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The article discusses current tendencies in extra-regional (mostly West and Central European) Southeast European Studies. It argues that the present focus on contemporary history of the Western part of the Balkan peninsula has led to a narrow conception of Southeast European history. The article advocates a stronger emphasis on non-Slavic aspects and on Ancient, Medieval and Early Modern history which are traditionally investigated by intra-regional scholars.

**Keywords:** history of science, historiography, balcanology, research strategies.

**Histoire ancienne**

VASILICA LUNGU (Institute of South-East European Studies, Bucharest),  
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**Résumé :** Sont présentés ici un couteau de sacrifice (machaira) et deux brochettes (obeloi) trouvés au cours des fouilles d'Héroôn d'Orgamé/Argamum, telles qu'ils ont été répertoriés dans le dépôt du fossé d'offrandes et restés inédits jusqu'à présent. Ces matériaux, identifiés dans un espace culturel, constituent assurément les témoins des pratiques sacrificielles auprès d'une tombe du fondateur, allant de l'époque archaïque à l'époque hellénistique. Les documents présentés donnent pour la première fois un aperçu de l'équipement (*paraphernalia*) du sacrifice animal dans le culte héroïque pratiqué dans l'une des colonies ioniennes du Pont Euxin.

**Mot-clés:** culte héroïque, fossé d'offrandes, Héroôn, machaira (couteau), obeloi (brochettes), Orgame/Argamum, paraphernalia, rituels, sacrifices grecs.

**Keywords:** hero cult, Heroon, Greek sacrifices, machaira (knife), obeloi (roasting spit), Orgame/Argamum, trench for offerings, paraphernalia, rituals.

### Linguistique balkanique

CĂTĂLINA VĂTĂȘESCU (Institute of South-East European Studies, Bucharest), Les descendants roumains et albanais des termes de la famille du lat. *miserum*, *miserere* en roumain et albanais ..... 25

La comparaison met en lumière les tendances spécifiques dans la préservation en roumain et albanais des descendants du mot lat. *miserere*. Sont présentés des aspects concernant la sémantique, la structure grammaticale, le rôle de l'ancienne littérature religieuse dans le maintien du lexique latin, le vocabulaire actuel de la vie affective.

**Mots-clé:** conservation du vocabulaire latin, lexique chrétien, comparaison roumano-albanaise.

### Le Sud-Est européen aux XV<sup>e</sup>–XVII<sup>e</sup> siècles

LIDIA COTOVANU (ÉHÉSS/CRH, Paris), À la recherche de nouveaux contribuables: politiques publiques de colonisation rurale avec des « étrangers » (Valachie et Moldavie, XV<sup>e</sup>–XVII<sup>e</sup> siècles) ..... 33

The princes of Walachia and Moldova ran, since the establishment of the two countries, a constant policy of rural colonisation with 'foreigners', supposed to tackle the demographic deficit and therefore the lack of agricultural labor as much as the need to increase the number of taxpayers. The main beneficiaries of the right to colonise new villages were the nobility and the church. The article shows that most of the secular colonisers were themselves aliens, the decedents of aliens or relatives of migrants, while the monasteries involved in this practice were for the most part dedicated like metochia to orthodox 'Holy Places', administered by 'alien' monks.

**Keywords:** migration, aliens, colonisation, rural, social networks, communal solidarity, dedicated monasteries

NOEL MALCOLM (All Souls College, Oxford), An Unknown Description of Ottoman Albania: Antonio Bruni's Treatise on the *beylerbeylik* of Rumeli (1596) ..... 71

This article presents the text of a treatise on the *beylerbeylik* of Rumeli, written by Antonio Bruni in 1596, and gives a summary account of Bruni's life. Bruni was an Albanian from the Venetian-ruled city of Ulcinj; members of his extended family worked in Venetian, papal and Ottoman service, and he himself, after a Jesuit schooling in Rome and a doctorate in Avignon, worked for one of his cousins in Moldavia. His treatise was written for Cardinal Cinzio, nephew of Pope Clement VIII, at a time when the Papacy had a strong interest in exploiting Ottoman military weakness and encouraging rebellion, particularly in the Albanian lands. Bruni's work shows a detailed knowledge of conditions both in Rumeli generally and in Albania. This treatise, which has remained unknown in modern times, has a double significance: it is the first general description of Albania by a named Albanian author, and it was also a major source of information for Lazaro Soranzo's *L'Ottomanno* (1598), one of the most influential early modern publications on the Ottoman Empire.

