

THE MAGYAR TOPONYMY IN THE COUNTY OF CARAȘ (THE 13TH-15TH CENTURIES)

Zoltán Iusztin

Abstract. There is another historical source besides the archaeological testimonies that brings direct data or keeps certain features of the human societies of the old times. We speak about toponymy that needs a critical analysis as any source needs in order to be a credible one. Such reasons are called by the oral perpetuation of the sites names, a process able to distort their original form. Etymology is difficult to be established, the written sources certifying real stages of toponyms metamorphosing. On the other part there are certain processes that lead to some toponyms loss or to their initial location changing. The reasons consist in the simple fact of some settlements disappearance in time while others may change their geographic situation. The different human groups' mobility is another element to change the toponyms identity, together with their re-naming according to the groups' own culture. To separate all these processes and toponyms establishing we need to refer to documents. Written information is necessary to discover through toponyms certain features of the communities that used or created them.

THE ROLE OF TEUTONIC ORDER IN THE HISTORY OF THE BANATE OF SEVERIN

Viorel Achim

Abstract. The paper deals with the presence of the Teutonic Order in the southeastern parts of the nowadays Banat in the years 1429-1435. Bringing in Teutonic Knights was part of the project developed by King Sigismund of Luxembourg after the defeat at Golubac (June 1428), of strengthening the Danube line, now border of the Hungarian Kingdom with the Ottoman Empire. The thirteen Knights with their servants and hundreds of craftsmen arrived in the region in the fall of 1429, took possession of this region, ruled over six Romanian districts that previously belonged to the counties of Timiș and Caraș, repaired the old castles and build new ones and defended the Hungarian Kingdom against the Ottoman attacks.

In 1430, King Sigismund reorganized this region, transforming it into a *banate* (the Banate of Severin). The *banate* was a special border organization, where the representative of the king, the *ban*, concentrated all power (military, administrative and judicial). The first *ban* of Severin was Nikolaus von Redwitz, the commander of these Teutonic Knights. This Banate of Severin was not a continuation of the Hungarian Banate of Severin from the 13th century (which covered the nowadays Oltenia and a small corner of the nowadays Banat) nor the Banate of Severin from the 14th century, which was actually the western part of the principality of Wallachia. The Banate of Severin (re-)created in 1430 was a province of the Hungarian Kingdom, where the Knights' power was limited, and not a new state of the Teutonic Order (*Ordensstaat*), as stated in some historical writings. The Teutonic Knights were the ones who gave the first form of this organization. The Banate of Severin was maintained after the Knights left the region and fully crystallized in the sixth decade of the 15th century.

CUM MANIBUS ARMATIS. HYPOSTASES OF VIOLENCE IN THE MEDIEVAL BANAT
Adrian Magina

Abstract. The Middle Ages was a rude period in its deep essence, with a systematic violence as a common daily living aspect. The medieval Hungarian Kingdom in the 15th century second half was not an exception at all. We don't speak about the inherent violence of war or revolts, but about that one of inter-human relations. According to their way of expressing we tried to classify and made a typology of the violent manifestations. Within the southern part of the kingdom, the disputes, and especially those ones between the nobles were seldom frequently solved by force. The lower classes exponents were collateral victims of violence, mainly the peasants on whom the brutality of inter-nobiliary conflicts had an impact. Beating, torture, oppressing, and even death of the involved ones in conflicts were the leit motif of the members of the elite's trials. Those aspects concerning the inter-human brutality gave an image on the life and the medieval world relations, as well as on the controlling instruments that that world operated with

MARKING THE FRONTIER OF THE FORTRESS OF TIMIȘOARA AT THE
BEGINNING OF THE 16TH CENTURY

Costin Feneșan

Abstract. Starting from an undated act which is preserved in Budapest Magyar National Archive (the act is published in annexes), the study investigates the attempt ordered by King to regulate the frontier conflict between the noble owners in the area of Beregsăul Mic and the judges of Timișoara on a territory belonging to the main fortress-town of the Banat. For the document dating the year of 1515 is in view, taking in account the peasant uprising from 1514 around Timișoara, an event with human and material large damage, and also with numerous ownership acts destroying. Owing to this, on the one hand a lot of ownership conflicts resulted, and on the other hand the monarch's interventions to solve them.

