

ARCHAEOLOGY

MORPHOLOGICAL AND FUNCTIONAL ANALYZE OF ANIMAL HARD SUBSTANCES FINDS FROM OSTROVUL BANULUI MESOLITHIC SITE (MEHEDINȚI COUNTY)

Monica Mărgărit, Adina Boroneanț, Clive Bonsall

Abstract. The Mesolithic site at Ostrovul Banului was investigated by Vasile Boroneanț in 1966, prior to the building of the Iron Gates I hydroelectric dam. 227 items made of hard animal materials (in various stages of manufacturing) were the subject of the present research. Four categories of raw materials were identified: deer antler, long bone diaphyses, teeth (mammals and fish) and gastropod shells. All raw materials could have been obtained locally, suggesting their direct acquisition and processing by the Mesolithic community. The typological range is limited, but comprises well-defined tool series. The most representative were antler chisels, bone points and tusk side-scrapers. While the projectile points are indicative of hunting activities, the other items suggest domestic uses (cutting and shaving wood, perforating and cleaning hides etc.). An important observation concerns raw material differentiation of the blanks: volume blanks for antler, and flat blanks in the case of bone and tooth. Analysis of the hard animal materials from Ostrovul Banului indicates a community that was highly specialized both economically and technologically. The inventory fits the general pattern of Mesolithic assemblages from the Iron Gates.

SOME NOTES ABOUT A LA TÈNE PERIOD BRACELET FROM DROBETA

Ana Cristina Hamat

Abstract. On the occasion of a work visit at the Museum of the Iron Gates Region of Drobeta–Turnu Severin, we noticed on display in a temporary exhibition several glass bracelet fragments, most dated to the Roman age. Among these, the glass fragment with the inventory number II. 7545, erroneously attributed to the Roman period, in fact a celtic glass bracelets discovered on the territory of Roman fort from Drobeta. The fragment has a total length of 7.9 cm and is manufactured from blue translucent glass with appliques of white opaque glass paste. It has a D-shaped section with two central ribs flanked by another two smaller ones. Our fragment is deformed due to a secondary burning, and part of the zig-zag appliques are no longer preserved. The fragment kept in the collection of the Museum of the Iron Gates Region is thus part of a series of finds of this type of dress accessories discovered on the territory of modern Romania.

FODOR ANDRAS LUGOSI'S RESEARCH AT GRĂDIȘTEA MUNCCELULUI

Aurora Pețan

Abstract. The treasures found by the natives at the beginning of the 19th century in the vicinity of Grădiștea Muncelului (today Grădiștea de Munte) drew the attention not only of the authorities, but also of the scholars and antiquity fans who organized field trips and

research in the area, particularly towards midcentury, being attracted by the novel character of the vestiges. Doctor Fodor András Lugosi from Hunedoara was the most passionate of them. His works are very little known and much of the information he mentioned is still in manuscript form. Guided mainly by intuition and less by knowledge in that field, Fodor discovered and investigated in the area of the Dacian fortress Sarmizegetusa Regia several constructions still unknown to archeologists and unidentified on the ground. His writings were analyzed by Alexandru Ferenczi in 1921, but they were not correctly related to the real field situation, because of the incipient stage of site research. After Ferenczi, this information has but sporadically been given any attention. Fodor's manuscript has been gone through by Volker Wollmann, who published for the first time the two valuable drawings it included – the fortress plan and a page with several artifacts. The text herein is meant to approach again the information included in Fodor András' manuscripts and publications and turn it into account by correlating it with the recent data offered by archeological research. The aim of this endeavor is to restore a most important contribution made by this forgotten researcher, as well as to recover the valuable information related to the site of Grădișteea de Munte, which reflects a conservation stage that was superior to the one of this day.

ROMAN COINS FROM MINTIA

Radu Ardevan

Abstract. A hand written list from 1907 includes 24 imperial Roman denari found at Mintia (on the antique site of Micia hence). The coins might be taken for being lost, but they could be analyzed and scientifically used. These coins do not come from a treasure and do not truly reflect the monetary circulation within the settlement. But they complete the few published numismatic finds from this important Daco-Roman settlement. The importance of the old collections of antiquities is underlined, as they retrieved from oblivion many archeological finds.

ANTIQUÉ AND BYZANTINE COINS IN THE NUMISMATIC COLLECTION OF THE HIGH SCHOOL "TRAIAN LALESCU" ORȘOVA

Cosmin Matei, Dacian Rancu, Gheorghe Opreșcu

Abstract. Many years ago they set within one of the classrooms at "Traian Lalescu" High School in Orșova, a mini-museum with finds in the town of Orșova and the surrounding places. An interesting numismatic collection has a distinct position there, with antique, Byzantine, modern and contemporary coins. The antique coins are in the largest measure unpublished; their examination and publishing aim at entering the scientific circulation a numismatic material from an archaeological site that couldn't be ever investigated as it is now under the Danube waters.

FIGURAL STONE DECORATION FROM *HORREUM MARGI* (ĆUPRIJA)

Milica Tapavički-Ilić, Sofija Petković

Abstract. Ćuprija is situated in southern Serbia, at the mouth of the river Ravanica into Morava. Archeological exploration of the Roman town of *Horreum Margi* (modern Ćuprija) began in 1861 and was conducted until 1991. Research results indicate that the settlement of *Horreum Margi* was established at the beginning of the 2nd century and surrounded with walls at the beginning of the 3rd century. The Roman town of *Horreum Margi* was ultimately destroyed most likely during the Hunnic raids in 441–443. The here presented stone material from *Horreum Margi* mostly includes single finds, actually finds which do not come from excavations. The only exception is Mithra's relief. They are various in kind, from votive, over tombstones, to decorative monuments and also inscriptions. However, they show that this site was not different from several others in its vicinity, since similar stone finds were discovered in all of the neighboring areas. This paper represents part of a monograph that shall soon be printed and become available for the public.

NEW ARCHAEOLOGICAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE EXPLOITATION OF ANDESITE IN *MĂGURA UROIULUI* (HUNEDOARA COUNTY)

Marius Gheorghe Barbu, Ioan Alexandru Bărbat

Abstract. The volcanic rocks at *Măgura Uroiului* (Hunedoara County) were in the course of the time a particularly important resource for the human communities that worked within the neighbor areas. The first proofs of andesite of Uroi using are found in the Neolithic dwelling structures investigated at *Măgura Uroiului* or Rapoltu Mare; the rock was used also during the Bronze Age and the Iron Age when two fortifications were elevated nearby Uroi.

