, hosting the permanent nature sciences and archaeology and medieval/modern history exhibitions. Through another project, financed by E.U. funds, the second and third floors were organized for the contemporary history, art and ethnography sections. The two floors were finished and opened in the autumn of 2022. On the second floor, finishing the history section, a room hosts the reconstitution of a local pharmacy from the early 1900's. The exhibition refers to the pharmacy history collection that the History section of the museum has, and includes hundreds of objects. In this paper we will refer to the collection in its forming and being, and also to the making of the exhibition, what were the main steps and what it contains.

63. Ronald HOCHHAUSER

OBIECTE DE TEZAUR ÎN COLECȚIA TEHNICĂ A MUZEULUI ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR ORADEA – COMPLEX MUZEAL

TREASURY ARTIFACTS FROM THE TECHNICAL COLLECTION OF THE ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR MUSEUM OF ORADEA – MUSEUM COMPLEX

The museum patrimony (heritage), of regional importance, includes a valuable collection of cultural goods in the technical field, which is of great typological importance. Our approach is limited to the presentation of the attributes of three artifacts classified in the Thesaurus legal category of the national cultural heritage: two automated musical mechanisms for playing sound (a Manopan organette, model V, Excelsior, a salon polyphon, model 45, Premium Edition) and a Mignon mechanical typewriter, model 4, all German made. We note that among the listed pieces, the polyphon is in working order, representing a point of great attraction within the museum.

64. Tiberiu Alexandru CIORBA

ȘEMATISMUL ECLEZIASTIC CA SURSĂ PRIMARĂ – ANALIZA COLECȚIEI DE ȘEMATISME GRECO-CATOLICE A MUZEULUI ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR

ECCLESIASTICAL SCHEMATISMUS AS A PRIMARY SOURCE – ANALYSIS OF THE GREEKCATHOLIC SCHEMATISMS COLLECTION OF THE ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR MUSEUM

The so called schematismus was a 18^{th}-20^{th} century type of document which presented in a very concise way the structural organization of a certain institution, be it civil, military or in this case ecclesiastic. The museum holds in its collection a number of examples of these small books which detail the administration of the Greek-Catholic Bishopric of Oradea starting from the first half of the 19^{th} century until the beginning of the 20^{th} century. The oldest schematismus is from 1837 and it is a prime example of how an ecclesiastic entity was comprised. As a primary source the schematismus hold a lot of important information not only for the dozens of parishes but at the same time, data pertaining to demography, education and so on. They become literal tools in the hands of researchers interested in the modern period of Bihor County.

65. Doina-Gabriela ANANIE

ATELIERE FOTOGRAFICE DIN COLECȚIA DE FOTOGRAFIE VECHE A SECȚIEI DE ISTORIE A MUZEULUI ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR

PHOTOGRAPHIC WORKSHOPS FROM ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR MUSEUM'S HISTORY DEPARTMENT OLD PHOTOGRAPHY COLLECTION

The Țării Crișurilor Museums's History Department old photography collection has a significant number of images made between 1860 and the 1950s, in photographic studios from the Austrian Empire, Austro-Hungarian Empire, German Empire, Ottoman Empire, Italy, Belgium, Portugal, France. The course fallowed by the photographic workshops, from the first ones, in which the owner was also a painter, to those with a selected clientele and a few subsidiaries, or with imperial titles, was an extraordinary one. The mobility of the studios, frequent associations and separations, moving in other locations, had not affected their work. They managed to leave their mark on people everywhere and are still arousing a lot of interest.

66. SZAMOS Mariann

CONTRIBUȚII LA ISTORIA MUZEULUI MEMORIAL „ADY ENDRE" DIN ORADEA. COLECȚIA ROZSNYAY

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY OF THE "ADY ENDRE" MEMORIAL MUSEUM IN ORADEA. THE ROZSNYAY COLLECTION

The history of the "Ady Endre" Memorial Museum is a local history, a micro-history about which not much information has been published. The bases of the current collection of the memorial museum is composed of two private collections: the Rozsnyay Collection and the Zalău Collection, also little-researched parts connected to the establishment of the museum. According to our current knowledge, the acquisition of the Rozsnyay Collection in 1942 was the first step towards establishing a museum in the memory of the poet. The aim of this paper is to share some information about the history of the Rozsnyay collection, the objects collected by the journalist and translator Rozsnyay Kálmán (the so-called „Ady Library"): how the collection arrived in Oradea in 1942 and what was the situation of this collection at the end of 1955, after the opening of the memorial museum (after a period of 13 years).

67. Laura ARDELEAN, Lavinia UNGUREANU

ROLUL PEDAGOGIEI MUZEALE ÎN EDUCAREA PUBLICULUI PENTRU CUNOAȘTEREA TRADIȚIILOR POPULARE

THE ROLE OF MUSEUM PEDAGOGY IN PUBLIC EDUCATION FOR THE KNOWLEDGE OF PEOPLE'S TRADITIONS

The paper intends to emphasize the role of museum pedagogy in the education process, taking into consideration the needs of a very diverse public. The main indicators for this are the age ranges of the public, the specifics of the museum, the specialists who work in the museum and so on. Nowadays the public belonging to very diverse age categories is involved in a series of specific activities, reason for which we agree to extend the syntagm museum pedagogy with museum pedagogy and andragogy. We also draw into attention the importance of activities organized by the members of Ethnography Department of the Țării Crișurilor Museum, in collaboration with those of the Department of Public Relation and other Departments, and with the Bihor County School Inspectorate, in the order to familiarize the young generations with popular traditions that are part of our national identity, and to educate the future public of the museum.

68. Paolo LEONCINI

L'IMMAGINE ARTISTICA: CONTINUITA' STORICA E ANTROPOLOGICA

THE ARTISTIC IMAGINE: HISTORICAL AND ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONTINUITY

The avant-garde of the first European 20th century as Dadaism and Futurism defy acceptance of artistic criteria in order to develop new paradigm of creation in contrast to past orthodoxies, whether they were aesthetic criteria or cultural and social conventions; meanwhile, other avant-gardes as the Expressionism and Der Blaue Reiter reflect the need of social and politic objective to deconstruct and rebuild social institutions that were viewed as inextricably linked to conventional standards of aesthetics. This diversity among the avant-gardes recalls the diversities between Leopardi's Discorso di un italiano sopra la poesia romantica and Di Breme. Leopardi supports art's fundamental function connected with the primordial nature; Di Breme the interaction of reality in an exterior sense, without the emotional implication of the poet's heart.

69. Chirilă ENESCU

TREI PORTRETE REGALE INEDITE ÎN COLECȚIILE DE ARTĂ ALE MUZEULUI REGIUNII PORȚILOR DE FIER

THREE UNIQUE ROYAL PORTRAITS IN ART COLLECTIONS OF THE IRON GATES REGION MUSEUM

The present study narrowly presents three works of plastic art from the collections of the Museum of the Iron Gates Region that pictorially immortalize the most representative sovereigns of Romania from the interwar period. The three cabinet paintings were made to decorate a hall of festivities in a special anniversary moment for a Danube city, namely a century of the historical existence of the modern city of Turnu Severin. The removal and abandonment of paintings from their public utility during the communist regime led to the situation where the three paintings, two of them signed by Camil Ressu and one signed by Julieta Teodorini, were not noticed or known even by specialists in the field of fine arts. After a careful look, the public portraits prove to be extremely valuable for their artistic execution and historical value. Through this study, we join the ranks of the artists who illustrated the remarkable royal figures and the two painters present in the collections of the local museum.

70. Agata Iuliana ADEL

LANDMARKS FOR THE EVOLUTION OF CLOTHING, FASHION AND SOCIAL LIFE IN WORKS FROM THE UNIVERSAL PAINTING COLLECTION OF THE ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR MUSEUM COMPLEX ORADEA (ROMANIA), PART I, 14-18TH CENTURIES

The study aims a stylistic and iconographic analysis of the paintings, seen as an anthropological document on the mentality, the social life and the faith of the era, reflected in the clothing and the manner of representing the characters. Complex iconographic documents on the era in which they were created, the paintings are important testimonies for the typology and the evolution of clothing, fashion and hairstyles of different social categories. The author analyses a selection of works dated in the 14th-18th centuries from the Universal Painting Collection of the Țării Crișurilor Museum Complex Oradea (Romania), representative for the typology and the evolution of clothing throughout the eras corresponding to the affirmation of the Gothic, Renaissance, Baroque and Rococo styles. The analysed works reflect the evolution of the European clothing in connection with the social, religious and moral conventions, the fashion, the vision on beauty specific to different eras and offer original iconographic landmarks on the clothing of different social categories of the European peoples between 14th-18th centuries.

71. Maria Flavia POP

REVISTELE MANUSCRIS DIN NORD-VESTUL ROMÂNIEI DE LA LITERATURĂ ȘI ȘTIINȚĂ LA FOLCLOR

THE MANUSCRIPT MAGAZINES FROM THE NORTH-WESTERN PART OF ROMANIA FROM LITERATURE AND SCIENCE TO FOLKLORE

The study intends to make a review of the manuscript magazines, newspapers and journals which promoted the Romanian culture in Transylvania, in a complicated period from historical and political point of view, in the 19th century and the first part of the 20th century. In the following rows we will review some of the manuscript magazines which tried to include in their pages not only literature but also science and folklore and encouraged writing in the national language, Romanian.

72. Vasile TODINCA, Andreea Maria POP

CONTRIBUȚIA SCRIITORULUI ȘI POETULUI ANTONIU POPP LA ISTORIA LITERATURII ROMÂNE

CONTRIBUTION OF THE WRITER AND POET ANTONIU POPP TO THE HISTORY OF ROMANIAN LITERATURE

The present study is an attempt to draw interest of the young to recover authentic folklore, gathered and sheltered in magazines or brochures published by various printers and publishers in the country. That is why I started to search for these collections of songs, ballads, tales, anecdotes, witty captions, etc., in magazines such as Familia, Gutinul, Unirea, Gazeta de Transilvania, Rândunica, Vulturul etc. By reading these sources I realized that the discovery of this type of literature is the most precious treasure of the people, created and stored in the universe of the village, populated by those trapped in orality, which were at the same time ploughmen, lyricists, songwriters, storytellers and performers. Our study aims to draw attention on the writings of a journalist, playwright, writer and folklore collector from Bihor, which, unfortunately, is now little known and almost forgotten by literary historians, folklorists and ethnographers alike, although his contribution as a writer and collected folklore cannot be overlooked. His name is Antoniu Popp (1868-1917). I have taken upon myself to let people know these spiritual manifestations, the silence of voices recorded in these collections of folklore (ballads, legends, poems and reels) made by Greek-Catholic priest Antoniu Popp born in the Prisaca Beiuşului village. On this occasion, we will publish his poetry, prose, humorous monologues, comedy and drama as well.

73. Petru ARDELEAN

CONSIDERAȚII ASUPRA VIOLENŢEI JUVENILE. CEATA DE FECIORI ȘI CÂŞTIGAREA RESPECTULUI

CONSIDERATIONS ON JUVENILE VIOLENCE. THE GROUP OF BOYS AND GAINING RESPECT

The phenomenon of violence did not manifest itself only at the level of the primary framework of rural sociability – the family, but also within the communities in different forms. It can be observed that the archive documents tell us of a series of thefts that occur between neighbors; violent language is present on everyone's lips. The discussion about the ways of manifesting violence also leads us to the frameworks of sociability, especially those regarding the groups of young people in the village, to those "kingdoms of youth", also we should not leave out the marginal, this controversial figure of history, discovered in archival documents or ethnological testimonies.
The occurrence of violence has manifested itself in the course of history in its various forms, but despite all the actions to stop it, it could not be stopped, it continues to exist in every historical stage with other actors who play the role of aggressor and aggressed.

74. Narcisa ȘTIUCĂ

LUMEA RURALĂ VĂZUTĂ PRIN OBIECTIVUL A TREI FOTOGRAFI: AL. BELLU, AD. CHEVALLIER ȘI D. GALLOWAY

THE RURAL WORLD SEEN THROUGH THE LENS OF THREE PHOTOGRAPHERS: AL. BELLU, AD. CHEVALLIER AND D. GALLOWAY

The present work intends to present a series of observations and arguments regarding the memorial value of photographs taken by Al. Bellu, Ad. Chevallier and D. Galloway in the first decades of the 20th century. In our opinion, their work cannot be critically analyzed by disregarding the historical context that determined a certain ideological position and aesthetic attitude. We will also bring arguments against inadequate treatment, from the deontological positions of current visual anthropology.

75. Lucica BRAD PARASCHIVESCU

DINAMICA OCUPAȚIILOR ÎN CONTEXTUL PROCESULUI DE MODERNIZARE DIN SECOLELE XIX-XX. STUDIU DE CAZ – COMUNELE MĂRGĂU (JUD. CLUJ) ȘI RIMETEA (JUD. ALBA)

THE DINAMICS OF OCCUPATIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE MODERNIZATION PROCESS OF THE 19TH–20TH CENTURIES. CASE STUDY – THE COMMUNES MĂRGĂU (CLUJ COUNTY) AND RIMETEA (ALBA COUNTY)

In this article we present comparative ethnological research of the dynamics of traditional occupations in the context of the modernization process of the 19th and 20th centuries. The dimension of human life in the 19th and 20th centuries underwent major transformations brought about by political, social and economic changes. Traditional communities had to find ways to adapt to change, and this was done both by finding other occupations for people to do within the community and by migrating to other workplaces. To exemplify the dynamics of traditional occupations within the cultural group and their transformations under the impact of internal or external factors, we present two case studies: Mărgău (Cluj County) and Rimetea (Alba County). Iron working has been the main source of income for the community of Rimetea for centuries. The people of Mărgău have been glaziers from father to son for 100 years, an occupation that has brought them many material rewards. In this article we will look at the context in which these occupations were lost and what they were replaced with.

76. Ileana POP NEMEȘ

UTILITATEA ȘI ARTA ÎN ÎMBRĂCĂMINTEA CASEI TRADIȚIONALE DIN MARAMUREȘUL VOIEVODAL

UTILITY AND ART IN DECORATING THE TRADITIONAL HOUSE IN VOIEVODAL MARAMUREȘ

Maramureş is a unique destination, located in the heart of Europe, which has carefully preserved the culture, traditions and lifestyle of the peasant from the past. The region is the place of a testament to the traditional, romantic era of simplicity and moral values that we read or hear from our grandparents today. A few habits have changed over the centuries that have passed. Families remain in the same village as their ancestors. The handicrafts and traditions are passed on from generation to generation. Hand-woven clothing is still worn with pride. The church is still the soul of the village. Neighbors know each other and help each other. Maramureș is considered by many the soul of the typical Romanian village. In this context one can notice how the woman had to have a special education to be able to raise her family in the eyes of fellow villagers. With its picturesque settlements, Maramureș concentrates on everything that life means in the country. The folk costume reaches the maximum artistic expression of color combination and stylization of shapes. Traditional culture was formed through the experiences of countless generations and conveys deathless values. One special room is arranged according to the traditional custom of the place, with old and new fabrics beautifully placed on wooden poles. Visitors to these lands have the unique opportunity to go back in time, to be witnesses to times and a simpler life. The sources of information used are to a great degree part of the local

oral history. Villagers found a purpose through order; they obtained the motivation needed for life. Their minds were opened to see the deeper meaning of things.

77. Ioan GOMAN

INSTALAȚII TEHNICE ÎN SATE DIN SUDUL BIHORULUI LA MIJLOCUL SECOLULUI XX

TECHNICAL INSTALLATIONS IN VILLAGES IN THE SOUTH PART OF BIHOR COUNTY IN THE MIDDLE OF THE 20TH CENTURY

The study highlights a document from April 20th, 1946 regarding a statistic of the so-called industrial objectives, mainly peasant hydraulic installations, which functioned at the mentioned date in the localities from Vașcău area, Bihor County. The scientific value of the document is given by the information included in it where appear mentioned the names of the owners who had these installations, the locality where they functioned, the type of production, their capacity of production in 24 hours, the number of persons who worked at the installations, the storage capacity and the product stock at that time. The document was elaborated by the local authorities at the request of the Bihor County Prefecture and at the request of the Ministry of War in which are mentioned 145 industrial objectives among which we also find 137 peasant hydraulic installations. Among them are remembered 12 water saws which functioned only in 9 localities: 3 in Pietroasa, 2 in Chișcău and one in Câmpanii de Sus, Dumbrăveni, Fânațe, Gurani, Poiana, Săliste de Vașcău and Sighișel; 121 water mills mentioned only in 42 localities, most of them were functioning in Călugări – 9; in Cărpinet – 8, in Chișcău – 8; in Izbuc – 5, in Leheceni – 5; in Săliște de Vașcău – 5, in Șuștiu – 5, in Vașcău – 5, in Colești – 4; in Lunca– 4, in Poiana – 4, in Briheni – 3; in Dumbrăveni – 3; in Fânațe – 3, in Ferice – 3; in Seghiște – 3, in Băița – 2; in Brădet – 2; in Câmpanii de Jos – 2; in Câmpanii de Sus – 2; in Cusuiuș – 2, in Ghighișeni – 2, in Hârșești – 2, in Rieni – 2, in Sighișel – 2; in Știei – 2, in Valea de Jos – 2, in Vărzarii de Jos – 2 and only one mill in Băleni, Stâncești (Broaște), Buntești, Cociuba Mică, Gurani, Hotărel, Lazuri de Beiuș, Pietroasa, Poienii de Jos, Poienii de Sus, Săud, Sudrigiu and Valea de Sus and also 4 oil presses, 2 in Lunca and one in Șuștiu and one in Cărpinet.

78. Sorin SABĂU

CÂTEVA ASPECTE ALE MEȘTEȘUGULUI DOGĂRITULUI ÎN JUDEȚUL ARAD

SOME ASPECTS OF THE CRAFT OF COOPERAGE IN ARAD COUNTY

The development of viticulture in the territory of Arad County has been favored, since ancient times, by both the mild climate and the relief (the eastern Zărand Mountains having an exposure conducive to the cultivation of vines, as well as a calcareous soil). The Arad vineyard can also be proud of the fact that it is the first documented vineyard in Romania. As early as the 12th-14th centuries, written sources appear in which the localities are mentioned: Șiria (attested in documents in 1169), Mocrea (1160) Galșa (1214), Măderat (1214), Covăsânti (1332), Păuliș (1333), etc. which had important lands cultivated with vines. It was therefore natural that, in connection with the production of wine in the area, a series of craftsmen appeared to make the vessels necessary for their storage and transport. At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, we can talk about the appearance of important families of dogars, where this craft was passed down from generation to generation. The Leptih families from Șepreuș, Petenkoffer from Pâncota or Weszely from Lipova stand out. They produced barrels, depending on the client's requirement, with capacities of tens, hundreds or even thousands of liters. The history of the Weszely doge family from Lipova is very interesting. From the accounts of the last descendant of this family (but who no longer practiced this craft, being a bank inspector), we learn that as early as the 18th century, his great-great-grandparents were practicing dogarite in a locality in southern Germany. Around 1770 they chose to emigrate to Banat. Thus, they traveled along the Danube in a boat reaching Orșova. There, the Habsburg authorities redistributed the emigrants according to the jobs they knew. Some of those who were dogar tradesmen were sent to Recaș and Teremia Mare, others to Timișoara, and another part, including the Weszely family, arrived in Lipova where they continued this craft, even becoming suppliers of the royal family of Romania (in 1906). The company's activity continued until 1948. Currently, Mr. Béla Weszely owns the house where the workshop was and a beautiful collection of barrels.

79. Gabriel HĂLMĂGEAN

MESERIAȘ SAU MEȘTER – LOCUL MORARULUI ÎN COMUNITĂȚILE RURALE DIN JUDEȚUL ARAD

TRADESMAN OR CRAFTSMAN – THE PLACE OF THE MILLER IN THE RURAL COMMUNITIES OF ARAD COUNTY

In the mountain area of Arad County, water mills appeared and developed due to the hydrographic network, at which the water needed for the motor energy was conducted as needed on an supply channel. They had a vertical wheel, the outside of which the water came by falling over the wheel, called by specialists, mills with wheels with cups with higher adduction. In the Arad Plain, due to the abundance of cereals, large commercial mills were developed with a grinding capacity of more than 10,000 kg/24 h. This presentation is based on field observations and research, interviews with miller's craftsmen, archival research, but also on an edited bibliography targeting the technical peasant facilities related to food.

80. Ioan GOMAN, Ioana GHERGHEL

TRADIȚIE ȘI MĂIESTRIE ÎN ARTA PRELUCRĂRII LUTULUI. FAMILIA HASAS DIN VADU CRIȘULUI

TRADITION AND MASTERY IN THE ART OF CLAY PROCESSING. THE HASAS FAMILY FROM VADU CRIȘULUI

The article is about the way in which the practice of pottery was passed from one generation to another within the Hasas family from Vadu Crișului, Bihor County. In addition to a number of mentions about some features of the white ceramic made in Vadu Crișulului, within the study, the accent falls on the number and names of those who practiced this craft and appear recorded in the documents in time. A special attention is given to the way in which the Hasas family practiced pottery, mentioning their names and other relevant information about those who practiced this craft continuously for four generations. At the present time, the Hasas family is the only one in Vadu Crișului who still practices this craft in this locality and who wants to continue the tradition in their family in the future, to transmit through creative workshops the secrets of this multi-millennial craft to the people who are interested.

81. Cristina FĂU

RESTAURAREA PORTRETULUI LUI PETRUS TRAUGOTT VON KLAUSENBURGER (DATAT 1762), PICTAT DE JOSEF CREDISCH

RESTORATION OF THE PORTRAIT OF PETRUS TRAUGOTT VON KLAUSENBURGER (DATED 1762), PAINTED BY JOSEF CREDISCH

The conservation of the portrait of Petrus Traugott von Klausenburger (dated 1762) as Lieutenant in the bodyguard of Maria Theresia was triggered by fruitful research on many connected questions: the life and work of its author (the Viennese painter Josef Credisch), the military and eventual administrative career of the portrayed officer and his kinship with Petrus von Klausenburg, a Royal Judge in Mediaș portrayed in 1759 by Stephan Adolph Valepagi.

82. Celestina Florina ALBIȘOR

RESTAURAREA A DOUĂ LUCRĂRI PANDANT REALIZATE DE LAUTERER JOHANN, INTITULATE: „PEISAJ STÂNCOS CU O TURMĂ" CU NR. DE INV. 669 ȘI „PEISAJ DELUROS CU O TURMĂ" CU NR. DE INV. 670

RESTORATION OF TWO CONTINUOUS WORKS MADE BY LAUTERER JOHANN, ENTITLED: "ROCKY LANDSCAPE WITH A FLOCK" INV. NO. 669 AND "HOLLY LANDSCAPE WITH A FLOCK" INV. NO. 670

This article presents two paintings in the treasure category, which are pendants: works with the number of Inv. 669 "Rocky landscape with a flock" and 670 "Hilly landscape with a flock" both painted by the same author, Lauterer Johann. I will present the degradations, the preliminary analyses before the beginning of the restoration stages as well as the evolution of the restoration performed. The paintings mentioned have been previously restored, predicting a well-executed doubling miss mounted on an inadequate chassis, with no retraction slope and tensioning wedges. The article is structured in three subpoints: State of conservation works with Inv. No: 669, 670; Research of the state of conservation by performing the necessary analyses for the works with Inv. No. 669, 670; and the research of the state of conservation by performing the necessary analyses for the works with inv. No. 669, 670; explicitly documented with photographs

83. CSORTÁN Tünde

DESPRE GLORIA LUI DUMNEZEU… CERCETAREA ORGILOR ȘI ALTARELOR DIN TRANSILVANIA ÎN SECOLELE XVII-XVIII

ABOUT THE GLORY OF GOD… RESEARCH ON ORGANS AND ALTARS IN TRANSYLVANIA IN THE 17TH-18TH CENTURIES

This research represents a first in this field, in terms of safeguarding national cultural heritage, namely church furniture. Over the years we have carried out conservation and restoration work on the heritage furniture – historical, ethnographic, ecclesiastical polychrome wood from museums, churches and private collections. As a result of the research and conservation-restoration work on the polychrome wooden heritage in the workshop of Mr. Mihály Ferenc, we have managed to decipher, in part, the method of making various pieces of church furniture (fragments of an organ, painted ceiling, pulpit), which are in a fragmentary state, the information discovered on the techniques of execution used being extremely valuable from a historical, documentary and technical point of view. On the occasion of the conservation and restoration of an organ which was the subject of our dissertation coordinated by the specialists Mihály Ferenc and organ builder Zoltán Pap we managed to reconstruct the technique of organ building. Through this study I mention the current state of the organs and altars in Transylvania in the 17th-18th centuries, which I studied in the master's cycle and in the scientific research project done for the admission to the Doctoral School of the West University of Timișoara. The second part of the work includes the description and methods of conservation-restoration of a carved and painted fragment from the end of the 17th century – the beginning of the 18th century, belonging to the Evangelical Church of Sibiu. Part three describes the current scientific research on altars in this era.

84. Ioana POPIȚIU

CONSIDERAȚII ASUPRA RESTAURĂRII PATRIMONIULUI PE SUPORT ANORGANIC. STUDIU DE CAZ

CONSIDERATIONS ON THE RESTORATION OF HERITAGE ON INORGANIC SUPPORT. CASE STUDY

The present work refers to the restoration and conservation of some bronze objects discovered in Hunedoara County by treasure hunters. In the introduction, reference is made to the description of the state of the objects, the nature of the deposits and the degree of degradations of the metal, as well as the restoration proposals. These include classic treatments used in restoration of archaeological objects from alloys of copper, bronze and tin. Classical methods for this type of material were used: dry mechanical treatment, wet chemical treatment, stabilization, completion, neutralization, conservation. Also, we describe the method of restoration for the iron elements that complete the two bronze pieces, namely stabilization and their conservation.

85. Elena Manuela PĂTRUȚESCU

ANALIZA STĂRII DE CONSERVARE A 175 OPAIȚE DIN EPOCA ROMANĂ DIN COLECȚIA MUZEULUI REGIUNII PORȚILOR DE FIER

ANALYSIS OF THE STATE OF CONSERVATION OF 175 OPAYS FROM THE ROMAN ERA FROM THE COLLECTION OF THE IRON GATES REGION MUSEUM

The paper presents the description of 175 rushlights from the Roman Period, the description of the state of conservation and finally a statistical situation from the point of view of integrity.

86. Luminița Rodica Cornelia BOGDAN

UN OCTOIH DE LA 1763, TIPĂRIT LA RÂMNIC

OCTOIH PRINTED IN 1763 AT RÂMNIC

An important liturgical book of the Orthodox Church, was printed at Râmnic, in 1763. Volume in 4º, missing title page, 255, 125, with red and black print and 24 rows per page, richly ornamented with engravings, among which an unsigned representation of Saint John Damascene stands out. The support paper, of good quality, has minutely elaborated watermarks, one of them in two variants, one simpler, the other more carefully crafted, which make up the letters FA. The conservation status, when entering the laboratory, was relatively good as far as pages are concerned, but the binding was compromised, due to the lack of covers and the deteriorated spine. Restoration operations on open volume were necessary. The main stages of the technological flow were sterilization, washing, restoration by double method with Japanese paper of proper thickness and colour, consolidation with Japanese paper silk, recomposing the body of the book and pressings.

87. Oana PITIC-BĂRUȚA

REFACEREA PLANEITĂȚII UNUI PERGAMENT DIN COLECȚIA SECȚIEI DE ISTORIE A MUZEULUI ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR

RESTORATION OF THE FLATNESS OF A PARCHMENT FROM THE COLLECTION OF THE HISTORY SECTION OF THE ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR MUSEUM

The restoration of the parchment flatness is one of the most common problems and a sequence from the restoration process with a long execution, being necessary to revitalize the structure of the material and to cancel the formal memory of the parchment.

88. Erika POSMOȘANU, Corina POP

RESTAURAREA ȘI CONSERVAREA SCHELETELOR DIN MORMÂNTUL DUBLU, DE SECOL X, DE LA SĂLACEA

RESTORATION AND CONSERVATION OF THE SKELETONS FROM THE DOUBLE TOMB FROM SĂLACEA, 10TH CENTURY

This article presents the restoration of two human skeletons, discovered in 1966 at Sălacea, Bihor County. The double tomb contained two skeletons, one belonged to a 50-60 year old man, the other to a 30-35 old woman, father, and daughter according to the anthropological analyses. The skeletons initially were preserved in situ, the exterior surface of the bones and the surrounding soil being impregnated by nitrocellulose dissolved in acetone. During relocation in the new exhibition, the bones were removed and placed in untreated sand, nearby the new setting, which was made of gypsum, water and Papier mâché. The sand, in which the skeleton was placed, showed signs of molding after a year. All the bones were analyzed using binocular microscope and UV lighting. The bones were partially affected by molding, but showed Bynesian efflorescence, and an advanced ageing of the consolidant. The bones were brushed, then treated with 95% ethylic alcohol by swabbing. The vertebrae and other porous bones were immersed in 70% alcohol. The nitrocellulose was removed by wiping with acetone. All the bones were impregnated with a dilute solution of Paraloid B72 dissolved in acetone. The display case was disinfected, the sand was sterilized by heating to 75oC in an oven, with 5% thymol in ethylic alcohol. To maintain the RH between 45-55% and Temperature between 18-21%, the microclimate values are permanently monitored.

89. Carina STANCIU

RESTAURAREA ŞI CONSERVAREA PIESEI TEXTILE „FAŢĂ DE MASĂ BRODATĂ SECESSION”

THE RESTORATION AND PRESERVATION OF THE TEXTILE PIECE “SECESSION EMBROIDERED TABLECLOTH”

This article describes the process of restoration and conservation of a textile embroidered tablecloth belonging to the Art department of the Țării Crișurilor Musem, dated 1922. The tablecloth is decorated by hand using threads of colorful silk, specific to the Secession style, and metallic threads obtained by wrapping copper mixed with other types of metals around a cotton core. The textile base consists of a beige colored cotton fabric that was intentionally thinned by removing a certain number of threads for the purpose of applying “the perforation” technique, which we can observe on certain areas already finalized. The central decor presents a symmetrical composition, rich in vegetal ornamental elements, accentuated by the metallic thread used to contour them. Around the almost square edges of the textile piece we can observe a cotton lace woven using the “bobbin lace” embroidery technique.

90. Teofil MUREȘAN

RESTAURAREA MONEDELOR DIN TEZAURUL DE LA GROŞI, JUDEȚUL BIHOR

RESTORATION OF COINS FROM THE GROȘI TREASURY, BIHOR COUNTY

The article presents the case of a random discovery of a hoard wich consists in silver coins from the 17th century. The monetary issues arrived at Cris Country Museum. The coins were studied, the mesurements were taken, and then subjected to the restoration operations. In the article the restoration process is detailed presented.

91. Florian HEREDEA

RESTAURAREA LUCRĂRII DE PICTURĂ PORTRETUL ÎMPĂRATULUI FRANZ STEPHAN DE LORENA, SEC. XVIII

RESTORATION OF THE PAINTING PORTRAIT OF EMPEROR FRANZ STEPHAN OF LORRAINE, 18TH CENTURY

The article presents the restoration process of the painting Portrait of Emperor Franz Stephan of Lorraine from the collection of the Țării Crișurilor Museum. The state of conservation of the work on all constituent levels (chassis, support, pictorial layer) and the proposals for restoration are presented, as well as the stages of the restoration process accompanied by witness photographs.

92. SZILÁGYI Mária Ildikó

AMENAJAREA EXPOZIȚIEI DE BAZĂ A SECȚIEI DE ARTĂ DIN CADRUL MUZEULUI ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR ORADEA

SETTING UP THE PERMANENT EXHIBITION OF THE ART DEPARTMENTOF THE ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR MUSEUM ORADEA

This article records the long period from the closure of the permanent exhibitions of the Țării Crișurilor Museum in Oradea in 2006 until its reopening in the new location in 2022. It presents the design and architectural concept of the Art Department's project, outlines the general conditions that an exhibition space must fulfill, draws attention to the stages of exhibition organization, presents the spaces intended for the permanent exhibition and, finally, gets to the mounting and display of the works on the wall, on the stands and in the showcases.

Crisia LII, supliment nr. 2, 2022
Actors, Mechanisms and Levels of Influence in the EU Decision-Making (Proceedings of the Jean Monnet International Conference, Oradea, 26 - 28 May 2022)

I. European Policies Formulation Process, between the European and National Levels: Actors, Interactions, Mechanisms

1. **George Gabriel BOLOGAN**

A UNITED EUROPE FROM A DEFENSIVE PROSPECTIVE

In the last decades, the European Union was challenged by many external and internal factors, on different levels. From a defensive point of view, the Ukraine crisis is unique for the present century because, even if Ukraine is an external actor on the international scale, the war that was discussed between it and Russia determined the aparition of many questions from EU states, most of all being linked with the concept of security. This paper analyze the visionary conception of the Italian statesman Alcide De Gapseri, in order to underline the need for unity from a defensive and security prospective in the Old Continent, of nowadays international and European context.

2. Dacian DUNA

RULING AN UNRULY WORLD: A CRITICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE EUROPEAN UNION'S STRATEGIC COMPASS FOR SECURITY AND DEFENCE

Since the EU Security Strategy of 2003 (entitled "A Secure Europe in a Better World") to the EU Global Strategy of 2016 (entitled "Shared Vision, Common Action: A Stronger Europe"), the European Union has overused and sometimes misused bold foreign and security policy statements to booster its relatively modest role in global politics. One can recall previous commitments, such as the Headline Goals (2003, 2010) that illustrate this. The EU has provided interesting pieces of rhetoric, but was it able to close the gap between ideals and reality? Now, literally under fire, the European External Action Service has produced another document that promises a lot. This article is assessing the validity of the 'Strategic Compass' under the current European geopolitical realities stemming from the Ukraine war that seem to confirm a tendency toward the return to power politics.

3. Carmen UNGUR-BREHOI

UE FOREIGN THREATENINGS: BANNING INFORMATION WEAPONS OR CONTROLLING THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION?

An "unprecedented" sanction was announced by the European Union, as a response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Some Russian state media – Russia Today and Sputnik – were banned in the European Union space, in order to cease their toxic and harmful disinformation in Europe. Google Europe also blocked YouTube, Instagram and Facebook channels associated with pro-Kremlin Russian media, used as propaganda weapons. The measures were also applied in Romania. Some see the sanction as a threatening to the freedom of information, transformed even for some former journalists into a "witch hunt". Russia accuses of "fake news" and blocks other international media.

4. Ludmila ROȘCA

DILEMMA NATIONAL INTEREST – COMMUNITY INTEREST: ACTORS, PRIORITIES, STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

The author of the study aims to correlate the national interest with the community interest in the context of the essential changes taking place in the region at the beginning of 2022. In war conditions, the actors of the daily political process verify the elements of their conception of the world. The individual is placed in extreme situations, the way out of which is guided by his culture, by the level of manifestation of his consciousness. The national interest embodies the people's values, which serve the strategic goal: peace, stability, security, and prosperity of citizens. Being peaceful and sound in our way, in conditions of war, we find that we are not prepared to defend our ancestral land, our perennial values.

Is the Community interest radically different from the national interest? The author gives us a negative answer, supported by several arguments. The Lisbon Treaty sets out the elements that must underpin the European Union's action at the international level. „The Union's action on the international stage shall be based on the principles which inspired its creation, development and enlargement and shall promote: democracy, the rule of law, the universality and indivisibility of human rights and fundamental freedoms, respect for human dignity, the principles of equality and solidarity. compliance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law".

In conclusion, the author mentions: that the national interest of the Republic of Moldova and the interests of the European Union are not in conflict; they are complementary. This conclusion's awareness and promotion is a strategic goal for all political, social, and cultural institutions in the Republic of Moldova. The security of the citizens, threatened many times today, imposes new requirements on the institutions responsible for the education and vocational training of young people in the Republic of Moldova. Unfortunately, we have social and political groups that continue to work to dismantle society, to support the aggressor of the 21st century. Under challenging conditions, Moldovans have shown that they are the bearers of humanity, the common good, and fairness.

5. Dana PAIU

THE NEUTRALITY OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA – A SOLUTION TO PEACE OR AN IMPEDIMENT TO SECURITY

Neutrality at first glance resembles a first-grade math formula, meaning you are neutral you have nothing to do with anyone, but this perception of neutrality is only understandable to everyone, in reality, things are much more complicated and much harder to solve. When I say neutrality, most people consider the example of Switzerland, without realizing that any declared neutrality must be recognized internationally: by neighboring states, allies and partners. The Republic of Moldova has declared its status of neutrality through Article 13 of the Constitution due to the Transnistrian conflict, but this neutrality has not gained international recognition and if we look at the case of Ukraine in conflict with the Russian Federation, we realize that the formula of neutrality it is a fragile one that does not guarantee the security of the country. In the case of the Republic of Moldova, we have a projection of the situation in Ukraine, when the only natural solution for ensuring national security would of course be to join NATO. The NATO umbrella can guarantee national security in the current context when neighboring countries are in a state of open conflict and may threaten the independence and sovereignty of the country.

6. Hilal ZORBA BAYRAKTAR

THE ROLE OF THE EU PUBLIC'S PERCEPTION OF SECURITY ON POLICY MAKERS

The European Union (EU), which emerged as a product of the common mind as a result of the crises in Europe and the World Wars, has aimed to ensure peace and security in Europe since its establishment. The EU is trying to fulfill this mission as a political actor. Besides, the EU, which has a supranational feature, has a structure that the Member States of the Union decide on by consensus, thanks to its institutional structure. As a matter of fact, the Council, Commission and Parliament take an active role in this decision-making process. Members of these bodies are also citizens of member states. When this situation is taken into consideration, in this study, the role of EU public's perception of security on policy makers is discussed. However, it is known that each member state has its own national concerns and therefore it is not possible to create an objective security perception. In order to create a regular set of information on this subject, the EU Commission is trying to measure the security concerns of both the EU public and the citizens of the member states separately by conducting Eurobarometer survey at certain periods. In this direction, another subject that the study explores is what the threats are in the perception of the EU public and whether or not action is taken against these threats. However, the order of importance may vary according to countries and years. In order to find answers to these questions, Transatlantic Trends and Eurobarometer surveys were used. Apart from this, thanks to the literature review, which is one of the qualitative research methods, the articles written on this subject were used as primary and secondary sources. Analysts mostly state that negative public attitudes are not included in the decision-making processes and liberal policies are followed. However, it should not be forgotten that the members of the Council, Commission and Parliament also have national concerns due to the countries they belong to. As a result, it will be revealed what kind of policies followed by policy makers and how they respond to these perceptions in line with the security perceptions of the EU public that have changed over the years. Although there is no unity in practice, it is possible to say that the measures taken and the regulations made, especially regarding irregular migration and terrorism, reflect the concerns of the public.