CONSIDERATIONS ON THE RECORDS OF TIMIȘ COUNTY (THE 14TH-16TH
CENTURIES)

Livia Magina

Abstract. At the level of Timiș County, administrative writing consisted in issuing documents that reflected the activity of the judgment seat. The diversity of the cases led to a wide variety of such documents. For Timiș County, the first document in existence dates back to 1321 and the last was issued in 1505, a total of 108 letters from this period having survived to this day. Who wrote, how they wrote - these are just some of the questions we shall attempt to answer in this study.

HUNGARY AND THE GOLDEN BULL OF 1222

Martyn Rady

Abstract. The Hungarian Golden Bull of 1222 is a composite document, produced at a moment of crisis in the kingdom's government. At its heart lies a petition. The petition was converted into a privilege by the royal chancellery, which added new material including the so-called resistance clause. The petition and the chancellery's revision related to two different

constituencies, these being respectively the *servientes regis* and a section of the kingdom's nobles or great lords who had recently seized power. The Golden Bull was forgotten in the century following its promulgation, but it subsequently became symbolic of noble liberty. Its resistance clause acquired particular significance through a sixteenth-century reading, on account of which reference to the Golden Bull was later included in the Hungarian coronation oath.

THE *COMITES* OF TRANSYLVANIAN COUNTIES (*COMITATES*) IN THE MIDDLE AGES

András Kovács

Abstract. In the seven Transylvanian counties, from the beginning of the 14th century, the leading royal official, the voivode of Transylvania appointed the *comites* from the circle of his *familiares*. The duration of their office was determined by the voivode, however the resignation of this latter did not always involve the replacement of the *comites*. In several cases the *comes* was *familiaris* of the vice-voivode. In the second half of the 15th and in the first part of the 16th century the *comites* of Hunedoara/Hunyad county were *familiares* of the owners of the castle of Hunedoara/Vajdahunyad, and castellans at the same time, but as such, they were bound to obey the voivode as well in matters concerning the defence of Transylvania. In the 14th century, vice-voivodes held the position of *comes* of Alba/Fehér county, however, they ceased to be *comites* of the mentioned county after the first third of the 15th century. Along the 14th century, *comites* were sometimes castellans of the royal castles belonging to the *honor* of the voivode on the territory of their own county or on a neighbouring one. By the second half of the 15th century, *comites* were rarely found in the position of castellans of Cetatea de Baltă/Küküllővár and Deva/Déva (the two castles pertaining to the voivode's *honor* at that time). The majority of the *comites* of the Transylvanian counties were local noblemen, however they were not necessarily appointed at the head of the county where the majority of their landed properties lay. Occasionally, the same *familiaris* was appointed *comes* of two counties at the same time. In such cases, the two counties were always neighbouring each other and according to our data, this practice involved the following pairs: Inner Solnoc/Szolnok and Dăbâca/Doboka, Dăbâca and Cluj/Kolozs, as well as Cluj and Turda/Torda. Around the mid-15th century, the habit of appointing more than one (generally two, but sometimes more) *comes* at the head of the same county started, and this practice was kept on in the forthcoming as well. *Comites* were sometimes referred to as *vicecomites*, even in the case of one and the same person, due to the fact that the naming of this office was not fixed. *Comites* did not own castles and did not have any political role. Considering their wealth and properties, the most often employed families belonged to the lesser nobility (or as the literature often mentions them “county nobility”), who owned a few estates at most, but usually only several parts of estates in one, or seldom two counties. Most of the times, they appear in documents as advocates, elected judges, delegates of the king or voivode. For Transylvanian noblemen who chose to hold offices, the positions of *comes* and *iudex nobilium* were within reach, and for most of them these were the only ones that offered a career.