In the Roman Age, the andesite quarry was systematically exploited, the vestiges of the antique procedures of stone releasing being visible up today. The strong relation with the Roman center from Micia made possible the discovery in an exploiting front at Uroi of an anthropomorphic sculpture in progress, presenting the artistic features of Micia School of sculpture.

The andesite of Uroi continued to be used during the Middle Ages when a fortress was built in proximity. Vestiges of medieval and modern exploiting of andesite are also visible, different marks being kept from these times in the native rock.

THE MEDIEVAL SWORD FROM DETA

Zeno Karl Pinter

Abstract. The sword from Deta is an item found today in the collections of the City Museum of Deta (Timiș County). We do not know where did it came from or when it was discovered. It has a length of 1065 mm, from which 915 mm are reserved for the blade. The convergent edges of the blade indicate that the sword was used both for strike and thrust. The grip is short and made from the same metal bar as the blade. The guard is straight and rectangular in section. The grip is closed by a lenticular pommel. From the multitude of similar items we find one in the same geographical area at Poiana Prisăcii (Caraș-Severin

County). The most famous similar item is the ceremonial sword used at the crowning of German kings and emperors and found today in the imperial treasury from Vienna.

The sword from Deta seems to be the most archaic type from the three analyzed swords, chronologically and typologically much closer especially to the sword preserved in Vienna. This one is in other respect the most intensive investigated piece, both on the basis of typological criteria and of written historical sources. On the basis of written and iconographic sources, as well as on the inscriptions it presents, this item may be dated to the age of Otto IV (1198–1218). Consequently, if the Vienna sword was made during the last quarter of the 12th century, it is possible that the Deta sword be dated to the second half of the same century and probably it was in use all along the 13th century. Certainly, the sword from Vienna is at the top of the age's technology, being used by one of the most important monarch in Europe, before becoming a ceremonial weapon, while, given the lack of a workshop signs, we cannot say even whether the sword from Deta comes from the Occident as an imported piece, or it was made in our area.

SOME DETAILS ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMPLEXES C₂₃
FROM THE SITE OF TURDAȘ-LUNCĂ (HUNEDOARA COUNTY) (II)
PREVENTIVE EXCAVATIONS OF THE YEAR 2011

Sabin Adrian Luca, Florentin Perianu, Sergiu Chideșa

Abstract. The preventive excavations during 2011 lead to uncovering some important parts of the archaeological site of Turdaș, point *Luncă*. Thousands archaeological complexes were investigated, as well as the site defensive system, residential districts and many other results of human's work. We go on with this article with the complex processing of the finds of this campaign, referring to Complex 23, sector A.

THE RESCUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS FROM THE EXTENSION
INVESTMENT PROJECT „LOUIS ȚURCANU” CHILDREN HOSPITAL TIMIȘOARA
(november 2014 - january 2015)

Călin Timoc, Ovidiu Bozu, Cristian Oprean

Abstract. The Children's Emergency Clinical Hospital „Louis Țurcanu” is located on the south-western edge of the Historic Center of Timișoara, where the last defensive lines of the bastion fortification (in front of the Mercy bastion) are located. We know from the archive data that they were demolished in 1912 to open an access road from inside the Citadel to the city's train station. In the space occupied by the current hospital where guardwalls VI and counter guardwalls XXVI were, in the western area of the Mercy bastion, practically we dig a part from the last defense line of the fortress. The area targeted by the archaeological researches was in the Ottoman era under the waters, the Bega river deposit in the area a clayey, black-blue mud on a large part of the surface of the soil. The raising of the bastion fortification was done by draining the water by means of drainage channels, after which they cut into the sand dunes the stellar form of the defensive system. The land resulting from the construction of the bastion was a filling of the guards and constraints. No other anthropic

facilities were found before the Habsburg fortress was built in this terrain. The walls that formed the foundations of the guard VI, the counterguard XXVI and the counterstrains were massively affected by the foundation of the facilities of the Emergency Hospital for Children „Louis Țurcanu” and by the old sewage works and the introduction of utilities during the communist period. The preventive research of the extension of the „Louis Țurcanu” Children’s Hospital comes to complement our information not only about the construction technique in which the Timișoara bastion fortress was built in the 18th century, but also how it was demolished at the beginning of the 20th century. The archaeological excavation provided important information not only about planimetry related to the wall and cave layout, but also about the quality of the construction materials used by the Habsburgs and their effort to fortify a strategic point in a water and marsh area.

MAGNETIC PROSPECTION ON THE BOUNDARIES OF CORNEȘTI VILLAGE, TIMIȘ COUNTY (RESULTS OF A 2017 FIELD SURVEY)

Adrian-Cristian Ardelean, Andrei Bălărie, Alexandru Szentmiklosi

Abstract. Within the current technological progress, magnetic mapping of subsurface features has become one of the most widespread investigation method in archaeological prospections.

By applying this noninvasive investigation technique two distinct areas within the Cornești village were prospected within the field campaign of 2017 (12 may–12 august), namely:

1. The southern part of the Cornești Iarcuri fortification (on the rampart of Enclosure IV), in the proximity of the village cemetery
2. A small part of the *Iugosloveni* area, located within the south-western part of the village.

The main focus of the current campaign was a more accurate mapping of the rampart of Enclosure IV of the Late Bronze Age fortification from Cornești-*Iarcuri*. At this stage of research, the fortification from *Iarcuri* (1765 ha) is the largest prehistoric fortification of Europe. The information obtained from the measurements conducted within the area of the Enclosure IV's rampart (in the vicinity of the orthodox cemetery) confirmed the occurrence of over 250 anomalies of archeological importance, amongst which 58 anomalies could be XIX century graves, while the presence of rampart IV was also accurately identified. The magnetic prospection were combined with non-invasive field surveys which suggest the presence of a multilayered settlement. From the surface of the researched area, ceramic artefacts were collected. Chronologically, these archaeological materials belongs to the Neolithic period and Early Medieval Age. Definitely, a sound trench excavation will confirm the prezenze (or the absence) of this settlement.

Inside of the Cornești village, on *Iugosloveni* site, the aim of the magnetic prospection was the identification of typical archeological structures. The campaign was carried out over a total area of 21955,74 m², using a Geometrics G-858 cesium vapor magnetometer, equipped with 2 sensors, placed at 0,5 m spacing. The results of the magnetic mapping campaign exhibit over 20 circular or near circular anomalies within the Cornești-*Iugosloveni* site, confirming thus the occurrence of archaeological features within the area of interest. In the north-west and south-east corner of the prospected area, two sound trenches were excavated. Both of them indicated a multilayered settlement, starting from Late Neolithic period. The

next layers belongs to Early Medieval Age (X-XIII c.) and to the Late Medieval-Early modern period (XVII-XVIII c.).