II. NATIONAL AND SUB-NATIONAL ACTORS: CHANNELS AND INSTRUMENTS FOR PARTICIPATION TO/AND FOR INFLUENCING THE EU DECISION-MAKING PROCESS

1. Lorena-Valeria STUPARU

DEFINING EUROPEAN CITIZENSHIP ON THE PUBLIC STAGE AND ITS RELEVANCE IN THE PRIVATE SPHERE

If being European means, in terms of culture, to recognize yourself in a pattern of Europeanness, in something from the field of universality which also include individual differences – being a European citizen means more than a subjective identification. More specifically, it means a new political and civic identity which can be found in institutional realities and within a specific area whose recent changes occur at both real and virtual levels. In this respect, among the concepts that have contributed to transforming the geographical and historical Europe into a political Europe, the european citizenship is distinguished by a functionality whose utopian connotations ennobles it.

First point of the Article 8 of Maastricht Treaty states that "Any person holding the nationality of a Member State is citizen of the Union" and the Treaty of Amsterdam (1997) added: "Citizenship of the Union complements national citizenship and shall not replace it". Beyond these "technical" issues European citizenship can also be considered in terms of philosophical cosmopolitanism. This new positioning of the individual in the political form of European Union is a real manifestation of "citizen of the world", concept which belongs to political and cultural value system of European space.

Compared with the active spectators wishing to communicate their opinions more or less critical about the political, economic and social "show", the citizen of a political entity has the right to manifest itself in a public space, which is not only a rational place for debate important topics. Does the "stage" model of public space allow the real commitment of the European citizen in relation to the institutions and in the management of individual rights? This is one of the questions I try to answer in this paper.

2. Ana REBELI

EUROPEAN CITIZENSHIP, BETWEEN AN IDENTITY CRISIS AND HUMAN RIGHTS. A COMPARATIVE APPROACH

The present paper approaches a topic that refers to one of the most important actors inside of the EU, which is the European citizen. European citizenship can and is an asset, not only in times of crisis, therefore our interest is in discussing the matter of human rights at the intersection with the rights of European citizens. We are operating with concepts that should become well-known by all citizens; therefore the "tone" of our paper makes use of the snowball effect process in order to provide a frame that could facilitate better understanding of basic concepts that are fundamental to the idea of identity in the context of EU as a whole. The way in which human rights and European citizen's rights have emerged, is different but what helps us in our analysis is the fact that they don't exclude themselves and instead, they add another layer of security, which is very much needed nowadays. The contemporary desire of achieving a more consolidated union and having peace as an end goal does put a hard to handle effort on all member countries and those expected to join in the next following years. Civic education is what can help us achieve this goal but as matters continue to evolve, there is a possibility of an identity crisis amongst European citizens and (maybe) the rest of the world. To what extent is the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights, helping citizens of EU member countries, feel that they are indeed part of the EU and how can we consolidate this feeling? This is the research question that guided us in our study of the human protection rights mechanism inside of the European Union. Theoretical considerations are being used in our comparative approach but due to the extended opportunity of diving into further depth with an extensive analysis, we suggest some alternative paths for future scientific endeavours.

3. Alina-Maria BALAJ

THERE IS NEED FOR A FEMALE FUTURE IN EU?

The present paper analyzes the importance of the role of women in the EU community, in direct link with the responsabilities that they have for the society, from a personal, but also from a professional point of view. How can influence this matter the process of EU decision-making, is also another prospective proposed by this paper.

4. Simona FER

FAMILY STABILITY ACROSS EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, IN THE CONTEXT OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Over the past decades, the European countries have faced a wide diversity of family trends, besides th**e** traditional families consisting of a male breadwinner, a female housekeeper and several children. And nevertheless, Europeans come out surprisingly conservative, considering that married-with-children formula is the ideal lifestyle for an overwhelming majority, despite the liberating swinging years sixties, when emancipation and individualization spread from the Great Britain towards the entire Europe. It is also obvious that family structures in the EU member states vary, reflecting cultural and normative differences. The concept of a family comprises several meanings ranging from the well-known definition of the family as a nucleus of society, consisting of two married adults and their biological children, to extended networks of adults and children who may or may not live in the same household. Historically, there have been significant differences between countries within the European Union member states in terms of typical family structures. A relationship within a family not only means close connection between people or just a blood relation, but it is also a fundamental support for cohesiveness and affection among family members practicing mutual trust and respect. We can also notice a de-standardization of the family life course in the European member states followed by a fast decrease in fertility to less than two children per woman, this happening in mostly German speaking countries, while Anglo-Saxon countries and Scandinavian ones were and remain the high-fertility regions of Europe. However, family in nowadays society is faced with a lot of challenges. There is a serious concern about the high rate of divorce, a stronger wish of independence of spouses, an increasing number of single parent families, a decreasing authority of parents over their children, a wider incidence of stepparents, but mostly the so popular practice of non-marital unions. The present study also focuses on policies and methods that the European Union institutions provide in the favor of good standards family life, education, health care and protection.

5. Dan APĂTEANU

EUROPEAN GOVERNANCE: A DEMOCRATIC DEFICIT?

The paper starts by presenting the EU institutional framework. First, it introduces the multilevel governance concept. Then it goes on by stating the reasons why some people argue there is a lack of democracy, as there lacks the possibility of contestation for the measures taken by the main EU institutions, the ever expanding powers of the nonelected institutions, as it is for example the European Commission, or the legislative process that poses the problem of discontinuity.
The agency level context is another possibility to analyse the EU decision making process, by inquiring how the administrative staff is involved in this process; also, there are being presented some specific cases. I end by showing what are the possibilities for reforming the institutional framework, in order to address the above mentioned issues, especially to bring EU closer to its citizens.

6. Alina-Carmen BRIHAN

GOVERNING THE LOCAL, INFLUENCING THE EU: FRAMEWORK, KNOWLEDGE, MECHANISMS

The present European Commission has placed the European democracy as one its priorities for the 2019-2024 mandate. But its mandate was challenged by various crises (COVID-19, BREXIT, war at its borders in Ukraine, etc.), and by the EU's and Member States' subsequent efforts in order to recover and to deal with the new situations. Therefore, these last years' problems and transformations have put a considerable pressure on the officials from all the levels (European, national, regional and local) of the EU multilevel governance, not only regarding their decisions taken inside their countries, but also for their common decisions at EU level.
The objective of the present paper is to approach EU democracy's trends and perspectives, through a focus on both the local and regional level and that of the EU, analyzed from the point of view of their representatives' attibutions, means of interaction with each other, and of the traditional and new democratic mechanisms that have been created, in order to bring the EU closer to its citizens, but also for stimulating the inclusion of the citizens' voice, and of their nearest elected representatives – the local and regional authorities – in the EU policies' formulation.

7. Dominik SZCZEPAŃSKI

EUROPEAN INSPIRATION FROM THE „SHADOW CABINET"

In modern democracies, political parties play a crucial role. They are usually the link between the rulers, the parliament and the citizens. The internal politics of European (and other) countries very often depends on the activity of the main political parties, which participate in both electoral competition and power-sharing, while those who do not participate in the governing process develop various political strategies aimed at bringing them closer to power in the next parliamentary elections. One such strategy is an adaptation modeled on the British informal institution of a shadow cabinet appointed by the largest opposition party. The aim of the paper is to present the European inspirations for the „shadow cabinet", to show how it was defined in different countries and to answer the following questions: what functions did „shadow cabinets" have and how did they differ from other opposition parties having their parliamentary representations?

8. Gabriela GOUDENHOOFT

REFLECTIONS ON POLICYMAKING AND THE ACTIVISM OF THE EUROPEAN COURT OF JUSTICE

The guarantor of the legitimacy of the European Union, the European Court of Justice, the institution that has taken on the task of providing the umbrella for the legality of EU institution building and policies, is often questioned about its role in EU governance. It could be argued that the ECJ itself has issues of legitimacy. It is, first of all, about functional legitimacy, the issue being primarily related to the jurisprudence of the ECJ (how to receive and assume) from the perspective of national judges, individual judgments and even the status of the Court. The activism of the ECJ, as well as the political and constitutional impact of its decisions, continue to be discussed and sometimes challenged.

Over the years, the legitimacy of the EU Court of Justice has been approached from various perspectives. Most of these discussions focused on moral issues regarding the competence offered by the ECJ through the text of the treaties and the degree of deviation from them (text-standard) or value criteria: impartiality versus political commitment of the Court (moral-ideal standard). From this perspective, the Court could either embrace a strongly active image, with a high degree of subjectivity and freedom of interpretation, versus a practical profile immobilized in the texts of the treaties. Of course, the limit can be set only against an abstract normative ideal of „correct" exercise of the judicial function. It is often based on personal beliefs and philosophy, often culturally determined, beliefs about what judges should or should not do. This topic has often been debated with the prospect of an image of Europe's federal future, which would solve the dilemma, even if not necessary to the satisfaction of all parties.

9. Natalia GAVRILENCO

THE CONCEPT OF EXTRAORDINARY EVALUATION OF JUDGES IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA – STRATEGY FOR ALIGNMENT WITH EUROPEAN UNION STANDARDS

In this study, the author refers to judicial independence. Article 6 of the Republic of Moldova Constitution expressly states that: „… the legislative, executive and judicial powers are separated and cooperate in the exercise of their prerogatives …" Thus, the state offers judges a special status and requires the justice system to show responsibility. There is no clear and effective mechanism for assessing the integrity of judges, which could ensure favourable conditions for achieving the proposed objectives. Thus, the authorities proposed a new concept for the extraordinary evaluation of judges. In this context, the aim of the investigation is: to determine whether this new procedure is in line with European Union law, including analyzing the case of Albania. The current concept of extraordinary evaluation of judges includes the creation of the monitoring mission, evaluation commissions, and creating a separate board of appeal. The issue of this subject is updated at the time of the analysis of the negative opinion of the Venice Commission on the concept.In conclusion, the author mentions the need to address the concept of special assessment for the state of the Republic of Moldova in the context of the latest events of the application for membership in the European Union.

III. LOCAL, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL POLITICAL AGENDAS – ONE OR DIFFERENT STRATEGIES FOR PROMOTING THE NATIONAL INTERESTS, AT THE EU LEVEL?

1. Alina STOICA, Luminița ȘOPRONI

PARADIPLOMACY OF CITY AS EUROPEAN AND GLOBAL PLAYER

The beginning of the millennium has been influenced by a visible acceleration of the globalization process, which has had a number of political, economic, strategic and military as well as cultural consequences. Massive changes have marked international relations, triggering new paradigms of global reorganization, of reconfiguring the architecture of politics and society, changing the relations of forces between states and markets. The balance of power has changed. „Where states were once the masters of the markets, now the markets are the ones that, in many key matters, lead the national governments." The authority of states, once unwavering, is now transferred either to international institutions or to regions or cities, facing a partial denationalization of global and European policies. It is proven that city leaders are increasingly able to make diplomatic efforts and create transnational networks, serving the well-being of citizens and even the national development of the state they belong to. This phenomenon is called by specialists paradiplomacy or parallel diplomacy. Its involvement and impact predominate in education, health, climate change, waste management or transportation, etc. The concept is closely related to the smart city, because such a city that understands to use culture and identity in support of its position on the international / European map, for the welfare of its citizens and raising the standard of living is the city of the 21st century. The paper is an update on European and global realities and brings more knowledge to those interested in European integration and strengthening the idea of European unity.

2. Florentina CHIRODEA, Constantin ȚOCA, Ioana BORDEIANU

ACTORS AND LEVELS OF RELATIONSHIPS IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF CROSS-BORDER REGIONS. CASE STUDY: BIHOR AND HAJDU BIHAR COUNTIES

At the level of border regions operate a series of models and structures of cross-border cooperation, all these being built on the basis of levels of relationships between various public, private or non-governmental actors. The construction of cross-border regions is thus closely linked to cross-border cooperation, which must be understood as cooperation between at least two entities located along a common border. The European Commission has advocated a long time for „cooperation for development" to support disadvantaged border regions, in the Centre and Eastern part of the continent. Despite the progress made, there are still some obstacles created by existing national egal and administrative frameworks that have a direct impact on the lives of border area residents. The new approach to regional development creates the promotion of networks between different urban centres and favours the complementarity and individualisation of each region, placing them at the centre of European strategies. In this context, the study aims to analyse the intensity of different types of cross-border relations and the involvement of regional actors in the deep integration of regions corresponding to NUTS III administrative territorial units, Bihor (RO), Hajdu-Bihar (HU), based on cross-border integration models and indicators developed by Castañer, Jańczak and Martín-Uceda.

3. Cosmin CHIRIAC

EU'S TERRITORIAL COHESION POLICIES AND THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE TEMPORAL DIMENSION IN POLYCENTRIC DEVELOPMENT. A BRIEF OVERVIEW

It no longer needs to be said that polycentric development has become an important topic for the European Union (EU), for quite some time already, and the speciality literature responded in kind. It is analysed at different scales, for different geographic areas, categorised, measured in different manners and analysed for its supposed benefits, yet to be proven, as far as the speciality literature seems to show. The purpose of this research is to look at polycentric development from a perspective that, at first glance, doesn't seem to have the focus in any of the existing research papers but seems important considering that we're talking about development. Development implies changes and changes take time. Thus, the focus of this research article is time and what it means for polycentric development. To get a general idea regarding the implications of the temporal dimension in polycentric development, we'll first look at some of the most relevant research papers, to understand how and if time was analysed. Further on, the temporal dimension is considered taking into account scale, categories, geographic area and some of the quantitative and spatial methods, proposed so far, by the speciality literature. Conclusions drawn upon this overview highlight the implications of the temporal dimension in the measurement of polycentric development and the potential outcomes in different scenarios.

4. Luminița ȘOPRONI, Alina STOICA

THE INVOLVEMENT OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN CREATING THE CITY BRAND

The local actors in Oradea, through the joint actions performed during the last years, managed to position the city successfully as both tourist and business destination of Romania, relying on several competitive advantages. These advantages, on which the city's brand relies, are real, expressing the attributes and values of the urban space, and meet all the conditions necessary to contribute to the formation and dissemination of a clear, unique and differentiated image of the city. Part of the advantages are given, while others have been created, thereby adding value to the city and confirming the concern of local actors for the growth and development of the city.

5. Ioana BORDEIANU, Constantin ȚOCA, Florentina CHIRODEA

THE IMPORTANCE AND THE VALUE OF AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITY IN THE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

According to The Copenhagen Declaration, the strategies for training and mobility are essential for promoting the capacity of employment, social integration and personal development and one of the priorities of this declaration is intensifying the support for developing the competences and sectorial qualifications. Dealing professionally with the differences between the amount of theory and practice in law enforcement agencies / border police training we can say that both knowledge and experience have a real chance to develop only while being settled in a mixture that gives the community they are functioning in better results. Cadets must learn to combine theory with practice through their own actions. Geared towards the EU situation, the concept of authority and responsibility, which is anchored in training and practice, provides a better orientation towards practicability in the police / border police work. The paper argues for a comprehensive understanding of young officer duties from the perspective of training, which impacts the goal of situational awareness and integrated training. We provide the argument, that one of the important police / border police officer' duty is authority and responsibility and we focus on the specific nature of the activities for a better understanding of this context-dependent complexity.

6. Cristina TULBU-FRUNZE

THE EUROPEAN EDUCATION AREA: STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND PRIORITIES

The European Union cooperation in education and training has developed in several areas that are now well established. The best-known example is probably the Bologna Process, which led to the establishment of the European Higher Education Area. The Copenhagen Declaration gave impetus to cooperation in education and training. It was accompanied by two strategic framework agreements for European cooperation in education and training (ET2010 and ET2020). The review of the expiry of the second cooperation framework – ET 2020 – has shown some positive trends, as the number of young children in early education and graduates has increased. However, the number of underperforming 15-year-olds remains high, and low adult participation in learning. The European Commission, the EU Council and the European Parliament agree that cooperation in education and training must be strengthened. The Commission outlined its vision for a European area of education in three communications, which shows that this is still ongoing. The Council, on the other hand, has approved another framework for cooperation until 2030, which aims to support the implementation of such an area. The conclusions of the Education Council of May 2021 guide how to address this issue. The debate in the European Parliament is at an early stage, noting that, although there is agreement on the need for a European area of education and continued cooperation, the European institutions still need to take a unique approach.
In September 2020, the Commission published a Communication on the achievement of the European Education Area by 2025, with an ambitious strategy around six key dimensions (European Commission, 2020). In February 2021, in its resolution on a strategic framework for European cooperation in education and training for the European Education Area and beyond (2021-2030), the Council welcomed the Commission's proposal (Council of the European Union, 2021). It has set several „strategic priorities" that bear some resemblance to the critical dimensions mentioned above, but with less emphasis on inclusion and the geopolitical dimension while emphasising lifelong learning and mobility.

7. Alina ȘORLEI

TOWARDS A EUROPEAN EDUCATION AREA. ACTORS IN THE EDUCATIONAL DECISION-MAKING IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

The Fourth European Education Summit held on the 9th of December 2021 has revealed poignant challenges and trends that lie ahead the European Education in the next years. In the context of the numerous challenges brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic and the rapid change of the socio-economic context around the world, the need to come up – in united efforts – with resilient policies on education in the EU has surged. The European Education Area is an initiative of the European Commission which will build upon the resilience and inclusiveness of the education and training in the EU. Nonetheless, collaborative efforts at all levels of governance have to be made. The main purpose of this article is to examine how participation of different actors in the field of Education can be made in a meaningful way, so as they shape and contribute to the achievement of the European Education Area through influencing/strengthening the decision-making process in the EU. The article is firstly mapping the challenges and trends pointed out in the Fourth European Education Summit and other institutional official sources. The following part of the article will focus on the European Education Area as a driver of change in the policies of the EU Education and Training Area. Through the use of quantitative and qualitative analysis, the next section will focus on ways of meaningful multi-level collaboration among different actors involved in the EU decision-making process on Education, in order to contribute efficiently to it. The last part will bring to the fore a case study on NGOs as means of strengthening the EU decision-making process on Education. It turns out that in challenging times, it is important to work together in order to transform challenges into opportunities.

8. Liudmila CUROȘ

COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION: IMPACT ON THE EDUCATION SYSTEM IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

The author approaches cooperation in education, analyzing the opportunities and the challenges from various social fields. The achievements obtained so far and their combination with the opportunities offered by the EU places the Republic of Moldova closer to Europe not only geographically, but also socially. If our country tends towards a European future, elaborating and implementing a series of innovative and systemic reforms in all spheres of activity during the last years, then education has undergone the most transformations; some have had an essential contribution in changing the educational and structural system. , which would bring the economy, legislation, culture and education closer to Western standards. Education at all levels is a sure channel to promote everything that includes the term European citizenship. European integration will be done by those who are today in the school benches or classrooms of colleges and universities in the country. We will discuss in this article the educational projects and programs implemented and supported in the Republic of Moldova by the European countries. In the globalized world, there will remain significant cultural, linguistic, and economic differences between the states of the world, so uniformity in a particular European common is problematic. In conclusion, the author mentions that we will have a gradual uniformity that considers each country's national specifics without harming the elements related to national sovereignty in its international context. Undoubtedly, today's

young people need to be confident that they will have the chance to exchange university experience in a country other than their home country, which can be ensured, for example, by extending the Erasmus + Program, which has a means of coordination and facilitating the exchange of experience. Exchange of good educational practices and adaptation of national to European international education would put behind the differences and conflicts of the past to create its future.

9. Malgorzata ZAJACZKOWSKI

THE EU'S DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE: BETWEEN SHARED VISION AND DIVERGENT INTERESTS

The EU is the world's largest donor of development aid, responsible for providing about half of global development assistance. The unique and multifaceted position of the EU in development is that it is both a bilateral donor, providing aid directly to developing countries, and a multilateral organization coordinating the national aid policies of its member states. The EU development aid policy is a shared competence between the member states and the European Union institutions. Therefore, planning and implementation of EU external actions is the result of two processes: first, arrangements at the national – member states level – and second – joint decisions at the level of the Community institutions. Therefore the article seeks to show the dynamics of the relationship between the two dimensions of European development aid policy. The purpose is to explore the possibility of creating a true collective EU development assistance understood as coherent and harmonized EU actions towards third countries. Main attention was paid to the process of shifting in EU development cooperation policy from the national level to EU institutions and the collective dimension. The complexity of the problem lies in the fact that the range of activities under discussion is very broad and they are carried out both by EU institutions acting on behalf of member countries and by member countries themselves. Each of these dimensions plays an essential role. The national level of member states dominates because of the predominant financial spending position and broad autonomy over the foreign policy area. On the other hand, the Community channel, headed by the European Commission (EC), plays an increasing role of coordinator of the aid provided under both dimensions. The position of the EU institutions is increasing due to growing pressure to make EU action more coherent and visible, and also because of changes in the financing of development cooperation, especially the establishment of a single source of funding, i.e. NDICI Instrument – Global Europe. The article is based on a synthetic summary and interpretation of available data on latest trends in development assistance and a review of the subject literature. It allowed to demonstrate the relevance of the studied issue in the context of recent changes, especially caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. To this end, firstly, the rules, institutional and treaty framework of the EU development assistance were explained, secondly, the changes that occurred in EU development policy also as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic were indicated, and thirdly, the real contribution of EU institutions and member states in development cooperation was shown.

10. Aurora-Elena GAVRIȘ

ASPECTS REGARDING THE SOCIAL PROTECTION OF CERTAIN CATEGORIES OF EMPLOYEES AND BENEFICIARIES OF CERTAIN SOCIAL SERVICES BENEFICIARIES DURING THE PANDEMIC MARCH 2020-MARCH 2022, IN ROMANIA

The stage March 2020 – March 2022 was a difficult one: many aspects of social life were disturbed all over the World. Mapamond confronting the fear of the coronavirus disease or the drama of its failure. Romania was, also, affected by the COVID-19 scourge. In terms of social protection and assistance, prompt and effective measures have been taken to ensure the functioning of many residential social services; in particular, regardless of the staff health situation', the operation continuity of the social centers and the beneficiaries' assistance had to be ensured. In the paper I will exemplify some intervention ways for different situations that were generated by the coronavirus pandemic, respectively as it were supported by various levers and institutional or financial mechanism. Thus, it was considered to take measures for social protection of employees or certain professional categories in contextual prohibition, suspension or limitation of economic activities caused by the epidemiological situation generated by the spread of SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus. In the context of the strategies of the European states, in order to prevent the community spread of the infection, Romania also took urgent measures, exceptional in the economic and social field to prevent damage with longterm effects on employees and beneficiaries of social work system; the measures including also private life and family, not just the professional domain of life.

11. Anca OLTEAN

THE REFLECTION OF PANDEMY OF COVID 19 IN ROMANIAN JOURNAL "ADEVĂRUL" AND THE FIGHT OF ROMANIANS FOR SURVIVAL

The pandemy of virus COVID-19 was on the agenda of the Romanian press and television chanells during 2020-2022 and it was a time when all the Romanian population, all Europe and also global world was threatened psychologically and from the point of view of their state of health by the emergence of this virus. We intend to reveal how Romanian population responded to this pandemic situation, a crisis also of the Romanian sanitary system and to see the reflection of these two pandemic years in the journal "Adevărul", a national journal, with a very extended archive of online articles, on the topic of pandemy and not only. The reader can clearly see a fight of decision making factors to keep the society on the track and a fight to convince the population to go to vaccination and to end this problematic situation. The entire Romania was involved in this battle of survival, a fight which was an unexpected phenomenon on the contemporary political agenda. The spring of 2022 with the opinion of the governence and of medical ellites that the pandemy is over, brings new hopes for Romanian that their lives will be in a process of recovery to normality.

Crisia 2023, LIII

STUDII ȘI ARTICOLE / STUDIES AND ARTICLES

1. **Miruna-Ana OANA**

LATE NEOLITHIC FINDINGS FROM ORADEA-SALCA

The aim of this paper is to present the partial results regarding the Late Neolithic discoveries made during the preventive archaeological research from the 2021 campaign from the Oradea-Salca OMV-Petrom site. The discoveries consist mainly of dwellings and pits with Herpály ceramic style and human osteological fragments, belonging to the Late Neolithic period. The main aspects discussed focus on a brief description of the excavation, the main features discovered and a short overview of the Late Neolithic world in the north-east Pannonian plain.

2. **Marian-Adrian LIE, Alexandra GĂVAN, Tobias L. Kienlin**

A MAGICAL ANTHROPOMORPHIC REPRESENTATION FROM THE BRONZE AGE SITE OF TOBOLIU?

During the 2022 excavation campaign in the outer settlement of the Brozne Age tell at Toboliu (Bihor County, Romania), an anthropomorphic figurine was discovered in a shallow pit located inside a house. Seven cups were also found in the pit. In this paper, a description of the finds and their context is given, together with possible interpretations. Special emphasis is placed on the way the figurine was modelled. The discussion also includes an overview of Bronze Age anthropomorphic figurines from the wider region.

3. **Sorin FELEA**

DEFINIREA DEPOZITELOR DE TIP ARPĂȘEL

DEFINITION OF ARPĂȘEL TYPE DEPOSITS

The Arpășel type deposits are part of the phenomenon of bronze deposits from the end of the Bronze Age in the Carpathian Basin. The Arpășel type is differentiated from the other groups by the predominant or total presence of the categories of ornaments at the expense of other categories of parts, such as weapons and tools.

4. **Doru MARTA, FECHETE PORSZTNER Kitti, KATÓCZ Zoltán**

CERCETĂRI ARHEOLOGICE PE SUPRAFAŢA SITULUI IV – SÂNTION – „CIMITIRUL VECHI" DIN CADRUL PROIECTULUI: „DRUM DE LEGĂTURĂ ÎNTRE GIRAŢIA SÂNTANDREI – AUTOSTRADA A3 BIHAREA"

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH ON THE SURFACE OF SITE IV – SÂNTION – "THE OLD CEMETERY" OF THE PROJECT: "CONNECTION ROAD BETWEEN THE SÂNTANDREI ROUNDABOUT – A3 HIGHWAY BIHAREA"

Recent archaeological research led to the discovery of 290 grave holes, the majority of them with a single person buried, also existing cases of two, three, even one with four skeletons, belonging to the same family. The were also holes with empty graves, the deceased being moved after the closing of the cemetery in the new one of the locality. The inventory is poor: a round mirror, a little bottle, possibly for perfume, "moș-babă" and other types of buttons. The dating, at least for the "moș-babă" type of buttons, is large: the 17th century till the beginning of the 19th century. One of the deceased even kept his hat. Also, a singe coin was found, probably a kreutzer, unfortunately extremely corroded.

5. **Sorin ȘIPOȘ, Traian OSTAHIE, Mircea MATEI**

MEMBRII CAPITLULUI CATEDRAL DIN ORADEA ÎN SECOLUL AL XIII-LEA

MEMBERS OF THE CATHEDRAL CHAPTER FROM ORADEA IN THE 13TH CENTURY

To the extent that the phenomenon of the multiplication of parishes increases, and the privatization of churches continues, the bishop loses direct contact with parishes or parochial vicars. During the 12th-13th centuries, the parish regime also multiplied in the cities. Chapels or oratories become the centers of new parishes, and in turn get staff to serve them. The priest, presbyter, plebanus, church rector, represents the bishop. He administers sacraments, celebrates services, does catechesis, but he is also attracted by economic or contingent matters, intended to ensure his material support. This creates the possibility of altering the priestly functions and the entry of the priest into a lifestyle not entirely compatible with the demands of his vocation. The role and task of the members of the chapter was to maintain the altars, educate the faithful, support the bishop in the governance of the diocese, implement the decisions issued by the bishop, care and supervise the ecclesiastical assets, replace the bishop in case of an impediment or vacancy of the episcopal seat.

6. **Alexandru SIMON**

ALTFEL DESPRE UNIREA DE LA FLORENŢA: UN «COMUNICAT DE PRESĂ» PONTIFICAL DIN ARHIVA SIENEZĂ

THE UNION OF FLORENCE: A DISCORDANT VIEW. A PAPAL "PRESS RELEASE" FROM THE ARCHIVES OF SIENA

Scholarly interest in the Union of Florence (1439) was resurrected after the fall of Communism (1989) and the collapse of the Soviet Union (1991), two officially non-Christian concepts. The academic revival coincided with the search for a new division line between – generally labeled – East and West. This frontier was named the "Huntington Line" (1993, 1996) after its creator: Samuel P. Huntington. At the End of History (1992), it was part of a larger frame, the Clash of Civilizations, soon successfully advocated after 9/11. "Back in the East" (of Europe), the line in question ran – through modern and post (1989-) 1991 states – deep into the Balkans due to the outbreak of the so-called Yugoslav wars (1991-1999). The line separated Orthodox Christians from Catholic Christians and their "appendixes" (i.e. Greek rite Christians that had – eventually – acknowledged the authority of Rome and old and new Protestants, former Latin rite Christians that had rejected the Papacy). The division manifestly nourished by the successes and failures of the Union of Florence and its rather independent early modern variants (starting with that of Brest) that had shaped the states of the 1990s, in particular Romania and Ukraine. The presentation attempts to identify points/ lines of continuity and of divergence between the (late) medieval Union of Florence and the recent divisions/ unities. The paper is based – case-study wise – on the documents recently discovered in the State Archives of Siena. On one hand, Siena was an Italian state-city modeled in the (Western) conflicts between Guelphs and Ghibellines (very narrowly put: between the supporters of the pope and those of the <German> emperor). On the other, Siena was the "hometown" of Enea Silvio Piccolomini/ Pope Pius II (1458-1464), a noted conciliarist turned vigilant papalist (via Heretic Bohemia), whose ideas contoured the Renaissance image of "Eastern Europe" and of the (Ottoman) Turks and their Christian (but also Muslim) borders. Rome long had its own designs for Greek rite Christians in the eastern parts of the Apostolic Kingdom of Hungary. Opposed to the Council of Basel as well as to Emperor Sigismund of Luxemburg's plans, Pope Eugenius IV had placed the Greek rite Christians in eastern Hungary under the authority of the metropolite of Moldavia, Gregory (1436). Gregory had accepted Papal authority prior to the Council of Ferrara-Florence (1437-1439). The Papal "press-release" at the end of the council (surprisingly preserved also in Siena) listed the Wallachians (around Moldavia) as Rome's unionist Greek rite spearhead in East-Central Europe. There, none of the major kingdoms (Hungary and Poland) had supported the Florentine council and the subsequent union (this changed only when Wladislaw I/ III Jagiello, king of Poland, was elected as king of Hungary in 1440). Given these circumstances, the traditional approach of the Union of Florence must be revised.

7. **Corina TOMA**

UN TEZAUR MONETAR DIN VREMEA REGELUI MATIA CORVIN (1458-1490) DESCOPERIT LA SĂLDĂBAGIU DE MUNTE (JUD. BIHOR)

A COIN HOARD FROM THE TIME OF KING MATTHIAS CORVINUS FOUND AT SĂLDĂBAGIU DE MUNTE (BIHOR COUNTY)

The aim of this study is to present the medieval coin hoard found in 2023 at Săldabagiu de Munte, Bihor County. The hoard consists of 37 gold and silver coins: 5 florins (Goldgulden) and 31 denarii issued during the reign of King Matthias Corvinus and one soldo struck by the Patriarch of Aquilea Lodovico II of Teck. The coins were recovered in 2-steps: the first batch of 22 coins was found with a metal detector, and the second batch of 15 coins was discovered in July 2023 through archaeological research. Following the analysis of the pieces, which are common for the monetary circulation in Transylvania between the years 1467-1540, we are able to notice that the hoard belongs to the last decades of the 15th century, which have not been documented by certain monetary finds until now.

8. **Alina-Maria CRĂCIUN**

TRATATELE LUI SIGISMUND BÁTHORY CU ȚARA ROMÂNEASCĂ ȘI MOLDOVA (1595): O COMPARAȚIE

SIGISMUND BÁTHORY'S TREATIES WITH WALLACHIA AND MOLDAVIA (1595): A COMPARISON

In the year 1595 Sigismund Báthory, the Prince of Transylvania, signed two treaties with the Romanian Principalities, one on 20th of May with Wallachia and another on the 3rd of Jude with Moldova. These two treaties are the subject of the scientific endeavor at hand. It is worth noting that the Romanian historiography had devoted numerous studies for the treaty of May 20 1595, while for the one on June 3 1595, the mentions focus strictly on the similarity between it and the one concluded on May 20, without exemplifying any further details. We ask ourselves what were the main research directions of historians up to this point in regard with the two treaties? Starting from this question, we are curious to see if the hypotheses that have been put forward so far can be validated by appealing to primary sources or, on the contrary, if they are rejected. Moreover, a comparative analysis between the two has not been done. In this way, this paper aims to undertake a comparative analysis of the two treaties. Last but not least, we want to find out if the old suzerainty relations with the Kingdom of Hungary could have created a model for the authors of the treaties that were concluded with the Romanian Principalities? Following the comparative analysis we will reevaluate some of the hypotheses expressed by the Romanian historians in order to ascertain whether they match what is related in the two documents.

9. **Dumitru NOANE**

MOMENTUL MIHAI VITEAZUL ÎN ISTORIA CETĂȚII ORADEA

MICHAEL THE BRAVE'S MOMENT IN THE HISTORY OF ORADEA FORTRESS

This year marks the 430th anniversary of the accession to the throne of Wallachia of the prince Michael the Brave, lord of the first Romanian Union and 425 years since he came to the aid of the city of Oradea besieged in 1598 by the Ottoman armies, sending Aga Leca at the head of 1500 horsemen. Two years later, on his way to the court of Emperor Rudolf II to ask for help, he stopped in front of the fortress on the site of the Orthodox cathedral on the night of 11/12 December.
The statue of the great prince Michael the Brave, located in the central square of our city, was taken down from its pedestal – motivated by the re-installation of the statue of King Ferdinand I, the founder of Great Romania in 1918 –, a fact appreciated by some of our fellow citizens who claim that even so it would have had nothing to do with the history of Oradea. To clarify this subject, we consider it necessary to analyze a little more deeply the moments that bring to light the fact that, more indirectly but even directly, the great prince was also connected with the city on the banks of the Crișul Repede River during his reign. There are three clear and easily documented moments that highlight this connection, which we will present below.

10. **Gizella NEMETH, Adriano PAPO**

L'ARMATA IMPERIALE DEL PRINCIPE EUGENIO DI SAVOIA NEL BANATO. INVERNO 1716-1717

THE IMPERIAL ARMY OF PRINCE EUGENE OF SAVOY IN THE BANAT. WINTER 1716-1717

The conclusion of the Spanish Succession War (1714) allowed Emperor Charles VI of Habsburg to turn his attention back to the events regarding the Hungarian southern borders, that the Ottomans had once again menaced after the period of peace sanctioned by the Treaty of Carlowitz of 1699, followeing the victory achieved at Zenta (Senta) by the Imperial Army of Prince Eugene of Savoy. Therefore, Prince Eugene prepared a detailed plan for the reconstitution, renewal and strengthening of the Imperial Army. On August 5, 1716, the Imperial Army defeated the Ottomans at Petrovaradin. Then, it conquered Timişoara (Temesvár), the last remaining Turkish fortress in the Kingdom of Hungary.
The prince Eugen entrusted the defense of the Banat territories, which had been taken from the Turks, to his trusted man and cavalry general Claude-Florimond d'Argenteau, Count of Mercy. Major-General Count Franz Paul von Wallis obtained command of the forces stationed in the garrison of Timișoara. General Wallis was also entrusted with the restoration of the fortifications of Timișoara.
According to the instructions of Prince Eugene, the primary task assigned to the Count of Mercy was to carry out the emperor's drawings on Pancsova (Pančevo), on Új-Palánka (Banatska Palanka) and possibly also on Orșova (Orsova). Close and continuous collaboration with the commander in Transylvania, Count Stephan von Steinville was also required. Indeed, the Count of Mercy came into possession of both Pancsova and Új-Palánka, but had to give up the conquest of Orșova, which he would postpone until the following spring.

11. **Nicolae TEȘCULĂ**

UN SIGHIȘOREAN UITAT: OTTO DEMIAN (1869-1918)

A FORGOTTEN CITIZEN OF SIGHIȘOARA: OTTO DEMIAN (1869-1918)

Over the centuries Sighișoara has been an important commercial and craft center. The majority of the population was Saxon, but there was also a strong Romanian minority. One of the little-known personalities with origins in Sighișoara was Otto Demian. Born in 1869, he came from a Macedonian family. His father was a native of Melinkos (north of Thessaloniki) and was a merchant in Sighișoara. He had two brothers: Aurel, who became a doctor and worked in Arad, being the first prefect of Arad County after the Great Union, and Anastasie, who also worked in Arad and was an economist by profession. The latter's son was the famous church painter Anastasie Demian, who was active during the interwar period. He also had two sisters, Irina and Maria both married in Miercurea Sibiului. The premature death of his parents led him to pursue a military career by attending the Sibiu Military School. He will serve in the Hungarian army corps-Honved within the Austro-Hungarian army. He rose in the military hierarchy and after 1907 he worked in the budget department of the Hungarian War Ministry-Honved in Budapest, leading it from 1910 to 1918. From April to August 1918, he was Undersecretary of State in the Hungarian government, in charge of supplying the civilian population with goods necessary for daily life. At the end of 1918 he probably fell ill with Spanish flu and died on 1 December 1918, being buried in Budapest. He was married and had a daughter.

12. **Răzvan-Mihai NEAGU**

PERSONALITĂȚI ALE MARII UNIRI: AVOCATUL MIHAI MOLDOVAN (1879-1943) DIN TURDA

PERSONALITIES OF THE GREAT UNION: LAWYER MIHAI MOLDOVAN (1879-1943) FROM TURDA

Turda, like many other cities of Transylvania, gave to national history an account of personalities who contributed to the emancipation of the Romanian nation and the realization of the Great Union. Some were clerics (Orthodox or Greek-Catholic), and others lay intellectuals, among whom lawyers stood out in particular. There were also doctors, engineers and teachers. Members of the Transylvanian Romanian elite, these personalities demonstrated real leadership qualities of the communities they came from. Through their deeds and actions, they put themselves in the service of the Romanian nation and its interests. Lawyer Mihai Moldovan was such a personality. He was the commander of the Romanian National Guard in Turda-Arieș County, capacity in which he participated in the Great National Assembly from Alba Iulia on December 1st, 1918, which decided the union of Transylvania with Romania. In the interwar period, he was a deputy in the first parliament of Greater Romania. Later, he was appointed prefect of Turda-Arieș County. On a professional level, Mihai Moldovan fulfilled the capacity of dean of the Turda Bar Association. Lawyer Mihai Moldovan was a faithful man and close to the church. He also distinguished himself through a rich economic activity in Turda.

13. **Valentin TRIFESCU**

DES EFFETS SECONDAIRES DE L'UNITÉ NATIONALE. RÉGIONALISME ET RÉCESSIVITÉ

SIDE EFFECTS OF NATIONAL UNITY. REGIONALISM AND RECESSIVITY

In the present text, the regional identity will be analysed from an interdisciplinary perspective, being capitalized concepts from philosophy, culturology, literary criticism and art history. In this way, for a better understanding of regional identity and regionalism, concepts such as "recessiveness" and the "secondary" will be reinterpreted and adapted. This analysis will take into account, at all times, the close links between regional and national identity, as well as between regionalism and nationalism. The theoretical dimension will be based on the example of Transylvania and Alsace.