THE SZEKLER UPRISING AND THE GOVERNMENTAL REFORM OF THE SOUTHERN BORDER SYSTEM (1492–1493)

Tibor Neumann

Abstract. The aim of this study is to explain the reasons of the governmental reform, which took place in January 1493, when Hungarian and Bohemian King Wladislaw II and his court decided to replace the leading dignitaries of the southern border defence system of the Hungarian Kingdom appointed by King Matthias (or at least reduce their power by appointing a partner for every dignitary). At first he launched an extensive political campaign against Stephen Bátori, Voivode of Transylvania, who was the most powerful baron of the kingdom and the hero of the wars of succession (1490–1492). The official explanation of the royal propaganda – invoking the libel of the Szeklers – was that Bátori often abused his power: the author therefore presents the events of Bátori's campaign against the Szeklers (in autumn 1492). Wladislaw appointed two new voivodes, then he dismissed the Ban of Slavonia, too. According to a letter issued in May 1493, he tried to reduce the power of Paul Kinizsi, *comes* of Temes and general captain of the Lower Parts as well. The author assumes that a league of barons led by Bátori, then Palatine Stephen Szapolyai managed to avoid this attempt. Wladislaw could overcome this league of barons only after the death of Kinizsi in 1494/1495.

THE WALLACHIAN PASTORAL LIFE IN THE POLISH CARPATHIANS IN THE 15TH AND 16TH CENTURIES (BY EXAMPLE OF BIESZCZADY)

Grzegorz Jawor

Abstract. The purpose of this article is to present the means of managing peripheral households in the remote mountainous areas between the Middle Ages and the modern times. An example of Bieszczady was used- a mountain range within the Carpathians, until the 16th century remaining outside the range of a permanent settlement based on a network of countryside settlements. The article uses the results of a long-term inquiry into sources; it refers to previously unknown, original handwritten materials, stored in the Polish and Ukrainian archives, so far not published. Numerous academic works concerning the settlement, based on the Wallachian right, in various regions of the Carpathians were used as a comparative material. The region was a distant periphery, both politically and economically, and the natural conditions of the place made it impossible to apply a settlement model founded in the country villages with the domination of rural activity. This situation was changed by the emergence of the settlements based on the Wallachian right. The immigrants coming from the areas of Transylvania, Moldova and the Maramureş County, could skilfully link the rural and artisan activities, but, more importantly, they were specialized herdsmen, developing the animal husbandry on a hitherto unknown scale around the Slavdom. The analysis of the sources concludes that the transhumance pastoralism, also known in the Romanian and Balkan areas, was conducted in Bieszczady throughout the entire 15th century. This pastoralism involved a seasonal exploitation of mountain meadows, called *połoniny*, in Bieszczady. The shepherds, who stayed here in the summer season from May until the end of September, would live in permanent settlements at the foothills of Bieszczady and would return to them in a winter season. Just like in the neighboring mountainous areas, the evidence for the nomadic pastoralism was also not encountered in Bieszczady. Perhaps the grazing sheep in winter season, based on hay collected in summer, took place as early as the 15th century. Alongside this seasonal presence of the shepherds on *połoniny*, the first permanent country villages appeared in a direct neighborhood in the 16th century. Few preserved sources present them as small settlements, whose inhabitants acquired the resources necessary for

survival with difficulty. The observation of their economic profile leads to the conclusion that, with the passage of time since their foundation, the pastoral life dominated in them, but with continuously increasing participation of activities associated with the cultivation of land.

THE MAIN FEATURES OF THE HABSBURGS' ABSOLUTIST FISCAL POLITICS IN TRANSYLVANIA (1688–1790)

Marinel Ovidiu Koch-Tufiş

Abstract. From the very beginning of their domination in Transylvania, the Hapsburgs kept track of changing the former financial system of the autonomous Principality, a system that hadn't brought very important income for the country Prince. According to such politics, the revenues from Transylvania of the Hapsburgs increase substantially comparing to the autonomous Principality times. A distinct change takes place as concerns the structure of the state revenue. The per capita tax becomes the main Hapsburgs' source in Transylvania, the other taxes in connection with the royal rights being far from it. The last ones provide from mines exploiting, especially gold and silver mines, salt exploiting, from these products marketing, as well as from Prince's right to coin money, to collect customs duties, and to levy a tithe on agricultural products. The state domains exploiting was also a Hapsburgs' income in Transylvania. As regards the tax politics, the Court of Vienna would succeed not only to increase the imperial fiscal income, but also to successively introduce new, modern and efficient tax systems, to gradually reduce and then abolish the influence on taxing of Transylvanian privileged ranges, and to eliminate the discrimination of the Saxons taxing, comparing to Magyars and Szeklers'. The fact that the Hapsburgs do not succeed to eliminate the unfair tax distribution at the level of the social classes and categories is a drawback of their fiscal politics in Transylvania. The most part of the noble range would not be obliged to pay taxes. In turn, the Hapsburgs would offer fiscal privileges to different social and professional classes in Transylvania.