These magnetic prospection results offer important information regarding the presence of human activity within the investigated area, aiding the overall interpretation of the complex bronze age settlement of Cornești Iarcuri.

HISTORY

IN SEDES JUDICIARIA (I). WOMEN FROM THE MEDIEVAL BANAT IN FRONT OF THE COUNTY COURTS. GENERALITIES

Ligia Boldea

Abstract. The present research attempts to go on with analyzing the woman's image in the Banat medieval counties (Timiș, Caraș, Torontal, Cenad, and Arad) in the 14th century and the next one's first half, the presence of women in front of local or central county courts in the Hungarian kingdom being the way to approach the subject. Historians' less concern with such a theme proved to be a sufficient reason in trying to demonstrate that the noble women in the medieval Banat, despite the preconceived ideas, went to law likewise the men did, with a notable tenacity sometimes in looking after their own interests. I do not certainly aim to overbid here as the male preeminence really governed women's life at that time. Bringing in the same line the female and the male presences in lawsuits might be a point of view that would make presumptuous our approach. But to ignore such a theme is also risky and makes it ridiculous, in the detriment of an as real as possible image of the medieval country courts where women were rather common than accidental presences. During those centuries and in well delimited conditions, women (the noble ones, especially) used to own real estates and personal goods that frequently were disputed in front of local or central seats. 200 documentary units state my research for that time, 138 of them (69%, belonging to 86 lawsuits) speaking about litigious questions involving women that the judicial offices of the time solved. Certainly, a degree of relativity is to be referred to as the research was almost totally dependent on the written reference of the time, an objective circumstance, in fact. Such a personal research has no chance to be exhaustive, so I have worked with a sample of documents I have considered significant for certain reasonable conclusions. On the other hand, lost of documents in the course of time is an insurmountable impediment. The preserved documents I have given attention to represent, in the third place and in the most of the cases, different stages of lawsuits (summons, investigations, adjournments, decisions or sentences, etc.); there was no case with a complete documentation of a lawsuit. Consequently, I have tried to find answers to a series of questions the office documents generated: if we can speak about women during the medieval age as having legal personality, who is to be called in law, which was the women's position in front of the county courts, or if they went *in persona* or sent their representatives, as well as the financial interests in some lawsuits and other details concerning various judiciary procedures.

IN LITTERIS VESTRIS RESCRIBATIS... PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE WITHIN THE
SOUTHERN PARTS OF THE MEDIEVAL HUNGARIAN KINGDOM

Livia Magina

Abstract. The private correspondence is a niche less exploited by the historians within the writing process considered a mean of communication. This way to communicate at a certain distance offers, in contrast with the administrative papers, both an idea concerning the writing spread and development, and the mentality in relation with the written document. During the 14th–15th centuries the letters circulated in the Banat by messengers; rarely the mailed subject exceeded the pragmatic limit of data on estates, human resource or difficulties the battle with the Turks caused. I have tried to include here answers to more different questions in order to find out the multiple aspects of private correspondence: who wrote the letter, the subjects of the letters, the elements that make the difference between a private writing and an institutionalized one.

ECONOMIC AND MATERIAL ASPECTS OF THE LATE MEDIEVAL BRIDGES
FROM TRANSYLVANIA: THE WRITTEN SOURCES

Oana Toda

Abstract. Analyze of archive data concerning the late medieval bridges in Transylvania is the starting point in making the repertoire of these elements of the road system. More than this, information on their economic and material aspects are extremely various and may substantially help in couching conclusions regarding the bridges structure, strength, managing and economic efficiency. Such data are especially preserved in office documents, upkeep registers or travel diaries, sources unequally represented for the different areas of the Principality.

However, we might draw certain conclusions on bridges location, a very exact one frequently, on many of their equipping stages, building material, aspect, and setting technique. Also they recorded moments of bridges destroying, expenses or maintenance, as well as the income the bridges generated. Some of above noted aspects might be also investigated through studying the medieval bridges' appellatives or toponyms that those arrangements in rivers' fords directly generated.

Specific questions within this subject arise from a possible reusing of some supposed Roman stone bridges and from the medieval constant reality of building wooden bridges which began to clear space for stone bridges only in the 16th century, according to documentary data. Some of these settings stand out due to the substantial funds to maintain and let them running, a fact that directly connect them with the salt transportation from Transylvania to the Magyar kingdom central area. Other bridges' strategic location might be inferred from records of successive litigations on their control or of abuses in their managing. The continuous Saxon administration involving in the bridges maintenance shows a hierarchy of bridges, roads and settlements too, besides the costs and materials they used. The German cities' upkeep registers represent the category of sources that allow the most solid valuation of bridges density in more limited territories during the end times of the Middle Ages.

A MURDER, A LAWSUIT AND A DEPOSITION. DISPUTES OF SOME
TRANSYLVANIAN OFFICIALS IN THE BANAT OF CARANSEBEȘ-LUGOJ IN THE
SECOND HALF OF THE 16th CENTURY

Adrian Magina

Abstract. The record of a trial in 1577 offers us the opportunity to investigate the disputes between two officials in the Banat of Caransebeș-Lugoj. Ștefan Tomșa, the former ban was accused to have instigated to killing Andrei the Literate of Diviciori. Both the accuser and the counsel's depositions show a series of enmities between the two ones given the power control and their personal interests in.

Apart from the official frame, there was a world involved in complots, denunciations and vengeance that finally degenerated in murder. Andrei the Literate's assassination came in addition to sufficient unfavorable previous reports the princely court had received relating to ban Ștefan Tomșa. We do not know how the lawsuit ended and how its legal results show, as the final part of the document (in annexes) is missing, but Ștefan Tomșa was discharged and his possible involving in the named assassination undoubtedly contributed to. In the light of this document the Transylvanian officials' profile seems to be far from an ideal one, but proceeding rather from emotional stimuli than animated by the state cause, especially in the borderland of the Banat.