14. **Ioan CIORBA**

O CAMPANIE DE COMBATERE A ALCOOLISMULUI ÎN MEDIUL ORTODOX BIHOREAN ÎN PRIMUL DECENIU AL SECOLULUI XX

A CAMPAIGN TO COMBAT ALCOHOLISM IN THE ORTHODOX ENVIRONMENT OF BIHOR IN THE FIRST DECADE OF THE 20TH CENTURY

Alcoholism was a significant problem of the Bihorean world at the beginning of the 20th century. Various professionals, including doctors, nutritionists, and religious leaders, stood up against this custom, repeatedly showing the harmful effects of alcohol consumption, which included: physical or mental health deterioration, the encouragement of violent behavior, and increased poverty, due to the financial burden of purchasing of Bacchus liquors. A major role in the fight against alcoholism was assumed by the Orthodox Church, represented in our case by forums such as the Orthodox Bishopric of Arad or the Vicariate and the Archdiocese of Oradea.
They encouraged priests and Religion teachers to hold conferences to educate their parishioners on the dangers of alcohol consumption, and then to report on the number of actions carried out and on the number of participants. The present study mainly focuses on the answers of the priests regarding this task, revealing a whole series of situations, from those where no lecture was given to those where this was done in excess of the requested number.

15. **Augustin ȚĂRĂU**

DESPRE CLIPELE DE LINIŞTE TRĂITE DE ROMÂNII ARDELENI PE FRONTURILE MONARHIEI AUSTRO-UNGARE, DESPRE LIRISMUL LOR EPISTOLAR ŞI DESPRE PROBLEMELE CONJUGALE ISCATE DE ŞEDEREA PE FRONT

ABOUT THE MOMENTS OF PEACE EXPERIENCED BY TRANSYLVANIAN ROMANIANS ON THE FRONTS OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE, ABOUT THEIR EPISTOLARY LYRICISM AND ABOUT THE MARITAL PROBLEMS CAUSED BY THEIR STAY ON THE FRONT

In the present study we tried to illustrate some of the few moments of peace experienced by the Transylvanian soldiers, enlisted in the Austro-Hungarian army, on the battle fronts where they were assigned. Thus, media reports and archival documents of the time mentioned how they celebrated Christmas or Easter together with enemy soldiers for a few hours. Then, another theme is dedicated to the lyricism contained in the letters sent by Transylvanian soldiers to their families at home, and another theme addresses the drama of families destroyed by the absence of men on the battle front, their wives seeking material and emotional support in the arms of other men.

16. **Sanda Dumitrița BUBOI**

CONTRIBUȚII DOCUMENTARE INEDITE LA CUNOAȘTEREA ORGANIZAȚIILOR P.N.L. (1922 – 1938; 1944 – 1946) DIN FOSTA PLASĂ BELIU (JUDEȚUL BIHOR)

ORIGINAL DOCUMENTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF P.N.L. ORGANIZATIONS (1922 – 1938; 1944 – 1946) FROM THE FORMER BELIU PLASA (BIHOR COUNTY)

This article is based on a Security report issued in 1963 regarding the organization scheme of the former liberal organization of the Beliu Plasa from Bihor County between the years 1926 – 38 – 45 – 47. Starting from this report, I will present the situation of liberals in the villages assigned to Beliu Plasa and mentioned in the report. I want to mention that due to lack of space I will limit myself to presenting the numerical situation, as well as local leadership elements.

17. **Antonio FAUR**

UN RAPORT DIPLOMATIC FRANCEZ CU PRIVIRE LA SITUATIA TRANSILVANIEI DE NORD LA UN AN DE LA DICTATUL DE LA VIENA (OCTOMBRIE 1941)

A DIPLOMATIC FRENCH REPORT ON THE SITUATION OF NORHTERN TRANSYLVANIA A YEAR AFTER THE VIENNA DIKTAT (OCTOBER 1941)

The document under analysis is a report by the French consul in Cluj, Claudon, in which he informed the authorities of the French State (or the Vichy regime) about the realities from Cluj and Transylvania, one year after the Vienna Diktat. His sources are his own observations, as well as reading the Hungarian media. His finding is worth noting, according to which, in Hungary, in the context of the invasion of the Soviet Union, the desire to change the demarcation line of the Vienna Diktat in Hungary's favor reappeared. The most consistent part of the document in question, however, signals the reappearance in press of comments regarding the use of the historical and demographic argument in the Romanian-Hungarian controversy.

18. **Veronica TURCUȘ**

MINISTRUL ITALIAN LA BUCUREȘTI RENATO BOVA SCOPPA ȘI PERSECUȚIA EVREILOR
ÎN ROMÂNIA ANULUI 1942

THE ITALIAN MINISTER IN BUCHAREST RENATO BOVA SCOPPA AND THE PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS IN ROMANIA IN 1942

The study aims to provide Romanian historiography with new documentary landmarks regarding the persecution of Jews during the Antonescu regime. It is about the publication and analysis of three documents sent from Bucharest to Rome, in 1942, by the Italian minister in Bucharest, Renato Bova Scoppa. The diplomat's accounts highlight how Romania, pressured by Nazi Germany, joined the anti-Semitic program by developing measures to persecute, arrest and deport Jews who were Romanian citizens, with tragic consequences for the vast majority of those deported. The Italian diplomat offers an interesting perspective from a representative of a power allied with Nazi Germany, arguing that the elimination of Jews from Romanian life automatically places the country within totalitarian regimes.

19. **Diana IANCU**

JEWISH WOMEN IN THE HOLOCAUST. SOME TESTIMONIES OF JEWISH WOMEN DEPORTED FROM ORADEA

In this paper we focus on some testimonies of females that survived to the Shoah. We can read about Magdolna Hercz, Téreza Mózes, Vera Hecht, Simon Magda and Magdalena Grunfeld Delman, deported from Oradea. Their story is about dehumanization, depersonalisation and survival strategies. We have the moral duty to learn about the crimes against the Jewish people, and we have also the responsibility to preserve the memory of the victims of the Holocaust.

20. **Gabriel MOISA**

UNION OF PATRIOTS. THE BIHOR COUNTY ORGANIZATION – FELLOW TRAVELER OF THE COMMUNISTS (1945-1947)

The political attitude taken by the Bihor County's organization of the Patriots' Union in the first years after the World War II was one that seemed to be xenophobic. However, no one could talk about such thing because the whole situation was caused not by any xenophobic attitude of the local political leaders, Romanians or Hungarians, of the Union of the Patriots – organization of Bihor County. This successful attempt to segregate ethnic formation had joined the effort almost general of the Hungarian minority in Transylvania ceded to Hungary after the Vienna Award, which aimed the preserving of this territory to Hungary. For this, it did not hesitate to separate from the Romanians constituting its own political structures to campaign in this regard. The Hungarian Popular Union was the most important of them, found in a close alliance relationship to the Romanian Communist Party. A Romanian Communist Party dominated in the respective period at the decisional level by ethnic Hungarian and Jewish elements in Transylvania, the latter of Hungarian culture. The very representative Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party sent to Oradea to target the local organization of the Patriots' Union, Tóth Imre, was a Hungarian Jew from Transylvania, as he himself acknowledges. The findings of his report are relevant in this regard. Even he, a messenger of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, suggests the separation on ethnic principles which shows the official line of at least a substantial part of the central management of the Romanian Communists.

21. **Cristina Liana PUȘCAȘ**

LAGĂRUL DIN CETATEA ORADEA, CENTRU DE „COLECTARE" A ETNICILOR GERMANI DUPĂ CEL DE-AL DOILEA RĂZBOI MONDIAL

THE ENCAMPMENT IN THE FORTRESS OF ORADEA, A "COLLECTION" CENTER FOR GERMAN ETHNICS AFTER WORLD WAR TWO

In the Oradea Fortress, right after the end of the Second World War, there was a concentration camp for German ethnics and also for the first "enemies of the people", individuals who became inconvenient to the new pro Soviet regime. The setting up of the concentration camp in Oradea at the end of the Second World War, "was owed exclusively to the group that put their hands on the political power after the liberation of the city by the Romanian troops at October 12, 1944", respectively, Hungarian nationals and representatives of the Soviet Red Army. It was mainly a transit center for the camps from Târgu-Jiu or Timișoara, but also a "dispatch point" to the USSR (the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics) of German ethnics. Thus, the Police Department from Oradea sent a notification that on January 15, 1945, around 799 persons of German origin "have been handed over to the special Soviet authority who after a few days ordered their transfer to Russia". The main building, hosting the concentration camp, seems to have been located in the northern part of the Fortress, today Building E of the facility.

22. **Șerban TURCUȘ**

VIZITA LA MOSCOVA A PATRIARHULUI NICODIM (1946) ÎN DOCUMENTE DIPLOMATICE ITALIENE

THE VISIT TO MOSCOW OF PATRIARCH NICODIM (1946) IN ITALIAN DIPLOMATIC DOCUMENTS

The present research is based on unpublished Italian diplomatic documents, sent from Bucharest by the chargé d'affaires Pietro Gerbore. They report on the preceding context and the conduct of the visit to Moscow made by the Patriarch of Romania, Nicodim Munteanu (October-November 1946). Two main ideas stand out from this diplomatic correspondence: the relationship of collaboration and friendship that the patriarch of the Romanian Orthodox Church had with the Catholic environment in Bucharest and the consideration towards the Sovereign Pontiff, on the one hand, and Moscow's tendency to replace Constantinople as the center of Orthodoxy worldwide, on the other hand. From the perspective of the two ideas stated, Nicodim Munteanu's visit to Moscow was supposed to put an end to the collaboration with the Catholic world and to drag the Romanian Orthodoxy to the Muscovite one. Nicodim Munteanu, according to diplomatic documents, was not convinced by Moscow to submit to Soviet interests.

23. **Cristian CULICIU**

ASPECTS ON THE URBANIZATION OF BIHOR COUNTY IN THE COMMUNIST PERIOD (I): ALEȘD AND BEIUȘ

Throughout all Eastern Europe and Romania, the communist period meant, besides political changes, also industrialization and urbanization. The cities from the beginning of the 1950s got new investments, many factories being built that attracted people from the rural area. Romania in that time was more of a rural country than an urban one and these changes in local economy meant a growth in migration. So, housing needed to be built. In this way, the need for urbanization increased. The policy of the regime was to create a "new, urban, man" that can work and live in a city and have everything he needs in a short walk. Many new cities appeared throughout the country while the existing ones got bigger and bigger. This was the case in Bihor County to. In this paper we will see how the cities of Aleșd and Beiuș developed from the 1950s to the 1980s, regarding economy, living, public space and services and what were the demographical modifications.

24. **Alice-Elena SCHREINER**

ACTIVITATEA DE CERCETARE A INSTITUTULUI ROMÂN DE CULTURĂ ȘI CERCETARE UMANISTICĂ DIN VENEȚIA LA ÎNCEPUTULUI ANILOR 2000

THE RESEARCH ACTIVITY OF THE ROMANIAN INSTITUTE OF CULTURE AND HUMANISTS RESEARCH IN VENICE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 2000S

The Romanian Institute of Culture and Humanistic Research in Venice or the Romanian House as it was originally called, opened its doors on April 2, 1930 as a space for the promotion of Romanian culture and as a place for research activities for Romanian students and scholars. 70 years later, the Institute completes its activity with the launch of the publications Annuario della Casa Romena and Quaderni della Casa Romena and with the organization of romanian language and civilization courses. The two approaches fit perfectly into the cultural context in which the Romanian Institute of Culture and Humanistic Research in Venice carries out its activity.

25. **Gianfranco GIRAUDO**

R*USSIA ED UCRAINA NELLO SPECCHIO ITALIANO. RACCONTARE SENZA ORDINE CIÒ CHE LA RAGIONE RIFIUTA*

RUSSIA AND UKRAINE IN THE ITALIAN MIRROR. TELLING WITHOUT ORDER WHAT REASON REFUSES

The article presents, through some quotes and photos from the newspapers, how Russia's special military operation in Ukraine was reflected in the Italian media. Also reported are the debates on the war in Ukraine, previous events, recent events, and prospects. There are those who think that the war against the tyrant in 2022 and the Ukrainian national resistance could be a revolutionary opportunity: the West could get off the ideological arrogance gained from the second post-war period and think. But the European vainglory about forever unity, about the glorious yearning for democracy that will change a post-Putin world, can silence all the uncomfortable truths revealed by the conflict.

26. **Denisa ARDELEAN, Elena BALACIU**

PARTENERIATUL FAMILIE – ȘCOALĂ ÎN EDUCAȚIA NONFORMALĂ A ȘCOLARILOR MICI

FAMILY – SCHOOL PARTNERSHIP IN THE NONFORMAL EDUCATION OF YOUNG SCHOOL CHILDREN

Non-formal education offers learning opportunities in planned activities. The skills acquired in these activities can also be used in formal education, depending on the subjects studied. In non-formal education, a range of activities can be proposed to raise awareness of heritage values, museum collections, as direct and indirect learning experiences. In this study, we aim to analyse the perception of a group of 100 parents with young school-age children on the organisation of non-formal education activities by teachers.

MUZEOGRAFIE / MUSEOGRAPHY

1. **Tiberiu Alexandru CIORBA**

DIN ARHIVA VECHE A SOCIETĂȚII DE ARHEOLOGIE ȘI ISTORIE. ANALIZA TIPOLOGICĂ A DOSARULUI 427

FROM THE OLD ARCHIVE OF THE SOCIETY OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORY. TYPOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF FILE NUMBER 427

The long and interesting past of the Society of Archeology is well known in local historiography with many examples of articles and other projects. However, there are still many paths that a researcher can take to improve the colective database by engaging with different types of sources and documents. This short study case seeks to provide an answer by presenting a very rich file still kept in our collections which has not been fully studied. Identified by the number 427, it consists of a large cache of letters, receipts, lists, charts and other types of primary sources that remain unpublished. By organizing them according to their provenance, purpose and typology we can build a very interesing image of the administrative and fiscal fluctuations of the time.

2. **Doina-Gabriela ANANIE**

BISERICILE FORTIFICATE DIN DÂRLOS ȘI CURCIU ÎN FOTOGRAFII DE SEC. XIX DIN COLECȚIA DE FOTOGRAFIE VECHE A MUZEULUI ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR

FORTIFIED CHURCHES FROM DÂRLOD AND CURCIU IN 19th CENTURY PHOTOGRAPHS FROM ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR MUSEUM OLD PHOTOGRAPHY COLLECTION

The existence of Transylvania's fortified churches has been marked throughout the centuries by people and armed conflicts that involved them. The interest aroused by them, even if later compared to similar constructions from the Western Europe, was a beneficial one, opening new ways of knowledge, especially in the sphere of arts and construction techniques. Even if today, despite restoration efforts, some have lost defining architectural or structural elements, retraces can be made with the help of old photographs that have been preserved.

3. **Cristian NEGRU, Doina Gabriela ANANIE**

CĂRȚI CU AUTOGRAF PENTRU OVIDIU DRIMBA ÎN FONDUL BIBLIOTECII MUZEULUI ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR ORADEA – COMPLEX MUZEAL

AUTOGRAPHED BOOKS FOR OVIDIU DRIMBA IN THE ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR MUSEUM'S LIBRARY

Private library collections, especially when they belonged to prominent representatives of culture, receive a special value when entering a book collection of a public or specialized library. Along with the bibliographic processing, particular elements are noted, such as the dedications with autographs from the authors, ex-libris and other notes, which increase the value of the books bearing them. In this article, we present a part of these documentary testimonies, discovered during the registration into the museum's library of a donation consisting of books, magazines and extracts that belonged to Professor Ovidiu Drimba, Ph.D.

Crisia LIII 2023, Supliment nr. 1

Interferențe. Trecut, prezent, viitor. Lucrările Sesiunii Internaționale de Comunicări Științifice a Muzeului Țării Crișurilor Oradea – Complex Muzeal 12-13 octombrie 2023

1. **Gruia FAZECAȘ, Florin GOGÂLTAN, KÁTOCZ Zoltán**

CERCETĂRILE ARHEOLOGICE DIN TELL-UL EPOCII BRONZULUI DE LA SÂNTION – MOVILA MĂNĂSTIRII (2014-2022)

BRONZE AGE TELL SETTLEMENT FROM SÂNTION / BIHARSZENTJÁNOS – MOVILA MĂNĂSTIRII / KOLOSTORDOMB (2014-2022)

The site has been known since 1871 from an archaeological perspective, thanks to the information provided by F. Rómer, the father of Hungarian archaeology. The first excavations, made by A.D. Alexandrescu and M. Rusu in 1954, established the significance of this settlement for reconstructing the realities of the Bronze Age in the Crișurilor Basin. The language used is clear, concise, and objective, with a formal register and precise word choice. The text adheres to conventional structure and formatting features, including consistent citation and footnote style. The grammar, spelling, and punctuation are correct, and the text is free from bias and subjective evaluations. No changes in content have been made. In a scientific research project conducted between 2014 and 2016, this multilayered dwelling was investigated using both classical and non-invasive methods. The aim of the research was to establish the chronological position of this site in relation to the nearest Bronze Age tell, located approximately 7 km away in a straight line, at Toboliu. Archaeological research resumed in 2022 as part of a systematic investigation into the dwelling from the middle period of the Bronze Age and the medieval monastery that overlaps it.

2**. Doru MARTA, FECHETE PORSZTNER Kitti**

UN POSIBIL PREDECESOR ŞI O FORTIFICAŢIE MEDIEVALĂ SIGURĂ: DONJONUL DE LA CHERESIG, JUDEŢUL BIHOR

A *POSSIBLE PREDECESSOR AND A RELIABLE MEDIEVAL FORTIFICATION: THE DONJON OF CHERESIG, BIHOR COUNTY*

The donjon of Cheresig, first documented in 1289, was built in the western plain, very close to the present-day Romanian-Hungarian border. Successively owned by royalty and nobility (Borșa, Losonczi and Csáky families), it was abandoned in the 17th century. An inventory from 1635 was already showing a clear decay. Apart from its relatively good preservation, the special position where it was built stands out: on a round mound of earth, a possible prehistoric mound or tell, unique in the whole area, which has been investigated by the archaeologists of Oradea. In this case we may be dealing with a possible predecessor, the tell or mound, over which the medieval keep was built.

3. **Petr ELBEL, Peter MILO, Ctibor OSTRÝ, Michal VÁGNER, Petr VACHŮT**

THE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY OF THE TOMB OF SIGISMUND OF LUXEMBOURG IN ORADEA

This study deals with the results of a geophysical survey that was carried out in March 2022 on the site of a defunct church situated inside fortress courtyard in the city of Oradea. The work was initiated by the activity of an interdisciplinary team composed of experts from the Brno City Museum, the Department of Archaeology and Museology of the Faculty of Arts of Masaryk University and the Department of Auxiliary Historical Sciences and Archival Studies of the same university. This study summarises the existing knowledge about the location of the grave of the Czech and Hungarian king and Roman emperor Sigismund of Luxembourg, buried in the former church in 1437. The study presents the results of geophysical survey and explains why this method was not successful enough in the fortress area. At the same time, it proposes further directions of research on how to proceed in locating the tomb of Emperor Sigismund in the future.

4. **Máté FÜLÖP**

NEW TOPOGRAPHICAL DATA ON A DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE OF THE GYULA DOMAIN

As a result of recent preventive archaeological excavations on the Sándor-hegy archaeological site, near the town of Gyula, the topography of the deserted medieval village of Szélhalom could be revised. The newly discovered features, representing the periphery of the former village, have led us to believe that the core of the settlement is to be more likely found on the south-eastern–eastern side of the nearby Holy Cross Chapel's mound. Concerning the eastern boundary of the once was village, the results of a previously unpublished preventive research have proved that it did not stretch further than the high bank of a disappeared stream. The northern and southern edge of the settlement's core could not be determined; however it was clear that the outline of the village proper had a north–south elongated shape. In the present paper I also hypothesise that the relatively odd positioning of Szélhalom in relation with the east–west trajectory of the medieval Gyula–Kígyós road could be the consequence of the presence of another north-westward oriented minor road attested by the first military survey.

5. **Dumitru NOANE**

ORADEA – UN ORAȘ EUROPEAN ÎNCĂ DE LA ÎNTEMEIEREA SA

ORADEA – A EUROPEAN CITY SINCE ITS FOUNDATION

This year, Oradea celebrates 910 years since its first documentary attestation, thus being one of the oldest cities in Romania, except for those attested from the Greek – Tomis/Constanța, Callatis/Mangalia-, or Roman – Apulum/Alba Iulia, Drobeta/Turnu Severin, Napoca/ Cluj –, but in their case we have no certain evidence of a continuous urban settlement until today. The tradition of the founding of the city is linked to the relocation of the Roman-Catholic bishopric from Biharea to Oradea by King Ladislau I in 1092. In 1113, King Coloman the Scribe abolished the institution of the Duchy of Bihor and the Diocese became the Diocese of Oradea, as Bishop Syxtus Waradiensis signed the diploma given by King Coloman to the Abbey of Zobor (Slovakia) as a witness. Thus, for the first time, the existence of Oradea (Varadinum) as an urban settlement is made known, the genesis of which is linked to the relocation of the bishopric here, a situation similar to that of many European cities – London, Paris, Lyon, Madrid, Munich, Frankfurt am Main, Pécs – founded around monastic or episcopal settlements. On June 27, 1192, by a bull issued by Pope Celestin III, King Ladislaus I, the founder of the city is sanctified as Saint Ladislaus the Healer, an event that makes the city of Oradea an important place of pilgrimage, the phenomenon being amplified by the fact that since 1200, the therapeutic effects of the thermal waters of the present-day Felix and 1 Mai baths are known. The pilgrimage also contributed to the development of settlements in the Oradea area through the construction of more and more inns, craft workshops and blacksmith's shops, later by organizing important fairs due to the significant presence of the sea and the fact that Oradea became the place of exchange for goods brought from the European West and the Islamic East. The two pilgrimage itineraries to the Holy Land are known from the end of the 14th century (1380-1385), which passed through Oradea, a city considered in the following century as an important point on the route of the late anti-Ottoman crusades. In addition, on August 25, 1401, Pope Boniface IX granted a privilege to the cathedral of the citadel – which he elevated to the rank of major basilica, similar to the churches of San Marco in Venice and Santa Maria Portiuncula in Assisi – reconfirming and reinforcing the Catholic faithful's permission to come here on pilgrimage. In 1422, the city was considered "the most important commercial hub between Hungary and Transylvania", and Sigismund's growth in Oradea was impressive. Moreover, the indulgences granted in 1434 by Pope Innocent IV at the request of King Sigismund of Luxembourg to visitors to the cathedral in the citadel of Oradea, which made it a place of pilgrimage in Europe, increasing its fame and income and contributed to the economic development of the fairs around the city.

6. **Gizella NEMETH, Adriano PAPO**

L*'IMPERO E VENEZIA ALLA VIGILIA DELLA CAMPAGNA ANTIOTTOMANA DEL 1716-1717*

THE EMPIRE AND VENICE ON THE EVE OF THE ANTI-OTTOMAN CAMPAIGN OF 1716-1717

The conclusion of the Spanish Succession War allowed the Empire to turn its interest to the events
concerning the southern borders of Hungary, where the Ottomans had once again become threatening after the period of non-belligerence sanctioned by the Peace of Carlowitz of 1699. Starting from the 13th century, Venice had created a vast maritime empire, taking territories from the Byzantine empire. After the fall of Constantinople (1453), the Republic entered in competition with the Ottomans for the dominion of the eastern Mediterranean, after they too had equipped themselves with a valid and aggressive naval fleet. The resumption of the war against the Ottomans was also a consequence of the endemic state of belligerence existing between Venice and the Ottoman Empire. The ever-increasing weakness of the "Serenissima" led the Porte to believe that it could easily take possession of its dominions in the Levant, including the Morea, which Venice had acquired from it with the peace of 1699. Therefore, on 8 December 1714 the Porte declared war on the Venetian Republic. Prince Eugene of Savoy bluntly expressed his skepticism regarding the military strength of the Serenissima. However, Vienna could not abandon Venice, which had established a treaty of alliance in 1684 with the emperor and the king of Poland. However, the attempts of the imperial ambassador Anselm Franz von Fleischmann to settle the dispute between Venice and Constantinople were useless. The Morea was occupied again by the Turks at the end of August 1715. The Empire then renewed its alliance with Venice. The orte sent an ultimatum to Vienna to respect the dictates of the Peace of Carlowitz and not to intervene in favor of Venice. The ultimatum was obviously rejected. The Porte therefore decided to send an army to Belgrade. Mobilization orders were also given to the Tatar khan, the pashas of Belgrade and Timișoara (Temesvár) and the voivodes of Moldavia and Wallachia. Vienna then began to prepare for war.

7. **Cosmin PATCA, Mircea MATEI**

ISTORIE LOCALĂ ȘI DEMOGRAFIE. MODIFICĂRI ETNICE ȘI CONFESIONALE ÎN AȘEZĂRILE COMUNEI VALCĂU DE JOS

LOCAL HISTORY AND DEMOGRAPHY. ETHNIC AND CONFESSIONAL CHANGES IN THE SETTLEMENTS OF VALCĂU DE JOS COMMUNE

Local history studies in the form of historical monographs are important for historical research. Starting from particular cases, of some rural or urban settlements, regional monographs can be made. The qualitative increase of the historical monographs of localities can be achieved by resorting to as many documentary sources as possible and to appropriate work techniques. The demographic analysis of Valcău de Jos commune tries to highlight the main ethnic and confessional changes produced in this area, analyzing the main documentary sources available, from the first documentary attestations to the contemporary era.

8**. Sorin ȘIPOȘ**

C*REDINȚELE, OBICEIURILE ȘI TRADIȚIILE LA ROMÂNII DIN PRINCIPATE CONSEMNATE DE CĂLĂTORII STRĂINI (1710-1810)*

THE BELIEFS, CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS OF ROMANIANS FROM THE PRINCIPALITIES AS RECORDED BY FOREIGN TRAVELERS (1710-1810)

Several notable elements are revealed to us in the few accounts written by foreign travellers about Romanians. First of all, the accounts of Romanians' beliefs and customs are among the most intriguing pieces of information conveyed by foreign travellers in their descriptions of Romanians. Understanding Romanian beliefs and customs is becoming increasingly interesting for foreign travellers. What are they like? What are their religious beliefs? How do they practice it? Are Romanians more religious than the compatriots of the travellers arriving in our space? All the features identified in Romanians are part of a mixed Western and Eastern heritage: origin, geographical position, language, and religious beliefs. Romanians are descendants of the Romans, but they have important Slavic components. They are Christians, but of the Byzantine rite, with specific characteristics not always understood by foreigners. Foreigners notice the manifestation of religious faith among ordinary Romanians: long and hard fasts, the sign of the cross, the kissing of icons, as well as practices in Christianity that resulted from the combination of pagan and Christian elements, such as the commemoration of the dead, the stones placed on the chest of the buried, etc. These come into contrast with the manifestations of faith in Western Christian churches. There, Christians know the prayers, whereas here they know them less. Churches in the West feature heated theological debates, whereas, in the Romanian space, these debates only concern the elite. In other words, most travellers associate practising the Christian faith with education, with a good knowledge of Christian teachings. But for ordinary Romanians, education was almost non-existent, giving rise to religious practices often misunderstood by foreigners. For ordinary Orthodox Romanians, however, the worship of icons, the sign of the cross and fasting were important and represented the highest form of religious expression. Indeed, Romanians did not know how to say the Lord's Prayer in its entirety, they were not educated, and they did not respect Christian teachings, but their intense Christian devotion could not be doubted, as was typical of Orthodox Christianity. Similarly, Romanian customs are associated with major holidays and important moments in human life: birth, marriage and death. At the wedding, the religious ceremony is accompanied by the dances and music of the procession to the bride's house. On the way, the wedding guests led by the starost danced continuously. The mourners were present at the funeral, along with the priests and musicians by the deathbed. The carol singers, călușarii, and the Drăgaica fair are also marginally described by travellers as exotic practices whose significance they misunderstand. We will have to wait until the end of the 19th century for specialists in ethnography, folklore and ethnology to reveal the importance and antiquity of these practices for Christian civilization. Another conclusion that emerges from the travel records is their importance as documentary sources for ethnologists, folklorists and historians of religion, describing the beliefs and customs present at that time in Romanians.

9. **Felicia Aneta OARCEA**

„DINASTII PREOȚEȘTI" NOBILIARE DE ALTĂDATĂ. CORNEA BARBU DE ILENI AND RAȚ DE TEIUȘ

NOBLE "PRIESTLY DYNASTIES" FROM THE PAST. CORNEA BARBU DE ILENI ȘI RAȚ DE TEIUȘ

The labyrinth of history allows researchers and historians alike to open pages of documents whose authors have written about the past lives of noble "priestly dynasties" from the Arad region. Among these, we mention Cornea Barbu de Ileni and Rațde Teiuș, who have given to the area highly faces of the church or distinguished intellectuals. Ennobled by Transylvanian princes or by the House of Habsburg, they distinguished themselves through their deeds of courage. From the Cornești lineage emerged the politician and one of the architects of the Great Union, Vasile Goldiș, and the academic Sorin Mitu. Likewise, from the Rațde Teiuș family, we remember Bishop Gherasim Rațț, Archpriest Ioan Rațț, Hermina Rațț, married to Popovici-Desseanu, or Octavia, married to the scholar Gheorghe Ciuhandu. From generation to generation, they preserved their Romanian identity, which they passed on to their descendants through the power of example.

10. **Marta CORDEA**

E*PISCOPUL GRIGORE MAIOR (1715-1785), UN PREDECESOR AL BIBLIOTECARILOR ROMÂNI*

BISHOP GRIGORE MAIOR, PREDECESSOR OF THE ROMANIAN LIBRARIANS

Our communication aims to highlight the librarian activity of the Greek-Catholic bishop, Grigore Maior (1715, Sărăuad, Solnocul de Mijloc county, today Satu Mare county – 1785, Alba Iulia). We are talking about the entry of books into the public circuit, through the library, precisely with the opening of the schools in Blaj, an event that took place in 1754. As for Grigore Maior's activity as a librarian, we know that, at the opening of the schools in Blaj, he was entrusted with and the library, founded at the Holy Trinity monastery. Three monks-teachers, Silvestru Caliani, Grigore Maior and Gherontie Cotore, added books from their collection to the library's endowment. Grigore Maior's love of books is also illustrated by the fact that during his episcopate, several cult books were printed in Blaj.

11. **Liviu BORDAȘ**

NICOLA NICOLAU ŞI OPERA LUI GEOGRAFICĂ

NICOLA NICOLAU AND HIS GEOGRAPHICAL WORK

This is the second in a series of three articles on Nicola Nicolau (1762-1837), a Romanian merchant and scholar from the Transylvanian town of Brașov (Kronstadt, in the Habsburg Empire). While the first article dealt with his life and work, this is an attempt to discuss all the available data about the book of world geography, which he compiled and published in 1814-1815. Among the various contributions to this topic, brought here, two are opening new research avenues. One is a preliminary chronological map of the circulation and reception of the book during the 19th century, based on all the available information. The other regards the identification of its sources. Géographie universelle of Claude Buffier (1661-1737) – translated by bishop Amphilochius of Hotin (1795) – was the only one known so far, along with some chapters from Le Plutarque de la jeunesse of Pierre Blanchard (1772-1856), published by Nicolau himself (1819). To them he added various chapters extracted from travelogues, geographical and historical works authored by George Leonard Staunton (1737-1801), Guillaume Antoine Olivier (1756-1814), Theophil Friedrich Ehrmann (1762-1811), and Johann Matthias Schröckh (1733-1808). There is also a short story with a historical theme (Hernán Cortés and La Malinche) by Louis d'Ussieux (1744-1805) and miscellaneous texts of natural history – botany, zoology, mineralogy – from popular works (one of which is the almanac Vaterländischer Pilger). The third and last article of the series will discuss in detail the image of India as reflected in Nicolau's work.

12. **Viorel CÂMPEAN**

PREOTUL GRECO-CATOLIC IGNAȚIU SZABO (1834-1878), FAMILIA ŞI PREOCUPĂRILE SALE

GREEK-CATHOLIC PRIEST IGNAȚIU SZABO (1834-1878), HIS FAMILY AND CONCERNS

Our article aimed to present the personality of the Greek-Catholic Archpriest Ignațiu Szabo (1834-1878) but also some of his family members. Graduated in theology in Vienna, he was first a teacher at the High School in Beiuș, and after that he was a priest in several parishes in Bihor and Sătmar Counties. He also collaborated on the Romanian newspapers of those years. He was one of the leading members of the struggle for the national and cultural emancipation of the Romanians from Sătmar.

13. **Cristian APATI**

BISERICI, PREOȚI ȘI CREDINCIOȘI ORTODOCȘI ÎN BIHOR ÎN 1860. CERCUL TINCA

ORTHODOX CHURCHES, PRIESTS AND BELIEVERS IN BIHOR IN 1860. TINCA ADMINISTRATIVE CIRCLE

The documentary fund created by the Orthodox Church in Bihor includes a large number of historiographically unused documents until now. I found in this fund a series of parish registers elaborated, according to an imposed pattern, in the year 1860. Among the recorded information we find the following categories: the number of houses, the number of believers, the number and condition of churches, parish houses, income, the number of priests, their names, the position held, the schools completed, the languages known, assessments of the morality of the clergy. The present communication aims to highlight this archival material, to reduce the white pages of the history of the Bihor Orthodox Church.

14. **Natalia MOROI**

DE LA IMPERIUL RUS LA IMPERIUL SOVIETIC: EVOLUȚIA CONCEPTULUI MOLDOVENISMULUI ÎN CERCETĂRILE ETNONAȚIONALE

FROM THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE TO THE SOVIET EMPIRE: THE EVOLUTION OF THE CONCEPT OF MOLDOVANISM IN ETHNONATIONAL RESEARCH

Imperial Russian officials used only the term Moldavians and "Moldovan language", scholars and political leaders trained in the Russian Empire used the term Moldavians and "Moldovan language" and Romanians and the Romanian language as interchangeable terms, even after the October 1917 coup d'état. But the "new" Soviet historiography, on which C. Derjavin's article is based, manifests from the very beginning total hatred towards the term Romanian and the phrase Romanian language. In the first decade after the revolution of February 1917, the research of ethno-national problems proceeded based on the plans developed still in the Russian Empire, during the first world war. The only specialist who dealt with this problem was L. Berg, others, in fact, did not even exist at that time. The continuation of the Bolsheviks' promotion of imperial traditions, a policy that was openly manifested regarding Bessarabia, led to the direct involvement of the party and Soviet organs in the issue of determining the ethno-national affiliation and the language spoken by the Romanians in Bessarabia. Although some of the cominternist Soviet political leaders, promoters of the expansion of the "proletarian revolution" stated very clearly that the native inhabitants of Bessarabia and to the left of the Dniester are Romanians and the language they speak is Romanian, this correct position of theirs contradicted the policy national of imperial origin promoted by the USSR. In such a situation, seeking to legitimize the buffer republic created on the left bank of the Dniester – Moldavian SSR, but also the claims on Bessarabia, some authors, non-specialists in the field in which they spoke, but especially the local political leaders, the so-called "autochthonists", emerging only for political reasons, they reinstated the proletarian theory according to which the Moldavians are a people related to the Romanians, but still different, and the language they speak is the „Moldovan language", a language spoken by the people, different from the Romanian language.

15. **Ion EREMIA**

I*STORIA CATEDREI DE LIMBĂ ROMÂNĂ DE LA UNIVERSITATEA DIN SANKT-PETERSBURG (1839-1858)*

HISTORY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ROMANIAN LANGUAGE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF SAINT PETERSBURG (1839-1858)

After the annexation of Bessarabia to the Russian Empire and the intensification of expansionist tendencies, at least up to the Danube, the tsarism needed specialists who knew the Romanian language. Taking this need into account, in 1839 the Wallachian-Moldovan Language Department was opened at the University of Petersburg. The aim was that among the students who will learn the respective language better, after graduating from the university, two or three people will be chosen to work in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the others will be able to work in the Bessarabia region, where there is an acute lack of civil servants, who knows the local language. The Romanian language course was taught by Iacob Ghinculov, originally from a Romanian family, from the town of Ovidiopol (Tiraspol County, Kherson governorate). In 1858, this department was considered to have fulfilled its objectives and was closed.

16. **Constantin Tufan STAN**

E*MANUIL GOJDU – PROIECTUL PENTRU FONDAREA UNUI GIMNAZIU ÎN LIMBA ROMÂNĂ LA LUGOJ ȘI DILIGENȚELE PENTRU ACCEPTAREA LIMBII ROMÂNE CA LIMBĂ OFICIALĂ COMITATENSĂ*

EMANUIL GOJDU – THE PROJECT FOR THE FOUNDATION OF A ROMANIAN LANGUAGE HIGH SCHOOL IN LUGOJ AND THE DILIGENCE FOR THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE ROMANIAN LANGUAGE AS THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE OF THE COUNTY

The study is the subject of Emanuil Gojdu's episodic supreme committee activity, in 1861, in Lugoj, the seat of Caraș county, with the inauguration of the so-called liberal era, after the incorporation of the Serbian Voivodeship and the Timișean Banat into the Kingdom of Hungary. The efforts regarding the implementation of a reform in the County administration (stating the Romanian language as the official language) and the intention to found a grammar school in the Romanian language, even if they were not successful, generated intense debates with identity connotations, with long-term beneficial effects, in a county where the Romanians represented the majority.

17. **Ioan CIORBA**

A *TREIA VIZITĂ A LUI FRANCISC IOSIF I ÎN ORADEA ȘI BIHOR (SEPTEMBRIE 1890)*

THE THIRD VISIT OF FRANCIS JOSEPH I TO ORADEA AND BIHOR (SEPTEMBER 1890)

In the fall of 1890 Franz Joseph I made his third visit to Bihor, arriving by train in Oradea. From here he will go to Săcueni where he will witness extensive military exercises involving the participation of several thousand soldiers.
The arrival of the emperor in the Bihor lands attracted here for a few days many officials, military attachés, representatives of various confessions from Transylvania, etc. Among the guests was the Minister of War of Romania, General Matei Vlădescu.
A whole series of articles from the press of the time show the great interest that this new (and last) visit will generate among the population. The articles contain information about the emperor's schedule, the composition of the delegations that welcomed him, the preparations made for his reception and hosting etc.

18. **Silviu SANA**

ASPECTE PRIVIND APARIȚIA REVISTEI VULTURUL DIN ORADEA (1892). SCURTĂ DESCRIERE A PRIMULUI NUMĂR AL REVISTEI

A*SPECTS REGARDING THE APPEARANCE OF THE MAGAZINE THE EAGLE [VULTURUL] FROM ORADEA (1892). BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIRST ISSUE OF THE JOURNAL*

The present study explains the general framework of the appearance of the Romanian humorous magazine The Eagle in Oradea in 1892, and makes a brief description of the Romanian satire and humor periodicals of the nineteenth century. At the same time, details are provided regarding the beginnings of this magazine in Oradea, which are related to the political situation of the Romanians in Hungary and Transylvania, the year 1892 being that in which the memorandum of the Romanians in Transylvania to the emperor in Vienna was submitted. The study continues with the description of the symbols used in the image of the first issue of the magazine, along with the explanation of Iustin Ardelean's „foreword" where he set the objectives of the magazine.