FROM AN AUTONOMOUS PRINCIPALITY TO A HAPSBURG PROVINCE. THE LEGISLATIVE ROLE OF THE TRANSILVANIAN DIET IN THE 18TH CENTURY

Gelu Fodor

Abstract. The present study intended to tackle more of the fundamental aspects concerning the constitutional history of the Principality of Transylvania in the 18th century, focusing on the legislative role of the diet. Keeping its intact juridical prerogatives as they had been stipulated in the Leopoldine Diploma, article 10, the Diet went on with meeting and debating legislative initiatives till the 18th century second half, the moment that Maria Theresa's centralizing politics led to its disappearance for a long time from the principality life. The fail of the direct and authoritarian way of the empire managing, in the context of an international difficult situation, led to reestablishing the constitutional formula that had been abandoned at the beginning of the seventh decade. The decision of Leopold II to convoke the diet in 1790 allowed the *nationes* to reassert and reset the old pre-reforms institutional order. The equilibrium between the local authority and the central government in concordance with to the legislative issues of 1790-1791 also reasserted the social contract between the sovereign power and people (nobles), as it was stated by Werböczy and strengthened by Montesquieu and Jean Jacques Rousseau's works.

A POLITICAL CAREER IN THE ANGEVIN PERIOD. POSA OF SZER, COUNT OF CARAŞ

Ligia Boldea

Abstract. Setting up in Hungary at the beginning of the 14th century, the Angevin dynasty unleashed essential changes in the political-administrative and legislative structures of the kingdom, with significant effects within the whole society. The power centers moved from the former aristocracy to the new social elites the first Angevin king had promoted for leaders of counties and royal fortresses – those noteworthy pillars of the new political directions. Certainly, magistrate Posa of Szer was among them, as a comes of Caraş for three decades, and also a castellan of more royal fortresses in the same county. The study aims to reconstitute, in the limit of reference and historiographic data, his political career evolution, a career which was redoubled by that of his five sons, fully illustrating the new power wheels in the medieval Banat within the 14th century.

REGIONAL AND HUNGARIAN DESIGNS AT THE END OF BARTHOLOMEW DRÁGFFY'S POLITICAL CAREER

Alexandru Simon

Abstract. Bartholomew Drágffy (†1501) represents for a least a century one of the most intriguing political figures in the Hungarian-Wallachian history of the Late Middle Ages. Recent researches have reduced many of the overtones that have influenced the narratives on him. At the same time, they have opened up new perspectives. Some of them are connected to the regional evolutions triggered by the anti-Jagiellonian alliance of Maximilian I of Habsburg and Stephen III of Moldavia (1497) and by the new Ottoman-Venetian war (1499-1503). The paper explores the context of these latter connections, focusing on the events and rivalries at the beginning of the 16th century. At that time two “trends” appeared to be developing in parallel, one predominantly from outside the Hungarian realm and the other foremost from within the kingdom. The first “trend” came under the form of the Venetian (-Habsburg) stately formula *Hungaria, Polania et Dacia, atque Croatia/ Hungaria, Polania, Dacia et Croatia* (the formula was coined in spring 1498 and lasted for more than three decades until the Battle of Mohács and the double royal Hungarian election of 1526). The second “trend” was constituted by the efforts to connect in a functional – largely defensive – system the various units under the direct and indirect authority of the Holy Crown, from Croatia, passing through the Lower Parts of Hungary (the so-called Banate in particular) and Transylvania to Moldavia and Wallachia, divided between Greater and Lesser Wallachia (these developments were induced chiefly by the attempts to solve the Hungarian domestic conflicts of 1497 and the dynastic Jagiellonian crisis of the same year).