“... HE RESTED TOGETHER WITH HIS COURT LONGER THAN THE CUSTOMS
AND PRIVILEGES OF THE CITY OF CLUJ HAD ALLOWED.” ON GÁBRIEL
BÁTHORY'S RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL RANKS POLICY

Edit Szegedi

Abstract. Starting from a note (1610) of Bálint Segesvári, the chronicler from Cluj, related to Gábrriel Báthory and his court's staying in the city longer than the city's privileges allowed to, the present study attempts to emphasize, on the one hand, the role that Cluj played as a prologue and an epilogue in occupying the city of Sibiu and its setting as a princely residence – a fact taken for the prince's policy turning moment –, and on the other hand, to integrate Gábrriel Báthory's policy against Sibiu and Cluj in a process that preceded him and was continued by his successors, Gabriel Bethlen and George I Rákóczy mainly; it was a policy concerning the political and confessional structure of the Principality simplifying by the Székelys' disappearance *de facto* as a political autonomous actor, as well as by the received religions system sapping. Approaching Meinolf Arens and Ildikó Horn's findings out and suggestions on the necessity of a interconnected research of the prince's policy against the Székeleys and the Saxons, the present study analyzes the contradictory relation between the Unitarian city of Cluj and the Reformed prince and the way the prince orchestrates politically and military his own changeable confession; the study also presents the ambivalent policy of Gábrriel Báthory against the Székelys as on the one hand he reset their military force and, on the other hand set new relations of power through the main of which he went on with his antecessors' policy to disintegrate the Székelys' nation.

THE HAPSBURGS' ABSOLUTIST POLICY REGARDING MINING AND SALT EXPLOITING IN TRANSYLVANIA

Marinel Ovidiu Koch-Tufiş

Abstract. Mining and salt exploiting remains, also during the Hapsburgs' domination, ones of the most important economic branches in Transylvania that brought important revenue to the state. The measures the Hapsburgs took to develop mining and salt exploiting in Transylvania came, in comparison with other economic branches there, upon a less resistance from the three privileged Transylvanian statuses. It was due primarily to the fact that ores exploiting, especially gold and silver ones, as well as salt exploiting were a princely monopoly. The measures that Vienna Court took in order to eliminate, first of all, the lag the Transylvanian mining and salt exploiting registered comparatively with the high standard of those economic activities in Central Europe, as a fundamental condition to increase in fact the state revenue, were very various. We may speak about measures concerning the administrative reorganizing of mining and salt exploiting in the Principality, introducing in Transylvania of mining law from the hereditary Hapsburg Monarchy's provinces with high mining traditions, and technological and modern mining methods transferring in the Principality from the Crown's provinces in Central Europe with high mining traditions, organizing of prospecting works of ores reserves and last but not least, financial support allocating in order to set investing works in Transylvanian mines and salt exploiting places. Of a real importance were both the measures concerning the way the mines and salt exploiting places would be exploited and Vienna Court social policy relative to people involved in those important economic activities. As the mines and salt exploiting leasing to important investors would lead at the beginning of Hapsburg domination in Transylvania to financial lost for the imperial treasury, Vienna Court decides to exploit and commercialize the Transylvanian salt under State supervision. Frequently, this kind of exploiting will be used also in the mining works, especially in the case of gold and silver mines, but in iron exploiting too as the iron mines belonged to the imperial treasury; private investors, mines concessionaires associations, respectively, would hold on lease the other mining works.

Vienna Court policy concerning the people involved in mining and salt exploiting in Transylvania is defined among other facts, by transferring in the Principality officials and mining specialists from the Monarchy western provinces with mining traditions. Those ones served not only to ores and salt exploiting updating in accordance with the pattern of Hapsburg provinces I've mentioned above, but also to submitting those important economic activities to Vienna Court's interests. A special feature of the Hapsburgs' policy in mining and salt exploiting in Transylvania, comparatively with the Banat, consisted not in making important mine workers' colonization, but in confirming the former privileges of the autochthonous mine workers and in giving new privileges, respectively. The mine workers benefited also of fiscal advantages, as tax reducing or even exemption from taxation. Gold and silver ores and salt too are the most important mineral resources of Transylvania. Iron ore play also an important role. During the 18th century production of quicksilver was a modest one. Mining and salt exploiting in Transylvania continuously developed under the Hapsburgs' domination. But a real qualitative advance was registered as a result of the measures that Maria Theresa had taken. An average of 1, 010 golden marks and 444 silver marks were produced annually between 1758 and 1767. The annual iron production in 1762–1771 is evaluated at about 17, 000 centenars. Only about 25 centenars of quicksilver were produced in 1768. Salt production of Transylvania was a very high one. In 1780, for instance, salt

production was estimated at 1.33–1.44 million centenars. The revenue resulting from ores and salt exploiting made the second revenue source in Transylvania for the Hapsburgs, a place after the taxes the country people payed. In 1771 only from the Transylvanian ores valorization, the imperial treasury got 698,000 guildens/ forints. The clear revenue of the imperial treasury as a result of ores exploiting and processing went up from 152,291 guildens/ forints in 1761, to more than 200,000 guildens/ forints in 1772. The Hapsburgs' revenue as a result of Transylvanian salt commercializing went from 67,000 guildens/ forints in 1767, when the price in Hungary where an important salt exploited in Transylvania was commercialized, was a very low one, to 250,000 guildens/ forints in 1795. Despite the above mentioned measures that Vienna Court had taken for developing mining and salt exploiting in Transylvania, those economic branches didn't succeed to rise to the technologic level of the Hapsburgs' provinces in Central Europe, with a large tradition in the field. This technological difference may be noted especially in the case of the Transylvanian mines exploited by the associations of mine workers concessioners, as they got no important financial support.

THE PERMEABILITY OF BORDERS: DRAFTING ROMANIAN LAST WILLS IN THE SEAT OF SIBIU DURING THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

Oana Sorescu-Iudean

Abstract. The study analyzes the way the Romanian last wills recorded in Sibiu county court in the 18th century were settled down, both from the point of view of circumstances they were written, and of the historical actors through the agency of which the translating process of the Romanian population's specific needs and demands was done. Such a general regard on certain languages that the documents present comes to throw into relief the fact that juridical-administrative borders between town and village, between the Saxon milieu and the Romanian testators allowed in a certain measure to be considered permeable, suggesting daily interferences of the ethnic communities, generally seen as antagonistic ones. The study lays emphasis on the need of comparative, inclusive approaching of the 18th century serial documents, taking into account their deep structural and functional similitudes, irrespective of their origin.