19. **Marius CÂMPEANU**

P*ARTICIPAREA ROMÂNILOR DIN COMUNA ŞIŞEŞTI ÎN PRIMUL RĂZBOI MONDIAL, REFLECTATĂ ÎN RAPOARTELE ASTREI*

THE PARTICIPATION OF THE ROMANIANS FROM ŞIŞEŞTI COMMUNE IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR, REFLECTED IN ASTRA'S REPORTS

This year marks 110 since the outbreak of the First World War. The contribution of the Romanians from Transylvania, Banat, Crișana, Sătmar, Maramureș and Bucovina to the Great War, both for the Romanian historiography and for my personal concerns, represents a major research topic, far for being completed. This study presents the results of the investigation carried out by ASTRA, between January and February 1922, in Bontăieni, Cetățele, Dănești, Negreia, Plopiș, Șișești and Șurdești, localities that form the Șișești commune in Maramureș county. The material also contains some medallions of lower-ranking officers (lieutenants and sublieutenants), born in the villages of the Șișești commune, who served in the Austro-Hungarian army during the four years of the war, as far as the archival sources and the available bibliographies allowed us.

20. **Dumitru TOMONI**

P*RIMA ADUNARE A ASTREI ÎN BANAT DUPĂ MAREA UNIRE. 100 ANI DE LA ADUNAREA GENERALĂ DE LA TIMIŞOARA (1923)*

THE FIRST MEETING OF ASTRA IN BANAT AFTER THE GREAT UNION. ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GENERAL MEETING IN TIMIŞOARA (1923)

The best-known Romanian cultural association in the territories under foreign rule was the Transylvanian Association for Romanian Literature and the Culture of the Romanian People („Astra"), founded in 1861 in Sibiu. It was led by a General Assembly, which established the program, directions of action and elected the permanent leadership. In Banat, "Astra" held seven general meetings, the one in 1923 being the first meeting of Astra in Banat after the Great Union. The General Assembly in Timișoara, through the large number of participants – representatives of 43 divisions, an absolute record after the Great Union, and cultural and political personalities of reference -, through the election of a president who managed to adapt the program to the new socio-political conditions and through the decisions taken, marked the beginning of a new stage in the evolution of „Astra".

21. **Marin POP**

ACTIVITATEA POLITICĂ A GENERALULUI TRAIAN MOȘOIU ÎN JUDEȚUL SĂLAJ

THE POLITICAL ACTIVITY OF GENERAL TRAIAN MOŞOIU IN SĂLAJ COUNTY

The present study aims to analyze the political activity carried out by General Traian Moșoiu in Sălaj County, in the first decade of the interwar period. General Traian Moșoiu's first connections with Sălaj County date back to the end of the First World War, when he led and participated in the battles for the county's liberation from Szekler Bolshevik troops. General Traian Moșoiu left his mark on the liberal movement in Sălaj county, just like in Bihor County. Also benefiting from the aura of the liberator of Sălaj County, he managed, together with Dr. Emil Lobonțiu, to establish the organization of the National Liberal Party in Sălaj, in the spring of 1922. Following the parliamentary elections of March 1922, he also obtained the parliamentary mandate in Sălaj, but he opted for the one from Bihor. Until 1929, when he stopped getting involved in the political life of Sălaj, probably also because of his health, he carried out a prodigious political activity, constituting the flag bearer of the liberal movement in Sălaj County, known as the electoral fiefdom of the Romanian National Party, being the place birthday of the president of the party, Iuliu Maniu.

22. **Mihai D. DRECIN**

COMPOZITORUL TIBERIU BREDICEANU – FUNCȚIONAR BANCAR (1903-1935)

COMPOSER TIBERIU BREDICEANU – BANK CLERK (1903-1935)

Tiberiu Brediceanu is known as a Romanian composer, folklorist and conductor from the 1890-1960 generation. Descended from a family of Oltenia noblemen, close to the process of modernization of Habsburg Oltenia (1718-1739), when the Austrians withdrew from Oltenia, they were relocated to Banat. He started his musical studies at the age of seven in his family, continued with a teacher in Lugoj, Kosice (Slovakia), Blaj, Sibiu and Brașov. Following the family tradition, he graduated from the Faculty of Law, concluding with a doctorate in 1902. Less well known is the fact that between 1902-1935 he worked as a senior official at the "Albina" Bank in Sibiu. First as secretary of the Central Office (1903-1913), then as director of the Branch in Brașov (1913-1935). He stands out as a modernizer of banking activities, introducing the first typewriter and the first accounting calculators into the activity of the "Albina" Bank (1904). In our opinion, the salaries obtained as a bank clerk constituted the material resource that allowed him to dedicate himself to the activity in the musical sphere. As a bank clerk, he stands out in the attempt, unfortunately unsuccessful, to establish an albinist branch in the USA (1911-1912). Permeated by national feelings, still cultivated in the family, he will perform cultural and financial tasks within the Governing Council (1919-1920). After making an important cultural contribution to the achievement of the political unity of all Romanians, he continued the path of consolidating Greater Romania after 1919.

23. **Claudiu PORUMBĂCEAN**

D*R. ȘTEFAN ANDERCO (1906-1989) ÎN ARHIVELE C.N.S.A.S.*

DR. STEFAN ANDERCO (1906-1989) IN THE ARCHIVES OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE STUDY OF SECURITATE ARCHIVES

A prestigious lawyer and politician, Stefan Anderco is part of a succession of personalities of the interwar Sathmar, whose name is related to the modernization and development of the municipality and county of Satu Mare. General Secretary of the National Peasants' Party, the organization of Satu Mare County, Stefan Anderco was appointed prefect of Satu Mare County at the end of 1944, in a very difficult period for Sathmar, being the last N.P.P. leader who had such a position in this county. He performed this function until November 1, 1945, when (due to the dissatisfaction and the machinations directed by Romanian Communist Party) he will be replaced.
In 1945, Stefan Anderco was elected president of the UNIO Satu Mare. Stefan Anderco was deeply involved in the election process from November 1946. For his work and his anticommunist attitude, in the period August 15, 1952 – June 19, 1954 he was arrested and interned in labour camps of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (Caransebes Penitentiary) without being tried or convicted. He died on May 9, 1989 in Satu Mare.

24. **Sanda Dumitrița BUBOI**

DOCUMENTE INEDITE DIN ARHIVELE SECURITĂȚII, CU PRIVIRE LA PRIMELE STRUCTURI ALE PARTIDULUI NAȚIONAL LIBERAL ÎN JUDEȚUL BIHOR (1920 – 1921)

UNPUBLISHED DOCUMENTS FROM THE SECURITY ARCHIVES, REGARDING THE FIRST STRUCTURES OF THE NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY IN BIHOR COUNTY (1920 – 1921)

In this article I have reconstructed, based on the documents from the files in the C.N.S.A.S. archive, the initial moments of the establishment and organization of the National-Liberal Party in Bihor County. Through two meetings that were held in the house of lawyer Dr. Nicolae Zigre from Oradea at the end of 1920, the foundations were laid for a provisional libeal committee in Bihor that worked based on the instructions received from the leadership of the N.L.P. from Bucharest and was organized from the beginning of 1921. The organizing committee of the Bihor County branch of the N.L.P. which was formed in February 1921 will designate from its ranks the special delegation with the aim of appointing, where it was not possible on its own initiative, the designation of net committees at the level of Bihor County. A major role in the foundation and expansion action of the N.L.P. at county level was to return to the press, the only rapid means of propaganda of the time. For this purpose, the first liberal periodical called Viitorul Bihorului was established, a propaganda organ of the National-Liberal Party in the county.

25. **Alice-Elena SCHREINER**

S*CURTĂ INCURSIUNE ÎN ISTORIA PARTICIPĂRII ROMÂNIEI LA BIENALA DE ARTĂ DE LA VENEȚIA, 1924-2012*

A SHORT INSIGHT INTO THE HISTORY OF ROMANIA'S PARTICIPATION IN THE VENICE ART BIENNALE, 1924-2012

Romania has participated in the Venice Art Biennale since the beginning of the last century. It quickly understood that this event plays a major role on the international cultural scene and tried to maintain a constant participation by building its own pavilion and by improving, over time, the selection process, from commissioner and curator to the artistic project. The present study covers the period between 1924 and 2012 and points out some important moments in the history of Romania's participation in the Venice Art Biennale, highlighting the first participation, the construction of the Romanian Pavilion, but also details of how Romania presented itself at the Biennale during the communist period and in the first two decades after the Romanian revolution.

26. **Cristina Liana PUȘCAȘ**

DE LA PRIZONIERATUL ÎN RUSIA, ÎN ÎNCHISORILE GULAGULUI ROMÂNESC. LUNGUL DRUM SPRE LIBERTATE AL PROFESORULUI ȘI PICTORULUI NICULIȚĂ PAPP DIN BEIUȘ

FROM IMPRISONMENT IN RUSSIA, IN THE PRISONS OF THE ROMANIAN GULAG. THE LONG ROAD TO FREEDOM OF THE TEACHER AND PAINTER NICULIȚĂ PAPP FROM BEIUȘ

The fate of the teacher and painter Niculiță Papp from Beiuș is impressive due to the drama he experienced as a young officer in the Romanian Army, taken prisoner on August 24, 1944, by the Soviet Army, imprisoned in the Oranki (Mănăstârka) camp, released at the end of 1946, as two years later to be arrested and thrown into the prisons of the Romanian Gulag. Niculita Papp was released after 16 years, on May 6, 1964. After his release, he settled in Beiuș, without being allowed to engage in education. He worked until his retirement as a carpentry worker, Niculiță Papp appearing in the Security verification files under the code name „CARPENTER".

27. **Diana IANCU**

F*EMEILE EVREICE ÎN TIMPUL HOLOCAUSTULUI. MĂRTURII ALE UNOR SUPRAVIEȚUITOARE DIN ORADEA ȘI BIHOR*

JEWISH WOMEN DURING THE HOLOCAUST. TESTIMONY OF SOME SURVIVORS FROM ORADEA AND BIHOR

In this paper we present the Jewish women's story of surviving the Holocaust. Téreza Mózes, Magdolna Hercz, Vera Hecht, Magda Simon, Magdalena Grunfeld Delman, Lea Chayen – these are the women we write about. They were deported from Oradea, a city with a numerous Jewish population, which contributed to the modernization of the town. In the Nazy lagers women faced physical violence, sexual assault, medical experiments, the hard work, the humiliation and dehumanization.

28. **Ana-Maria BORZ**

D*ECLARAȚIILE LUI IULIU MANIU FĂCUTE ZIARULUI NEW YORK TIMES 1945-1946*

IULIU MANIU'S STATEMENTS TO THE NEW YORK TIMES 1945-1946

Iuliu Maniu was a lawyer, three times prime minister of Romania, was a parliamentarian in the Parliament of Budapest and Bucharest, president of the National Peasant Party. He had a political activity spanning 56 years in which he was upright and dignified, giving his life to the service of the nation out of conviction with patience and perseverance whitout a material self-interest. He fought against the Soviet occupation and the totalitarian regime imposed by it. The 1946 elections were the first to be held after the end of the Second World War and were won by the Natonal Peasant Party, but the Romanian Communist Party falsified the results of the elections. Iuliu Maniu, president of the National Peasant Party, made statements to foreign press correspondents, informing them about the realities in the country. Iuliu Maniu talks about the abuses of the Groza gouvernament, acusing him of serving foreign intersections at the expense of Romania. Iuliu Maniu mentions the lack of freedom of the pass and of the word. Remains the abuses of the Petru Groza government in organizing elections. The government prevented milions of citizen from exercising the right to vote. Election fraud is maintained, the Groza gouvernment obtained 16.6% of the votes, and the National Peasant Party alone obtained 70%, according to the real results. Iuliu Maniu was at this time the symbol of hope and desire for freedom.

29. **Antonio FAUR**

E*VOLUȚIA NUMERICĂ A REGIONALEI ORADEA A PARTIDULUI COMUNIST ROMÂN (1945-1947)*

T*HE NUMERICAL EVOLUTION OF THE ORADEA REGION OF THE ROMANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY (1945-1947)*

In order to know the evolution of the Communist Party in the Oradea region (which included the counties of Bihor, Sălaj, Satu-Mare and Maramureș), in the years 1945-1947, I undertook a research in the document fund of this political structure, located in the Oradea Archives. Based on the document analysis, we found – during the mentioned time segment – a massive increase of the number of members. Thus, the number of members of the Oradea regional party, which in August 1945 was 10,606, at the end of February 1947 increased to 42,582, that is, four times in one year and seven months.
On this occasion, we focused on the numerical growth of the Oradea region and its two components, social and national, because we consider them essential for understanding the process of the installation of communism in northwestern Romania.

30. **Veronica TURCUȘ**

C*OORDONATELE EVOLUȚIEI ARTEI ÎN TRANSILVANIA PRIMELOR DECENII POSTBELICE ȘI IMPACTUL REALISMULUI SOCIALIST*

THE COORDINATES OF THE EVOLUTION OF ART IN TRANSYLVANIA IN THE FIRST POST-WAR DECADES AND THE IMPACT OF SOCIALIST REALISM

The ideocratic regime established în 1948 în Romania imposed uniformity, ideological conditioning, centralism in the field of arts, affecting the specificity and local tradition of the various artistic centers in Transylvania. Institutionally, large societal umbrellas are now being created (Union of Unions of Artists, Writers and Journalists, then the Union of Plastic Artists), the year 1948 brings the nationalization of the means of artistic creation and distribution, the phenomenon of nationalization of exhibition spaces being significant. The functioning mechanism of the art market is completely changed, private initiative, patronage and the role of the collector being replaced by state command and control, and exhibition events receive an imposed theme. Socialist realism becomes, also through coercion, a unique „method" in artistic creation. In the case of the easel painting, the de historia painting was now proposed, at the same time the prevalence of the composition was recorded. Some of the model compositions, by theme and pictorial language, for the new artistic expression belong to Transylvanian and Banat artists (Miklóssy Gábor, Gheorghe Șaru). Socialist realism also used the favorite formulas of the interwar period in painting, especially the portrait, from the propagandistic need to portray the communist leaders (see the work of Ștefan Szönyi), and after the Khrushchevist critique of the cult of personality, typical quasi-anonymous figures. Thematically, the Transylvanian artists approached the rural world more easily – plein air realism being extremely cultivated in Transylvanian interwar painting – and only towards the end of the decade, the proletarian theme prominently appears in painting, as well as in engraving. The historical legitimization of the single party represented another theme exploited on the occasion of the 1848 centenary or the semi-centenary of the 1907 Uprising, in Transylvania subsumed by the

idea of Romanian-Hungarian brotherhood in struggle (see the portraits of Ecaterina Varga). In sculpture, the monumental, oversized version for public forum and architecture was the preferred expression of socialist realism, with propagandistic efficiency. Thematically, the same characters-heroes are present as in the painting (winners, revolutionaries, illegals in the past). In the context of the Soviet occupation, a true cult of the Soviet soldier was stimulated, and after 1958 the place of the memorials dedicated to the „liberating army" was taken by those dedicated to the Romanian soldier, promoted, in the context of the affirmation of communist nationalism, especially in connection with the liberation and recovery of Transylvania. Graphics developed in the first decade of communism stimulated by the propaganda of the regime (especially the poster or caricature, because they penetrated directly into the public space).

31. **Mihaela GOMAN**

D*IN ACTIVITATEA ȘTIINȚIFICĂ A CERCULUI STUDENȚESC DE ISTORIE „NICOLAE BĂLCESCU" A FACULTĂȚII DE ISTORIE-FILOLOGIE A UNIVERSITĂȚII „VICTOR BABEȘ" DIN CLUJ ÎN ANUL UNIVERSITAR 1954-1955*

FROM THE SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITY OF THE "NICOLAE BĂLCESCU" STUDENT HISTORY CIRCLE OF THE FACULTY OF HISTORY-PHILOLOGY OF THE "VICTOR BABEȘ" UNIVERSITY IN CLUJ IN THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1954-1955

In the present study, we proposed to present some aspects of the scientific activity of the "Nicolae Bălcescu" Student History Circle of the Faculty of History-Philology of the "Victor Babeș" University in Cluj, in the academic year 1954-1955. Our attention was focused on aspects related to its organization scheme, the number of members, the main sections, the theme of each separate section, the scientific work plans for the two semesters, connections with other scientific circles in the country. Along with students, teaching staff were co-opted, making it a true research school that established itself in Cluj's university landscape, through the work and seriousness shown by its members over the years that followed.

32. **Cristian CULICIU**

A*SPECTS OF THE ACTIVITY OF THE ORADEA MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE OF THE UNION OF COMMUNIST YOUTH: CELEBRATING ANNIVERSARIES AND FESTIVE MOMENTS (1973-1982)*

The communist regime is a system that intends to control all aspects of life. To do such a thing, it needs to control the way people behave, what they do and what they think. In this manner, the communist regime in Romania extended its influence both in the way of life of adult workers, and of young people. Along the Communist Party, in Romania and in all communist countries, existed a youth organization, in this case called the Union of Communist Youth. Its mode of organizing and functioning were like the ones of the party and its purpose was to train young people according to the political-ideological characteristics of the regime. Members of the U.C.Y. had all sorts of activities, and one category referred to marking festive moments, anniversaries, the majority related to historical events, but all of them interpreted in the regime's manner. In the following pages we will see how the youngsters from Oradea, members of the U.C.Y., were celebrating such moments in the 1970s and in the early 1980s.

33. **Gabriel MOISA**

SCRIEREA ȘI REISCRIEREA ISTORIEI ÎN ANII REGIMULUI NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU. STUDIU DE CAZ: REINTERPRETAREA EVENIMENTELOR DE LA 23 AUGUST 1944 PRIN INTERMEDIUL CINEMATOGRAFIEI

THE WRITING AND REWRITING OF HISTORY DURING THE YEARS OF THE NICOLAE CEAUȘESCU REGIME. CASE STUDY: THE REINTERPRETATION OF THE EVENTS OF AUGUST 23, 1944, THROUGH CINEMATOGRAPHY

The reinterpretation of history according to the canons of the era was the order of the day. Among many other moments in the past of the Romanians, the time had come for the events of August 23, 1944 to pass through the thick sieve of the re-creation of history. They had to be granted with the demands of the new communist leader from Bucharest. The year 1974 was a special year with many connotations for Nicolae Ceaușescu. Among many others, he had been elected president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and the cult of personality had taken a visible upward trajectory. Being in the jubilee year linked to August 23, 1944, special attention was paid around 1974 to highlight the moment and the role of the communists in its execution. The cinematographic routes penciled by the general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party were very well defined and circumscribed to ideologically wellestablished themes. The events that took place on August 23, 1944 were and are still known through the medium of cinematography. The ideological and propaganda filters are impressive and subtle at the same time, and those who know what happened from the cinema or television have, of course, a distorted image of the changes generated by that moment.

34. **Giovanni CASADIO**

I*OAN PETRU CULIANU DAL METODO STORICOCOMPARATIVO AI GIOCHI MENTALI SULLO SFONDO DELLA CORRISPONDENZA (1979-1990) CON UN COETANEO ITALIANO*

IOAN PETRU CULIANU FROM THE HISTORICAL-COMPARATIVE METHOD TO THE MIND GAMES ON THE BACKGROUND OF THE CORRESPONDENCE (1979-1990) WITH AN ITALIAN PEER

An attempt to reconstruct aspects of the academic career and intellectual and emotional development of I. P. Culianu through the (unpublished) letters addressed to the present writer. Letters studied and interpreted on the background and in the intertwining with other more relevant correspondences: those with the two mentors M. Eliade and U. Bianchi (mostly unpublished letters), with the biographer of Eliade Mc. L. Ricketts, and with other minor correspondents. In the conclusion we try to assess Culianu' contribution to the historical and scientifical study of religion in close connection with his human route.

35. **Alexandru SIMON**

„REFORMĂ ISTORIOGRAFICĂ" ŞI POLITICĂ COEVĂ ÎN ANII 1990: DESPRE CĂSĂTORIILE RUDELOR REGELUI LUDOVIC I CEL MARE DE ANJOU

HISTORIOGRAPHIC REFORM AND COEVAL POLITICS IN THE 1990S: ON THE MARRIAGES OF THE RELATIVES OF KING LOUIS I THE GREAT OF ANJOU

The vast political network of King Louis I of Anjou has attracted scientific attention for almost two centuries. In the 1990s, following the Fall of Communism and the Breakup of Yugoslavia, the marriages contracted or attempted by Louis I for his relatives, to strengthen his regional position, rebecame relevant, based on new and on old sources. This led to serious, not only major debates, founded also on older scholarship. The present paper explores two of these marriages in their medieval and modern contexts. In this framework, attention must be drawn to the role played by one bishop of Oradea, Demetrius Futaki (1345-1372), in Louis I' policies. The study of Futaki's career could provide new insights into the "real Middle Ages" and diminish modern controversies.

36. **Marcel REVENCO**

COMERȚUL CU PRODUSE ALE SECTORULUI AGROALIMENTAR DINTRE REPUBLICA MOLDOVA ȘI ROMÂNIA ÎN PERIOADA ANILOR 1991-2016

TRADE IN PRODUCTS OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA AND ROMANIA IN THE PERIOD OF 1991-2016

The favorable geographical position and mild climate, unique humus soils and sufficient water resources have determined the character and specialization of the Moldovan economy which favors the cultivation of a wide range of early varieties of vegetables, which is a competitive advantage for the country. At the same time, the Moldovan population has accumulated a wealth of experience and knowledge in the cultivation of various high-value agricultural crops such as fruit, vegetables, tobacco, cereals and the production of finished products such as sugar, beverages and spirits, animal and vegetable fats. As one of the main trading partners, Romania plays a very important role in Moldova's trade, in which agri-food products play one of the main roles in terms of volume and share in the total.

37. **Radu ARDEVAN, Paul TĂTAR**

NOI DESCOPERIRI MONETARE ANTICE LA POTAISSA

MORE ANCIENT COIN FINDS AT POTAISSA

The Roman legionary camp of Potaissa was thoroughly researched and published; but there are always new discoveries. This time 76 ancient coins, discovered between 2018 and 2022, are being studied. One can see their catalogue (Appendix I), their detailed structure (Appendix II), together with their classification according to chronological sequences (Appendix III) and to the findspots (Appendix IV). Only two civic coins occur, while the percentage of silver plated coins is very high. All these pieces confirm the well-known evolution of monetary circulation from the camp of the legio V Macedonica in the 3rd century AD. Also, they seem to support the existence of a local mint producing 'monnaie de nécessité'.

38. **Corina TOMA**

NOTĂ ASUPRA TEZAURULUI DE MONEDE MEDIEVALE GĂSIT LA LEȘ (COM. NOJORID, JUD. BIHOR) – CERCETAREA ARHEOLOGICĂ ȘI DATE NUMISMATICE PRELIMINARE –

NOTE ON A HOARD OF MEDIEVAL COINS FOUND AT LEȘ (BIHOR COUNTY) – ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AND PRELIMINARY NUMISMATIC DATA –

In July 2023, in a forest near the village of Leș (Nojorid, Bihor County) a hoard consisting of 5,041 silver coins deposited in a clay jug was found by metal detecting method. After archaeological research, which was carried out in September 2023, another 24 coins were recovered. The coins from the Leș hoard are thalers from the first half of the 16th century issued in the minds of the Holy Roman Empire (Swabia and Upper Saxony circles) and issues of the Kingdom of Hungary: grosz, denarii and obols struck during the reign of Matthias Corvinus (1458- 1490), Vladislav II (1490-1516), Louis II (1516-1526), John Zápolya (1526-1540) and Ferdinand I of Habsburg (1526-1564). The article presents the catalog of the 24 Hungarian denarii found because of the archaeological research as well as a few preliminary observations regarding the burial time of the coins and the scientific importance of the discovery.

39. **Ștefan VASILIȚĂ**

BANCNOTELE BĂNCII GENERALE ROMÂNE ȘTAMPILATE ÎN TRANSILVANIA (FEBRUARIE – MARTIE 1919)

BANKNOTES OF THE ROMANIAN GENERAL BANK STAMPED IN TRANSYLVANIA (FEBRUARY – MARCH 1919)

Following the end of the First World War, the circulation of the banknotes issued by the Banca Generală Română (BGR) during the occupation of Romania was reglemented by the Romanian authorities, who handstamped the notes in December 1918-March 1919. In Transylvania, the situation was more complex, as some banknotes of the Banca Generală Română were already in circulation in Sibiu, as they were handstamped in November 1918 and declared legal tender in that county at the exchange rate of 1 leu for 1 korona (”korona-lei” or ”lei-korona”), and others were brought in from Romania after December 1918 at the rate of 1 leu for 2 korona. To solve this situation, after the recall of the ”korona-lei” on December 31, 1918, the Romanian authorities from Transylvania authorised the local stamping of the banknotes of the Banca Generală Română în February 1919. These banknotes remained in circulation, along the ones stamped in Romania, until they were redrawn by the Romanian authorities, at the exchange rate of 1 BGR leu for 1 Romanian leu. Details about this particular handstamp, applied in February – March 1919, and unknown until today, are published in this article.

40. **Radu Gabriel DUMITRESCU**

MATRICE SIGILARE DIN COLECȚIA MUZEULUI OLTENIEI

SEALING MATRIX FROM THE OLTENIA MUSEUM COLLECTION

The study analyzes 14 sealing matrices that belonged to personalities, noble families, church personalities or villages in Oltenia. The presented matrices can be found in two distinct collections of the Oltenia Museum: the “Sigilography” Collection and the “Medals, Badges and Seals” Collection. Some come from the transfer in 1950 of the collection of the “Alexander and Aristia Aman” Foundation to the Oltenia Museum, some come from the old Fund of the Museum of Antiquities and Ethnography of Oltenia, the others being purchased or donated after 1960.

41. **Radu MOTOCA**

M*UZEUL, METAFORĂ A CUNOAȘTERII*

THE MUSEUM, THE METAPHOR OF KNOWLEDGE

Starting from the current definition of the museum, the article highlights that, although the contemporary museum does not represent a linear continuation of the Museon in Alexandria, it retains, through its vocation, several common elements. In antiquity, the museum was a place dedicated to the Muses, and some philosophical schools had such a museum. The Museon in Alexandria was located next to the famous Library. During the Renaissance, the concept of the museum reappeared in close relation to study and knowledge. The collection, preservation, and transmission of past treasures are part of the broad framework of study and knowledge. The museum experience is fundamental to shaping one's own identity, which inevitably integrates into a collective identity. We cannot know where we are going if we do not know where we come from.

42. **Aurelian POPESCU**

MANIFESTĂRI EXPOZIȚIONALE ÎN AER LIBER: SALONUL NAȚIONAL DE MINERALE, FOSILE ȘI GEME. MUZEUL OLTENIEI CRAIOVA

OUTDOOR EXHIBITION EVENTS NATIONAL SALON OF MINERALS, FOSSILS AND GEMS MUSEUM OF OLTENIA CRAIOVA

Outdoor exhibitions attract many visitors, especially if they are organized in places with intense pedestrian traffic. The direct contact with the pieces on display and the much more relaxed atmosphere than in the museum rooms, are other advantages that such events have over exhibitions in closed spaces. These arguments, in addition to those that each exhibitor can potentially be a guide, and the exhibited pieces can be bought, led us to organize, starting in 2008, the National Mineral, Fossil and Gem Show. As organizers, we consider the Salon an exhibition for sale, where the participants, the most important collectors and traders of minerals, fossils and gems in Romania, exhibit the pieces they have for sale and for the admiration of the public. Since the first edition, the event has enjoyed success, both visitors and the media, having particularly positive feedback. Organized in the very center of Craiova, in public squares located at the intersection of commercial arteries, the Salon was an obligatory point of passage, then a mandatory point of passage, after it entered the consciousness of the public. Both the good organization and the selection of the participants as well as the support of the Dolj County Council contributed to this.

43. **Ronald HOCHHAUSER**

BUNURI CULTURALE DIN CATEGORIA JURIDICĂ FOND ÎN COLECȚIA TEHNICĂ A MUZEULUI ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR ORADEA – COMPLEX MUZEAL

FUND ARTIFACTS FROM THE TECHNICAL COLLECTION OF THE ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR MUSEUM ORADEA – MUSEUM COMPLEX

This endeavor is limited to highlighting seven cultural assets made between 1897-1951, classified in the legal category Fund of the National Cultural Heritage: five devices for recording and playing sound and two mechanical typewriters. They have been used in both exhibition projects and scientific research through specialized publications and on social networks.

44. **Florina CIURE**

O*PERE ALE AUTORILOR LATINI ÎN COLECȚIA DE CARTE VECHE A MUZEULUI ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR*
ORADEA – COMPLEX MUZEAL

WORKS BY LATIN AUTHORS IN THE OLD BOOK COLLECTION OF THE ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR MUSEUM ORADEA – MUSEUM COMPLEX

Among the books hold at the Țării Crișurilor Museum in Oradea are some works by classical Latin authors, seven printed in the 16th century, six titles gathered in four volumes in the 17th century, 19 in the covers of 17 books in 18th century, and four in the 19th century. These books come, for the most part, from the fund of the Society of Archeology and History of Bihor county and Oradea city, but also from purchases and donations. Poetry books predominate, but there are also prose books, works on history, philosophy and even medicine. Publius Ovidius Naso is present with four volumes, Marcus Tullius Cicero with three, Marcus Annaeus Lucanus, Quintus Curtius Rufus, Publius Terentius Afer, Quintus Horatius Flaccus and Gaius Suetonius Tranquillus with two. There are two copies of Publius Terentius Afer, but also two editions of the same book by Quintus Curtius Rufus, De rebus Alexandri Magni historia superstes, printed at Leipzig, the first edition in 1696, the second in 1765. Most of them are works published in Latin, only one is in German, and another in Greek and Latin. The presence of these volumes in the Oradea institution is proof of the interest shown by the cultured people of the place for the great works of European civilization, their libraries constituting the core of the current museum collections.

45. **Vasile TODINCA, Andreea Maria POP, Flavia Maria POP**

DONAȚIA DOAMNEI DR. TEREZA MÓZES ÎN COLECȚIA DE CARTE A BIBLIOTECII MUZEULUI ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR ORADEA – COMPLEX MUZEAL

THE DONATION OF DR. TEREZA MÓZES IN THE BOOK COLLECTION OF THE ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR MUSEUM ORADEA – MUSEUM COMPLEX'S LIBRARY

The subject of this article is the book donation that Mrs. Tereza Mózes made to the Țării Crișurilor Oradea Museum, in 2004. Her library, of inestimable value, was entrusted to the museum institution, thus creating a distinct book collection, being called Tereza Mózes book collection. In this work, we also carried out a study of the weight of the books, offered to the institution, by fields of interest. An important part of his professional, scientific and research activity, has its results in the studies and articles, that can be found in this book collection.

46. **Amalia Daniela NICOARĂ**

P*ROIECT EDUCAŢIONAL – „POVESTIM ŞI COASEM, ŞEZĂTOARE DE VACANŢĂ"*

EDUCATIONAL PROJECT "STORYTELLING AND SEWING – A HOLIDAY SEWING BEE"

Integrating the traditional values of our folk culture in pupils' education would directly stimulate curiosity at an individual level, participation being supported by the affective motivational component, the theoretical aspects starting from the practical ones, the two forming a circularity: practice – theory – practice – theory. In this case, the knowledge assimilated would help pupils to make intra- and interdisciplinary connections, as well as to use the theoretical elements in practical activities, leading them to move from knowing to doing. Through the educational project "Storytelling and sewing – a holiday sewing bee" we wanted the young participants to discover elements of the traditional cultural life, namely sewing bee, sewing and storytelling. For this workshoptype educational project we set four goals: to familiarise the children with a custom that exists in the village world – the sewing bee; to teach them the art of sewing, albeit at the level of the first steps; to get them to know the different stitches present on traditional shirts; to give them access to some knowledge of history and folklore.

47. **Monica CÎRSTEA**

„*VREAU SĂ POVESTESC" – UN CONCURS DE SCURTE POVESTIRI*

"LET ME TELL YOU A STORY" – A SHORT STORY CONTEST

The National Short Stories Contest with the historical theme "Let me tell you a story" was released to primary, secondary and high school students by the Prahova County Museum of History and Archeology during 2021 and it have been held until now already three editions. The aim of this contest is to write some short stories inspired by personalities and historical moments that have marked the history of Romania. With this contest, we wanted to stimulate children's interest in history by individual research like small historians and to create interesting stories with various topics from national history. These talented children have made their mark in written stories, bringing to life the personalities and events of our history in a personal way. The contest represents an opportunity for the young generation to show their literary talent, passion for writing, creativity, imagination and, finally, their closeness to the history of Romania, offering a personal view of the historical events that have marked the Romanian people over the years.

48. **Gina-Lavinia UNGUREANU**

M*ICII GHIZI MUZEOGRAFI… DESCOPERIND TRECUTUL ÎMPREUNĂ*

L*ITTLE MUSEUM GUIDES – DISCOVERING THE PAST TOGETHER*

The present study is dedicated to the analysis of the activity experience within the project „Little museum guides -discovering the past together", realized for two weeks with the pupils of the gymnasium cycle, aged between 8 and 14 years at the „Aurel Lazăr" Memorial Museum in Oradea.
Like any project related to the extracurricular education process, our project has good parts and less good parts. A disadvantage of this program would be that it can only be carried out during the summer holidays of children. Analyzing the work carried out, the appreciations of the participants in the project, both verbally and in writing in the business card of the „Aurel Lazăr" Museum, we consider that the project was a successful one, because it has achieved its intended purpose and objectives. The children showed interest in attending a new course in a new location. The success is also reinforced by the feedback received from parents, who were delighted by the evolution of the children during the two weeks. The experience gained can be useful for the continuation of the program at the other memorial museums in Oradea, at the headquarters of the Țării Crișurilor Museum and at the Museum of Oradea City (Fortress).

49. **Dalida MOGA**

ACTIVITĂȚI DE EDUCAȚIE MUZEALĂ DERULATE LA MUZEULUI ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR ORADEA – COMPLEX MUZEAL ÎN PERIOADA IANUARIE – AUGUST 2023

MUSEUM EDUCATION ACTIVITIES HELD AT THE ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR MUSEUM ORADEA – MUSEUM COMPLEX IN JANUARY – AUGUST 2023

Within the Țării Crișurilor Museum, a special emphasis is accorded to its ivolvement in educating young generations and not only, through organizing various activities for developing imagination, curiosity, orienting attention towards a proposed theme, ensuring a professional guidance, depending on the age category, related to the presented topic and the provision of adequate spaces for carrying out activities or even a lesson in an environment other than the classic one (the classroom). Within the organized activities, three components were taken into account: the learning component, carried out by presenting the object from the museum's heritage and other information related to it, the practical component related to the proposed theme and the result of which was taken home and the component of consolidating new knowledge through visiting a section of the museum, where the objects presented during the activity can be found. Activities were also carried out in collaboration with other cultural institutions, such as the "Gheorghe Șincai" County Library, Bihor. The activities referred to below are: Curiosities about butterflies, The history of the clock, The history of photography, From the garden of the planet, Ion Creangă, Memories from childhood – Cherries, Curiosities from the insect world – The stick insect, Walking with the varan lizard. The activities presented had a particular impact, which led to a close connection between the schools in the city of Oradea and from Bihor County and the museum.

50. **Gabriela LOBONȚ**

ACTIVITĂȚI DE PEDAGOGIE MUZEALĂ ÎN VIVARIUL MUZEULUI ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR ORADEA – COMPLEX MUZEAL

MUSEUM PEDAGOGY ACTIVITIES IN THE VIVARIUM OF THE ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR MUSEUM ORADEA – MUSEUM COMPLEX

Designed on the model of international museums that have a natural science section, such as the Țării Crișurilor Museum, the Vivarium is part of the permanent exhibition of the Natural Science Section. It represents a complex exhibition of live animals and has different functions: attraction and recreation, conservation, education and research. In the framework of the "Summer Workshops" program started by the Țării Crișurilor Museum – Museum Complex of Oradea, for the capitalization of the vivarium we have designed and supported a workshop entitled "Fish Aquarium". It was addressed to children from primary school, age group being 6-10 years. The activity of this workshop involves making their own fish aquarium using the collage technique. Thus, the students learned the steps to follow to maintain a real aquarium and the types of fish that can live together.

51. **Agata Iuliana ADEL**

VESTIMENTAȚIE, MODĂ ȘI VIAȚĂ SOCIALĂ DIN PERIOADA LA BELLE ÉPOQUE (SFÂRȘIT DE SECOL XIX – ÎNCEPUT DE SECOL XX) ÎN LUCRĂRI DIN COLECȚIA DE PICTURĂ UNIVERSALĂ A MUZEULUI ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR ORADEA – COMPLEX MUZEAL

CLOTHING, FASHION AND SOCIAL LIFE DURING LA BELLE ÉPOQUE ERA (END OF THE 19TH CENTURY – BEGINNING OF THE 20TH CENTURY) IN WORKS FROM THE UNIVERSAL PAINTING COLLECTION OF THE ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR MUSEUM ORADEA – MUSEUM COMPLEX

The present research considers the stylistic, thematic, iconographic and symbolic analysis of the works made during La Belle Époque era from the Universal Painting Collection of the Țării Crișurilor Oradea-Museum Complex. The author analyzes their relevance for attesting different phases and typologies in the evolution of the fashion in different countries of Europe. The paintings signed Diaque Ricardo (1853-1925), Charles François-Prosper Guérin (1875-1939), Berkes Antal (1874-1938), Vaszáry János (1867-1939), Rippl-Rónai József (1861-1927), Viski János (1891-1987), Udvardy Ignácz Ödön (1877-1961), reflect the innovations of the urban clothing, in an era of democratization and reconsideration of the women' s role in the society. The works of the Hungarian painters Berkes Antal (1874-1938), Herman Lipot (1887-1972), Rabocsy and the genre scenes also attest the specifique entertainments of this era, as the horse racing, the family dining and the sunbathing. The paintings signed by Bihari Sándor (1855-1906), Hungarian painter, born in Băița, Bihor County, Romania and of Zsigmond Béla (?-1945), Hungarian painter from Oradea, attest the popular clothing, respectively the traditional fairs of the La Belle Époque era. Koszta József (1861-1949), Hungarian painter from Brașov, Romania, attests the daily life of the paysants. The work Winter Perfumes, realised in 1899 by the Romanian painter and graphic artist Michel Simonidy (Mihail Simonidi, 1870-1933) illustrates the ideal female archetype of the 1900 Art. The author also highlights the thematic, iconographic and clothing analogies of this paintings with works with similar themes from the same era.