THE VOIVODE OF TRANSYLVANIA STEPHEN BÁTORI AND TURKISH FRONT BETWEEN 1479 AND PEACE OF 1483

Richárd Horváth

Abstract. In spring of 1479 the Hungarian king, Matthias Corvinus was appointed a new Transylvanian vaivoda: Stephen Bátori of Ecsed. Bátori's role was a challenging one since the neighbouring Moldavia and Wallachia were continuously attacked by the Turks. The first incursion took place in summer-autumn of 1479, when the Ottoman military force entered Wallachia in June-July, and rumour had it that they wanted to attack further into

Hungarian territory. After some lengthy manoeuvres and political manipulations the assault on Hungary began relatively late, in early October, therefore Bátori and Kinizsi had enough time to organize the resistance. The results were spectacular, on October 13, 1479, at Kenyérmező, the Turks were defeated by Hungarian-Saxon troops led by Stephen Bátori. This action was the largest battle with army of the Turkish-Hungarian conflicts in the period 1456–1526. The Turkish attack of the previous year had to be answered categorically by the Hungarian military leadership in 1480. This were in two steps. Between September and December Matthias himself attacked Turkish fortifications in Bosnia, while in June-July Bátori assaulted local garrisons in Wallachia with Transylvanian forces. No decisive results were achieved but the Hungarian king clearly indicated that he was ready and able to a limited counterstroke. Manoeuvres of smaller significance, also led by Bátori, served the same goal in 1481 and 1482. These campaigns (and the internal situation of the Ottoman Empire) resulted in a five-year armistice between the parties in 1483.

THE BEGINNINGS OF THE POLITICAL CAREER OF ISTVÁN BÁTORI III (1503–1511) Norberth Tóth

Abstract. The third generation of the Bátori family of Ecsed, possessing baronial rank, emerged in historical sources in the early 1490s. As per their agreement, György received the lands in Somogy and Zala counties, András got those in Nógrád, Szabolcs and Szatmár and later in Zemplén. István, subject of this essay, became a landlord in Szerém, Valkó and Zaránd counties. After obtaining their domains, the brothers—almost naturally—made efforts to become the *ispán* of their respective counties. The middle brother, István, won his first *ispánship* in 1503. Then he became the *ispán* of Szatmár, and bore the title until 1507/1510, and later also became the *ispán* of Zala county. He bore the title until his death on the 8th of May 1530. In 1506, he obtained the *ispánship* of another two counties: Somogy and Zaránd. He remained in those positions until his death. From the spring of 1508 or possible even earlier, he was the commander of the palatines, that is, the captain of the body guard and the castellan of Buda. From late in the autumn of 1510 he was the *ispán* of Temes and the commander in chief of the southern borders until the spring of 1523 when he was dismissed.

NIKOLA STANISLAVICH – BISHOP OF NICOPOLIS AD HYSTRUM AND BISHOP OF CENAD (1725–1739/ 1739–1750)

Claudiu Sergiu Călin, Marius Oanță

Abstract. The tumultuous past of the Catholic Bulgarians living from three centuries nearly in the Banat, around Bucharest, and in Bulgaria of today knew certain tragic moments in the course of time, as the uprising of Chiprovtsi that quashed down by Ottomans, 1688, that population exodus to the north of the Danube, toward Walachia, and the privileges they were given by Constantin Brâncoveanu, but also their migration to Transylvania and colonizing in the Banat of the enlightened monarchs of Vienna. Skilful merchants, farmers and cowmen, they had ecclesiastic Roman Catholic institutions that deeply influenced their life: bishoprics of Nikopol and Sardica (Sofia), but also the Bulgarian monastic province of the observant Franciscans “the Immaculate Conception”. From those monks the energetic figure of Nikola Stanislavich rose; he was born in Craiova, in 1694, became bishop of Nikopol and after of Cenad, which residence was in Timișoara. Educated in Rome, appointed as a bishop through the instrumentality of the dicasteries of Rome and the monarchs of Vienna, he irreversibly marked the Paulician Bulgarians fascinating history.