BEGINNING OF FERROUS METALLURGY IN REȘIȚA – A NEW APPROACH TO

Costin Feneșan

Abstract. As the old archives of the Iron Works of Reșița were totally destroyed during the Revolution of 1848-1949 and the largest part of the old archives of the Banat Mining Direction were “revaluated” totally irresponsible in the 20s of the 20th century for waste sheet, *Münz- und Bergwesen* fund in Hofkammerarchiv Vienna remains the almost exclusive source to allow the reconstitution of the ferrous metallurgy beginning in Reșița. The literature in the field up today is of no more use, due to the disparate data it offers that make difficult both a correct restoring of the chronology of events and a comprehension of the context they developed. The beginning of ferrous metallurgy in Reșița deserves a new approach to, the more so as it represents one of the final projects in the spirit of mercantilism in the Banat.

After the Austrian-Turkish war of 1738–1739 and the revolt of the Romanians in the Banat in 1738, the Iron Works Bocşa and the subsidiary plant of Luncani that had supplied together the Banat with the needed ferrous products were ruined. Once rebuilt under the direction of mine superior foreman Bartholomäus von Hehengarten (Luncani plant was abandoned in 1749 due to the local unfavorable conditions), the production in Bocşa considerably increased due to the commands for ammunition of the Aulic War Council (*Hofkriegsrat*). Wishing to recuperate the consistent amounts they had invested in Bocşa Plant reconstruction, the Aulic Chamber for Mint and Mine (*Hofkammer in Münz- und Bergwesen*) leased it in 1752 to Johann Michael von Brandenburg, a future councilor of the imperial Banat and to mine superior foreman Johann Peckh, for ten years. In 1761 Brandenburg extended Bocşa Works at his own expense, so it was composed from Floriani Plant (a blast furnace, a mould, two forges for iron bars, and a forge for horseshoes) and Nepomuceni Plant (a blast furnace, a mould, a forge for iron bars, two forges for iron for tools, and a furnace with mantel). In Fabric suburb of Timișoara a forge and ironmongery for horseshoes and nails got raw material from Bocşa. The constant commands for ammunition of the Aulic War Council in the benefit of the fortresses of Timișoara, Arad, Petrovaradin, Brod, Essek (*Osijek*) and Gradiška offered Bocşa Works a safe commodity marked for their main products. For that, the Aulic Chamber for Mint and Mine – that had prolonged in 1763 the contract with Brandenburg up to 1769, March, 31 – thought to take under state supervision the exploiting of Bocşa Works and extend them, or to build a new plant in Reșița if the prospecting for iron ore had had the expected result. It seems that the reticence of Bartholomäus von Hehengarten, a mine councilor and vice-count of Schemnitz Mine Chamber (*Banská Štiavnica*), who knew as no one else the Banat mining and metallurgy, were ignored at that time. In fact, Brandenburg took care to stimulate in Vienna the wish of gaining easy and rapidly. Mine councilors Franz Xaver Wöginger and Christoph Traugott Delius asserted themselves, within the Banat Mining Direction, as categorical sustainers of the new plant building in Reșița. According to their report from April 1769, two blast furnaces were to be built in Reșița, concomitantly with Bocşa Works corresponding extending; their project found Empress Maria Theresa's credence and sanction. After heated debates on the works cost, they decided that two blast furnaces, a finishing forge, two forges for iron bars, and two forges for iron tools would be built in Reșița; they renounced to build the third blast furnace there.

Following the Empress' order, mine councilor Franz Xavier Schöner (April-Mai 1769) and Bartholomäus von Hehengarten (August-September 1770) were sent at Reșița and Bocşa to evaluate as more correct as possible the local situation. According to the points of view the two ones had formulated, they finally decided to build in Reșița two blast furnaces, a forge for iron bars and a finishing forge. The building works began on the 1st of November 1769, directed by Wöginger, Delius and Joseph Desiderius Redange, the mine foreman at Dognecea. When nothing seemed to cross the builders' track there, it dropped from the sky, on the 1st of January 1770, the written statement of the manager of Bocşa forge, Adam Johann Rösch, and of Johann Matsch, the surgeon there. They offered themselves to build in Bocşa, at their own expenses, the third blast furnace instead of that they had renounced in Reșița, and to took it on lease for eight years, together with the former two ones that had to be also modernized. Wöginger and Delius' extremely pertinent technical notes, but especially the crushing report of mine councilor Schöner unmasked Rösch and Matsch as gross profiteers who looked after their own interests and the technical solution they had proposed was an absurdity.

Meantime, the works with the blast furnaces in Reșița had much progressed and they even hoped to inaugurate them in late summer or fall of 1770. But the breaking down of the water basin protective wall and especially more workers falling ill with fever delayed all for the next year. In the end, the two blast furnaces, Josephus and Franciscus, were set in work on the 3rd of July 1771. The first metallurgical engineers came from Bocşa Works and other

came from Bohemia (*Zbirow*) at the mine fiscus expense. 2,443 centenars 60 pounds of iron and cast iron, and 165 centenars 35 pounds for iron tools were produced in the first functioning year of the Iron Works Reșița, with a net profit of 4,721 forints and 34 kreutzers. An autonomous Iron Office was set in Reșița in 1776, the Works there having been before subordinate to the Iron Office in Bocșa. Both Reșița Works and Bocșa Works registered up to 1775 a constant progress. Following the ammunition commands reducing, a slow but as same constant decline was after registered till 1782, which came to a head in 1785. Reșița Iron Works would know a new advance only after the moment Franz Joseph Müller von Reichenstein got modern smelting procedures, in 1798–1800.

WOMEN'S HISTORY – A SUBJECT OF THE ROMANIAN JOURNALISM IN TRANSYLVANIA (SECOND HALF OF THE 19TH CENTURY)

Georgeta Fodor

Abstract. The present study analyzes the context and reasons that made the editors of the main Romanian journals to publish essays and articles on the women's history. The research is also focused on the measure that kind of articles belong or not to the debate on woman's role and status within the society, a main subject of the Romanian journalists at that time. There are two analytical levels in the study: the first one focuses on the studies or references to former feminine personalities written by women, while the second level refers to the women's history as seen by men. A short introduction attempts to find out both the men and women's vision on history and the importance they gave to the subject in the large context of the national question. For the documentary sources, the main Romanian journals in the second half of the 19th century were taken as the research basis, considering the importance of those papers in the general context of the Romanian intellectuals' effort in "building" the Romanian nation in accordance with national needs and the needs resulting from Romanian society modernizing – a process they want to be controlled but taken as a necessary one. The Press was used as a mean to form and display the ideals of a progressing society; in addition, it was one of the milieus within which women are active presences to sustain their sex demands. *Amiculu Scolei*, *Familia*, *Amiculu Familiei*, *Transilvania*, etc. are among the journals to form the basis of the study. They were selected on account of more criteria: category of the paper – secular or ecclesiastic; target audience – males and/or females; thematic orientation: political/ cultural/ educational.