52. **Laura POP**

B*ATISTA BRODATĂ (NĂFRĂMUȚA) ÎN OBICEIURILE POPULARE MUREȘENE*

THE EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEF ("NĂFRĂMUȚA") IN THE MUREȘ COUNTY FOLK CUSTOMS

This paper describes the use and the significance of the embroidery handkerchief in the Romanian, Hungarian and Saxon folk customs, in the area of the Mureș County. Until the second half of the 20th century, we find the embroidered handkerchief as an accessory of the folk costume of girls at church, holidays, dances or weddings. It was usually decorated with embroidered flowers in the 4 corners and crocheted lace on the edges. Sometimes, among the Hungarians and Saxons, handkerchiefs are also embroidered with the girl's initials. The embroidered handkerchief is not just a simple decorative accessory but an object with deep meanings in folk tradition that is why it appears in various customs. In the folk customs, the embroidered handkerchief replaces the towel, which was traditionally used in various customs:

baptism, wedding, funeral, in Eastern or Whitsuntide traditional customs. The main meaning of the embroidered handkerchief was as a symbol of love between boys and girls, but also as a symbol of passing through the customs of the life cycle.

53. **Ioan GOMAN, Ioana GHERGHEL**

M*EȘTEȘUGARI DIN TRECUT. NUME DE OLARI DIN VADU CRIȘULUI ÎNTR-UN DOCUMENT DIN ANUL 1923*

CRAFTSMEN OF THE PAST. NAMES OF POTTERS FROM VADU CRIȘULUI IN A DOCUMENT FROM 1923

The present paper is based on a unique archival document from 1923, in which those engaged in activities related to the household industry in our area are mentioned. According to the Austro-Hungarian legislation of that period, which was still used in Transylvania after the Unification of December 1, 1918, in accordance with Law XVII of 1884 and the relevant case law, domestic industry was considered to be any industrial work performed by a person in his own home, by manual labor, at most with the help of family members and performed as a complementary activity, in addition to another basic occupation, to supplement his income. As for our document, in which 56 potters' names appear in this year's register, we find that 3 had the name of Cseri, 3 that of Domocos, 1 that of Dudas, 12 of Géczi, 9 of Halász, 6 of Hasas, 2 of Juhász, 1 of Kabái, 3 of Kosa, 3 of Kovaci or Kovács as it sometimes appears in documents, 1 of Margilai, 1 of Mezei, 2 of Pirosca, 3 of Sereș, 3 of Szilágyi and 3 of Técsi. It is obvious that with such a large coincidence of surnames, it is certain that a good number of them had some more or less distant family relationship. Such a craft, often passed down from generation to generation, also required a certain practical skill, which was most often acquired within the family by example.

54. **Sabina HORVATH**

A*SPECTE PRIVIND SPRIJINIREA ȚĂRĂNIMII DIN BIHOR ÎN TIMPUL CRIZEI ECONOMICE DIN 1929-1933*

ASPECTS OF SUPPORTING THE PEASANTRY IN BIHOR DURING THE ECONOMIC CRISIS OF 1929-1933

The economic crisis of 1929-1933 manifested at all levels of interwar society, triggered internationally by the protectionist policies of Western states aiming to revitalize their own economies. The consequence of these economic protectionism policies, through the imposition of customs tariffs on imports and exports, eventually led to economic isolation, having a major impact on small nations producing raw materials. Among these were the new states of Eastern Europe, including Romania as an exporter of grain and petroleum products. The inability to access traditional Western external markets led to a surplus of grain production and a lack of financial liquidity, causing bankruptcies at both the macro level and among small producers, namely the peasantry. Consequently, the peasantry became a vulnerable population on the brink of a food crisis, and state authorities had to intervene with specific aid measures. In Bihor

County, administrative regions needing state intervention to regulate grain prices for human consumption were identified. As a result, tables were drawn up at the regional and communal levels listing those considered hungry, with the intention of intervening to help those in difficulty. Thus, grain (wheat and corn) was distributed at a stabilized price, unaffected by the market, with phased payment and the help of local authorities, and with the possibility of staggered recovery from the beneficiary population.

55. **Ioan GOMAN**

ASOCIAȚIA MICILOR MESERIAȘI DIN ALEȘD ÎN ANUL 1942

THE SMALL CRAFTSMEN ASSOCIATION FROM ALEȘD IN 1942

This paper capitalizes a series of archive documents related to the activity of the Small Craftsmen Association from Aleșd in 1942, to offer new information on a period and a subject less researched by scholars, regarding the names, occupations and religion of those enrolled in this craftsmen association or gathering. In total, we are referring to 374 craftsmen from 39 localities, active in no less than 35 professional domains, of which 84 were millers (one of them also having an oil press, and another also producing electricity). Then we can find 65 shoe makers, 51 blacksmiths (two of them also being wheelers), 21 carpenters, 21 masons (one of them also being a carpenter), 19 tailors, 16 butchers, 13 wheelers, 9 coat makers, 9 barbers, 7 machinists, 6 bakers, 6 carpenters, 4 watchmakers, 4 hoopers, 4 painters, 3 innkeepers, 3 carbonated water makers, 4 tanners (all from Borod), 2 traders, 2 photographers, 2 chimney sweepers, 2 potters, 2 oil press owners, 2 gingerbread makers, 1 builder, 1 dentist, 1 stove maker, 1 hat maker, 1 brush maker, 1 sieve maker, 1 upholsterer, 1 printer, 1 weaver. According to their religion, 6 of them were Baptists, 3 Protestants, 47 Greek-Catholics, 41 Jews, 68 Orthodox, 138 Reformed and 71 Roman-Catholics.

56. **Rozalia COLCIAR**

CREDINȚE POPULARE REFLECTATE ÎN ATLASELE LINGVISTICE ROMÂNEȘTI (PE BAZA ALR II ȘI ALRT II)

POPULAR BELIEFS REFLECTED IN METALINGUISTIC COMMENTARIES (BASED ON ALR II AND ALRT II)

Romanian linguistic atlases note also metalinguistic commentaries, implicite reactions of the subjects, wich express their linguistic consciousness. These language phenomena accompagny the answers to the programmed questions and are noted in the map legends. They are indications with the role of glossing, of aditional explanation of the requested term. Our study, based on the ALR II and ALRT II, presents the commentaries that reflect popular beliefs regarding aspects such as: the integrity of the individual and the important moments of his existence, the fertility of nature and of the human being and the annihilation of evil forces through ritual practices to restore the cosmic balance. These beliefs belong to a traditional system based on magical-mythical thinking specific to the Romanian archaic imaginary. They also prove the fact that the dialectal register expresses not only the linguistic but also the socio-cultural identity, that discursive practices are influenced or even conditioned by the specifics of civilization and the material and spiritual culture of the community.

57. **Gabriel HĂLMĂGEAN**

MORILE DE APĂ – INVESTIGAȚIE DE TEREN ÎN VEDEREA SALVĂRII ȘI CONSERVĂRII A 2 INSTALAȚII DE MĂCINAT CEREALE DIN JUDEȚUL ARAD

WATER MILLS – FIELD INVESTIGATION IN ORDER TO SAVE AND PRESERVE 2 GRAIN GRINDING INSTALLATIONS IN ARAD COUNTY

The present study is the result of the field research carried out for the acquisition of a traditional water mill from Arad county in order to acquire it for museum purposes. The mills that were the object of the research are in the villages of Sârbi and Lupești. They fit historically and ethnographically into the typology of mills with superior adduction that ground grains to obtain flour. From a conservation point of view, these mills retain the internal grinding facilities, the outer wheel disappearing in both cases. They are in a damaged state, having not been used for decades.

58. **Laura Cristina POP**

S*OCIETATEA ETNOGRAFICĂ ROMÂNĂ – COMPONENTĂ A MIȘCĂRII ETNOGRAFICE DE LA CLUJ*

THE ROMANIAN SOCIETY OF ETHNOGRAPHY, THE CLUJ ETHNOGRAPHIC MOVEMENT

The Romanian Ethnographic Society appeared as a society intended to support the efforts of the Transylvanian Ethnographic Museum at the time of its establishment. Made with the support of personalities from the world of ethnography, society was supposed to help by strengthening the financial support but also by supporting the scientific approach. Thanks to its activity, which was realized through monthly meetings and public conferences between 1923 and 1927, activity resumed between 1939 and 1946 under the name of the Circle of Ethnographic Studies, this group became a current through the scale it took at the level of the entire country. They wanted to create a whole network that would include other centers such as Craiova, Cernăuți, Timişoara. Through the involvement of famous personalities from fields such as ethnography and folklore, human geography, prehistory and anthropology, the activity of these groups generated the Ethnographic Current of Cluj, which still exists today in Cluj.

59. **Dorina GOLBAN, Gabriela LOBONȚ**

CONSERVAREA CURATIVĂ A PREPARATELOR UMEDE DIN COLECȚIA MUZEULUI ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR ORADEA – COMPLEX MUZEAL

THE CURATIVE PRESERVATION OF WET PREPARATIONS FROM THE COLLECTION OF THE ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR MUSEUM ORADEA – MUSEUM COMPLEX

The Țării Crișurilor Museum's wet collection has been packed and relocated to the museum's new headquarter. This process lasted over 10 years, which caused some damage to the wet collection. We have analyzed in detail the degradations observed in the collection, evaluating its state of preservation. We identified the type of preservation fluids (formalin or ethanol), the grade of evaporation, as well as the degradation of the jars or sealings. In the case of partial evaporation of the fluid, it was completed with the same type of fluid, formalin or ethanol. In some cases, when the jar was completely deteriorated, it was replaced. Today, we use 70% solution of ethanol for preservation fluids, the use of formalin being forbidden due to its high toxicity. The museum's wet collection is important, containing rare reptiles and amphibians, species that are protected by national legislation or throughout the European Union.

60. **Dan Octavian PAUL, Luminița PAUL**

S*ISTEMUL ROMÂNESC PENTRU CONSERVARE, RESTAURARE ȘI INVESTIGARE A PATRIMONIULUI*
CULTURAL MATERIAL MOBIL – UN SCURT ISTORIC – I (1975 – 1979)

THE ROMANIAN SYSTEM FOR THE CONSERVATION, RESTORATION AND INVESTIGATION OF MOVABLE MATERIAL CULTURAL HERITAGE – A BRIEF HISTORY – I (1975 – 1979)

The present work is a first paper in Romanian museology about the conservation, restoration and investigation of the National Cultural Heritage, presenting a brief history of the „Romanian System for the Conservation, Restoration and Investigation of the Movable Material Cultural Heritage". The current version has been divided into two periods, the first from the establishment of the system in 1975 to December 1989 and the second to follow from 1990 to the present. The system has references to legislative-normative, organizational-functional elements and an own education for training and professional accreditation, within the Ministry of Culture.

61. **Gheorghina OLARIU, Olimpia MUREȘAN**

COMPONENTE DECORATIVE DIN METAL AFERENTE SOBELOR DIN PALATUL EPISCOPAL GRECO-CATOLIC DIN ORADEA. STUDIU DE CAZ

DECORATIVE METAL COMPONENTS RELATED TO THE STOVES IN THE GREEK-CATHOLIC EPISCOPAL PALACE IN ORADEA. CASE STUDY

The paper regards the metallic decorative components of terracotta stoves from the Greek-Catholic Bishop Palace, Oradea, Romania. The metal was analyzed by XRF. The results were useful to decide how to realize the restoration/conservation of metallic decorative component to achieve the initial aspect of them. In the summer of 2020, a great fire caused complex degradation of the palace. The conservation status of the metallic doors (ornament of terracotta stove) after the fire and qualitative proposes how the metallic ornamental components must be treated are enumerated.

62. **Emanoil PRIPON**

S*INCRETISM ȘI PARTICULARITATE ÎN RESTAURAREA PATRIMONIULUI NUMISMATIC MEDIEVAL ȘI PREMODERN*

SYNCRETISM AND PARTICULARITY IN THE RESTORATION OF MEDIEVAL AND MODERN NUMISMATIC HERITAGE

As is known, the simple observation of an archaeological metal object can give us some information about the structure and chemical composition. Most of the time, it is the corrosion products that give us information about the metal in question. Some experience accumulated over time allows the restorer and archaeologist to determine relatively easily some major components of a heritage asset, simply by observing the color of the corrosion products. The same is the case with silver. Coin silver contains between 50 and 90% noble metal. Of course there are also coins with a silver content below 50% (billon). Knowing the silver content of the alloy is very important for determining the optimal restorative treatment. Without having any investigations, a real support can be provided by the catalogues for coins (Gumowski, Huszar, Herinek, etc., in the case of medieval and modern coins) which provides us information, including the percentage of silver contained in coins. This article presents two case studies in which the diagnosis and restoration flow was established given the silver content of the coins as presented in established determinants for medieval and modern Polish, Hungarian, and Austrian coins.

63. **Ștefan LIPOT, Teofil MUREȘAN**

CÂTEVA ASPECTE CU PRIVIRE LA RESTAURAREA ȘI CONSERVAREA UNOR SĂBII AFLATE ÎN COLECȚIA MUZEULUI ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR ORADEA – COMPLEX MUZEAL

SEVERAL ASPECTS REGARDING THE RESTORATION AND CONSERVATION OF A SERIES OF SWORDS FROM THE ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR MUSEUM ORADEA – MUSEUM COMPLEX'S COLLECTION

The article presents a study about metal restoration; it was made a selection of swords from the Museusm's collection, and it is described the restoration methodology of historical weapons from different periods of time and regions.

64. **Teofil MUREȘAN**

R*ESTAURAREA ȘI CONSERVAREA A TREI OBIECTE ARHEOLOGICE DIN CUPRU AFLATE ÎN COLECȚIA MUZEULUI ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR ORADEA – COMPLEX MUZEAL*

THE RESTORATION AND CONSERVATION OF THREE ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBJECTS MADE OF COPPER FROM THE ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR MUSEUM ORADEA – MUSEUM COMPLEX'S COLLECTION

The article presents the methodology of archaeological metal objects restoration and conservation. As a case study three different copper objects were selected; it is presented the restoration process step-by-step.

65. **PRECUB Attila**

R*ESTAURAREA CUTIEI DE CEAS A UNEI PENDULE DE PERETE DIN SECOLUL AL XIX-LEA*

THE RESTORATION OF A PENDULUM WALL CLOCK`S BOX FROM THE 19TH CENTURY

The following article presents the restoration of a wall clock with pendulum from the 19th century made from wood. There are detailed presentations of the conservation state before the intervention, the operations during the restoration and the process of taking blank photos after the restoration was finished.

66. **Olimpia MUREȘAN, Roxana BUGOI**

ANALIZE CHIMICE FOLOSIND METODELE IBA. ARTEFACTE DE STICLĂ DIN SECOLELE XIV-XVIII DESCOPERITE IN CETATEA ORADEA. DATE PRELIMINARE (PROIECTUL GLASS@ORADEAFORTRESS)

CHEMICAL INVESTIGATIONS BY ION BEAM ANALYSIS (IBA). GLASS FINDS FROM ORADEA FORTRESS (14TH-18TH CENTURIES). PRELIMINARY DATA (GLASS@ORADEAFORTRESS PROJECT)

This paper reports the preliminary results of the chemical analyses on a selection of Medieval glass fragments discovered during the archaeological investigations performed at Oradea Fortress during 1991-2018. The glass fragments were analyzed using IBA methods at AGLAE particle accelerator from Centre de Recherche et de Restauration des Musées de France (C2RMF), Paris, France within the EU HORIZON Project IPERION CH – project proposal Glass@OradeaFortress.

67. **SZILÁGYI Mária Ildikó**

ARANJAREA COLECȚIEI DE PICTURĂ A SECȚIEI DE ARTĂ ÎN NOUL DEPOZIT DIN CADRUL MUZEULUI ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR ORADEA – COMPLEX MUZEAL

THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE ART DEPARTAMENT'S PAINTING COLLECTION IN THE NEW STORAGE-ROOM OF THE ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR MUSEUM FROM ORADEA – MUSEUM COMPLEX

The Țării Crișurilor Museum from Oradea has moved to its new location on Armatei Române Street in 2018. Before the relocation there was a long period of preparation and packing the collection for the transfer to the new location. At the beginning of 2020, the painting storge was set up and the mobile panel option was chosen. After the painting storge was set up and before unpacking, a project was drawn up on how to place the works on the shelves.

68. **Florian HEREDEA**

RESTAURAREA LUCRĂRII PORTRETULUI ROBERT CLIVE, ATRIBUITĂ PICTORIȚEI TERBUSCH ANNA DOROTHEA, INV.P.14

THE RESTORATION OF ROBERT CLIVE`S PORTRAIT, ATTRIBUTED TO THE PAINTER TERBUSCH ANNA DOROTHEA, INV. P.14

The following article presents the restoration of an oil on canvass artwork from the universal painting collection of the Țării Crișurilor Museum's Art Section, inv. nr. P. 14, with the title Robert Clive's Portrait, attributed to the painter Terbusch Anna Dorothea. The painting`s conservation state: deteriorated with problems on all structural levels. The restoration was made according to the oil painting restoration`s regulations.

69. **CSORTÁN Tünde**

R*APORT DE CERCETARE A ALTARELOR DIN TRANSILVANIA (SEC. XVII-XVIII). TEHNICI DE REALIZARE ȘI INTERVENȚII DE RESTAURARE*

RESEARCH REPORT OF THE ALTARS IN TRANSYLVANIA (17TH-18TH CENTURIES). REALIZATION TECHNIQUES AND RESTORATION INTERVENTIONS

I have been able to gain new knowledge over the years by exploring the topic of doctoral studies. In this article I have sought and enlisted the help of literature and professionals (conservators, art historians) in my own project. During the fieldwork, I visited several churches, during which I made a photographic documentation of the current state of the altars, and a brief description of the history of the church. After reading the literature, I made a table in which I marked the altars for which I was sure of the date of origin, the names of the masters I had collected and all the information I had about the altars. According to the art historians in the literature, it is difficult to group these altars by stylistic features, so I found it difficult to categorise them. Ferenc Mihály's years of experience as a sculptor gave me a direction that, on some level, three types of altars from this period can be distinguished here in Transylvania. Based on the information I gathered, I packed my bag and set off to visit the altars of the 17th and 18th centuries in Transylvania. During the field trip, I searched mainly in Odorheiu Secuiesc, then I visited the Cesky Basin, touching also the areas of the Handi Chair. I will report in detail on the specific history of the side altar of the church in Odorheiu Secuiesc, and in the second half of my thesis I would like to present the restoration documentation of the side altar of St. Francis of Odorheiu Secuiesc, which I managed to complete last spring 2023. My aim in this thesis is to report on my research so far and to present a case study of an altar restoration documentation.

Crisia 2024, LIV

STUDII ȘI ARTICOLE / STUDIES AND ARTICLES

1. **Gruia FAZECAȘ**

THE STATE OF RESEARCH ON THE NEOLITHIC AND COPPER AGE IN THE UPPER AND MIDDLE CRIȘUL NEGRU RIVER BASIN

It is our hope that this study will contribute to the existing body of knowledge on the discoveries of Neolithic and Copper Age sites in the upper and middle basin of the Crișul Negru River. We recognize that there has been a gap in the collation of archaeological information in the Bihor County and the area considered in this study since 1974. Our aim is to provide a valuable update and repertoire of these sites and findings.

2. **KATÓCZ Zoltán, Gruia FAZECAȘ, Liviu MARTA, Dan POP**

WHAT KIND OF HOUSE HAS NO ROOF? ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA ABOUT THE NIR CULTURE ROOF MODELS

The aim of this study is to bring together all the available data on the roof models unearthed in north-western Romania and attributed to the Nir culture. The following archaeological data we are about to present is a summary of all the information known at the present stage of research on this subject. The archaeological significance of this artefact type lies in the fact that it is a miniature representation of a building element (the roof), which is almost impossible to detect during archaeological investigations. Over the years, roof models have been mentioned several times in the literature, but in most cases little attention has been paid to their detailed presentation. Therefore, we considered it important to carry out a study that would include all the existing archaeological data on these finds' characteristic of the Nir culture.

3. **Florin GOGÂLTAN, Gruia FAZECAȘ, Andrea DEMJÉN, Florin SFENGEU, KATÓCZ Zoltán, FECHETE-PORSZTNER Kitti**

SYSTEMATIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AT THE SÂNTION – MOVILA MĂNĂSTIRII/KOLOSTORDOMB SITE, BORȘ COMMUNE, BIHOR COUNTY. 2023 CAMPAIGN

Following archaeological surveys conducted in 1954, 2015-2017, and 2022, systematic archaeological research was initiated in 2023 at the Bronze Age tell and the medieval monastery of Sântion – Movila Mănăstirii/Kolostordomb. In the 2023 campaign, a new research unit, designated S 3, was established, and excavation activities were continued in the S 2 unit, which had been previously initiated in 2015 but not completed. In S 2, the current level of trampling is 3.42 meters below the present surface. A total of 45 main archaeological contexts were identified. The initial four contexts (Cxt. 1-4) are associated with the medieval monastery. The earliest Bronze Age level, which has remained undisturbed by subsequent modifications, is Cxt. 5, while the final context is Cxt. 44. The Bronze Age stratigraphic accumulations reach a depth of 2.62 meters (Fig. 4). The absolute dates are placed between 1892-1631 cal BC 2σ (95.4%), which corresponds to second period of the Otomani ceramic

style. In the 2023 archaeological campaign, the foundation of a two-room building with a west-east orientation was identified. This structure was part of the south wing of the monastery (Fig. 6). The building was equipped with approximately three or four rooms, each with a heating stove. Based on the thickness of the foundations, it is plausible that the structure had a second floor. After its dismantling, which occurred at some point during the mid-16th century, the area was leveled with a substantial layer of rubble, and rooms with brick floors were constructed (Fig. 5). The family monastery was constructed before 1215, as documented in written sources, and its existence persisted throughout the Middle Ages until its disappearance at the end of the 16th century. Previous observations indicating that the monastery underwent at least two major phases of construction in the area under investigation, and probably several other redevelopments, were confirmed.

4. **Alexandra GĂVAN, Marian-Adrian LIE, Tobias L. KIENLIN**

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE 2022 AND 2023 EXCAVATION SEASONS AT TOBOLIU

This paper presents the preliminary results of the 2022 and 2023 excavation seasons at the Bronze Age tell-based settlement of Toboliu (Bihor County, Romania). The fieldwork was carried out within the framework of an interdisciplinary research project that aims to determine the stratigraphy, chronology, and subsistence practices of the outer settlement surrounding the Toboliu tell, in order to fully explore the diachronic spatial, chronological, and socio-economic trajectories of this complex site. To accomplish these goals, excavations targeting houses and households in the off-tell area of Toboliu were conducted between 2021 and 2023. During the 2022 and 2023 excavation seasons, a sequence of burnt houses was investigated in Trenches 6 and 7, located approximately 190m ENE of the tell centre. The aim of the present paper is to provide a brief overview of the results of these excavations and the main features uncovered.

5. **KATÓCZ Zoltán, FECHETE-PORSZTNER Kitti, Doru MARTA, Gruia FAZECAȘ**

UN VECHI PORT VAMAL PE VALEA CRIȘULUI REPEDE. REZULTATELE CERCETĂRILOR ARHEOLOGICE EFECTUATE LA VADU CRIȘULUI – PEȘTERA CASA ZMĂULUI, JUD. BIHOR

AN OLD CUSTOMS PORT IN THE CRIȘUL REPEDE VALLEY. RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH CARRIED OUT AT VADU CRIȘULUI – CASA ZMĂULUI CAVE, BIHOR COUNTY

The present study is a short summary of the archaeological research conducted from February 5-16, 2024, at the Casa Zmăului cave. As part of an investment project for the rehabilitation of the railroad, a long-awaited opportunity was provided to conduct the first archaeological excavation at this point. One of the most important trade routes, providing a direct connection between Transylvania and Pannonia, used to pass here. Nowadays only the ruins of a stone building (observation tower) are a reminder of the historical importance of the area. Medieval documents confirm that the customs port came into the possession of the clerics of Oradea at the end of the 11th century, and then it is mentioned several times in the second

half of the 13th century, in connection with conflicts over the division and donation of feudal holdings.

6. **Gizella NEMETH, Adriano PAPO**

LE "VIRTÙ MILITARI" DI PIPPO SPANO (FILIPPO SCOLARI), CONDOTTIERO FIORENTINO AL SERVIZIO DELL'IMPERATORE SIGISMONDO NEI BALCANI, IN FRIULI E NELLA CECHIA

THE "MILITARY VIRTUES" OF PIPPO SPANO (FILIPPO SCOLARI), A FLORENTINE LEADER IN THE SERVICE OF EMPEROR SIGISMUND IN THE BALKANS, FRIULI AND CZECHIA

Filippo Scolari (1369-1426), also known as Pippo Spano (Ozorai Pipo in Hungary), from a Florentine merchant-apprentice quickly became one of the most trusted and intimate advisors of King Sigismund of Luxembourg and had a rapid and brilliant administrative, political and above all military career. He was the administrator of the gold and salt mines of Hungary and the supreme treasurer of the kingdom, he was governor (ispán) of eight important counties, he was ban of Szörény (Severin), but above all he was a great and famous military leader. In general, historians have appreciated the genius and military virtues, the heroism and charism of Filippo Scolari in front of his soldiers and the enemy. Filippo personally taught his soldiers not only military techniques and strategies, but also how to behave in and out of battlefield. However, he was a military leader in line with his times: opportunistic, cunning, conceited, cynical and very often even cruel. Filippo Scolari began his military career fighting in Bosnia in various campaigns against the Bosnian rebels. However, he is above all remembered in history as "the bogeyman of the Turks", against whom he achieved numerous victories, eighteen or twenty-three according to his biographers, even if in reality they were never memorable battles. His first campaign against the Ottomans (1409) had the merit of holding back their incursions into Hungarian territories for a good ten years. Certainly his campaigns against the Venetians in the years 1411-13 were more important and all in all victorious, even if they gave rise to some suspicion of treason and corruption. On the other hand, his two campaigns against the Hussites in Czechia in 1420-22 were unfavorable. One of Filippo Scolari's greatest merits, however, has been his contribution to the construction of the defensive system along the southern border of the Kingdom of Hungary.

7**. Ioan-Aurel POP, Alexandru SIMON**

ÎNTRE JAGIELLONI, HABSBURGI, ROMA ŞI CONSTANTINOPOL: „LOCUL CREŞTIN" AL LUI ŞTEFAN CEL MARE LA TRECEREA DINTRE VEACURILE XV ŞI XVI

BETWEEN JAGIELLONIANS, HABSBURGS, ROME AND CONSTANTINOPLE: THE "CHRISTIAN PLACE" OF STEPHEN THE GREAT AT THE END OF THE 15TH CENTURY AND AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 16TH CENTURY

The – largely – successful anti-Jagiellonian "conspiracy" of Maximilian I of Habsburg and Stephen III the Great of Moldavia (1497) was followed by the counter-offensive of the House that had Krakow as its cradle (and Buda as its main token of power). Focusing chiefly on the crusader talks and projects that ensued due to the outbreak of the new war (1499-1503) between

the Ottoman Empire and Venice, the traditional protector of Stephen III, the paper explores the impact of this (Christian) counter-offensive in terms of political and ethnical identity, both in the short-run and in the long term (after Stephen III's death in 1504 and Hungarian crisis of 1505-1506), with special emphasis on the medieval Romanians.

8. **Augustin ȚĂRĂU**

REPERE ALE EVOLUȚIEI ÎNVĂȚĂMÂNTULUI JURIDIC SUPERIOR ÎN ORADEA ȘI CLUJ, DIN EPOCA MEDIEVALĂ PÂNĂ ÎN CEA CONTEMPORANĂ – PREMISE, OPORTUNITĂȚI ȘI INTERESE POLITICE –

ASPECTS OF THE EVOLUTION OF THE HIGHER LAW EDUCATION IN ORADEA AND CLUJ, FROM THE MIDDLE AGES TO CONTEMPORARITY – PREMISES, OPPORTUNITIES AND POLITICAL INTERESTS –

In the present study, we set out to briefly reconstruct the evolution of university law education in Hungary, emphasizing its development in the cities of Oradea and Cluj. In this sense, we mention that the city of Oradea benefited from a "Capitular" School since the 13th century, which became flourishing in the 16th century. We also point out that the city of Oradea applied with the city of Bratislava for the establishment of a university, under the rule of King Matia Corvinus, the capital of Moravia qualifying only thanks to a philanthropic merchant who promised the king the financing of all the activities of the future university. After the establishment of the Habsburg regime in Hungary and Transylvania, the Teresian Academy of Law was established in the city of Oradea, while in Cluj only a law department was established at the Piarist High School. In the 18th century, however, the city of Cluj was transformed by the Hungarian intelligentsia into a fortress of Hungarian culture, through the establishment of the University, and the city of Oradea lagged behind in this regard. After the creation of Greater Romania, the Romanian intelligentsia took over the idea from the Hungarians and set out to transform Cluj into a center of Romanian culture, from where to radiate Romanian science to all corners of Transylvania. In this context, the Law Academy from Oradea is moved to Cluj.

9. **Yusuf HEPER, Adrian TERTECEL**

NOI DOCUMENTE TURCEȘTI. PREGĂTIREA CAMPANIEI MILITARE OTOMANE DIN ANUL 1595 ÎMPOTRIVA ȚĂRII ROMÂNEȘTI

NEW TURKISH DOCUMENTS. THE PREPARATION OF THE OTTOMAN MILITARY CAMPAIGN AGAINST WALLACHIA (1595)

In 1593, a long and difficult war began between the Ottoman Empire and the Habsburg Empire. Historians call it "The Long War" (1593-1606). This war was started by the Ottoman Sultan Murad III (1574-1595) at the insistence of the grand vizier Koca Sinan Paşa. It was fought mostly on the nowadays territory of Hungary. During this war, every year, military campaigns and sieges of fortresses took place. On 9/19 July 1593, the Ottoman army led by Sinan Pasha set off from Istanbul towards Hungary. Thus began the first stage of this Austrian-Ottoman war. Meanwhile on 2/12 September 1593, the Ottoman Sultan appointed Michael the Brave (Mihai Viteazul) as the ruling prince of Wallachia. Michael the Brave ruled Wallachia for eight years

(1593-1601). Taking advantage of the above-mentioned Austrian-Ottoman war, on 13/23 November 1594, the Romanian Principalities all together rebelled against the Ottoman Empire. It was totally unexpected and it put the Ottomans in a very difficult situation. The Ottoman government decided to change the juridical status of Wallachia (Eflak) and Moldavia. These two Romanian Principalities were to be transformed into ordinary Ottoman provinces. An Ottoman governor was appointed to Wallachia and another one to Moldavia. The Sultan had appointed Ferhad Pasha as commander-in-chief of the forthcoming great military campaign against Wallachia. On 17/27 April 1595, the Ottoman army led by the grand vizier Ferhad Pasha set off from Istanbul towards Wallachia. During the months of March-June 1595, the above-mentioned Ottoman preparations for the great military campaign against Wallachia continued at great speed. But on 27 June/7 July 1595, the Sultan dismissed the grand vizier Ferhad Pasha. On the same day, Sinan Pasha became again grand vizier. Afterwards, the Ottoman military campaign against Wallachia (August-October 1595) was led by Sinan Pasha.

10. **Laura ARDELEAN, Iulia VAISĂRHOFER**

ÎNSEMNĂRI ÎN CRONICI OTOMANE DE SECOLELE XVI-XVII PRIVIND CETATEA ORADEA ŞI ÎMPREJURIMILE. ABORDARE ISTORIOGRAFICĂ CANTITATIV-CALITATIVĂ

NOTES IN OTTOMAN CHRONICLES FROM 16th-17th CENTURIES REGARDING THE FORTRESS OF ORADEA AND ITS SURROUNDINGS. QUANTITATIVE-QUALITATIVE HISTORIOGRAHICAL APPROACH

This study investigates the strategic and cultural significance of the fortress of Oradea, as described in 16th and 17th-century Ottoman chronicles, focusing on the 1598 siege and the Ottoman conquest of 1660, which established Oradea as an administrative center. Using a quantitative and qualitative historiographical approach, we analyze the perspectives of Ottoman chroniclers who consistently depicted Oradea as a major military and economic stronghold essential to Ottoman expansion into Central Europe. The chronicles reveal the fortress as a symbol of Christian resistance, heavily fortified and economically flourishing, and illustrate the Ottoman efforts to integrate Oradea into their empire, emphasizing both military and cultural dominance. The analysis highlights Oradea's enduring strategic value for the Ottoman Empire.

11. **Florina CIURE**

ORADEA ÎN „OGLINDA" VENEȚIANĂ (SEC. XVII)

ORADEA IN THE VENETIAN "MIRROR" (17TH CENTURY)

The article aims to present the way in which the realities of this part of Europe were perceived in Venice. Information about Oradea can be found in the accounts of Venetian travellers, sometimes in the service of the Transylvanian princes, in the reports or "notices" sent to the Venetian authorities by the ambassadors of the Serenissima, as well as in some books printed in the lagoon city. The Venetians knew the strategic importance of the city and its fortress, its cathedral, they had information about its inhabitants, as well as about the political events that influenced its destiny. Despite some inevitable inaccuracies, overall, it can be stated that the Venetian "mirror" truthfully reflects the realities from Oradea in the 17th century and that the

image that the Venetians formed about the people of Oradea was close to the truth and relatively complete, because it resulted from the continuous flow of information received in the lagoon city on different ways.

12. **Sorin ȘIPOȘ**

BELIEFS, CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS OF ROMANIANS IN THE PRINCIPALITY RECORDED BY FOREIGN TRAVELERS (1710-1810)

The study explores the beliefs, customs, and traditions of Romanians in the Principalities as recorded by foreign travelers between 1710 and 1810. This period marked was marked by heightened Western interest in Eastern Europe, driven by economic, cultural, and political exchanges. The research examines how these travelers documented Romanian Orthodox practices, which often appeared foreign or confusing to them due to their differing religious backgrounds. The accounts reveal a complex interplay of admiration and critique, reflecting the travelers' own biases and preconceived notions about Eastern cultures. The methodology employed involves a qualitative analysis of travel narratives, focusing on the intellectual formation of the travelers, their motivations for visiting, and the duration of their stay in the Principalities. This approach allows for a nuanced understanding of how these factors influenced their perceptions of Romanian customs and traditions. While many travelers expressed curiosity about the local practices, their interpretations were frequently clouded by stereotypes and misunderstandings regarding Orthodox Christianity. The study indicates that foreign travelers often viewed Romanian religious practices as peculiar or even primitive compared to their own traditions. For instance, the veneration of icons and the observance of long fasts were seen as signs of a superficial faith. Travelers noted that many Romanians lacked a comprehensive understanding of Christian doctrine, attributing this to a lack of education among both clergy and laity. However, it was also observed that educated elites demonstrated a more profound engagement with their faith. This research contributes to a broader understanding of Romanian identity during a period of political fragmentation and cultural transition. It underscores how external perceptions shaped historical narratives about Romanian customs and traditions while revealing the complexities inherent in cross-cultural encounters.

13. **Ioan CIORBA**

MARELE INCENDIU DIN VARA ANULUI 1836 ȘI IMPLICAȚIILE SALE ASUPRA ISTORIEI ORAȘULUI ORADEA

THE GREAT FIRE OF THE SUMMER OF 1836 AND ITS IMPLICATIONS ON THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF ORADEA

A terrible fire affected a good part of the city of Oradea between June 19-21, 1836. The flames then reached an impressive number of administrative buildings, churches, production units, households and their annexes, etc. The destruction was so extensive that the city needed several years to rebuild. To collect the necessary funds, requests for help were made in other places in Transylvania, in Serbia, etc. At the same time, the fire remained deeply fixed in the memory of many of its witnesses. Many people will continue to relate to it even after many decades. In

parallel, he gave the possibility to the administration of the city of Oradea to think of new urban plans, but also to take necessary measures to prevent the outbreak of new fires.

14**. Iulia VAISĂRHOFER**

POEZIA PAȘOPTISTĂ ÎN SLUJBA IDEALULUI NAȚIONAL

PASHOPTIST POETRY IN THE SERVICE OF THE NATIONAL IDEAL

An essential component of the historiographical picture in the Romanian space in the middle of the 19th century is the poetry with a historical and national character written under the sign of Pashoptist thinking. From this perspective, the present study aims to highlight, through a few concise examples, how the proposed poetry, along with the other historical writings of the Pashoptists, served the struggle for the fulfillment of the national ideal: the Union. Under this lens, it is easy to understand the reasons why the authors of the poem from 1848 addressed themes related to the Romanians' national past. Of course, the repertoire of Pashoptist poems is a comprehensive one, which is why in this work, we aimed to highlight the way in which one of the favorite themes of Pashoptist historiography – the Romanian Middle Ages, was reflected in the verses of the poems signed by several representatives of the Pashoptism section in the Romanian space: Alecu Russo, Dimitrie Bolintineanu, Vasile Alecsandri, Vasile Cârlova, Grigore Alexandrescu, among others.

15**. Radu ROMÎNAȘU**

EVALUĂRI, REEVALUĂRI ȘI REINTERPRETĂRI REFERITOARE LA FENOMENUL ASOCIAȚIONIST CULTURAL ROMÂNESC DIN BIHOR (1848-1940)

ASSESSMENTS, REASSESSMENTS AND REINTERPRETATIONS REGARDING THE OF THE ROMANIAN CULTURAL ASSOCIATIONIST PHENOMENON FROM BIHOR (1848-1940)

The study of Romanian cultural associationism in Bihor, between 1848 and 1940, highlights the impact of this phenomenon on national identity and social modernization. Associationism was a response to the cultural and educational needs of the community, promoting values such as democracy, national identity and social progress. Before the Great Union, it went through two phases: the cultural phase (until 1860) focused on cultural activities and the modernization phase (after 1860) dominated by the integration of social and political issues. After the Great Union, cultural associationism continued to be an essential tool for strengthening national unity through culture. It was crucial for the integration of the peasant masses into the modernization process, with combating illiteracy and educational progress as its main objectives. Thus, cultural associationism in Bihor played a vital role in developing a strong Romanian national identity and promoting social progress in the context of a multiethnic society.

16. **Mircea-Gheorghe ABRUDAN**

ANDREI ȘAGUNA ȘI JÓZSEF EÖTVÖS, O AMICIȚIE DE O VIAȚĂ

ANDREI ȘAGUNA AND JÓZSEF EÖTVÖS, A LIFELONG FRIENDSHIP

The year 2023 marked the 150th anniversary of the passing into eternity of the Romanian Orthodox Metropolitan Andrei Baron of Saguna and the 210th anniversary of the birth of the Hungarian baron and minister József Eötvös, one of the founding fathers of modern Hungary. The two were colleagues at the Faculty of Law of the University of Pest, respected and cherished each other all their lives, renewin their collaboration after 1867, when Eötvös was appointed Minister of Religious Affairs and Public Instruction in the Hungarian government in Budapest. In this round commemorative context, this study aims to offer a re-reading of their relationship and to bring it back to the attention of Romanian and Hungarian historians, given that their posterity and resonance in Romanian and Hungarian historiography and society today are different. While Andrei Șaguna enjoys wide renown among Romanians, his popularity being amplified by his canonization by the Romanian Orthodox Church in 2011, József Eötvös has suffered a fall into oblivion, which is not due to a damnatio memoriae orchestrated by someone, but, paradoxically, to the good name of his son, the physicist Loránd Eötvös (1848-1919), internationally known for his work on gravity and the tension of the earth's crust, whose name is fixed in the Hungarian pantheon by a number of academic institutions which bear his name.