THE SETTLEMENT OF A MORAL CRISIS IN DOBARCA (*DOBRING*), A
COMMUNITY IN SOUTH-EASTERN TRANSYLVANIA THOUGHTS REGARDING A
“TRIAL PROTOCOL” (*PFARRÄMTLICHES GERICHTS-PROTOCOLL*, 1840)

Mihaela Grancea

Abstract. The Augustan Evangelical Church was influenced by Joseph's and the pre-forty-eighters' reformism. Joseph's regulations regarding the Evangelical church had aimed at increasing state control over this denomination and eliminating the church's social influence. This fact was reinforced by issuing a fundamental document with the role of religious status *Die allerhöchst begnehmigte Vorschrift Die die Konsistorien der Augsburger Konfessionsverwandten in Siebenbürgen*/The Uppermost Instruction Approved by the Consistories of the Augustan Denomination Believers from Transylvania (1807), a status that had been valid until the forty-eighters' revolution; the church's dependency towards the state had become a fact. Parish consistories (composed of the priest and the lay members of the Altschaft, the president of a rural consistory being the vicar) had only locally limited obligations, such as: organizing the religious services within the parish organization, supervision of church order and discipline, religiousness and morality of the community; school supervision; budget and religious heritage management. Social control was a goal for both the state and the church. Since the Tridentine matrimonial decrees, churchmen had been considered agents of the moral reform, of the social discipline. In this context, any form of hedonism and norm override produced exaggerated reactions, the involvement of ecclesiastical legal and administration elements, and, finally, attracted public opprobrium. Adultery was considered "an abominable phenomenon" that denied the sacred nature of matrimony, from the church's perspective. Protestant churches do not treat marriage as being sacred, thus marital infidelity is not a tragedy with fatal consequences from its perspective. However, the need for social harmony and discipline, worship and ethics of the family and the need to preserve family heritage led to the condemnation of adultery, especially when one of the actors of the illicit relationship was a clergyman. In mixed communities, such as the Dobarca, achieving mixed marriages was not an impossible event, especially among farmers with lower social and economic status. In the rural settlements from south-eastern Transylvania in the 19th century, ethnic-cultural mixed communities living together was a reality, especially evident during local events that questioned the moral, religious and social traditions. Community vulnerability and the "scandal" as a disruptive event were evident in the case of such settlements, especially in the context of (public) allegations of adultery. We propose an episode of micro-history occasioned by the discovery of a "trial protocol" in the archives, for scientific reasons. In 1840, the village Dobarca "roared" regarding an alleged adultery committed by the evangelical preacher Daniel Schuster and the Romanian Mary, "daughter of Theodore Miller". Her husband was a local peasant named "Wassel Karotte". He complained to the higher ecclesiastical authorities (the Dean) against the preacher, but also asked for permission to divorce the unfaithful wife. The episode occasioned a "trial protocol" (*Pfarrämtliches Gerichts-Protocoll*), the first file of the document we studied (also comprising witnesses' testimonies), the file also contains citations, several official letters and private mail. Although some of the documents are incomplete or contain illegible fragments, we managed to re-enact the scandal and the trial it produced, despite the fact that the investigation and the trial lasted several months, from October 1840 to March 1841. The witnesses' testimonies were confused, timid, elusive, making any conclusion somehow distant and ambiguous. The "trial protocol" reflects the problematic nature of human relationships, the moral degradation within the Evangelical church and the Transylvanian rural communities before the renewal after the revolution of 1848-1849, the relation between the local church institutions and the secular

authorities. The case also proves the liberalization of the moral laws within rural areas, the insecurity of the priest's status, the simple man's fear of being involved in juridical events, the ethno-cultural mix, and the malfunctions of a normative society in the context of the reorganization of the Evangelical Church. In conclusion, we do not know the fate of preacher Daniel Schuster and do not wish to launch any hypotheses. However, we believe that he was removed from the clergy. After the reform, it was not punishment, but rather ethics, control and social discipline enforced through rules that were assumed and turned into social reflexes within German communities. The most agreed behavior rules (*Zucht*) were: moderation, respect for hierarchy (which could have been confused with obedience), defending dignity, and the power of example. Regarding priests' morals, ecclesiastical discipline, considering the evolution of the Augustan Evangelical community life, *Articuli de pastorum vita et moribus* (1574) had always been valid, the priest had to lead a honorable life, to be a faith model, to resist all "temptations", to respect the institution of marriage. Achieving social harmony ideology by applying the concepts of order and social discipline was a constant in the existence of this church.