ELITE STRATEGIES OF MINORITY NATION-BUILDING IN DUALIST HUNGARY: LAW GRADUATES SUPPORTED BY THE NĂSĂUD BORDER REGIMENT SCHOLARSHIP FUNDS

Ovidiu Emil Iudean

Abstract. The study analyzes the phenomenon of scholarship funds supporting by the Frontier Guard's Funds of Năsăud for Romanian students in Dualist Hungary. The main aim of the study consists in identifying the mechanism of scholarships granting and in

systematizing data concerning those individuals financially supported during their studying classes at European universities, following up both their origin and their professional way after. To quantify the measure this new set up topnotch group is integrated in public institutional structures or in private ones, after graduating, represents a new way to value the success of this collective strategic effort of the Romanian élite.

COAL – THE MINERAL RESOURCE WITH THE DECISIVE ROLE IN SETTING THE INDUSTRIAL CENTER IN THE JIU VALLEY

Mircea Baron

Abstract. There are three factors that contributed to the social-economic revival of the Jiu Valley agro-pastoral area at the time that the industrial revolution penetrated the Transylvanian territory; they also contributed to the Jiu Valley transforming, beginning with the last quarter of the 19th century and the start of the 20th one, in an industrial center able to facilitate the modern progress of the region. Those factors were: the consistent coal deposits and the mineral coal physic-chemical qualities that allowed it to be used in different economic branches, including home and industrial heating; banking and industrial capital investing in developing an industrial modern mining in the Jiu Valley; people who came to work in the region. I try to explain in the study the way the Jiu Valley geologic structure was detected in course of the time, and of the coal deposits there implicitly, through geologic investigations, prospection and exploring procedures all of them developing concomitantly with the concern in settling the physic-chemical coal composition and the coal arranging in classes. Those elements called a necessary elucidation in order to understand how to begin and, especially to set the region perspectives from now on.

ON THE LIFE AND WORK OF A GREAT MAN IN THE BANAT: AVRAM IMBROANE (1880–1938)

Răzvan Mihai Neagu

Abstract. Avram Imbroane was an exponential personality of the Banat in the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th one. With an exceptional intellectual training, he studied at no less than six European universities: Budapest, Chernivtsi, Berlin, München, Poznań, and Wrocław. He was involved in the national movement of the Romanians in Transylvania and the Banat, with a precious contribution to the Great Union setting. In 1914, in the First World War he was obliged to take refuge in Romania. Avram Imbroane maintained the unconditioned union of Transylvania and the Banat with Romania and promoted that idea in Bucharest and in front of the Romanian prisoners from Transylvania and Bukovina in Russia. He came back in the Banat in 1918 and took part in the battle for union. Imbroane took part also in the Great National Assembly in Alba Julia, December 1, 1918, where they decided the union of Transylvania with Romania. He chose a politic career during the inter-war times. Imbroane started his own party, National Union from the Banat and was a member of the first Parliament of Great Romania, in 1919. Avram Imbroane had a tumultuous politic

career, joined the People Party directed by General Alexandru Averescu, the Nationalist-Democrat Party of Nicolae Iorga, after. Finally, in 1925 he joined the Liberal National Party and remained a member till his death. Vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies and general secretary in the Ministry of Education, Religions and Arts were his most important public posts of honor. During his last years he was involved in the board of some commercial and banking societies in the Banat, but also in works of mercy, especially in the educational and cultural fields. He was a sustainer of the Romanians' rights in Vojvodina too.

ON THE HISTORY OF TOWER CLOCKS MADE IN ORADEA, FROM THE
PERSPECTIVE OF ADVERTORIALS IN THE LOCAL PRESS AT THE BEGINNING OF
THE 20TH CENTURY

Ronald Hochhauser

Abstract. The present study concerning with the tower clocks comes to crown my own research on the subject. Ones of these clocks have been preserved and given to posterity from the initiative of certain people or institutions, as the clocks of the Mayoralty Palace, Reformed Church at Olosig, Orthodox Cathedral "Assumption of the Virgin", Reformed Church from Episcopia Bihor, and the Greek-Catholic Cathedral "St. Nicholas", in order of their running adapting to contemporary exigencies. There were other clocks buried in oblivion either from ignorance or indifference related to values of the past times, as those of the Roman-Catholic Church "St. Ladislav", the Roman-Catholic Church "Descent of the Holy Spirit", and the Reformed Church in Oraşul nou quarter. I have aimed to present now the history of three such prodigies of technique and human creativity, but also the others I haven't met for the moment in the town during my investigations, from the perspective of advertorials in the so-called "the fourth page" of the Roman-Catholic hungarian paper "Tiszántúl" at that time (figures in the study). Advertising as it is well known is one of the secrets of a successful business. In the course of time, it proved to be an efficient mean to create image, an ingenious and eccentric one, to grant both the sells increasing and popularity, and to manipulate the masses whatever the field it was used in. A detailed analyze of papers of no value apparently offers the opportunity to discover aspects that remained quite unknown up today, and they might fulfill the yet done picture concerning: the society's financial situation, tastes, preferences and options; stages of development of economy and tourism branches; diversity of goods and services that is also graphically represented, suggestively enough to form an equitable image on the technical standard of that time; some businessmen's sense of beauty and last but not least, their perseverance in resort to publicity. Starting from the above reasons and in accordance with what I have proposed, the present work casts light upon four supplies two locksmith' and clockmaker's ordered: three advertorials of "Mezey Dezső" locksmith' and clockmaker'; one advertorial of "Sarkady and Szánthó" Clock Manufactory. The four advertorials and the graphic part are edited following the writing system of the time, with misprints here and there. My own interpretation comes with any of the descriptions.

TRANSILVANIAN FRONT IN THE GREAT WAR IN THE TRANSYLVANIAN
SAXONS' MEMOIRS

Mircea-Gheorghe Abrudan

Abstract. Romania entering the First World War opened a new front north and southward of the Carpathians where the Romanian army carried on military operations to conquer Transylvania. Romanian war statement caused panic to Saxon and Hungarian population and determined those ethnic groups be evacuated from before of the Romanian armies. The present study spotlights the way the different Saxon civilians and soldiers lived during the military conflicts and “Romanian occupation”. The analyzed texts offer details on the daily life backwards the front, on some civilians’ exode and refugee toward the inner territories of Hungary, and on Romanian and German tactical exercises in Transylvania. The Saxons distinctly perceived the Romanian army; they accused the invading enemy of direct or indirect abuses through tolerating robberies within the occupied territories. On the other hand, various representatives of the Saxon clergy described with much more aloofness the events by showing that the moral decline backwards the front was present among all the Transylvanian nationalities.