17. **Dumitru NOANE**

ORADEA (OCTOMBRIE 1918 – MAI 1919). SPERANȚĂ – JERTFĂ – CREDINȚĂ ÎN IZBÂNDĂ

ORADEA (OCTOBER 1918 – MAY 1919). HOPE – SACRIFICE – BELIEF IN SUCCESS

The year 1918 was considered the astral year of the Romanian's history, being the year of the national intercession – which encompassed almost the entire Romanian being and feeling –, confirmed by the international treaties concluded during the Paris Peace Conference. The people of the historical territories of the neighboring empires, through their leaders, had taken the lead over the diplomacy and decisions of the greatest politicians of the time by consecrating their will in the acts of union adopted on March 27, November 28 and December 1, 1918. Although the will of the Romanians of Transylvania, Banat, Crișana and Maramureș had become a historical decision – adopted at the Great National Assembly in Alba Iulia –, on 1 December 1918, in order to be implemented for those of Banat and Crișana, months had to pass, as they still had to face the hostility of the neighboring Serbian and Hungarian peoples, who wanted to include these provinces within the borders of their national states. For the Romanians of Crișana months of repressions from the central and local authorities of the Hungarian state followed, which, despite belonging to different political orientations – from the right to the extreme left – had the same goal: to keep Crișana at least within the borders of Hungary and to establish the border on the Apuseni ridges. They were prosecuted and persecuted to the point of execution for treason, especially those who were at the Great Union, but also people who had the courage to openly declare their desire for the union. The regime changes and especially the installation of Béla Kun's Bolshevik regime maintained a state of terror that generated – in the end, out of desperation – even among the

moderate representatives of the local authorities, the desire to call in the Romanian Army more quickly to ensure the protection of the city and its citizens. The final act that guaranteed the belonging of Oradea and Bihor to Greater Romania was the visit of the royal family on May 23, 1919. The royal tour began in Oradea also as a recognition of the extra sacrifice of the Romanians from here.

18. **Veronica TURCUȘ**

ALEXANDRU MARCU ȘI REVISTELE CULTURALE ORĂDENE ÎN CONTEXTUL POLITICII ȘI PROPAGANDEI CULTURALE ROMÂNEȘTI LA GRANIȚA DE VEST

ALEXANDRU MARCU AND THE CULTURAL MAGAZINES FROM ORADEA IN THE CONTEXT OF ROMANIAN CULTURAL POLITICS AND PROPAGANDA ON THE WESTERN BORDER

The present study focuses on the cultural-propagandist activity of the Italianist Alexandru Marcu, as it appears from the pages of the interwar periodicals from Oradea, Cele Trei Crișuri and Familia, magazines that then continued to appear in Bucharest after the alienation of Northern Transylvania, in 1940. The materials with which Al. Marcu contributed to the two publications, their importance in the framework of bilateral cultural and political relations are highlighted, but also the references regarding his activity present in the pages of the aforementioned magazines, with an emphasis on two relevant moments in the propaganda program of the Cele Trei Crișuri periodical: the publication, in 1936, in the pages of the magazine of the Pro Italia manifesto, which represented a concrete rallying of a part of the Romanian intelligentsia to Mussolini's policy in Abyssinia and highlighting the activity of professor Al. Marcu, in 1939, at the Ministry of Labour, within the "Work and Good Cheer" Service.

19. **Florin ARDELEAN**

LUCRUL BINE FĂCUT. FAMILIA, SERIA A III-A (1934-1940)

A JOB WELL DONE. FAMILIA, SERIES III (1934-1940)

The third series of "Familia" magazine, published between 1934-1940 under the direction of Mihai G. Samarineanu was the most valuable of the interwar period. The magazine excelled with a very careful and well put together program. Octav Șuluțiu stood out for his value. Also worth mentioning is the essay section and philosophy sections. The biggest names in Romanian philosophy have published texts in "Familia", including Constantin Noica, Emil Cioran, Mircea Vulcănescu, Iosif Brucăr and Petre Comarnescu. Literary creation was of high value, with poetry, prose and poetry by playwrights of national importance: George Bacovia, Ion Minulescu, Ion Pillat, Eugen Jebeleanu, Lucian Blaga, Radu Gyr, Ion Agârbiceanu, Cezar Petrescu, Panait Istrati, Eugen Ionescu, Victor Eftimiu. The third series of the "Familia" Review had an echo in the high cultural life of Romania between the two world wars, enjoying prestige and a good reception among the reading public.

20. **Șerban TURCUȘ**

UN EPISOD DIN FASCIZAREA UNIVERSITĂȚII MAGHIARE DIN CLUJ DUPĂ DICTATUL DE LA VIENA: CAZUL MINISTRULUI ITALIAN GIUSEPPE BOTTAI

AN EPISODE FROM THE FASCISTIZATION OF THE HUNGARIAN UNIVERSITY OF CLUJ AFTER THE VIENNA DICTATE: THE CASE OF THE ITALIAN MINISTER GIUSEPPE BOTTAI

In this study is analyzed the case of awarding the title of Doctor Honoris Causa to the fascist minister of education in Italy, Giuseppe Bottai. The title was awarded by the new Hungarian university in Cluj as thanks for the help of Fascist Italy in breaking Transylvania in two and annexing a part to Hungary because of the Vienna Dictate. The decision was seen in Bucharest, by the Antonescu government, as an affront to Romania's contribution to the Tripartite alliance. The Italian minister in Bucharest, Renato Bova-Scoppa, in the discussions he had with the Romanian government on this topic, stated that everything that is happening is the result of Hungarian loyalty to the revisionist policy and that, eventually, at the end of the war it will be seen whether Romania will get back what territorially was lost before.

21. **Antonio FAUR**

UN TEXT MONOGRAFIC INEDIT DESPRE COLONIA ROMÂNĂ DIN COMUNA GHIORAC (1941)

A NEW MONOGRAPHIC TEXT ABOUT THE ROMANIAN COLONY FROM THE MUNICIPALITY OF GHIORAC (1941)

During the years of the second World War, by order of the government, the local rural intellectual elites, from certain villages of the southern part of Bihor county (under Romanian administration) wrote monographic texts of new Romanian villages or neighborhoods, located in communes with a Hungarian etnic majority. This is also the case the Romanian colony in the village of Ghiorac, located at 16 kilometers to the city of Salonta, appeared as a consequence of the 1921 Agrarian Reform in Romania (1921). The text, written by two local teachers, Teodor Băican and Maria Opriș, offers us a great diversity of information regarding the foundation moment of the colony, in the early 20s, as well as its evolution over time, till 1941. We have focused our attention on this occasion on some aspects that we considered significant: the penetration of the new into the local community and the reaction of Romanians and Hungarians to these urban influences, and the occupations that they embraced, apart from agriculture, and that are related to modernity and especially good report between the two ethnic communities, despite the political context at the time (the world war and the Second Vienna Award).

22. **Gabriel MOISA**

BETWEEN POLITICS AND SCIENCE. SOLOMON ȘTIRBU: PROLETARIANISM IN THE SIGN OF TUDOR VLADIMIRESCU'S REVOLUTION

Solomon Știrbu was an interesting figure of the Romanian proletarian historiography, being at the same time a useful companion of the communists as a member of the National People's Party. Little known today, he played an important role for several years in the destiny of Romanian historiography, being involved in strongly ideologized historiographical areas. One of them was related to the organization of the new museum in Oradea in 1947-1948. Thus, Solomon Știrbu was actively involved in the organization of the new museum institution in Oradea in the image and likeness of the people's regime in Bucharest. Shortly after his arrival in Oradea, in October 1947, he hastily organized a temporary exhibition dedicated to "The 30th anniversary of the Great Socialist Revolution of October", thus wishing to demonstrate its ideological effectiveness. The following year meant his consecration as a "curator", being the one under whose auspices the "Petőfi-Bălcescu" Regional Museum from Oradea was completed. His historiographical valences were best displayed in the context of the dispute over the character of the 1821 revolution led by Tudor Vladimirescu, in which he positioned himself, of course, in the interpretative style of Mihail Roller. This paper captures the main marks of his professional and historiographical destiny, implicitly those related to his involvement in the historiographical dispute related to Tudor Vladimirescu's revolution, which took place in the mid-1950s. Solomon Știrbu stood in the interpretative group of Mihail Roller, that opposed the one that revolved around the historian Andrei Oțetea.

23. **Cristian CULICIU**

ASPECTS ON THE URBANIZATION OF BIHOR COUNTY IN THE COMMUNIST PERIOD (II): MARGHITA AND SALONTA

Urban development in the communist period is a vast subject, researched by many scholars from all over the World. During that time, after WWII and till 1989-1991, Eastern European cities were developed by massive industrialization, the regime's policy aiming to uniformize urban living. This happened also in Romania and Bihor County. Besides Oradea, which was the county's capital, other cities were developed and grew, and also new towns were created, even from scratch. In this paper we will see the case of a commune transformed into a city (Marghita) and that of an existing city in the beginning of the communist period, that also grew, Salonta, aiming at specific urban developments, industrialization, housing and public services.

24. **Francesco LEONCINI**

PARABOLA VENEZIANA. DALL'AZZARDO DI SAN GIORGIO AL PALCOSCENICO SULLA LAGUNA

VENETIAN PARABLE: FROM THE CULTURAL ACTIVITIES BY THE CINI FOUNDATION TO THE TOWN LIKE A LUNA PARK

The article intends to present a series of initiatives that developed in Venice between the 1960s and 1970s and made it a cultural hub of international level. An important role was played by the Giorgio Cini Foundation, the Marciana National Library, the local headquarters of UNESCO, the Institute of the Italian Encyclopedia in Rome, the Center for Economic and Social Studies (Ceses) in Milan, but very significant was the activity of a group of university students and young graduates who intended to give a new dimension to the city. There was a connection with the Société Européenne de Culture, founded in Palazzo Ducale in 1950 by highly restigious intellectuals from many European countries. It intended to overcome, through cultural commitment, the fracture that had been created on the Continent following the beginning of the "cold war" and played a very significant role until the fall of the Berlin Wall. Even today it is active in promoting cultural integration between Western Europe, the countries of Central Europe and Russia despite the new serious tensions. In the meantime, the dramatic events of November 4, 1966, with the sudden "high water" almost two meters high, exposed the serious fragilities of the urban system and the need for urgent interventions to safeguard the city. The difficulties in finding solutions and the progressive exodus of the inhabitants, which can be configured in terms of "expulsion", due, as in other historical realities in Italy and elsewhere, to the prevalence of real estate interests, led to a progressive impoverishment of society and, in the opposite direction, to an increasingly massive form of tourist presence.

25. **Mario STÂNGACIU**

THE MIGRATION OF ROMANIAN DOCTORS TO ITALY – A REMARKABLE COMPONENT OF THE PROFESSIONAL INTERNATIONALISATION PHENOMENON

Romanian intellectuals in Italy, specialists and top professionals, some of whom arrived in the country as students, graduates, or after having acquired a certain amount of work experience, are employed in the Italian public and private sectors. The most relevant component of the migration of Romanian elites to Italy is the mobility of general medical practitioners, pharmacists, therapists, dentists, radiologists, nutritionists, or licensed nurses, established in Italy for the long term or permanently, or sometimes engaged in temporary circulatory migration on the Italian Peninsula, or finding themselves in transit towards other European or non-European countries (Spain, France, Germany, the USA, Kuwait, Sweden), or having returned to their country of origin after a certain time in order to exercise their profession there, usually in the private sector, thus setting out to invest and innovate in Romanian medicine.

MUZEOGRAFIE / MUSEOGRAPHY

26. **Tiberiu-Alexandru CIORBA**

ACTIVITATEA SOCIETĂȚII DE ARHEOLOGIE ȘI ISTORIE DIN ORADEA REFLECTATĂ ÎN COLECȚIA DOCUMENTARĂ A MUZEULUI ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR. DOSARUL CU NUMĂRUL DE INVENTAR 428

THE ACTIVITY OF THE SOCIETY OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY OF ORADEA SEEN THROUGH THE DOCUMENTS OF THE ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR MUSEUM COLLECTIONS. FILE NUMBER 428

*Among the many documents kept in the collections of the museum, there are a few e*xamples that pertain to the history and evolution of the institution itself. Unique and interesting, they collectively serve to illustrate a facet of our own past and bring into discussion a fascinating topic regarding heritage, museography as a science and local culture. A lot of these „artifacts" have been neglected over the years, some even disappearing, but recent analysis of several files managed to uncover some of them. One such case is file number 428 that contains a selection of documents from the second part of the 19th century all the way into the 20th century. The main aim of this article is to establish a thematic and causal link between them and to provide an adequate study of the whole group as to better understand the historical context and the importance of the Society. As such, all of them have been organized into different subcategories depending on the contents and the overall purpose. A statistical and quantitative analysis will yield a significant improvement in the field of research and will give custodians a chance to recuperate lost data involving the provenance of some museum pieces.

27. **Doina-Gabriela ANANIE**

ATELIERUL FOTOGRAFIC AUERBACH MIKSA

AUERBACH MIKSA'S PHOTOGRAPHIC WORKSHOP

Auerbach Miksa's photographic workshop opened in Arad in 1860 and functioned until 1898. It produced mainly portraits. He worked together with other photographers. The collaboration with Lázár Letzter brought him the first recognition of its merits: the medal received at the International Exhibition from Viena in 1873. The lithographed cardboard used for photos, with the design and information about the workshop, it's like a nowadays business card, only more sophisticated.

28. **Ronald HOCHHAUSER**

RADIORECEPTOARE DIN COLECȚIA MUZEULUI ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR ORADEA – COMPLEX MUZEAL. ASPECTE GENERALE

RADIO RECEIVERS IN THE COLLECTIONS OF THE ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR MUSEUM ORADEA – MUSEUM COMPLEX. GENERAL ASPECTS

This paper recommends, in a general framework, the collection of radio receivers in the inventory of the History Department of the Țării Crișurilor Museum Oradea – Museum Complex. At present it includes 23 cultural goods from 1950-1984, mostly of Romanian production. Fewer in number are the devices made in Germany (2), Hungary (2) and Bulgaria (1). One of the machines was made by an individual from Oradea with his own equipment. All the reference pieces entered the collection either by donation (21) or by acquisition (2). This series remains open, even if it does not have a precise orientation. Our work anticipates the publication of the collection catalogue entitled Radio receivers in the collections of the Țării Crișurilor Museum, which is currently in draft form.

29. **Cristina Liana PUȘCAȘ**

CONCEPT EXPOZIȚIONAL DISCOTECA ANILOR ’70-’80 ÎN ORADEA

EXHIBITION CONCEPT FOR THE DISCOTHEQUES OF ORADEA IN THE ’70-’80s

In the gloomy and oppressive atmosphere generated by the repressive and restrictive policy of the Ceaușescu regime, the discotheques represented those small oases of freedom where young people could escape to live their youth. The question that obsessed us throughout our research was precisely this: “What did discotheques represent during the communist period?”. We tried to find an answer first by investigating the memory of the former DJs from Oradea, but also by using the few documentary sources available. There were three stages: gathering objects to constitute a collection; the documentation part on the field and in archives, respectively the realization of a permanent exhibition called “Discoteca anilor ’70-’80” [“The ’70-’80s Discotheque”] at the Oradea City Museum Section of the Țării Crișurilor Museum Oradea – Museum Complex.

NOTE / CONSIDERATIONS

30. **Silviu SANA**

Lumini livrești la conferința națională de carte veche din Alba Iulia (6-7 iunie 2024)

RECENZII / BOOK REVIEWS

31. Ioan Ciorba: Pr. Dr. Nicolae Dura, Dr. Ioan-Dorin Rus, Români de seamă din Viena de altădată: 1683-1918, Editura Andreiana, Sibiu, 2023

32. Blaga MIHOC: Viorica Flintașu, Cântecul Dorului Nesfârșit, Editura Muzeului Țării Crișurilor, Oradea, 2023

33. Cristian NEGRU: Augustin Țărău, Melania Țărău, Judecata ordalică: documente: „Registrul de la Oradea", Editura Muzeului Țării Crișurilor, Oradea, 2023, 289 p.

34. Cristian NEGRU: Augustin Țărău, Procesul de desființare a proprietății agrare private în județele din nord vestul României (1945-1959), Editura Muzeului Țării Crișurilor, Oradea, 2024, 586 p.

35. Gruia FAZECAȘ: Victor Sava (ed.), Sub semnul apelor. Noi descoperiri arheologice în Câmpia joasă a Crișului Alb, Editura Mega, Cluj-Napoca, 2024, 600 p.

36. Florina CIURE: Monografia satului Nimăiești din Țara Beiușului, coord. Vasile Citre, Marțian Lucan, Teodor Rif, Editura Primus, Oradea, 2024, 834 p.

37. Florina CIURE: Venezia 1968 – 2023. Tra innovazione culturale, regressione civile e riscatto sociale, a cura di Francesco Leoncini, il Mulino, Bologna, 2024, p. 284 p.

NECROLOG: Gianfranco GIRAUDO (1941-2024) (Gabriel MOISA, Sorin ȘIPOȘ)

1. **Miruna Ana OANA**

OUT OF ORDINARY OR COMMON HOUSEHOLD TURNED PIT? CONTRIBUTIONS REGARDING THE LATE NEOLITHIC PERIOD IN THE CRIȘ/KÖRÖS RIVERS BASIN

The main goal of this article is to further our understanding of the relationship between the Oradea-Salca site and the Late Neolithic sites of the North-East Pannonian Plain. The main aspects discussed here focus on an overview of the Herpály world in Hungary and a comparison between Oradea-Salca and the Herpály sites west of the border. A short overview of the Salca "OMV-Petrom" excavation with a statistical presentation of the ceramic material from the 03 B complex is also given.

2. **Corina TOMA**

DATE PRELIMINARE PRIVIND LOCUIREA NEOLITICĂ TÂRZIE IDENTIFICATĂ PE TRONSONUL DRUMULUI DE LEGĂTURĂ DINTRE LOCALITĂȚILE BIHARIA ȘI PALEU (JUD. BIHOR)

PRELIMINARY DATA ON THE LATE NEOLITHIC SETTLEMENT IDENTIFIED ON THE LINK ROAD BETWEEN BIHARIA AND PALEU (BIHOR COUNTY)

As a result of the archaeological diagnosis carried out in November 2023 on the link road between the Biharia Ring Road and Paleu (Bihor County), between Km 1+865 – 2+054, an archaeological site was identified. Preventive archaeological research carried out between January and February 2024, covered an area of roughly 4.000 m2 and revealed six archaeological complexes dating to the Late Neolithic (Herpály culture). These complexes consist of pits of various sizes and uses, possibly including dwellings and clay pits. The archaeological material consists of pottery fragments, some of which bear traces of painting, lithic materials (silex and obsidian artefacts, chisels and axes made from magmatic rock, various rocks with traces of use or processing), as well as substantial pieces of adobe.

3. **NAGY Norbert, Gruia FAZECAȘ, Florin GOGÂLTAN**

ORIZONTURILE DE LOCUIRE DIN CEA DE-A DOUA EPOCĂ A FIERULUI ÎN AȘEZAREA DE LA ORADEA – „SALCA-PEPINIERĂ"

THE HORIZONS OF HOUSING FROM THE SECOND IRON AGE IN THE SETTLEMENT OF ORADEA – "SALCA-PEPINIERĂ"

Oradea – Salca-Pepinieră site is located in the southern part of the city, between Ceyrat Street and Rulikowski Cemetery, on the southern side of the current Peța Canal, approximately 100–200 metres away. The site was first discovered in the middle of last century, followed by rescue excavations in 1998-1999, 2014, and 2017. As a result of the excavations, a total of 431 archaeological features were identified in 2014 and 2017. These have been dated to the Neolithic, Bronze Age, Early Iron Age, Late Iron Age, Late Roman Imperial Period, Migration Period, and Middle Ages. A notable aspect of

the site is the identification of three different settlements from the Iron Age: one associated with the Vekerzug culture (Ha D period), a celtic settlement from the La Tène culture, and a Dacian settlement, also belonging to the La Tène culture. The majority of the archaeological material discovered consists of pottery. In this article, we briefly present the Celtic and Dacian settlements attributed to the La Tène culture. The Celtic settlement comprised a pottery kiln, 7 dwellings, and a pit, these features have been dated to the LT B2–C1 period. The Dacian settlement included 11 pits, dated to the Late La Tène phase (LT D, 1st century BC – 1st century AD).

4. **Lavinia GRUMEZA, Cristina I. TICA, Adrian URSUȚIU**

SITUL V BORȘ (JUD. BIHOR). CERCETĂRI ARHEOLOGICE RECENTE ÎN NECROPOLA SARMATICĂ: DATE PRELIMINARE

SITE V BORȘ (BIHOR COUNTY). RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN THE SARMATIAN NECROPOLIS: PRELIMINARY DATA

This paper analyzes a recently discovered Sarmatian necropolis within the multi-layered site of Borș V, Bihor County. The main objective is to provide a concise overview of the funerary features (32 graves), rituals, grave goods, as well as the preservation state of the skeletal remains and preliminary anthropological data. This is the first known necropolis in Bihor County featuring circular funerary ditches surrounding the graves. The spatial arrangement of the necropolis reflects a mixed organization, suggesting prolonged and structured use of the funerary space, likely influenced by chronological, social, or familial factors. In the northern sector, graves are arranged in relatively regular rows, indicating a planned, possibly communal, layout with successive interments in a consecrated area. Conversely, the southern sector reveals circular clusters of graves grouped around central graves (Cx 535 and Cx 345), the only ones demarcated by circular ditches. Internal funerary installations are rare; only in grave Cx 138 was a wooden plank, probably part of a coffin. Grave pits vary in shape (rounded rectangular, oval, irregular), with the deceased generally laid in a dorsal decubitus position. An exception is grave Cx 530, where the individual was interred laterally in an unusual posture, accompanied by a horse's leg. Regionally, the necropolis fits within the complex funerary landscape of the Banat-Crișana area, where recent excavations have identified cemeteries attributed to various Sarmatian groups. The cemeteries are characterized by two recurrent features: systematic grave reopening and poor preservation of skeletal remains – traits also evident at Borș V. All investigated graves exhibit evidence of post-mortem interventions, variably affecting skeletal preservation (from 10 to 100%). Preliminary anthropological analysis does not indicate sex- or age-based differences in the disturbed graves; children's graves were not spared, suggesting widespread, systematic looting likely motivated by the perceived value of grave goods rather than the identity of the deceased. Twelve graves are completely devoid of grave goods, while others display varying quantities and qualities of artifacts depending on the extent of post-mortem intervention. Only a few graves contain richer inventories, comparable to those found in Sarmatian cemeteries of the Great Hungarian Plain. These include clothing and jewelry items (earrings, bracelets, fibulae, belt fittings, beads), personal objects (a mirror), weaponry, harness fittings, knives, spindle whorls, and ceramic vessels. The assemblage of finds – both artifacts and funerary practices – allows the necropolis to be dated to two main phases: the first spanning the late 2nd to mid-3rd century AD,

and the second corresponding to the Late Sarmatian period, specifically the second half of the 3rd century and the 4th century AD. This chronological distinction is also reflected in the spatial organization of the cemetery.

5. **KATÓCZ Zoltán, FECHETE Porsztner Kitti, Gruia FAZECAȘ, Doru MARTA, Oana BĂICAN-GEORGESCU, Ștefan LIPOT, Georgiana Teodora POP**

CERCETĂRILE ARHEOLOGICE PREVENTIVE DE LA SÂNTANDREI – PALOTA VECHE II (JUD. BIHOR)

PREVENTIVE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH FROM SÂNTANDREI – OLD PALOTA II (BIHOR COUNTY)

The main goal of this study was to introduce the archaeological site into the literature, but also to clear up some confusion about the names of archaeological sites in this area. The archaeological site of Sântandrei – Old Palace II / Hemp Mill II is located on the left (southern) bank of the Criș Repede river, where an area of 2.300 sq.m was excavated in April-May 2023. During the rescue excavations, 20 archaeological features were identified, four of which were contemporary interventions (Cx.1, Cx.15, Cx.18-19). Among the remaining features, we documented a Dacian dwelling (Cx.5), dated to the 1th century BC – 1th century AD; as well as several pits containing no or very few atypical ceramic fragments (Cx.6-7, Cx.12-13, Cx.16-17), which can be dated to the early medieval period (11th–13th centuries AD). Additionally, a stormwater drainage system was identified, consisting of several narrow ditches (Cx.9-11, Cx.14, Cx.20) and a service pit (Cx.8), used for clearing debris. Surface research conducted nearby has shown that the true core of the medieval settlement lies south of the site studied during the preventive excavations. Based on this idea, it is most likely that the ditches discovered during the preventive excavations represent the end of a drainage system for the rural settlement, through which unwanted rainwater was evacuated.

6. **Faiz MARIKAR**

SRI LANKAN MARITIME LAW GOES BACK TO THE SECOND CENTURY BC

Maritime law, or admiralty law, has a long and rich history dating back to ancient civilizations. Early maritime law emerged as seafaring communities established rules and customs to regulate the conduct of ships and their crews, ensure the safety of trade, and resolve disputes over maritime matters. Here's a look at the development of maritime law in several ancient civilizations. No review articles were discussed about Sri Lankan Maritime law which goes back to the second century. This paper explains the inscription located in Nagadvipa (Nainativu) that prevailed during the Second Century CE and unearthed an inscription Godavaya Viharaya in Ambalanthota which could be assigned to the second century CE. Those two records explain the importance of Maritime law to the world was opened in this small unknown Sri Lankan country before others thought about it.

7. **Alexandru SIMON**

FRANCESCO NEGRO ŞI BIHARIA

FRANCESCO NEGRO AND BIHARIA

Francesco Negro (Negri) was an "errant humanist", born in Venice. A "best-selling" author in the Italian Peninsula, he was repeatedly employed in the Kingdom of Hungary between the late 1400s and the early 1500s. His first Hungarian stay was in Oradea (1489-1491), precisely at the time of King Matthias Corvinus († 1490) disputed succesion, a succesion "supervised" by the local bishop, John Filipec. In addition to Negro's somewhat unexpected concepts (for instance: 'the two Pannonias', 'John <Hunyadi> the White', 'Matthias the Wallachian'), the name used by the Adriatic fortune-seeking scholar to designate Oradea (Nagyvárad), the centre of the Bihor (Bihar) County, is of particular importance. The name, Orosiana, can be encountered only in a list of revenues from the reign of Béla III (1172-1196), establishing therefore a link between "the days" of the controversial Magister P. and his work and Matthias' (Roman-Hungarian) Humanist El Dorado.

8. **Gizella NEMETH, Adriano PAPO**

DA MOHÁCS A BELGRADO. ASCESA E CADUTA DEI TURCHI OTTOMANI: DUE SVOLTE DECISIVE PER LA STORIA D'EUROPA

FROM MOHÁCS TO BELGRADE. THE RISE AND FALL OF THE OTTOMAN TURKS: TWO TURNING POINTS IN EUROPEAN HISTORY

Ottoman expansion in the Balkan Peninsula had spread in three directions: 1) towards Greece; 2) towards Albania; 3) towards Serbia and Central Europe. However, until the battle of Mohács the Ottomans would find a barrier to their expansion in the Kingdom of Hungary. The battle of Mohács (29 August 1526) was a defeat for Hungary, which lost not only its king but also the cream of its nobility. The aim of the Ottoman offensive against Hungary was initially to create a vassal state and a buffer as well between the imperial possessions and the Turkish Empire. Just in 1541, the Ottomans returned to Hungary with the aim of limiting the Habsburg expansion in the Carpatho-Danubian country; in this occasion, they occupied the central part of Hungary, as well as the capital Buda, where they remained for almost 150 years, until they were expelled by the Imperial Army of Prince Eugene of Savoy. Suleiman the Magnificent had seized the opportunity of the clash between the two greatest European powers, the Kingdom of France and the Holy Roman Empire, to complete the process of Ottoman expansion into Central Europe, which had begun with the occupation of Gallipoli in 1352-54. By 1526, however, the Kingdom of Hungary was chronically weak due to the incompetence and lack of authority of its king, the anarchy of the noble class, the lack of funds for recruiting soldiers and strengthening border fortresses, and the inadequacy of military equipment and supplies. This essay also analyzes the medium- and long-term consequences of the battle of Mohács.; moreover, the factors that led to the decline of the Ottoman Empire (corruption, court intrigues, revolts among the Janissaries, artisans, and merchants, the army's technological backwardness, the inadequacy of its military tactics, the loss of international prestige, etc.) are examined as well. Conversely, we witness a process of

modernization in Austria and the reorganization of its army, which would allow it to expel the Ottomans from the territory of the Kingdom of Hungary thanks to Prince Eugene of Savoy, the great protagonist of this epic. After the conclusion of the wars against the Ottomans, the entire territory of the Kingdom of Hungary underwent a significant and rapid process of demographic growth, accompanied, however, by notable changes in the proportions among the various ethnic groups present there. The repopulation of the Kingdom of Hungary also brought considerable changes in the distribution and in the types of activities of the Hungarian population.

9. **Yusuf HEPER, Adrian TERTECEL**

SPIONAJUL EFECTUAT DE ŢĂRILE ROMÂNE ÎN FAVOAREA IMPERIULUI OTOMAN ÎN SECOLELE XVI-XVIII. CÂTEVA DOCUMENTE TURCEŞTI INEDITE

ESPIONAGE ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT BY THE ROMANIAN PRINCIPALITIES IN FAVOUR OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE IN THE 16TH-18TH CENTURIES. SOME UNPUBLISHED TURKISH DOCUMENTS

The Ottoman Empire (1300-1918) was a huge and powerful state. Since its earliest days, this empire knew how to practice and use espionage. Every day, the Ottomans gathered information about the most important European countries. The Ottomans considered that their main enemies in Europe were Hungary, Austria (Habsburg Empire), Poland (which was liquidated in 1795) and Russia. The Romanian Principalities (Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania) were also very important for the Sublime Porte. The Principality of Transylvania only existed in the years 1541-1691. During this entire period, Transylvania was a vassal of the Ottoman Empire. In 1691, this principality was annexed by Austria (Habsburg Empire). Wallachia existed in the years 1310-1859. Moldavia was founded in 1359. It existed until the year 1859. In that year (1859), Walachia and Moldavia united and thus they gave birth to Romania. Afterwards, Romania became an independent state in 1877. In 1420, Wallachia became a vassal state towards the Ottoman Empire. The same thing happened in Moldavia in 1456. During the period 1526-1878, although Wallachia and Moldavia remained separate states, the Sublime Porte considered them as being privileged provinces of the Ottoman Empire. The most severe Ottoman suzerainty over Wallachia and Moldavia existed during the Phanariot Era (1711-1821). In that era, the Sublime Porte appointed only rich Greeks (Phanariots) from Istanbul as ruling princes of Wallachia and Moldavia. The Ottomans knew that the Romanian Principalities were able to gather important information about Hungary, Austria, Poland and Russia. For this reason, during the period 1420-1829, the sultans used the ruling princes of the Romanian Principalities as spies who provided information about the above-mentioned European countries. This espionage activity of the Romanian Principalities was very intense and very useful for the Sublime Porte. It reached its peak in the years 1711-1821 (during the Phanariot Era). However, never forgetting their dreams of independence, Wallachia and Moldavia also practiced espionage against the Ottomans (mainly in favour of Austria and Russia). That's why, in the year 1711, the sultan distrusted the Romanian ruling princes and established the aforesaid Phanariot Era. After the year 1829, due to new general conditions (including a large autonomy for Wallachia and Moldavia), the Romanian espionage in favour of the Sublime Porte ceased almost completely. In this article, 8 (eight) important new Turkish (Ottoman) documents (unknown and

unpublished until now) are published here for the first time. These documents concern the above-mentioned Romanian espionage activities in favour of the Ottoman Empire.

10. **Florina CIURE**

TRANSILVANIA SECOLULUI AL XVII-LEA REFLECTATĂ ÎN HISTORIA DELLA REPUBLICA VENETA A LUI BATTISTA NANI

17TH-CENTURY TRANSYLVANIA REFLECTED IN BATTISTA NANI'S HISTORIA DELLA REPUBLICA VENETA

Historia della Republica Veneta (from 1613 to 1671), by Battista Nani, first part, printed in 1662, after a brief introduction on the origin of the city, presents its history starting from 1613 until 1644, while the second part, published in 1679 continues to describe the events until 1671. Its history is an important source for seventeenth-century Venice, for foreign events in which the Republic was involved. The book also contains information on the history of Transylvania, especially on the participation of Prince Gabriel Bethlen (1613-1629) in the Thirty Years' War. Nani also provides detailed information on the changes in leadership of the Transylvanian principality after the end of the religious conflict. The overall picture is that of the tensions between the Ottomans and Transylvania in the mid-17th century, in which Venice was indirectly involved, given that the Turkish wars affected the balance of power in the Balkans and the Mediterranean. As a professional diplomat, Nani witnessed some of the events and characters reported in his book, so his information is accurate, the fruit of his direct experience. The sources used are also first-hand, resulting in a truthful book, full of important detail for the history of Transylvania.

11. **Sorin ȘIPOȘ**

RELATĂRILE CĂLĂTORILOR STRĂINI DESPRE ORIGINEA, LIMBA ȘI MORAVURILE ROMÂNILOR (1710-1810)

FOREIGN TRAVELERS' ACCOUNTS OF THE ORIGIN, LANGUAGE AND CUSTOMS OF THE ROMANIANS (1710-1810)

The accounts of the foreign travelers of the 18lh century and the first decade of the following century are full of observations regarding the language spoken by the inhabitants of the Romanian lands. For the period of time analyzed, namely the one between the years 1710 and 1810, we identified the accounts of 171 travelers who crossed the Romanian space. Only 27 of them refer to the origin of and the language spoken by Romanians. Of the travelers who talk about the Romanity of the Romanians, 12 have liberal professions, 8 are diplomats, 6 are officers, and one is a merchant. All the visitors consider the Romanian language to be a successor of Latin, based on the similarities between the two. The Latinity of the Romanian language is, for this era, a fact accepted by all the travelers who write about the origin of the Romanians. The travelers who write about the Romanian space use various documentary sources, especially historical, geographical, and philological ones. To these older sources, we can add numerous works published in the 18th century; especially on history and

geography, featuring information on the origin and language of the Romanian people. Other travelers, less educated, gather their information directly from the Romanians, remarking with surprise that this country speaks a language that many of them, especially the Italians, can understand. Therefore, most of the voyagers come to the conclusion that the Romanian language is the successor of Latin. The scholars, those who have liberal professions, are closer to the truth, managing to understand the formation of the Romanian language, with its three main components: the Dacian substrate, the Latin stratum, and the Slavic adstrate. Among the voyagers who wrote about the origin of the Romanians, 22 clearly determined that Romanian emerged from Latin, while 21 also spoke about the origin of the Romanians, which they correctly retraced, considering them the successors of the Roman colonists settled in Dacia. For all the travelers who arrived in the Romanian Principalities, the language spoken by Romanians represents the decisive element in determining their origin. Historical data, such as archaeological sources or ancient and medieval chronicles, which talk about the Roman origin of the Romanians, are of secondary importance when it comes to identifying the Romanians as the successors of the Romans. Most of the travelers managed to correctly piece together the cthnogenesis and glotogenesis, as well as the presence of numerous Slavic and Turkish words in Wallachia and Moldavia, and of Hungarian and German ones in Transylvania. We also have five foreign travelers who managed to distinguish between the name Romanian, used by the people themselves, and that of Wallachian, only used by foreigners when referring to them. This aspect is, in their opinion, an argument in favor of their Romanity.

12. **Augustin ȚĂRĂU**

DUHUL LUI HOREA PESTE VEACURI. SECVENȚE DESPRINSE DIN IMAGINEA IMPRIMATĂ DE EROUL-MARTIR HOREA ÎN MENTALUL COLECTIV AL ROMÂNILOR ȘI MAGHIARILOR TRANSILVĂNENI

THE SPIRIT OF HOREA ACROSS THE CENTURIES. SEQUENCES TAKEN FROM THE IMAGE IMPRINTED BY THE HERO-MARTYR HOREA IN THE COLLECTIVE CONSCIOUSNESS OF THE ROMANIANS AND HUNGARIANS OF TRANSYLVANIA

In this study, we set out to analyse how the myth of the national hero Horea, leader of the anti-Hungarian uprising and of the national emancipation movement of the Transylvanian Romanians, was born, and how this myth evolved in the consciousness of Romanians and Hungarians over time. Eliminated by the governor of Transylvania through a martyr's death sentence, the hero Horea continued to represent the symbol of bravery and freedom in the collective mind of Romanians, while in the Hungarian collective consciousness he remained the most terrible and unforgiving Romanian rebel, always ready to shed innocent Hungarian blood to avenge the unjust fate of slavery to which his people had been condemned by the Hungarian nobility. In literature, the first accounts of Horea's life and struggle were written two decades after his death, but the manuscripts lay unprinted in the dust of the archives for more than a hundred years. Nevertheless, the memory of Horea circulated in Romanian villages through lithographs printed in Vienna and was displayed prominently on the walls of Romanian homes, alongside icons of Christ the Savior and the Virgin Mary. The mythology surrounding Horea grew in the second half of the 19th century, as the Hungarian government in Budapest intensified its efforts to denationalize the Romanians. In this context, the Hungarian administration initiated a series of press trials

against Romanian newspapers in various courts in Transylvania, but failed to stop the dissemination of poems and stories about the hero Horea.

13. **Antonio FAUR**

CONSIDERAȚII CU PRIVIRE LA OPINIILE ISTORICULUI AMERICAN KEITH HITCHINS DESPRE AVRAM IANCU

CONSIDERATIONS ON THE OPINIONS OF THE AMERICAN HISTORIAN KEITH HITCHINS ABOUT AVRAM IANCU

The interest of American historiography in the history of Romanians in Transylvania has found its most prestigious representative in the historian Keith Hitchins, the best specialist, probably also internationally, on this subject. For this reason, I have chosen – to make some considerations – on this occasion (200 years since the birth of Avram Iancu), a chapter from one of his books, which refers to the European dimension of the thought of the Romanian's hero of the of 1848 revolution, Avram Iancu.

14. **Francesco RUVOLO**

DA MIRCEȘTI A MESSINA. NOVE DOCUMENTI CARTACEI INEDITI DI VASILE ALECSANDRI INVIATI A TOMMASO CANNIZZARO

FROM MIRCEȘTI TO MESSINA. NINE UNPUBLISHED PAPER DOCUMENTS BY VASILE ALECSANDRI SENT TO TOMMASO CANNIZZARO

The essay presents nine unpublished paper documents from the renowned Romanian poet and patriot Vasile Alecsandri to the Messina poet Tommaso Cannizzaro, who had translated into Italian his Montpellier-winning poem on the Latin race. The relationship between Alecsandri, Cannizzaro, and De Gubernatis at the end of the 19th century is studied and explored.