NICOLAE CRISTEA, THE SCHOOLTEACHER FROM ARAD (1882–1952)

Felicia Aneta Oarcea

Abstract. Born at Mândruloc, on the 5th of December 1852, Nicolae Cristea had been a schoolteacher for his countrymen's children till the year he settled down in Arad. His deserving activity as an exponent of the local instruction was rounded up by his involvement in the cultural, social, economic, and political life of the town. He upheld the Romanian political movement of time by all his means. He took place in the Great Assembly in Alba Julia on the 1st of December 1918, as a delegate of the Schoolteachers of the Denominational Romanian Orthodox Schools Association from Districts of Archpriests Arad I–VII. He went on with his activity as an editor in inter-war period looking after to the ephemerally publication of the journal *Școala primară* (Elementary School). His acuity, moral integrity, and strong personality with a well established system of values brought him a distinct place among the teachers of his time. Nicolae Cristea got several functions that propelled him among the intellectual elites.

FROM THE VICARIATE OF HAȚEG TO THE CAPITLUM OF LUGOJ (1853–1918). BIOGRAPHIES AND ECCLESIASTICAL EVOLUTIONS

Mihaela Bedecean

Abstract. There was a single vicariate within the Greek Catholic Bishopric of Lugoj, namely the vicariate of Hațeg. The most part of the deans from Hațeg became members of the capitulum of Lugoj. Those personages' trajectory is what we have in view by setting their biographic marks, their activity as deans, ascent to Lugoj capitulum, and the way that organism developed, as well as its social, cultural, and national implications in the society of the time. Chronologically, we deal with 1853, the year of Lugoj diocese setting, and 1918, the year of the Great Union.

AN UNPUBLISHED DOCUMENT FROM 1900 DISCOVERED IN REȘIȚA

Dănilă Obersterescu

Abstract. Either the Orthodox churches from the Banat were built in stone or repaired, during the 19th century people used to place certain documents inside their spires. Such documents give us details on these churches founders, duration of works there and even on events of the moment. It is also the case of the Romanian Orthodox Church from Reșița Română, which was built in 10 years (1862–1871) by the local ploughmen in terms of some great personal sacrifices. President of the Parish Council in 1900, George Nicolaevici wrote a history of the church from the moment the works had started till 1900, the year the spire was covered and the up cross was set there. The document placed inside the church spire offer valuable data about the former wooden church from Reșița Română, but also about some local personalities and events of the Revolution of 1848.

BISHOP DR. H. C. AUGUSTIN PACHA AND THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF THE ROMAN-CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF TIMIȘOARA (1923–1948)

Claudiu Sergiu Călin

Abstract. Need of a theological seminary in Cenad Diocese was an ever stringent one beginning with the second half of the 18th century, with the diocesan territory liberation from the Ottoman domination and the religious Roman-Catholic life sudden change in that part of Europe. Preceded by the medieval school of Cenad Cathedral Capitulum, the modern Theological Seminary in Timișoara was open in 1806 by Bishop Ladislaus Kőszeghy. Initially it functioned in the former Jesuit monks' residence nearby St. George Church, that academic institute was moved in the summer of 1914 in a modern building, with competitive professors and teaching methods. With the Romanian administration establishing, the institution had to follow the Romanian educational system, and to face great difficulties beginning especially with 1944. It is abusively abolished by the communist regime in 1947, its building being nationalized and distributed to the Faculty of Medicine.

IOAN GEȚIA – MEMORIES FROM THE GREAT WAR

Nicolae Bocșan

Abstract. The study represents Ioan Geția's memories from the Great War, an unknown individual in the history of the Romanian Orthodox Church. The main stages of his ecclesiastic career were identified, the priest being sent for the Italian front, in 1915, as a church chaplain of the 61 Infantry Regiment from Timișoara. His memories show less known moments and behaviors of the Romanians on the Italian front. The memories were published in a series in *Calendarul Românilui* of Caransebeș Bishopric.

LETTERS FROM THE GREAT WAR. CORRESPONDENCE OF A SOLDIER FROM THE FRONT OF GALICIA

Carmen Albert

Abstract. Even if a large volume of hundreds of pages on the “Great War” was recently published, the testimonies on that great word war did not use up yet. The reference basis that any historiographic approach must have still needs supplements as never a corpus of

memories might be considered as a finished one. According to this, a corpus of war correspondence might be constituted, what was done so far being singular and discontinuous. It is another genre of sources that Valeriu Leu referred to, which must be published in order to give a more complete image of what their taking part in the First World War might have meant for the Romanians from the Banat. It is the context we may place also some letters and postcards of Ioan Manciu from Forotic, a village in the Caraş Valley, soldier in N^o. 8 honvéd regiment from Lugoj. Many others shared a similar life, so their correspondence must be urgently published as an improvement on the subject, and a new “tender spot” to be eliminated from the Banat historiography.