PRELIMINARIES OF A SCISSION FORETOLD – THE QUESTION OF THE BANAT IN FRONT OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL (31st of January 1919)

Ionela-Felicia Moscovici

Abstract. The question of liberating the Banat from the Austro-Hungarian domination in order to integrate it into the national Romanian territory was taken up before Romania entering the war in 1916. After the war, the Banat practically was confronted with another occupation, the military Serbian one, even if the province had proclaimed its union with Romania, together with Transylvania. “The Parisian Peace” began for the Banat with the promise of a (Serbian-Romanian) partition, with the reality of a (Serbian) military occupation, and the expectation of a whole (Romanian) province. That territorial question entered the agenda of the Supreme Council, the decisional forum within the Paris Peace Conference, on the 31st of January the moment the Romanian delegate (Ion I. C. Brătianu) and the Serbian ones (Nikola Pašić, Anté Trumbić and Milenko Radomar Vesnić) were heard. The Banat case was integrally presented, from historical, geographical, strategical, demographical, ethnical and ethical points of view but from contradictory positions: Brătianu was asking for a help within the Treaty of 1916, while the Serbian delegates asserted their availability in making a compromise: the province scission.

DEVELOPMENT OF COAL MINING AT THE COMPANY “REȘIȚA STEEL WORK AND DOMAIN” BETWEEN 1919 AND 1929. FRESH CALCULATION OF COAL PRODUCTION ACCORDING TO THE SECRET ACCOUNTANCY SYSTEM

Ludovic Báthory

Abstract. The Steel Works and Domains of Reșița represents the greatest mine and industrial complex in Romania during the inter-wars time. The Steel Works and Domains of Reșița reported production of coal increased between 1919 and 1928 from 170,493t, at 4,393 workers, to 243,400t extracted by 3,188 mine workers, reaching at 77.98 t/ a year output. However, the holding didn’t succeed to reach the feat of 1913, with 374,168t extracted by

3,603 mine workers, so to say an output of 103.84t/ a year. The maximal production reported in 1928 covered only 65% from the pre-war age production, and the output only 75%. But a thorough research of the secret accountancy shows an annual much greater production, with 150,000–160,000t than the reported one. From adding this production to that they reported in 1928, it results a production of 403,818t extracted by 3,181 mine workers. Consequently, the calculated again coal production exceeds with 7%, and the annual output with 22% the ones of the pre-war time. They got those true feats through improving the extractive equipment where they invested great amounts of money; the author computes these amounts on the basis of the confidential account books of the Company. It will be observed that the true invested amount, in accordance with the secret archives, was much greater than the one registered in the balance sheets.

THE REAL ESTATES OF THE COMPANY “REȘIȚA STEEL WORK AND DOMAINS” IN BUCHAREST (1920–1948)

Dragoș-Lucian Țigău

Abstract. The Romanian authorities took over the former Imperial-Royal Privileged Austrian State Railway Company after the union of the Banat with Romania in 1918. The Company „Uzinele de Fier și Domeniile Reșița”/ “Reșița Steel Works and Domains” was created in 1920; it went on with the industrial activity and took over the estates of the former Austrian company. The seat of the new company was set in Bucharest. The company bought ten real estates (buildings and lands) in Bucharest between 1920 and 1945. They served for administrative headquarters and dwellings for the company’s employees. The plot on the Floreasca Lake bank was bought in 1942 for building a recreational arrangement for the employees. Location and the terrains surface as well as the buildings dimensions and utility generated the value of the company real estates. The plants and the company estates were totally took over by the communist state in 1948.

ASPECTS CONCERNING DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM IN BĂILE HERCULANE WITHIN INTER-WAR TIMES

Laurențiu Ovidiu Roșu

Abstract. Rediscovered by Austrians in the 18th century, the Cerna Valley got its second wind after more than a millennium and a half of oblivion and abandonment, as wonderful valley of nymphs and fairies as Empress Sissi called it, and was to become the most important resort within the continent, as her august husband Franz Joseph I called it when visiting the place in 1852.

During the 19th century, Băile Herculane became a reference point for the European upper crust. The resort entered the framework of Romania in the first half of the next century and kept its important place among the resorts in the area; ministers, military personnel, superior hierarchs, literates, artists and musicians, and common people too visited the resort being interested in curative specific treasures of the thermal waters there.

During the Great War and several years after tourism felt on bad days, but it returned after, and the tourists' number increased in inter-war period to and up that one of the visitors before World War I.

FASHION IN THE INTER-WAR JOURNALS IN TIMIȘOARA

Minodora Damian

Abstract. Ethimologically originated in the root of the Indo-European word *muid* (for the Romanian word for “moda” = fashion) fashion might be defined as a complex mechanism to spotlight the way the civilization is able to achieve the tendency generated by the promoting factors of a society. The written Press was one of those factors. The journals in Timișoara, with their particular shape to facilitate reading everywhere and at any moment, generously published advertorials but also rigorously documented ones on essential elements in the fashion field. The present research attempts to explore the interaction between fashion and the inter-war society in Timișoara, in a step by step analyze of any specific interrelated entity. Data from advertorials and articles on fashion as they were found up in Timișoara journals – *Nădejdea*, *Voința Banatului*, *Vestul*, and *Fruncea* – are referred preponderantly to, the last of the cited journals having a large fashion rubric called Woman's Page. In the context of various tendencies the clothes presentation was also different, according to geographical or social points of view. The conservatory fashion of rural costume was still in great favor in villages, especially for of full age persons. The end of the military conflicts of World War I generated a real stylists' creative emulation and they initiated the vestimentary Art Nouveau style concerned with organic shapes and natural perception that brought forward abstract and surrealist compositions. They were various perceptible modifications in the fashion field during the inter-war times, like the three quarters length robes or even robes up to knees, low bodice down to hips or robes of thin and transparent fabrics. Falling of New York Bourse Wall Street in 1929 and especially the immediate results of it, with the wages reduce and unemployment increasing perspective gave birth to a new phenomenon, namely the human work reorientation toward manufacturing, as home knitting was. Tailoring was another field to develop at that time. Existence of numerous tailors with their special shops of a high quality made the tailor rise from a simple doer of clothes to a real esthetician, at the same social rank with a doctor or an advocate; so tailoring became a true art. The taste modeling and perception of fashion as an independent way to express him/herself were taken for solid arguments in combating with the social stratification and standardization concept that originated in traditionalist ideologies. Emancipation through changing the vestimentary way a new vision was opened on communication, with an attempt to de-mythify preconceived ideas referring to connection between clothes and character. All these aspects directly converge in positioning Timișoara for a metropolis where harmonious presentation of charms and the cult of the external esthetic aspect were the daily and ever frequent care, especially when speaking about women.