15. **Ioan CIORBA**

DIN ISTORIA PAROHIEI GRECO-CATOLICE GRUILUNG (A DOUA JUMĂTATE A SECOLULUI AL XIX – LEA – PRIMA JUMĂTATE A SECOLULUI XX)

FROM THE HISTORY OF THE GREEK CATHOLIC PARISH OF GRUILUNG (SECOND HALF OF THE 19TH CENTURY – FIRST HALF OF THE 20TH CENTURY)

This article aims to follow the history of the small Greek Catholic parish in the town of Gruilung over a period of almost 90 years. Based on important press articles and unpublished information extracted from various archival funds, we have concluded that a whole series of important events for the Greek Catholic faithful in the town and the surrounding region took place there. Even though they changed often, the priests in this parish proved to be good administrators and orators. Thanks to their efforts, Greek Catholicism spread (especially in the first half of the 20th century) to other towns,

a fact that will bring them numerous accusations from representatives of the Orthodox Diocese of Oradea. The beautiful evolution of this community was seriously disrupted by the outbreak of World War II and, subsequently, by the installation of the communist regime. Under pressure from the new authorities, the population was forced to convert to Orthodoxy, and some of the priests who worked here were sentenced to long periods of detention.

16. **Silviu SANA**

CONSIDERAȚII PRIVIND IMAGINEA LUI IULIU MANIU ÎN PRESA MAGHIARĂ A VREMII (1918-1929)

CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING THE IMAGE OF IULIU MANIU IN THE HUNGARIAN PRESS OF THE TIME (1918-1929)

About Iuliu Maniu's personality was written in Romanian historiography especially after the 1989 revolution, highlighting his implications in the political act of December 1, 1918 and his role in the political life of interwar and post-war Romania, as leader of the National Peasants' Party. But very little is known about the image of this Romanian politician in the Hungarian press and archival sources. This study brings to light, for the first time in Romanian, four different texts from the interwar Hungarian press – the newspapers "Világ", "Pesti Napló", "Nagyvárad" and the magazine "Medvetánc" – which talk about Iuliu Maniu: the Arad negotiations (November 1918); Iuliu Maniu, possible Prime Minister of Greater Romania (January 1919); the visit to Oradea (April 29-30, 1919) and the letter of Jászi Oskár (January 1929). The image outlined by his Hungarian opponents completes the reality of the time and paints a portrait closer to reality of the Romanian politician who served the Romanian nation with devotion, both before and after the Union of December 1, 1918.

17. **Cornelia ROMÎNAȘU, Radu ROMÎNAȘU**

CONSIDERAȚII DESPRE PRESA CULTURALĂ ROMÂNEASCĂ DIN ZONA NORD-VESTICĂ A ROMÂNIEI ÎNTREGITE. STUDIU DE CAZ: BIHOR, ARAD, SATU MARE (1919-1940)

CONSIDERATIONS ON THE ROMANIAN CULTURAL PRESS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN REGION OF GREATER ROMANIA: A CASE STUDY OF BIHOR, ARAD, AND SATU MARE (1919–1940)

Between 1919 and 1940, the cultural press in north-western Romania played an important role in shaping national identity, promoting Romanian culture, and mobilizing society in response to historical challenges. Beyond its informational function, it acted as a catalyst for social and cultural progress, leaving a profound and lasting imprint on collective consciousness. The press contributed significantly to advancing education and cultural life in the region, evolving alongside the consolidation of Romanian state institutions. This period witnessed a notable expansion in the number and circulation of publications, as well as the emergence of talented journalists, many of whom were drawn from literary and political circles. As such, the press became a key driver of the social and cultural reforms essential

for Romania's transformation into a modern state and served as an instrument of social integration and civic participation.

18. **Veronica TURCUȘ**

UN SCRIITOR ARDELEAN ÎN VIZORUL DIPLOMAȚIEI ITALIENE: ION AGÂRBICEANU

A TRANSYLVANIAN WRITER IN THE SIGHTS OF ITALIAN DIPLOMACY: ION AGÂRBICEANU

The study aims to nuance the presence of the Transylvanian writer Ion Agârbiceanu in the local political life and journalism during the 1930s based on two diplomatic reports of the Italian consul in Cluj, Carlo Alberto Perego, dated March 20, 1934, and May 23, 1934. The respective diplomatic communications addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Rome, then Benito Mussolini, contain unpublished data about the subsidization of the Iron Guard with funds from abroad, about the route of the money via Cluj and about the role played in the context by the publicist and politician Sebastian Bornemisa, associating the issues with the figure of the prose writer Ion Agârbiceanu, around whom the second diplomatic briefing is entirely built.

19. **Ștefan VASILIȚĂ**

DESPRE FALSIFICAREA BANCNOTELOR CEHOSLOVACE ÎN ROMÂNIA: CAZUL IACOB GOLDBERG, BRAȘOV, 1926

ABOUT THE FORGING OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK BANKNOTES IN ROMANIA: THE IACOB GOLDBERG CASE, BRAŞOV, 1926

This article presents the 1926 case of forging Czechoslovak banknotes in Romania. In an artisanal workshop placed in a house in the city of Brașov, Iacob Goldberg (Golberg, Goldenberg), together with his accomplices, made forgeries after the Czechoslovak 10 korun 1919 and 500 korun 1923. The 500 korun notes, out of which several hundred were made, were a failure, probably caused by the impossibility to properly reproduce the technique details used on the original note, made using intaglio and irisdruck print. The 10 korun forgery was more successful. The forgers took some of the forged 10 korun notes over the Romanian-Czechoslovak border, and place them in the villages from Carpathian Ruthenia, around the Sighetu Marmației area. In April 1926, the group was arrested, and it was reported that around 3.900 fake notes were confiscated, together with the machinery and the plates used to print the forgeries. The prompt investigation of the Romanian authorities linked Iacob Goldberg with the Antal brothers from Brașov, owners of a printing work, Ion G. Ion and Iulius Klein, two zincographs from Bucharest, the latter employed at the moment of his arrest in the Romanian Army Geographical Service and others. Iacob Goldberg was arrested again in 1928, this time for forging Romanian banknotes. In 1930, he and Iulius Klein were convicted for the forging of Czechoslovak banknotes in 1926. One of the forged, unfinished, 10 korun made in Brașov in 1926 was recently discovered, and on close inspection, reveals and confirms the particular details that allow its identification.

All in all, it is a mediocre forgery, with unproper colors, made with rather crude printing plates.

20. **Șerban TURCUȘ**

PATRIOTISM VERSUS OBEDIENȚĂ ECCLESIALĂ. ALOISIE TĂUTU VERSUS SECRETARIATUL DE STAT AL SFÂNTULUI SCAUN (1942)

PATRIOTISM VERSUS ECCLESIASTICAL OBEDIENCE. ALOISIE TĂUTU VERSUS THE SECRETARIAT OF STATE OF THE HOLY SEET (1942)

The present study focuses on an important figure of the Romanian Church United with Rome and Romanian historiography: the canon from Oradea, Aloisie Tăutu. For a period of his life, he was an ecclesiastical counselor at the Romanian Legation to the Holy See (1937-1947). He was very active in diplomatic work after the Second Vienna Diktat (1940), which affected the institutional structure of the Romanian Church United with Rome, placing it under Hungarian tutelage. Since the Hungarian authorities wanted to integrate many Romanian parishes into the Hajdudorogh diocese and to Magyarize the Romanian Greek Catholics, Aloisie Tăutu reproaches the Secretariat of State of the Holy See for its inactivity towards Hungarian anti-Romanian militancy, at the risk of upsetting the Catholic hierarchy in Rome. Through the memoranda he sent and his diplomatic activity, Aloisie Tăutu pointed out the injustice of the Second Vienna Diktat and put the interests of Romania and its church before obedience to the Roman Catholic hierarchy.

21. **Corina TEODOR**

ANCHETA CANONICULUI IOAN GEORGESCU ÎN LEGĂTURĂ CU UNIREA CELOR DOUĂ BISERICI ROMÂNEȘTI

CANON IOAN GEORGESCU'S INVESTIGATION IN RELATION TO THE UNION OF THE TWO ROMANIAN CHURCHES

This article analyses the investigation carried out by the canon from Oradea, Ioan Georgescu, on the topic of the union of the two Romanian churches, Orthodox and Greek-Catholic. The investigation was publicized through the newspaper of the Greek-Catholic diocese of Oradea, "Vestitorul", and focused on lay people with an important role in intellectual and public life, from the two confessions. It was part of a rather tense climate, marked especially by the polemics on various religious topics that the confessional press of the time was full of. Thus, the investigation was trying to identify what the problems that were stirring the spirits would be, but also what the consequences could be if the union of the two churches was to be reached, which had been proposed over time, starting from the end of the 18th century. Ioan Georgescu sent the questions formulated in this investigation to 80 people, but unfortunately, the answers came from only half of them, of whom 22 were Orthodox and the rest Catholic. After processing the material, the Oradea canon published a brochure on this topic in 1935, as a supplement to the "Vestitorul" newspaper, to return in 1939 with the French version, entitled Une enquète sur l'Union des Eglises en Roumanie.

22. **Simona Camelia FER**

MANIPULATION AND MECHANISMS OF TOTALITARIAN DICTATORSHIP CONTROL THROUGH NEWSPEAK AND WOODEN LANGUAGE

This paper critically examines the role and impact of Newspeak and wooden language during dictatorships throughout different political regimes where a totalitarian atmosphere ruled and controlled all human senses, thoughts or acts. Under regimes such as Italian Fascism, Nazism, and Stalinism totalitarian language seems to be a favorable way to explore the "dark side" of conceptual history, constituted by symbols rather than words. Newspeak is a concept more widely recognized in the French culture as "langue de bois" than in the English culture and certainly familiar to the cultures that experienced totalitarianism other than through the cartoon characters of the "Animal Farm", George Orwell's satirical allegorical novella. The concept of "bois" or "wooden language" has been explored by several writers, though the specific term bois might not always be used explicitly. However, many authors have written about language that is rigid, formal, artificial, or detached from emotional or authentic expression. These writers often explore how language can be used as a tool of power, control, or alienation or how it can serve as a metaphor for emotional or social stasis. Language is merely a tool that can be manipulated by people, derived either by good or ill intentions, to persuade other people. In the hands of people like dictators, however, it becomes a very dangerous tool, because they are those who mostly benefit from this encoding skill effectively to legalize their governments. They can use it to tyrannize people, to ignite conflicts between them, or to gather and galvanize them to fight the dictator's wars, without them knowing it.

23. **Tiberiu Alexandru CIORBA**

FAC FORTIA ET PATERE. RETROSPECTIVĂ DOCUMENTARĂ ASUPRA CENTENARULUI MUZEAL ORĂDEAN ORGANIZAT ÎN 1972

FAC FORTIA ET PATERE. DOCUMENTARY RETROSPECTIVE ON THE MUSEUM'S CENTENARY ORGANIZED IN 1972

The Țării Crișurilor Museum has had a long, rich and sometimes arduous journey starting from the middle of the 19th century. Throughout the years, there have been a few key moments in time that marked a turning point for the institution and its destiny. Such a moment was the centennial celebration organized in 1972, which attracted the attention of both local and national scholars. Over a span of a few days, historians from all around Romania gathered to participate in the festivities held in Oradea. New exhibitions were opened for the occasion; a conference was conducted to gather scientific results pertaining to all fields of interest and many more activities. To commemorate the event, a certain file (number 827) was donated to the museum in 1975 containing a wide arrangement of documents, letters, posters, all of which allow researchers to recreate the occasion. The aim of this article is to analyze thoroughly the contents of the file, to see what the documents offer in terms of information and whether it can be used in different projects.

24. **Pr. Miron-Ioan ERDEI**

PASTORAȚIE RELIGIOASĂ ȘI ISTORIE AGRARĂ ÎN SATUL CENALOȘ DE PE VALEA BARCĂULUI

RELIGIOUS PASTORAL CARE AND AGRARIAN HISTORY IN THE VILLAGE OF CENALOȘ ON THE BARCĂU VALLEY

In addition to the many occupations of the Romanian peasant, working in the fields was considered a sacred activity, which he treated as such, involving the divinity both at the beginning of his agricultural activities and at their completion. A testimony in this respect is "Molitfelnicul", a book of worship in which we find a lot of prayers performed by the priest at different times in the life of the faithful, like prayers at the beginning of sowing, prayers of blessing at the beginning of harvesting, prayers at the harvesting of the vineyard, prayers at the harvesting of the vineyard and many others, in which the Christian peasant asked God's blessing, believing that his labor would have a fruitful end only through the involvement of the power of the Almighty. The villages of the Barcăului valley, including the village of Cenaloș, had a true religious and popular ritual of two millennia of plowing and sowing the land, which ended with the golden harvesting. It was the most exhausting work, but it was also the most rewarding one, because the Romanian peasant used the wheat ears to provide daily food for his family and his nation, and in order to get the "bread of being" he added wine to his bread, in the fall after harvesting the grapes, which he took as a thanksgiving offering to God at the Holy Altar, so that by the work of the Holy Spirit they might be transformed into the Body and Blood of the God, for the acquisition of eternal Life.

25**. Dragoș CURELEA, pr. Bogdan AVRAM**

IN MEMORIAM: MEDIC LOCOTENENT COLONEL AUREL GROZE DIN ALBA IULIA, DOCTOR ÎN ȘTIINȚE

MEDICALE ȘI COMANDANT AL AMBULANȚEI DIVIZIEI 20 INFANTERIE

IN MEMORIAM: MEDICAL LIEUTENANT COLONEL AUREL GROZE FROM ALBA IULIA, DOCTOR OF MEDICAL SCIENCES AND COMMANDER OF THE AMBULANCE OF THE 20TH INFANTRY DIVISION

The present study proposes to the reader from a historiographical perspective a reconstruction of the main moments in the life and activity of an exceptional military doctor dr. Aurel Groze, decorated in the rank of Commander of the Order of the "Star of Romania with the Ribbon of Military Virtue", in the rank of Officer of the Order of the "Crown of Romania with the Ribbon of Military Virtue", but also with other medical distinctions, such as the Sanitary Order of "Queen Mary", second class. Also, our study captures, presents and introduces into the circuit of specialized literature details from his family life, involvement in specific approaches to social pedagogy and adult education in the area of Aiud and Alba Iulia, his involvement in the scientific activity he had and in the organizational one, as commander of the Military Hospital in Alba Iulia and of the commander of the Ambulance 1st Mountain Hunter Division, respectively of

the Ambulance of the 20th Infantry Division on the eastern front during the years 1941-1942.

26. **Cristian CULICIU**

ASPECTS ON THE URBANIZATION OF BIHOR COUNTY IN THE COMMUNIST PERIOD (III): THE TOWN OF PETRU GROZA (ȘTEI)

An interesting case study on urbanization in communist Bihor can be made on the socalled "mining (miner's) towns", which include localities such as Vașcău, Nucet, Șuncuiuș, Popești, Ștei. Their development is mainly or strictly linked to mining activities in their area. In this case, we will examine how the town of Petru Groza, now known as Ștei, emerged in the local urban landscape and how it evolved. It practically developed from nothing, on a plain plot of land, but near a village also called Ștei before the communist period. The town was built from scratch in the 1950s mainly for the Soviets, who were mining for uranium at Băița. But in the following decades, after the Soviets left, the local population gained access to the town. Further urban development began, erecting apartment buildings, schools, and factories, increasing the population and local economic life. We will see how urbanization took place in Ștei and how it changed the local landscape and the way of life.

27. **Gabriel MOISA**

DESPRE NOMENCLATURA COMUNISTĂ. CÂTEVA ELEMENTE ISTORIOGRAFICE ȘI CONCEPTUAL-METODOLOGICE

ABOUT THE COMMUNIST NOMENCLATURE. SOME HISTORIOGRAPHICAL AND CONCEPTUAL-METHODOLOGICAL ELEMENTS

The nomenclature was the privileged class of communist totalitarianism in Romania. We can say without much error that it was essentially made up of those who controlled the destinies and functioning of the communist state on various levels. However, they had a double life. One visible and one less visible. The second was impossible for citizens to know and came much closer to the blasphemous "Western imperialist" standards. In fact, they knew many of the flaws of the communist state that they assumed and evaded in equal measures. They assumed them on the facade, but they also bypassed them, seeking to escape into an exclusive geography of the nomenclature, as Vladimir Tismăneanu called it. There they had access to their own shops, medical treatments inaccessible to the ordinary population, large and spacious homes that other members of society could not even dream of, access to publications from abroad, the possibility of traveling and studying wherever they wanted, access to cutting-edge Western technology and clothing. In addition to them, their families also enjoyed a preferential status. The life partners of the members of the nomenclature benefited from the same context, and their children went unhindered to study, including in the much-criticized "decadent" West. The existence of the nomenclature, the privileged of the regime, was not discussed under communism because this category did not officially exist. Any reference to it was concealed, even forbidden, and the documents in which it was discussed were considered state secrets. Communism

had solved the existence of social classes by abolishing them and, wasn't that right, all people were equal. The exploitation of "man by man" was considered a relic of the past, with exploiters disappearing in the conception of communist ideology with the elimination of the old capitalist regime.

28. **Oleksandr VITIUK**

STATE BODIES OF THE MIGRATION SERVICE OF UKRAINE (2000-2010): HISTORICAL ASPECT OF FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The article highlights and analyzes the historical aspect of the formation and development of the State Migration Service of Ukraine in 2000-2010. For the first time, the author comprehensively analyzes and reveals the essence of problematic issues in their formation, departmental subordination, and distribution of powers in their activities. The author traces changes in functional powers, identifies priority tasks and problems in the formation and implementation of national policy in the field of migration.

29. **Gabriela ANANIE**

ALBUME FOTOGRAFICE VECHI DIN COLECȚIA MUZEULUI ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR

OLD PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS FROM THE ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR MUSEUM'S COLLECTION

Photographic albums, a product of photographic art from the 19th century, contained family pictures, ethnographical images, portraits of personalities of that time, and post cards from different places. The materials used in the making process were various: wood, leather, cloth, velvet, silk, brass etc. The diversity of the production techniques, the attention to detail, the stylistic influences specific to the period in which they were made, are testimonies of the mastery of those who create them. In today's times, when collecting photos in albums has lost its charm in favor of digital images, the preservation, conservation and presentation of these artistic achievements becomes an essential attribute of museum specialists.

Crisia LV 2025, supliment nr. 1 – *Interferențe. Trecut, prezent, viitor. Lucrările Sesiunii Internaționale de Comunicări Științifice a Muzeului Țării Crișurilor Oradea – Complex Muzeal*, 10-11 octombrie 2025

ARHEOLOGIE – ISTORIE / ARCHAEOLOGY - HISTORY

1. Demjén Andrea, Gruia Fazecaș, Florin Sfrengeu, Florin Gogâltan

CERCETĂRI ARHEOLOGICE SISTEMATICE LA SÂNTION – MOVILA MĂNĂSTIRII, COM. BORȘ, JUD. BIHOR. CAMPANIA ANULUI 2024

SYSTEMATIC ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AT SÂNTION – MOVILA MĂNĂSTIRII, BORȘ COMMUNE, BIHOR COUNTY. THE 2024 CAMPAIGN

Archaeological research conducted in 2024 at the Sântion – Movila Mănăstirii site (Hungarian: Biharszentjános – Kolostor-domb) focused on the central part of the monastic complex, where ground-penetrating radar surveys had revealed a series of anomalies. One of the most significant results of the 2024 excavation was the investigation of the medieval cemetery which, based on radiocarbon dates and the associated archaeological material, appears to have been in continuous use from the late 10th to the 12th century, prior to the construction of the structures identified so far. The earliest stone structure (Z-4) can be dated to the 14th century. The most recent brick structure identified belongs to the final construction phase of the monastic complex and dates to the mid-16th century. Excavations were halted at the upper level of the Bronze Age tell. Only the medieval pit G 1 disturbed approximately 1 m of the tell stratigraphy, yielding a rich archaeological assemblage recovered in a secondary depositional context and dated to 1743–1618 cal BC (2 σ).

2. Gizella Nemeth, Adriano Papo

MOHÁCS, GIOVANNI ZÁPOLYA E IL TRONO D'UNGHERIA

MOHÁCS, JOHN ZÁPOLYA, AND THE THRONE OF HUNGARY

After the Ottoman conquest of Belgrade (29 August 1521), the Kingdom of Hungary was gravely threatened by a possible offensive from the Turkish army, especially since its economic, financial, and political situation was very precarious. The voivode of Transylvania, John Zápolya, was meanwhile becoming the most powerful man in the kingdom; however, suspicions that he was collaborating with the Turks were also growing day by day. As reports intensified that the Turks were marching toward Hungary, after much hesitation and delay, the king finally departed from Buda to confront the Ottoman army. John Zápolya, despite being repeatedly urged to join the main Hungarian forces, halted his troops at Szeged and would never reach the site of the Battle of Mohács. With his support, the Hungarian army could have achieved considerable strength. Mohács was a disaster for the Hungarians. The death of King Louis II paved the way for John Zápolya's succession, as he was the richest magnate in Hungary and enjoyed recognized merits as an administrator and military commander. Therefore, as soon as Suleiman left Buda, which he had temporarily occupied after the Battle of Mohács, John Zápolya, anticipating the actions of Queen Mary and her brother Ferdinand of Habsburg, convened the Diet at Tokaj, where he himself was proposed as the most suitable person to succeed the deceased king. His election as king of Hungary was formalized at the Diet of Székesfehérvár on 11 November 1526.

3. **Șerban Turcuș**

ÎN JURUL ORIGINII STEMEI TRANSILVANIEI – RELAȚIA HERALDICĂ CU IMPERIUL – IN SIGNUM SUBJECTIONIS

ON THE ORIGIN OF THE COAT OF ARMS OF TRANSYLVANIA - THE HERALDIC RELATIONSHIP WITH THE EMPIRE - IN SIGNUM SUBJECTIONIS

The study refers to the appearance around 1530, in an armorial from Augsburg, of the coat of arms of Transylvania. As it is presented in its original and primitive version, the coat of arms of Transylvania does nothing more than represent the obedience of the Saxon community in Transylvania to the German kingdom and the Empire, since it has as its chief the heraldic charges of the Empire, a crowned black eagle emerging on a gold field. For heraldic science and art, the presence of a chief, this time the chief of the Empire, signifies the submission that the Saxons of Transylvania, from the cities of the province, show towards the king of Germany, Hungary and Bohemia, Ferdinand I of Habsburg, and towards his brother, Emperor Charles V. The presence, in 1597, of an identical coat of arms, the work of Levinus Hulsius, demonstrates to us the heraldic stability of Transylvania in obedience to the Empire.

4. **Constantin-Tufan Stan**

BANAT – INTERFERENȚE CULTURALE ROMÂNO-ITALIENE

BANAT – ROMANIAN-ITALIAN CULTURAL INTERACTIONS

With the establishment of the Habsburg Empire, following the Treaty of Passarowitz, Romanian-Italian economic and cultural relations in Banat, building on previous experiences, intensified. Tours by Italian opera companies influenced the professional paths of young people who would dedicate themselves to musical studies in the major cultural centers of Italy. The pilgrimage to Rome in 1908 by representatives of the Greek-Catholic Diocese of Lugoj, during the episcopacy of Vasile Hossu, provided the occasion for the first-ever performance of a Romanian Liturgy under the dome of St. Peter's Basilica, performed by the Choir of the 'De Propaganda Fide' College. A major role in promoting European cultural values in Banat was played by the Italian Cultural Institutes in Lugoj and Timișoara, founded in the interwar period, which maintained a vibrant artistic life: lectures, concerts, and Italian language courses.

5. **Raluca Gabriela Blaga**

PRACTICI ȘI DIRECȚII CULTURALE ALE ELITELOR DIN SPAȚIUL ROMÂNESC (SECOLELE XVIII-XIX)

CULTURAL PRACTICES AND DIRECTIONS OF THE ELITES IN THE ROMANIAN SPACES (18TH-19TH CENTURIES)

This study, inspired by the Annales School methodology, analyzes a large corpus of travel accounts written by over one hundred foreign travelers between the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. It investigates how the political elite of the Romanian Principalities was perceived in relation to identity, alterity, and cultural transfer. The research combines comparative analysis, discourse analysis, and cross-source verification to reconstruct long-term patterns of perception and highlights the structural transformations of the boyar elite under Ottoman and Phanariot rule, as well as the growing influence of Western educational and cultural models. Travel narratives reveal a dual image of the elite: on one hand, marked by political instability, intrigue, and moral criticism; on the other, characterized by hospitality, cultural adaptability, and increasing openness to European languages and institutions. The study emphasizes the role of travel writing as a key source for understanding cultural contact zones between Eastern and Western Europe.

6. **Felicia Aneta Oarcea**

LUNGUL DRUM AL NOBILITĂȚII ROMÂNILOR ÎN PĂRȚILE ARADULUI (VEACURILE XVIII-XIX)

THE LONG ROAD OF ROMANIAN NOBILITY IN THE ARAD REGION (18th–19th CENTURIES)

In the 18th and 19th centuries, the small and middling Romanian armalist nobility (nobility bearing a coat of arms) was compelled by the authorities to prove their privileged status, acquired in the time of the Transylvanian princes George Rákóczi II and Mihály Apafi, or granted by the Habsburg emperor Charles VI. The long road of proving one's nobility stretched across several generations of the same family. They had to demonstrate this before the county authorities of Arad, either because they had left the Transylvanian regions and needed to be entered into the register of nobles, or because their privileges were contested by the great nobility, which sought to reduce them to servitude. These lengthy trials did not diminish the esteem in which they were held by the communities they came from, since they remained firmly anchored in Romanian spiritual and cultural values.

7. **Sorin Șipoș**

BETWEEN EAST AND WEST. THE IMAGE OF THE ROMANIAN PRINCIPALITIES IN THE ACCOUNTS OF FOREIGN TRAVELLERS (1710–1810). GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

This study examines the image of the Romanian Principalities in the accounts of foreign travellers between 1710 and 1810, outlining the main directions that emerge from an ongoing investigation of these sources. Particular attention is given to how travellers perceived and described the Romanian Principalities as a frontier space between East and West. But their accounts are approached not merely as descriptions of places and events, but as testimonies shaped by the travellers' origins, education, professional background, political interests and reasons for travelling. The analysis follows their journeys from the moment they came near and crossed the frontier to their arrival in the principal political centres of Transylvania, Moldavia and Wallachia. Particular attention is paid to the elements through which the frontier became visible to travellers, including military presence, customs controls, quarantine measures and passports, as well as to the emotions and expectations associated with entering a different political and cultural space. The sources also reveal mental and civilisational boundaries that influenced the interpretation of the realities encountered. Transylvania was generally perceived as closer to Central and Western Europe, whereas Moldavia and Wallachia were more frequently associated with the Ottoman East. Beyond the frontier, they recorded roads, means of transport, accommodation, court ceremonial, dress, political practices and the living conditions of the population. Their accounts contain interesting observations on the Romanian language, the Roman origins of the Romanians, religious life, customs and popular traditions. They also repeatedly noted the considerable resources of the Romanian lands, often contrasting this potential with poor administration, political instability, corruption and the difficult situation of the peasantry. The Phanariot rulers, the Ottoman Porte, the native boyars and, in Transylvania, the nobility and Habsburg authorities occupy an important place in these assessments. At the same time, the foreigners' descriptions were inevitably influenced by their own political loyalties, cultural expectations and perceptions. The Romanian Principalities thus emerge from these accounts as a frontier space in which Eastern and Western political, cultural and civilisational influences met and interacted throughout the eighteenth century.

8. Radu Romînașu

EUROPA DUPĂ NAPOLEON: DEMOGRAFIE ȘI RECONFIGURARE POLITICĂ ȘI SOCIALĂ ÎN „LUNGUL SECOL AL XIX-LEA”

EUROPE AFTER NAPOLEON: DEMOGRAPHY AND POLITICAL AND SOCIAL RECONFIGURATION DURING “THE LONG NINETEENTH CENTURY”

This study begins with a theoretical presentation of the „Long Century” (1789–1918) and the concept of „longue durée” from the perspective of the Annales School. The main text proposes an analysis of the continental impact of the Congress of Vienna in 1815, along with an examination of human losses, migration, urbanization, and the demographic transition, within an interconnection between demography, politics, and economy, emphasizing the role of population as a factor of power. The influence of the Industrial Revolution, medical advances, and the reduction of wars/epidemics was also taken into account-elements that shaped the European balance, state power, and social structures, offering lessons for subsequent European policies. Furthermore, the study highlights the reciprocal relationship between demographic transformations and statebuilding processes, demonstrating how shifts in population dynamics influenced governance, military capacity, and economic development across Europe. It also situates these changes within a broader historiographical framework, arguing that the longue durée perspective allows for a more nuanced understanding of structural continuities and ruptures that defined the transition to modernity.

9. Adrian Gheorghe Iscru

GRĂNIȚUIREA TERITORIULUI PRINCIPATELOR UNITE CU IMPERIILE VECINE, ELEMENT ESENȚIAL ÎN DEFINIREA UNITĂȚII, SUVERANITĂȚII ȘI EXERCITAREA AUTORITĂȚII NOULUI STAT

THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED PRINCIPALITIES WITH THE NEIGHBORING EMPIRES, AN ESSENTIAL ELEMENT IN THE DEFINITION OF UNITY, SOVEREIGNTY AND THE EXERCISE OF THE AUTHORITY OF THE NEW STATE

Throughout the ages, all countries have built their existence and the state’s future within natural boundaries of formation. Without going into details, we consider the borders of Dacia Burebista in the most faithful description of a Romanian historian, Ion Horatiu Crișan. Later, in *Letopisețul Cantacuzinesc*, *we find* the first such records that relate to the borders of the country of Negru (Radu) Vodă, a country that bore the name, in documents, of Ungrovlahia. The voivodal titles of the following voivodes up to Mircea the Elder will refer to this name, indicating the country over which they ruled and *its borders.* The voivodal title of Mircea cel Bătrân is the one that best and most widely defines the boundaries of the first Romanian medieval state. In January 1600, Michael the Brave asked Rudolf II of Austria to return to Transylvania and to him implicitly, “*Oradei, with the lands of Bihor and Hust with Maramures and the land of Crasna and Solnoch and Sarand and Nagbaia with Baia de Sus and all the lands of Lora ...”* It is a very important thing to be able to do this. After the National Unit of January 1859, the Romanian diplomacy, headed by Cuza Voda, had to solve one of the essential elements of the state authority, which was grandizing or decision-making. The islands that delimited the border with the Ottoman Empire on the Danube were also delimited themselves on the Danube talvege, as well as the border on the Prut with the Habsburg Empire. Also with the Habsburgs, according to the Treaty of Carlovitz, “*the limit of a country is established to be its own mountains, without distinction one understands the summit of mountains”.* The awareness of territoriality over a certain territory, delimited by certain boundaries, had translated, in modern times, from the voivode and a small group of its own, over the Romanian diplomacy that addressed the regulation of the country’s borders in the period according to the pre-existing treaties: “*...who could facilitate the discovery of the true frontrunners of the land…”*. Cuza was one of the promoters, pioneers at the diplomatic level, both internally and externally, in the modern era, of these ideas of political unity and demarcation of the borders of the Romanian nation, giving a major interest to the decisions/state border. The entire country, including the clergy, participated in shaping the borders of modern Romania, together with Romanian diplomacy.

10. Florin Ardelean

ANGAJAMENT, ECHILIBRU ȘI RAȚIUNE: UN TIPAR CULTURAL ȘI MILITANT

COMMITMENT, BALANCE AND REASON: A CULTURAL AND MILITANT PATTERN

In a book published in France ('The Treason of the Intellectuals', 1927), essayist Julien Benda denounced a betrayal: scholars had abdicated their mission of serving the spirit of good without involving themselves in the evils of the world. This shift occurred with the consecration of the notion of the intellectual, coined at the end of the 19th century, during the scandal surrounding the "Alfred Dreyfus Affair". Intellectuals were those who served power, developing ideologies and accepting the role of propagandists. In the present study, I have analyzed the two „identities" of Iosif Vulcan: that of the scholar, as editor of the 'Familia' magazine, and that of the intellectual, as a representative of the cultural, educational, social, and political interests of the Romanians within the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Thus, three fundamental attributes emerge in sharp relief: commitment, balance, and reason. These qualities shaped Iosif Vulcan's remarkable destiny as a journalist and editor.

11. Dumitru Noane

FEMEI BIHORENE IMPLICATE ÎN MIȘCAREA NAȚIONALĂ A ROMÂNILOR. (A DOUA JUMĂTATE A SECOLULUI XIX – PRIMA JUMĂTATE A SECOLULUI XX)

WOMEN FROM BIHOR INVOLVED IN THE ROMANIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT (SECOND HALF OF THE 19TH CENTURY – FIRST HALF OF THE 20TH CENTURY)

The post-revolutionary period – and especially the one that began in 1867 with the establishment of the dualist system – as a result of which Transylvania also came under the political and administrative authority of the government in Budapest – caused the differences that had previously been noticeable to disappear, and the Romanians of Bihor to take their place in the forefront of the movement for national emancipation and the formation of a national party. However, while men occupied the forefront of the political scene during that period, we must not forget or overlook the role played by the wives of these political leaders – or even other family members – who, in solidarity with the head of the household, endured all the hardships and humiliations to which they were subjected by the authorities and others. The wives demonstrated courage and strength alongside their husbands, serving as a reliable support for them, while their sons and daughters – who looked up to their fathers as role models – proved, when the situation demanded it, that they could live up to their role models and that the new generation of national activists was assured. In the complex and complicated context of strict surveillance of Romanians accused of holding Dacian-Roman ideals and of an increasingly prominent orientation toward governmental and cultural-political structures south of the Carpathians, the leaders of the national movement were forced to disguise their true intentions and actions under the guise of cultural and educational activities. In this context, a favorable environment emerged for the involvement of Romanian women, who would play an increasingly active role in efforts to raise the educational level of the younger generations, as well as in cultural-artistic and cultural-educational activities designed to contribute to the creation and consolidation of the national spirit. The early 20th century brought changes to political life and, by extension, to cultural life – as the primary means of expressing the national emancipation movement of the Romanians in Crișana – and, at the same time, regarding the role and degree of women's involvement in public affairs. Thus, in addition to their active and substantialinvolvement in cultural, artistic, and educational activities—as means of fostering Romanian national consciousness – there were increasingly more instances in which women also became effectively and significantly involved in political life, especially after the adoption in 1905 of the new national political orientation, namely activism. The effective involve-meant of women in political life also took place against the backdrop of the intensification of the feminist movement in the second half of the 19th century, which, in Romania, grew and diversified, giving rise to a complex set of issues (economic, social, political, philanthropic, and cultural), strongly influenced by the spread of nationalist ideas and the development of Romanian self-awareness. This new turn brought the women's movement to the point of being virtually indistinguishable from the movement for freedom and national unity,

transforming it into one of the most active and influential components of nationalist activism, and convincingly illustrating the specific ways in which the social or political phenomenon was transformed and sublimated by the national cause. The work and personality of Viora Ciordaș of Beiuș stand out distinctly; she was an active participant in both cultural and political activities carried out with the aim of strengthening the national consciousness of Romanians in the Crișana region as well as in Transylvania. Taking into account the realities inherited from the old empire and the ethnic structure of the towns in Bihor – shaped by the strict pre-1918 rules that were preserved as best as possible even after 1919 – the work of Romanian women in Bihor – alongside that of the leaders of the Romanian community who were active here politically andculturally – we can say that it did not differ significantly from what had come before, maintaining the same spirit of cultural and national activism.

12. Tőtős Áron

PROSTITUTION AND CRIMINALITY IN BUDAPEST

DURING THE DUALIST ERA

The study examines the relationship between prostitution and crime in Budapest during the Dualist era, basedon prisoner registers, police reports, and contemporary statistics. The analysis shows that prostitutes were convicted primarily of property-related offences, especially theft, receiving stolen goods, and embezzlement, while violent crimes accounted for a relatively small proportion of cases. At the same time, numerous proceedings concerned administrative violations, such as clandestine prostitution, indecent behavior, or failure to comply with medical examinations. The study highlights the fact that the practices of the Morals Police – including raids, special registers, expulsions, and continuous surveillance – contributed to the criminalization and stigmatization of prostitutes. Social marginalization, economic vulnerability, and police corruption kept this group caught in a cycle of exclusion, recidivism, and dependence on the sex industry.

13. Diana Iancu

VLADIMIR GHIKA: UN DESTIN UNIVERSAL

VLADIMIR GHIKA: A UNIVERSAL DESTINY

In this paper, we focus on the multifaceted activity of Vladimir Ghika, examining how his princely heritage and diplomatic influence intersected with his profound commitment to humanitarian work and Catholic conversion. A descendant of a prestigious Romanian noble family, Ghika transitioned from high-level diplomacy to a vocation as a pioneer of charity and a martyr of the faith. After entering the Catholic Church in 1902, he dedicated his life to the marginalized, founding Romania's first free hospital and ambulance service, and even serving as a volunteer nurse during the cholera epidemic. Beyond his humanitarian work, he played an important role at the Holy See, representing Romanian interests during the achievement of the Great Union of 1918.

14. Viorel Câmpean

NOI INFORMAȚII DESPRE STUDENȚII TEOLOGI GRECO-CATOLICI ELIMINAȚI ÎN ANUL 1912 DE LA SEMINARUL LATIN DIN ORADEA

NEW INFORMATION REGARDING THE GREEK-CATHOLIC THEOLOGY STUDENTS EXPELLED IN 1912 FROM THE LATIN SEMINARY OF ORADEA

The article brings back to mind the Romanian heroes of the events that took place at the beginning of 1912 in the Roman Catholic Seminary in Oradea. Two of the Romanian Greek Catholic theologians were punished for daring to speak in their native language. Their other 14 colleagues set a beautiful

example of solidarity, that gesture attracting the elimination of Romanian students from that seminary. We sought to follow in the footsteps of the lives of these 16 brave young Romanians. As can be seen from the article, some managed to continue their theological studies, managing to become priests. Others turned to other fields of activity. The good part of the events of that time was that in the immediately following period the Romanian Greek Catholic Seminary in Oradea was established.

15. Marin Pop, Daniel-Victor Săbăceag

ROMÂNII SĂLĂJENI ÎN MARELE RĂZBOI

ROMANIANS FROM SĂLAJ IN THE GREAT WAR

The participation of Romanians from Sălaj County in World War I is a topic that has received little attention from historians. This is why we have set out in this study to highlight several aspects regarding the participation of Romanians from Sălaj in the Great War, as the First World War is often referred to in the specialized literature, during the period 1914–1918. Our study is based on the lists of war participants compiled in 1922, a project proposed by the Transylvanian Association for Romanian Literature and Culture (ASTRA), which had been headquartered in Sibiu since 1915. Statistical tables compiled by local authorities in 1922 and centralized by ASTRA representative Teodor Păcățian contain previously unpublished information regarding the demographics of localities in Sălaj County, mobilization to the front, casualties, disabled veterans, war widows, and orphans, the occupations of those who served, and the decorations and medals awarded to soldiers who participated in the war. I also used as documentary sources information discovered in the archives of Zalău and Cluj-Napoca, as well as the published bibliography. Regarding the participation of the Salaj elite in the Great War, we have focused on information concerning Victor Deleu, Iuliu Maniu, Gavril Câmpeanu, and Nicolae Munthiu.