CORRESPONDENCE OF IANĂŞ CIORTAN FROM LUNCAVIŢA DURING WORLD WAR I

Ana-Carina Babeu

Abstract. Parts of the First World War events are surprised by the correspondence of Ianăş Ciortan, an inhabitant of Luncaviţa, a village in the Banat. The data could round an image of the Romanian soldier in Austro-Hungarian army, as well as that one of a prisoner in a Russian camp after. Ianăş Ciortan’s correspondence with his family knew three periods: the 1st: March–November 1915, his enlisting in the Austro-Hungarian army; the 2nd: November 1915–April 1918, his captivity in Russia; the 3rd one: May–June 1918, his liberation from the camp. The whole correspondence illustrates his family and native places missing, his wish to come back home and live the war end, but also moments of his front and camp experiences; those experiences made him a model for his countrymen.

TIMIŞOARA AIRPORT – UN UNFULFILLED DREAM OF THE INTER-WAR TIMIŞOARA

Vasile Rămneanţu

Abstract. A modern airport building was a priority of the Municipality of Timişoara beginning with 1931, for it was a distinct need of the local businessmen, but also a strategical one. Two important institutions joined the Municipality efforts: the Prefecture of Timiş-Torontal County and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry Timişoara. Complex treating with central authorities took place in order to start the airport building works. The Municipality took the pledge to offer the terrain, to finance an important part of the works, and to build the objective substructure. After difficult negotiations to obtain the place, the building auction went to A. Schmiedingen Company, while a substantial part of the necessary amount was allotted by the Municipality (in the context of prices advance); the Municipality made efforts to build the future airport substructure and, in the same time, for the maintenance of a provisional airport. The local authorities did not enjoy the support of the central departmental authorities in that matter. The Superior Administrative Court decision to make void the auction result and World War II beginning let Timişoara, one of the largest towns in Romania, without a modern airport.

INTER-WAR AGRICULTURAL TRENDS RELATIVE TO CLISURA DUNĂRII ACCORDING TO ALEXANDRU MOISI

Minodora Damian

Abstract. The agrarian reform from 1921 represented juridically, technically and economically the genesis of land estates within the Romanian territory. Following a detailed analysis of the Romanian society, the absence of a fiscal politics in favor of peasants and of the Romanian agricultural products exporting is pointed out. The Banat Clisura exclusion from the projects regarding the lines of communication developing set the precarious roads and lack of a rail-way there to connect the settlements from the Banat Danubian area. The geographic specific treasures and the relief variety were to call for an increasing of the agricultural production and an exponential development of agriculture. The Danube, the richest hydrographic basin of the country offered the villages of Moldova Nouă administrative area [plasă] true benefits for the fertile soil sowing with wheat and maize. It is why the statistical register of agriculture in 1939–1940 shows that 30% from the total surface of Moldova Nouă administrative area was exclusively an agricultural one. Constraint on a land production volume reported to the cultivated surface and productive standards of agricultural works rapidly led the implements mechanization and the finite products of processing industry more ever involving in the agriculture auxiliary component.

ON THE TRADITIONAL SHEPHERDING IN THE MOUNTAINS OF ANINA

Mircea Taban

Abstract. This study continues an older research with new data on the traditional shepherding within Reșița ethnographic zone, Carașova micro-zone. The author drove at pointing out how and whether this area proximity to an important industrial center and seat of a county in the same time had marked some elements of the traditional (rural) civilization there. Breeding was his main aim, as scientific and bibliographic references on the Banat shepherding are meager and lacunary. Within Carașova micro-zone local (familial) shepherding was pointed out in all possible ways, and also the vertical transhumance was put in light. Some of the studied sites show that breeding also serves for fruit tree growing by plum orchards manuring. Supplying their families with dairy products, lambs breeding and trading are the economic aims of the local shepherding.