WORK OF BANKS IN THE COUNTY OF CARAȘ IN 1944–1948

Eusebiu Narai

Abstract. The state control was gradually set upon all the national economy in the post war age. According to Groza Government's opinion, it was necessary to have the exclusive control of the state over the Romanian banking system, more than ever before. They

set lots of measure for that: nationalization of the National Bank of Romania (December 1946); reorganization of the popular banks (June 1947); *Law of credits using control* (July 1947); the monetary reform (August 1947); nationalization of the main factors of production including the banks (June 1948); the State Planning Commission setting (July 1948); Decree No. 197 for dissolving and abolishing of credit units (August 1948); Decree No. 320 for setting the Bank of the Romanian People's Republic – State Bank, the new name of NBR (December 1948). The Bank of the Romanian People's Republic-State Bank was given functions of a socialist bank, playing the central role within the banking system, attempting to: settling money circulation, crediting the national economy, and deduction and payment organizing in economy. Those Government's decisions hit forcedly the banks in Caraş County which found some credence in the area for being useful in the local economy resetting after the economic crisis. More banks in the county were abolished in 1945–1946 and they were not recorded anymore in the Banking Official Gazette of that time. The Commercial and Industrial Bank in Oraviţa remained the most famous banking society within the area at that time. Two other representative banks were registered in the county of Caraş in 1945: *Orăviţana* in Oraviţa and *Berzava* in Reşiţa. More other important banks worked in the county during that year: at Vărădia, Bocşa Montană, Sasca Montană, etc. In 1946 the most part of the banks in Caraş County increased their share capital to avoid the bankruptcy. The banking companies in Caraş County fully felt in 1946 – 1947 the effect of the government's decisions with their nationalization color, and the nationalization in 1948, June, fixed for longer the way of the banking system in Caraş. After the nationalization, 6 banking agencies were organized in the seat localities of the county rural districts so that the financial life went on.

“WE HAVE FOUGHT AND PAVED THEIR WAY”: CAROL LONCEAR IN THE SECURITATE'S ARCHIVES

Felician Velimirovici

Abstract. The present article provides a descriptive approach to the biography of Romanian communist politician Carol Loncear, by exploring a wealth of previously unresearched archival material. Given the fact that the former Communist Secret Police has kept in record his personal file for over three decades, we are now able to trace his somehow atypical evolution from the status of a simple worker dedicated to the cause of Communism in the aftermath of the Second World War, to the high rank of minister in the Chivu Stoica Government during the late 1950s, later a political prisoner in the early 1960s, and finally a disillusioned and dissatisfied retired engineer, placed under close surveillance by the Securitate in the late 1980s.

CORRUPTION AND ABUSES IN THE BANAT REGION OF SECURITATE

Vasile Rămneanţu

Abstract. An immense scandal troubled the security structures in the Banat, in 1967–1968; command officers in the former Region of Securitate, with a former underground communist fighter, general-major Wiliam Steskal at top were involved in. The events I have

analyzed took place within a period of relative political liberalization, the time when some abuses and crimes the Securitate had done in Dej's age were convicted. Lost of classified documents and forged public documents, abuse of power, currency traffic, dilapidation and corruption were ones of the gravest facts we might note, some of them being subjects of penal law. Having been finished the inquest, a series of decisional organisms of Securitate and of political range analyzed the file which was also discussed by the RCP leadership with Nicolae Ceaușescu at top. Even if all the ones who took part in the debates on that subject convicted the abuses and illegalities they had been notified about, the final sanctions were much more clement reported to the gravity of the facts they had committed. The Securitate and the Party leadership didn't intend in fact to give a penal connotation to the case. As for Steskal his contribution to the anticommunist movement repression proved to be more important for the RCP than the penal facts he had committed. This situation within the Banat Region of Securitate also evidences that it is a fake the legend of underground communist fighters and Securitate officers from the first generation (the 50s of the 20th century) were honest and trusted the communist values. During Nicolae Ceaușescu's age the RCP leadership also gave evidence of clemency against the abuses, illegalities and corruption within the Security officers' corps.

FEATURE MOVIE AS A HISTORICAL DOCUMENT. THE CASE OF ROȘIA MONTANĂ

Mihaela Grancea

Abstract. Mircea Veroiu and Dan Pița, two débutant directors aimed in 1970 to produce a full-length movie of three hours and reconstitute as true as possible Ion Agârbiceanu's world and be as closer as possible to the writer's intentions. Only the human behavior in the world of gold was referred to within the original texts. Dialogues overwhelmed the narrative parts and descriptions were summary at all. I do therefore consider that the priest-writer's short stories were but artistic provocations for the two débtant directors. For me, the screenings they did are more interesting than the literary sources, more moving, with a larger universal meaning. Mircea Veroiu and Dan Pița produced two movies of first rank for the European moving picture: *Nunta de piatră/ The Rocky Wedding*, 1973, and *Duhul aurului/ The Gold's Spirit*, 1974. The exceptional historic restoring, a tragic existentialism, plasticity of images and subliminal messages referring to the effects of encroachment the rule make the two films, *The Rocky Wedding* and *The Gold's Spirit* be a single whole. Seduced by "the local atmosphere" that preserved up to the beginning of the '70s its intercultural identity and heritage, the producers of movies insisted on the socio-cultural and historical context of the former mountainous town. So, Roșia Montană, a rural locality during the communist times, became the place to shooting. The two directors reconstituted sequences of rural life in a mining Transylvanian townlet. From its structure and existence points of view, the townlet was a representative one for other mining localities in Transylvania and the mountainous Banat (see: Anina). They tried to re-imagine the social, ethno-cultural, and geo-symbolical and anthropological space of this locality in the Apuseni Mountains, a space represented first of all by the age-old settlement of Roșia Montană; the level of locality preservation excluded the need to make scenarios, in Buftea Film Studio, in order to reproduce sequences of the townlet existence. As in post-communist age Roșia Montană has become an abandoned place, a phantom-like one, and the heritage there is sentenced to loss,

my approach insists on “place of memory” characteristic of the movies of Mircea Veroiu and Dan Pița.