16. Răzvan Mihai Neagu

DATE ŞI INFORMAŢII NOI PRIVIND IMPLICAREAPROFESORULUI PETRU SUCIU ÎN DOBÂNDIREA UNUI SEDIU AL DESPĂRŢĂMÂNTULUI TURDA AL ASOCIAŢIUNII ASTRA ÎN PERIOADA INTERBELICĂ

NEW DATA AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE INVOLVEMENT OF TEACHER PETRU SUCIU IN THE ACQUISITION OF A HEADQUARTERS FOR THE TURDA BRANCH OF THE ASTRA ASSOCIATION DURING THE INTERWAR PERIOD

The interwar period was an era of great transformations for Transylvania in general and for Turda in particular. The entire social life was resettled on Romanian bases. This was a complex process, and the Romanian political elite played an important role. After the First World War, in which the activity of the ASTRA association suffered a drastic reduction in intensity, the interwar period marked an era of resilience. The person who led the Turda Department of the ASTRA association throughout the interwar period was Petru Suciu, a distinguished high school teacher. He was the first Romanian director of the "King Ferdinand" High School in Turda. Petru Suciu was actively involved in community life, and as head of the ASTRA department, he managed to obtain a headquarters from the city hall, the former princely mansion, where the Turda History Museum operates today. He was the one who also took care of the repair and renovation of this building.

17. Mihai Stan

CASA ROMÂNĂ DE LA VENEȚIA (1930-1940) – AȘEZĂMÂNTUL CULTURAL ROMÂNESC FONDAT DE NICOLAE IORGA

THE ROMANIAN HOUSE IN VENICE (1930-1940) – THE ROMANIAN CULTURAL INSTITUTION FOUNDED BY NICOLAE IORGA –

To mark, in 2025, the 95th anniversary of the founding of the Romanian House in Venice - now the Romanian Institute of Culture and Humanistic Research - this article presents a part of the subsection titled "Nicolae Iorga and the Founding of the Romanian House in Venice." This text is an excerpt from the author's doctoral thesis *The Romanian House in Venice from Nicolae Iorga to the Present (1930–2018)*, a work scheduled for publication in an expanded and complete form. Throughout documents from various Italian archives and contemporary press articles, this article offers an historical overview of the Romanian House in Venice, tracing its journey from its establishment, in 1930, through the tumultuous years of the communist regime until its reopening, in 1992, as the Romanian Institute of Culture and Humanistic Research in Venice.

18. Sanda Dumitrița Buboi (Capotă)

REALIZĂRILE ADMINISTRAȚIEI LIBERALE ÎN PERIOADA PREFECTULUI IOAN PICU BĂNCILĂ (1933-1937)

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE LIBERAL ADMINISTRATION DURING THE TERM OF PREFECT IOAN PICU BĂNCILĂ (1933-1937)

This article aims to present some details about the political activity of Prefect Ioan Picu Băncilă and then to analyze some aspects of the activity of the National Liberal Party organization under the leadership of Bihor County, under the administration of Ioan Picu Băncilă.

19. Florin Müller

IPOSTAZE ALE FILOSOFIEI ÎN COMUNISMUL ROMÂNESC; DOUĂ ANALIZE DE CAZ: LUCIAN BLAGA ȘI CONSTANTIN NOICA

FACETS OF PHILOSOPHY IN ROMANIAN COMMUNISM; TWO CASE STUDIES: LUCIAN BLAGA AND CONSTANTIN NOICA

The present study aims to reconstruct not so much an outline of official Marxism in Romania, but rather to analyze how the communist regime positioned itself towards the work of two important philosophers from the interwar period (Lucian Blaga and Constantin Noica), what types of ideological-partisan criticism were formulated towards them (especially towards Lucian Blaga), what were the survival strategies of the two in relation to the official line, the ways of reinsertion into the cultural space, the groups of intellectuals drawn into these cultural wars of Stalinism and neo-Stalinism.

20. Mihaela Goman

CLUJUL UNIVERSITAR ȘI DIALOGUL ȘTIINȚIFIC INTERNAȚIONAL IN CORESPONDENȚA LUI CONSTANTIN DAICOVICIU (1961–1968)

ACADEMIC CLUJ AND INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC DIALOGUE IN THE CORRESPONDENCE OF CONSTANTIN DAICOVICIU (1961-1968)

Constantin Daicoviciu’s foreign correspondence from years 1961–1968 reveals itself not merely as an archive of institutional documents, but as a veritable map of the cultural and academic relationships

maintained across borders by a prominent figure in Romanian historiography. From close dialogue with the North American academic community—represented by Keith Hitchins, Stephen Fischer-Galați, and Marija Gimbutas—to traditional exchanges with Western Europe involving Franco Sartori and Marcel Renard, and even a surprising opening toward the African and Mediterranean worlds through his connection with Mohammed El Fasi, these letters sketch the portrait of a scholar attuned to the universal pulse of scholarship.

21. Marta Cordea

O PRIETENIE EXEMPLARĂ: GH. EMINESCU ŞI GH. BULGĂR. FRÂNTURI DE CORESPONDENŢĂ

AN EXEMPLARY FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN GH. EMINESCU AND GH. BULGĂR. FRAGMENTS OF CORRESPONDENCE

Our article briefly presents the work of the Eminescuologist and linguist Gh. Bulgăr and that of the historian, Colonel Gheorghe Eminescu, nephew of the "unmatched poet", emphasizing the friendship between the two. We also present some of the letters sent by Gheorghe Eminescu to Gh. Bulgăr. We attach the facsimiles of the letters to the annexes, in extenso, in order to better reflect the ties between the two, who were united by passion. Gh. Bulgăr manifested an unwavering passion for the personality of Mihai Eminescu, and Gheorghe Eminescu was passionate about the personality of Napoleon Bonaparte and the French Revolution.

22. Veronica Turcuș

DRAMA ISTORICĂ NAȚIONALĂ PE SCENELE DIN TRANSILVANIA ȘI BANAT ÎN ANII REGIMULUI IDEOCRATIC DE STÂNGA

NATIONAL HISTORICAL DRAMA ON THE STAGES OF TRANSYLVANIA AND BANAT DURING THE YEARS OF THE FAR-LEFT IDEOCRATIC REGIME

In the first post-war years, national historical plays were not performed on the stages of Transylvania and Banat because highlighting patriotic feelings did not suit the Soviet occupier. The relative respite of 1956 also marked their return to the theatrical repertoire, so that during the period of controlled opening, the request of the officialswas precisely to increase the number of works with historical themes in national dramaturgy. The emergence of national communism also meant the requirement to draft, for propaganda purposes, a vast artistic chronicle dedicated to the past of the Romanian people, the stages of Transylvanian and Banat theaters proposing historical cycles, made up of various plays. Both classical authors and the creation of contemporary ones are represented, the latter often written to coincide with anniversaries or commemorations celebrated by the regime (see especially the centenary of the Independence of Romania, the death of Avram Iancu or the bicentenary of Horea's Uprising). A particularity of the Transylvanian and Banat stages remains the prevalent representation of historical dramas written by Transylvanian authors, or that had direct contact with the regional space, the staging of plays with a Transylvanian subject, and the highlighting of local heroes.

23. Gabriel Moisa, Andreea Maria Pop

ABOUT THE BIHOR COUNTY PARTY NIMENKLATURA IN 1989

The study aims to capture, as in a photograph, the Bihor communist nomenclature of 1989. It was a very wellstructured, all-encompassing one, and one that was preparing to lead Bihor "to the highest peaks of culture and civilization". The events of December 1989 seemed to sweep these structures from the forefront of social, political, economic, cultural, educational life, etc. It has been proven over time that this did not happen, but they very well occupied the new national landscape after 1989. Therefore, we

believe we are not far off the mark when we state that the Bihor County/local leadership consisted of members of the R.C.P. (in Romanian P.C.R.) County Political Bureau and the R.C.P. County Committee, as well as party activists from Oradea or smaller towns, from communes, or from basic organizations within various institutions. It also included members of other county-level bodies, such as the Inter-County Party School. All of them were deeply committed to the political party to which they belonged, as their privileges depended on the party's continued existence. Furthermore, they were paid for their political work, and their positions entailed responsibilities of varying degrees of complexity. They represented, in fact, “the ideological elite of communist systems, the body tasked with developing and propagating socialist values”. Practically, these were the regime's "loyalists" in Bihor, being - as previously mentioned - remunerated to ensure the perpetuation of the system.

NUMISMATICĂ / NUMISMATICS

24. Corina Toma

TEZAURUL DE MONEDE MEDIEVALE GĂSIT LA LEȘ (JUD. BIHOR). STRUCTURA TEZAURULUI ȘI CONCLUZII FINALE

A HOARD OF MEDIEVAL COINS FOUND AT LEȘ (BIHOR COUNTY) – THE STRUCTURE OF THE HOARD AND FINAL CONCLUSIONS

In July 2023, in a forest near the village of Leș (Nojorid, Bihor County), a hoard consisting of 5,043 silver coins deposited in a clay jug was found using the metal detecting method. After archaeological research, another 24 coins were recovered. Three of the 5.067 coins are thalers from the first half of the 16th century issued in the mints of the Holy Roman Empire: Principality of Saxony, County of Öttingen and the city of Kaufbeuren. Except for the soldo minted in Aguilea under the patriarch Lodovico II di Teck (1412-1420) and a copper coin extremely corroded which cannot be identified, the rest of the coins within the hoard (4 grosz, 5053 denarii and 5 obols) were issued during the reings of Vladislav I (1440-1445), Matthias Corvinus (1458- 1490), Vladislav II Jagello (1490-1516), Louis II Jagello (1516-1526), John Zápolya (1526-1540) and Ferdinand I of Habsburg (1526-1564). The latest coin within the hoard, a denar struck in the first part of Ferdinand’s reign, and the presence of the thalers enable us to date quiteaccurately when the hoard was buried. The article presents the catalog of all the 5.067 coins and final observations regarding the burial time and the scientific importance of this monetary find.

25. Radu Ardevan, Alin Pralea

MONETE ROMANE ÎNTR-O PODOABĂ DE CAP MODERN

ROMAN COINS IN A MODERN HEADDRESS

The Romanian scholar Ioan Mihályi de Apșa also had a numismatic collection, now lost. The Maramureș Museum preserves a silver headdress that belonged to his family. It includes 17 imperial Roman denarii from the 2nd century AD. We proceeded to classify them and to arrange them chronologically (see *Appendix I*).The pieces in question could even come from the Teceu monetary hoard, discovered in 1874 and later dispersed, without having been studied. It is known that I. Mihályi had kept 320 coins from it, but they were lost after the installation of communist power in Romania. A forensic analysis, with the technical means of contemporary physics, of the small lots preserved from the hoard could possibly confirm this origin of these 17 denarii.

MUZEOGRAFIE – MUZEOLOGIE / MUSEOGRAPHY – MUSEOLOGY

26. Amalia Daniela Nicoară

VASILE ALECSANDRI ÎN COLECŢIA DE CARTE A MUZEULUI JUDEŢEAN DE ISTORIE ŞI ARHEOLOGIE PRAHOVA

WORKS BY VASILE ALECSANDRI IN THE BOOK COLLECTION OF THE PRAHOVA COUNTY MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND ARCHEOLOGY

Vasile Alecsandri, a prominent figure of Romanian culture, distinguished himself as a poet, playwright, diplomat, and politician. Considered one of the founders of modern Romanian literature, Alecsandri had a profound influence on the evolution of the Romanian language and on the affirmation of national identity. An analysis of his personality reveals a complex individual characterized by deep artistic sensitivity, fervent patriotism, and a pragmatic spirit oriented toward modernization. Alecsandri demonstrated remarkable artistic sensitivity, reflected in the diversity of literary genres he approached: poetry, theater, prose, and folklore. The work of Vasile Alecsandri is a faithful reflection of his complex personality. His romantic poetry expresses sensitivity and love for nature, while his patriotic writings reveal his commitment to the national cause. His theatre, on the other hand, demonstrates a refined spirit of observation alongside a clear commitment to the affirmation and promotion of Romanian traditional culture. In the book collection of the Prahova Museum, there are several of his works in first editions as well as later editions, which are equally valuable.

27. Doina-Gabriela Ananie

ALBUME ANIVERSARE DEDICATE PRIMARULUI ORADIEI, SAL FERENCZ

ANNIVERSARY ALBUMS DEDICATED TO THE MAYOR OF ORADEA, SAL FERENCZ

Oradea's development in the late 19th century owes a lot to Sal Ferencz, the lawyer who spent 22 years leading the city as mayor. His relentless work, devotion, and dedication to changing the city’s face were highly appreciated by all the citizens of Oradea. In 1895, after 20 years as mayor of the town, he was celebrated with great pomp by clerics, officials, and ordinary people. His name will always be linked with the city's growth and flourishing.

28. Tiberiu Alexandru Ciorba

DATE ȘI STATISTICI CU PRIVIRE LA VECHILE COLECȚII ALE SOCIETĂȚII DE ARHEOLOGIE ȘI ISTORIE A COMITATULUI BIHOR. ANUL 1875

DATA AND STATISTICS REGARDING THE OLD COLLECTIONS OF THE SOCIETY OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY OF BIHOR COUNTY. THE YEAR 1875

The Society of Archaeology and History was the first institution of its kind in Bihor County and through its research, represented the initial step towards organizing a local museum based on a scientifical methodology. Its main goal was to obtain and study artifacts pertaining to the history of the land (especially Oradea and Bihor) and present the findings in various forms such as exhibitions or publications in different specialized journals. Over the years, the collections grew exponentially and nowadays its direct ‘descendant’, the Țării Crișurilor Museum, holds most of them and uses new cutting-edge techniques and equipment to better show-case the artifacts to the public. During the 150 years of constant activity, the means by which the precious relics were kept have naturally changed and evolved along with the trends of the times. Registries and inventory ledgers were remade several times due to new rules and regulations and therefore, the information itself was modified by specialists. Luckly, the History Department still holds in its collections the old lists used by the Society during the first years, documents that paint an interesting picture of how artifacts were stored and analyzed. This article focuses on the year 1875 and aims to present statistical data regarding objects that have entered the

collections, their provenance, thematic background and other significant details. By doing so, information relating to the current pieces that are still in storage can be improved and their historical context can be better understood. Moreover, artifacts that have lost their provenance in the new ledgers can be retraced and reorganized in a more rigorous manner.

29. Cristian Culiciu

THE ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR MUSEUM ORADEA – MUSEUM COMPLEX, HISTORY SERVICES' POSTER COLLECTION UNDER ITS QUANTITY AND QUALITY ASPECTS

The following paper analyzes the poster collection of the History Service of the Țării Crișurilor Museum in Oradea from both quantitative and qualitative perspectives. By the end of 2025, the collection comprised 6,188 items dating from the early 19th century to the present, reflecting a wide variety of cultural, social, political, and artistic events, particularly from Oradea and Bihor County. Although primarily intended as advertising and informational media, posters also represent valuable historical documents and examples of graphic design, offering insight into everyday life, institutional activity, and forms of public communication across different historical periods. The study highlights the chronological evolution and the dynamics of acquisitions within the collection since 1973, as well as the diversity of its thematic categories, including museum exhibitions, theatre and concert performances, film screenings, sports events, conferences, and political or commercial announcements. Attention is also given to aspects such as language, materials, printing techniques, provenance, and conservation. Overall, the collection provides an important documentary resource for researching the cultural and social history of Oradea and the Bihor region, while illustrating the development and functions of the poster as a medium of public information and visual expression.

30. Maria Flavia Pop, Ioana Gherghel

PICTURA NAIVĂ ÎN COLECȚIA SERVICIULUI ETNOGRAFIE A MUZEULUI ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR – COMPLEX MUZEAL

NAIVE PAINTING IN THE COLLECTION OF THE ETHNOGRAPHY SERVICE OF THE ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR MUSEUM ORADEA – MUSEUM COMPLEX

Naive art. This term describes the phenomenon that emerged in the late 19th century and continued into the 20th century, characterized by works created by individuals who did not attend art schools but came to develop, on their own, both their artistic vision and their means of visual expression. Some sources classify these artists as folk painters, primitives, modernists, or as practitioners of instinctive art. In fact, naive art has been practiced since time immemorial, as it is a mistake to equate its emergence with its public recognition.

31. Diana Kincses

MUZEUL DIN SATU MARE REFLECTAT ÎN ZIARUL LOCAL CRONICA SĂTMĂREANĂ (1968-1974). O RADIOGRAFIE A IMPLICĂRII CULTURALE ȘI ȘTIINȚIFICE

THE SATU MARE MUSEUM AS REFLECTED IN THE LOCAL NEWSPAPER CRONICA SĂTMĂREANĂ (1968–1974): AN X-RAY OF CULTURAL AND SCIENTIFIC INVOLVEMENT

This study examines the way in which the activity of the Satu Mare County Museum was reflected in the local newspaper *Cronica Sătmăreană* between 1968 and 1974, during the communist regime in Romania. As the official newspaper of the Romanian Communist Party at county level, the publication played an important role in promoting cultural institutions while simultaneously serving ideological and propagandistic purposes. The research highlights how the museum became a central actor in the cultural and scientific life of Satu Mare County through exhibitions, archaeological research, educational

programs, editorial initiatives, and heritage preservation activities. The analysis focuses on the museum's exhibition activity, including ethnographic, artistic, archaeological, and historical-documentary exhibitions, many of which reflected the ideological priorities of the communist regime. Particular attention is given to the promotion of national history, socialist patriotism, and local cultural identity within the framework of official political discourse. The study also explores the museum's scientific and editorial contributions, emphasizing archaeological excavations, ethnographic research, restoration activities, and collaborations with local journalists and cultural institutions. Furthermore, the paper investigates the relationship between culture, press, and political power in socialist Romania, demonstrating how the museum functioned both as a center of scientific research and as an instrument of ideological education. Despite the political constraints of the period, the Satu Mare County Museum succeeded in preserving and promoting regional heritage while maintaining an active role in the cultural development of the community. The articles published in *Cronica Sătmăreană* provide valuable insight into the institutional image of the museum and the broader mechanisms through which cultural activities were integrated into the official socialist narrative.

EDUCAȚIE MUZEALĂ / MUSEUM PEDAGOGY

32. Dalida Teodora Moga, Andreea Maria Pop

„CLUBUL MICILOR ISTORICI". ACTIVITATE DE EDUCAȚIE MUZEALĂ LA MUZEUL ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR ORADEA – COMPLEX MUZEAL

"THE LITTLE HISTORIANS CLUB". MUSEUM EDUCATION ACTIVITY AT THE ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR MUSEUM ORADEA – MUSEUM COMPLEX

This paper presents the non-formal educational initiative "The Little Historians' Club" (Ro: „Clubul micilor istorici"), hosted by the Țării Crișurilor Museum – Museum Complex in Oradea. Designed as an interactive museum education program, the project complements traditional learning through hands-on activities, thematic workshops, guided exhibition visits, and research sessions. By exploring local and national history, participating children develop critical thinking, civic responsibility, and a deeper appreciation for cultural heritage. The article highlights the structure of the program, the activities carried out during the 2024 edition, and the pedagogical impact of museum-based learning in shaping young minds.

33. Adina-Nicoleta Pop, Gabriela Lobonț, Dorina Golban

CUM SĂ AJUTĂM PĂSĂRILE IARNA – EDUCAȚIE MUZEALĂ ECOLOGICĂ PENTRU COPII

HOW TO HELP BIRDS IN WINTER – ECOLOGICAL MUSEUM PEDAGOGY FOR CHILDREN

The workshop "How to help birds in winter", held at the Țării Crișurilor Museum in Oradea, offered preschoolers and school children in grades 1–6 an interdisciplinary educational experience focused on ecological empathy and learning through action. The activity integrated visual, sensory, and creative methods, facilitating understanding of the needs of local wildlife during the cold season. By exploring images, sounds, and bird behaviors, making feeders from recyclable materials, and playing association games, students developed their ecological vocabulary, responsibility towards nature, and connections between biology, civic education, and family traditions. The workshop aligns with international best practices in museum education and can be replicated in similar contexts, contributing to the formation of an active ecological consciousness.

34. Cristian-Florin Negru

ATELIER DE CREAȚIE ICOANĂ PE STICLĂ ȘI ICOANĂ PE LEMN

CREATIVE WORKSHOP ON WOOD AND GLASS ICON PAINTING

This article presents the historical development, artistic techniques, and cultural significance of Romanian icons on wood and glass, with particular emphasis on the icon-painting traditions of Transylvania. The study examines the Byzantine origins of icon painting, the evolution of regional iconographic schools, and the emergence of glass icons as a distinctive form of Romanian folk religious art during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Special attention is given to traditional materials, painting techniques, iconographic themes, and the most important Transylvanian centers, including Nicula, Șcheii Brașovului, Făgăraș, and Lancrăm. In addition to the theoretical overview, the paper presents a museum education project organized by the Țării Crișurilor Museum in Oradea, consisting of practical workshops on wood and glass icon painting. These activities combined historical and artistic knowledge with hands-on experience, encouraging participants to discover traditional techniques while promoting cultural heritage, creativity, and intergenerational dialogue. The study highlights the educational, artistic, and social value of museum-based cultural programs in preserving and transmitting Romania's sacred artistic traditions.

35. Andrei Scărlătescu, Alexandra Olteanu-Bucur, Constantin Felician Cheosea

DIN SLOVE ȘI LUMINĂ – ATELIER DE TIPĂRIT

FROM CHARACTERS AND LIGHT – PRINTING WORKSHOP

The Museum of Printing and Old Romanian Books, located within the Curtea Domnească Monumental Ensemble in Târgoviște, spearheaded a workshop focused on the early history of printing in Wallachia and its contemporary educational reinterpretation. Particular attention is given to the experimental reconstruction of a manual printing press, ingeniously adapted from a reclaimed church pew. The press was conceived as a functional educational tool, enabling participants to explore the principles of early letterpress printing and relief techniques, including linocut printing. The workshop brought together both children and adults, fostering intergenerational learning through hands-on engagement with historical printing processes. Combining historical research and experimental education, the initiative highlighted the cultural significance of Târgoviște as an early printing center associated with the voivode Radu cel Mare and Macarie, hieromonk and printer, while demonstrating the relevance of traditional printing techniques for contemporary heritage education.

36. Monica Cîrstea

CALIGRAFIA, O ARTĂ UITATĂ, REDESCOPERITĂ ÎNTR-UN PROIECT EXPOZIȚIONAL

CALLIGRAPHY, A FORGOTTEN ART, REDISCOVERED IN AN EXHIBITION PROJECT

At the Prahova County Museum of History and Archaeology, an exhibition project dedicated to calligraphy— the art of beautiful handwriting—was organized over several years. This is an art that has lost ground in favor of the digital world. The project entitled *"Illustrations from Words – Calligraphy Exhibition"* debuted in 2017 and was carried out in collaboration between the museum and the "Ion Luca Caragiale" National College in Ploiești. The exhibition project was organized at the end of each school year, reaching a total of eight editions: June 2017, December 2017, June 2018, June 2019, June 2020, June 2021, June 2022, and June 2023. After a one-year break, the calligraphy project resumed in the 2024–2025 school year, this time organized by the museum together with the "Carmen Sylva" Art College in Ploiești. In June 2025, the first edition of the exhibition project *"Calligraphic. Cursive Imprints"* was held. At a time when computers, tablets, and mobile phones occupy an increasingly large portion of children's time, a teacher sought to reconnect young people with handwriting. The aim of organizing this exhibition project was to bring calligraphy back into the public's attention in the 21st

century, when this art has been largely replaced by ever-advancing technologies. Practicing this art offers the opportunity to develop imagination, become more creative, and spend free time in a pleasant and relaxing way. Through this educational project, we aimed to help high school students disconnect from the digital environment, rediscover themselves, and connect deeply with this creative journey by practicing calligraphy.Handwriting is therapy for the soul, a form of relaxation, and at the same time an emotion, as words create connections between people. The participating high school students understood how important handwriting is, even in the age of technology.

ARTĂ / ART

37. Agata Iuliana Adel (Chifor)

REPREZENTĂRI ALE SFÂNTULUI IOSIF ÎN LUCRĂRI DIN COLECȚIA DE PICTURĂ UNIVERSALĂ A MUZEULUI ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR ORADEA–COMPLEX MUZEAL (SFÂRȘIT DE SECOL XIV-SECOLUL AL XIX-LEA)

REPRESENTATIONS OF SAINT JOSEPH IN WORKS FROM THE UNIVERSAL PAINTING COLLECTION OF THE ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR MUSEUM ORADEA– MUSEUM COMPLEX, ROMANIA (END OF THE 14TH CENTURY – 19 TH CENTURY)

The representations of *Saint Joseph,* one of the major landmarks of Christian art, have known numerous iconographic typologies, influenced by the vision of the Christian Church about his role in protecting and saving *The Blessed Virgin Mary* and of *Jesus Child.* The author analyzes stylistically, thematically, iconographically and symbolically a series of works from the Universal Painting Collection of the Art Department of „Țării Crișurilor" Museum Oradea–Museum Complex that transpose referential moments in which *Saint Joseph* was present as devoted husband, loving father, protector and savior of *The Blessed Virgin Mary* and of *Jesus Child*: „The Birth of Jesus and the Adoration of the Magi", creation of the Bohemian School from the end of the 14th century, „The Holy Family", creation of the School of Raffaellino del Garbo (1466-1524); „The Adoration of the Shepherds", creation of the School of Adam Elsheimer (1578-1610); „The Holy Family", made in 1734 by the Italian painter Pietro Marchesini (1692-1757); „Jesus in the Temple", creation of the Hungarian painter Molnár József (1821-1899); „The Birth of Jesus" – Romanian icon from the 19th century. The present art history research aims to highlight the evolution of the artistic representations of *Saint Joseph* in correlation with the different stages of his cult, from a contemplative stance to one of total affective involvement in the protecting and the saving of *The Blessed Virgin Mary* and of *Jesus Child*.

38. Augustin Țărău

MITOLOGIA COMUNIȘTILOR ROMÂNI ILUSTRATĂ ÎN LUCRĂRILE DE GRAFICĂ. STUDIU DE CAZ: COLECȚIA DE GRAFICĂ A MUZEULUI ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR ORADEA – COMPLEX MUZEAL

THE MYTHOLOGY OF ROMANIAN COMMUNISTS ILLUSTRATED IN GRAPHIC WORKS. CASE STUDY: THE ENGRAVING COLLECTION OF THE ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR MUSEUM ORADEA – MUSEUM COMPLEX

In this study, we attempted to decipher the propaganda mechanism that generated the pantheon of communist heroes in interwar Romania, following the Soviet model, and the way in which this phenomenon was illustrated in post-war art subject to the ideology of the communist regime, established in Bucharest starting with March 6, 1945. In this sense, we selected several graphic works of art from our museum's collection, which we analysed and put in context with the historical realities of the moments taken from the "class struggle" of the communist minority, which was establishing itself as the leader of the Romanian proletariat, and we critically analysed them in relation to the forgeries publicly delivered by communist literature in the local society to legitimize the position of sole, total and absolute power of the communist party.

ETNOGRAFIE / ETHNOGRAPHY

39. Vasile Todinca

REPERE IDENTITARE ALE CULTURII POPULARE

IDENTITY MARKS OF FOLK CULTURE

This work seeks to address the organic legitimacy of popular culture, which is rooted in the human factor— strongly shaped by a relationship with the natural world that ensures a propensity toward the primary elements of the universe. In this universe of folk culture, we find neither ruptures between humanity and the cosmic world nor distances; here we witness a dance of communions in which the cosmic order, society, the animal and plant worlds, the transcendent, and, of course, the individual are united through the containment or dissolution of contradictions, disappointments, and claims. Here, things follow their own order—not a random one, but a causal one governed by necessity. For this reason, traditional art is increasingly sought after by contemporary culture and scholarship as the source of a system of values marked by remarkable originality and authenticity, intended to foster a more comprehensive openness toward humanity and the world. Furthermore, we would say that traditional culture, through its traditions, serves as a permanent source for mainstream culture and other cultural value systems.

40. Constantin-Liviu Demeter

VALAHII DIN MORAVIA – INTERFERENȚE VALAHO-SLAVE ÎN RELATAREA UNUI ARTIST FOTOGRAF

THE VLACHS OF MORAVIA – VLACH-SLAVIC CONNECTIONS THROUGH THE LENS OF A PHOTOGRAPHER

In 2023, three photographic artists from Oradea went to photograph villages and folk traditions of the Vallachians from Moravia, Czech Republic, as part of a project financed by the Department for Romanians from Everywhere (within the Government of Romania). In this mountainous and well-forested region, shepherds (bača – in the local dialect) and sheep farmers climb the mountains during the spring, and then in the autumn they descend. They still use a few words from the language of the ancient Wallachians, who made cheese (bryndza – in the local dialect). Traditional wooden houses are found at the Open-Air Museum in Roznov pod Radhostem. The presence of the Wallachians with flocks of sheep in the Czech Carpathians also tells us something about themselves, about the local toponymy – the names of localities, names of mountain peaks, or even family names.

41. Gabriel Hălmăgean

O ÎNCERCARE DE TIPOLOGIZARE A MORILOR DE MĂCINAT CEREALE DIN JUDEȚUL ARAD

AN ATTEMPT AT A TYPOLOGY OF GRAIN MILLS IN ARAD COUNTY

The article presents the main types of mills used in Arad County and the ways they can be classified according to energy source, production capacity, and grinding technique. It analyzes windmills, watermills, dry mills powered by animals, and industrial steam- or motor-driven mills. The study highlights the technological evolution from traditional millstones to roller mills and shows that the diversity of mills reflects their adaptation to the geographical and economic conditions of the region, as well as the importance of flour production for rural communities in Arad County.

42. Ioan Goman, Ioana Gherghel

MEȘTEȘUGURI PRACTICATE DE LOCUITORII DIN VADU CRIȘULUI (JUD. BIHOR) ÎN MENȚIUNI DOCUMENTARE DIN SECOLUL XX

CRAFTS PRACTICED BY THE INHABITANTS OF VADU CRIȘULUI (BIHOR COUNTY) IN 20TH CENTURY DOCUMENTARY SOURCES

This paper examines a series of data drawn from documents preserved in the archives of the Bihor County Service of the National Archives of Romania, as well as in the Ethnography Department of the Museum of the Criș Region in Oradea, regarding the traditional crafts practiced by the inhabitants of Vadu Crișului during various periods of the twentieth century. The primary sources comprise administrative records—including statistical data, registers, official reports, applications, and certificates—pertaining to local craft activities conducted under the auspices of the Association of Small Artisans in Aleșd. Additionally, the study incorporates documentation related to specialized initiatives organized or conducted by regional cultural institutions, such as the Crișana Regional Museum and the Crișana Regional House of Folk Creation, in collaboration with local artisans. Based on the available evidence—without claiming to exhaust all potential sources that future researchers might consult—the data indicate that the practice of such trades was a relatively prevalent phenomenon within the community throughout the period under review. Although historical realities underwent significant changes from one era to another, the overarching findings demonstrate that at least 193 residents pursued traditional crafts during this temporal frame. Among them, potters constituted the largest group, numbering 80 (one of whom also worked as a tile maker), followed by 17 shoemakers (including two bootsmiths), 16 tailors, 15 blacksmiths, 15 butchers, 12 furriers, 8 carpenters, 5 millers (one operating an oil press as well), 4 masons, 3 barbers, 3 clay traders, 3 lime traders, 3 threshing machine operators, 2 bakers, 2 chimney sweeps, 2 locksmiths, 1 seltzer manufacturer, 1 painter/decorator, alongside 1 brick, tile, and ceramics factory.

43. Sabina Horvath

ALIMENTAȚIA TRADIȚIONALĂ CA FENOMEN INTERDISCIPLINAR ÎNTR-UN STUDIU DE SINTEZĂ AL MEDICULUI IOAN CLAUDIAN (1939)

TRADITIONAL NUTRITION AS AN INTERDISCIPLINARY PHENOMENON IN A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY BY PHYSICIAN IOAN CLAUDIAN (1939)

Published in 1939, Dr. Ioan Claudian's seminal study, "The Nutrition of the Romanian People in the Context of Anthropogeography and Economic History," presents itself as a good interdisciplinary synthesis that introduced a macro level vision to the study of dietary habits. Synchronized with the Western academic avant-garde, Ioan Claudian adopted the innovative methodology of the French School of Annals, shifting the scientific focus from elite political events to the long-term, everyday biological reality of the rural masses. Instead of treating nutrition as a purely medical or isolated phenomenon, the author examined it as a total social fact, shaped by geography, historical evolution, and economic structures. He masterfully integrated clinical data, nutritional science, and agriculture with the vast empirical fieldwork accumulated by Dimitrie Gusti's Bucharest School of Sociology. Through this holistic perspective, the study highlighted the profound connection between the Romanian landscape and the physical condition of its population, providing a comprehensive anatomical diagnosis of rural society. A central point of his macro-analysis was the historical transition of the Romanian peasantry from a varied diet based on millet to an absolute dependence on the monoculture of maize. Ioan Claudian demonstrated how this agricultural shift, driven by past economic pressures, created a severe structural crisis, characterized by chronic protein deficiencies and the widespread prevalence of pellagra. Ultimately, the work remains a landmark of historical anthropology, transforming the simple act of eating into a vital key to decoding the demographic, economic, and social landscape of an entire nation.

44. Ioan Goman

DEMERSURI DE AMELIORARE A CULTURII OREZULUI LA NIVELUL JUDEȚULUI BIHOR ÎN SECOLUL XX (1945-1975)

EFFORTS TO IMPROVE RICE CULTIVATION IN BIHOR COUNTY DURING THE 20TH CENTURY (1945–1975)

This paper highlights a series of archival records, bibliographical sources, and contemporary press reports regarding rice cultivation in Bihor County between 1945 and 1975. Primarily localized in the Crișuri Plain (Câmpia Crișurilor), this crop was introduced to exploit the area's saline soils through the hydrographic potential of the local river network (including the Crișul Negru, Crișul Alb, Teuz, Collector Canal, Culișer Canal, and Morilor Canal). The earliest documentary record identified regarding rice cultivation in this region dates to July 24, 1945, in an official address submitted to the Prefect of Bihor concerning sowing statistics in the Tinca administrative district (plasă). This report notes a rice cultivation area of 1.5 hectares, with an average yield of 600 kg per hectare. The available data indicates that between 1946 and 1955, the crop expanded extensively through the enlargement of cultivated areas and the establishment of new paddy fields. Following this phase, agricultural strategy shifted toward intensive cultivation over smaller surface areas, prioritizing higher yields per hectare. For instance, while the cultivated area exceeded 4,000 hectares between 1950 and 1955—peaking at 4,814 hectares in 1952—with average yields exceeding 20 quintals per hectare (peaking at 27.4 quintals in 1954) and total yields fluctuating between 9,000 and 11,000 metric tons (peaking at 11,456 tons in 1952), these figures declined significantly toward the end of the period. By 1958, the cultivated area had dropped to 2,927 hectares, the total yield stood at 4,655 tons, and in 1959 the average yield fell to 14.5 quintals per hectare. Despite the initially promising results obtained across various localities in the Criș Plain where rice was cultivated with varying degrees of intensity—including Salonta (which became the primary rice production center of Bihor County), Ateaș, Ant, Tămașda, Avram Iancu, Ghiorac, Mădăras, Mărțihaz, Tulca, Sânnicolau Român, Inand, Cefa, Homorog, Tinca, Sâc, Cărand, Tăgădău, Zerind, Șicula, Șepreuș, Gurba, Cintei, Șilindia, Moroda, Zărand, Satu Nou (Arad County), Sâniob, Marghita, among others—sown areas and yield volumes gradually declined, ultimately resulting in the virtually complete cessation of rice cultivation throughout the region today.

45. Sorin Sabău

ȚESĂTOAREA MARIA BUN DIN LOCALITATEA ȘICULA (JUDEȚUL ARAD)

THE WEAVER MARIA BUN FROM THE VILLAGE OF ȘICULA (ARAD COUNTY)

The text presents the life and work of the traditional weaver Maria Bun from the village of Șicula, Arad County, one of the most important keepers of the weaving craft in the Țara Zărandului region. Born in 1944, Maria Bun learned weaving as a child from her mother and aunt, at a time when clothing and household textiles were made entirely at home. The article describes in detail the entire traditional weaving process: the cultivation and processing of hemp, soaking, breaking, combing, spinning, warping, and preparing the loom. It also explains complex technical stages such as making the heddles, threading the warp through the heddles and reed, and the actual weaving process. The craft is presented not only as a practical activity, but also as an essential part of local cultural identity. Maria Bun is appreciated for her skill and experience, as well as for the innovations she introduced. She began creating ornamental motifs directly on the loom rather than embroidering them afterward, while still preserving the traditional patterns specific to Șicula. She works with both cotton and hemp and creates traditional costumes, towels, tablecloths, and other traditional textiles. Over the years, she has made folk costumes for well-known folk music performers and has participated in numerous traditional craft fairs and exhibitions in Arad, Ineu, Oradea, Deva, and Hațeg. In 2021, the Arad Museum Complex produced a documentary film about her work, which later received an award at the ETHNOLOGICA FEST documentary festival in Baia Mare. The conclusion of the article highlights Maria Bun’s importance as a preserver and promoter of Romanian traditional textile heritage, emphasizing the artistic, cultural, and educational value of the craft she practices.

CONSERVARE – RESTAURARE / CONSERVATION – RESTORATION

46. Teofil Mureșan

RESTAURAREA ARTEFACTELOR DE METAL DESCOPERITE LA CETATEA PIATRA ȘOIMULUI – PEȘTIȘ

THE RESTORATION OF METAL ARTIFACTS DISCOVERED AT CETATEA PIATRA ȘOIMULUI – PEȘTIȘ

The article is about archaeological metal artefacts and the chemical properties of iron and copper. The conservation process of the artifacts is presented after their arrival in the conservation laboratory.

47. Szilágyi Maria Ildikó

OBIECTE DIN COLECȚIA DE ARTĂ A MUZEULUI ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR ORADEA – COMPLEX MUZEAL PENTRU ORGANIZAREA EXPOZIȚIEI DE BAZĂ A MUZEULUI ORAȘULUI ORADEA DIN CETATE

OBJECTS FROM THE ȚĂRII CRIȘURILOR MUSEUM ORADEA – MUSEUM COMPLEX'S ART COLLECTION FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ORADEA CITY MUSEUM'S PERMANENT EXHIBITION IN THE FORTRESS

Following the opening of the permanent exhibition of the Art Section of the Țării Crișurilor Museum, a new project was initiated, aimed at organizing the permanent exhibition of the Oradea City Museum. After the completion of the modernization works carried out in the exhibition spaces within the Fortress, the process of designing and implementing the permanent exhibitions was undertaken. Subsequent to the compilation of the object portfolio, the state of conservation of each cultural asset selected for display was systematically assessed. For those items exhibiting ongoing deterioration processes, the necessarydocumentation was prepared in order to carry out conservation and restoration interventions. From the art collection, more than 50 objects were selected, including two paintings, as well as pieces made of metal, ceramics, porcelain, glass, textiles, and furniture.