**Keywords:** Antonio Bruni; Rumeli; Albania; Lazaro Soranzo; Habsburg-Ottoman War

CRISTIAN ANTIM BOBICESCU (Académie Roumaine, Bucarest), A la recherche d'« amis » influents : les contacts Lituaniens des Movila ..... 95

Our inquiry is trying to shed a light on the Lithuanian network of the Movilă family of Moldavian princes at the turn of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. We have identified four correspondents: Krzysztof Radziwill "Piorun", Lew Sapieha, Janusz Radziwill and Jan Karol Chodkiewicz. They belong to the established power elite of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania and of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Whether those contacts were initiated by Polish – Lithuanian magnats (like the two Radziwills) or by Moldavians (Alexandru Movilă), we were able to notice components of a "personal bond": e.g. transmission of news, exchanges of gifts or services, and the presence in this correspondence of some components of the rhetoric of "friendship".

**Keywords:** Movilă, Radziwiłł, Sapieha, exchange, network.

ALESSANDRO FLAVIO DUMITRASCU (Università di Bucarest, Facoltà di Storia), I Movilești e i Paleologi secondo un albero genealogico scoperto a Viterbo ..... 111

Documents recently discovered at Viterbo speak of the assumption hold in 17th century Italy about a branch of the Byzantine imperial family that would have existed in Viterbo after the fall of Constantinople. According to this genealogy, a completely unknown Caterina Paleologue was married to ,“Hieremia Vaivoda di Moldavia”. We know that the Movilă dynasty claimed also to descend from Roman emperors. However, the name of the Palaiologoi can be found at the court of Prince Jeremy (1595–1600, 1600–1606).

**Keywords:** The Movilă dynasty of Moldavia, historical traditions, genealogical fakes.

### Histoire de l'art

OANA IACUBOVSKI (Institute of South-East European Studies, Bucharest), Christ Pantocrator surrounded by the symbols of the Evangelists: The place and the meaning of the image in Post-Byzantine mural painting. The case of Moldavian cupolas (15th–16th centuries) ..... 131

From the end of the 15th century to the half of the 16th century, the image of Christ in glory surrounded by the four symbols of the Evangelists is represented in the mural painting of the Moldavian churches as the central composition of the dome. This typology of the Pantocrator is however very unusual for the iconography of Byzantine cupolas. A close parallel to the Moldavian case is provided by a group of small barrel vaulted churches in the region of Ohrid, where the image of Christ in tetramorph, pictured on the vault of the naos, becomes very popular in the first half of the 15th century. Along with Byzantine and post-Byzantine mural representations of the topic, the paper considers the evidence of a series of manuscript illuminations that reveal various aspects in the formal and semantic development of the image representing Christ in Majesty as part of liturgical Gospel Books.

**Keywords:** Pantocrator, iconography of the dome, Moldavian mural painting (15th–16th Centuries)

### Les Grecs dans le Sud-Est européen

VASSILIKI TZOGA (Université d'Athènes), Une lettre inédite de l'*iatrophilosophe* Nicolaos Kérameus (ca début XVII<sup>e</sup> s. – 1663) adressée au patriarche de Jérusalem Nectaire (1605–1676) selon le cod. MIIT 254 ..... 155

In this paper an attempt is made to contribute to a further examination and analysis of the philosophical-theological background of the distinguished intellectual Nicolaos Kerameus, as well as of the development of his thought according to the manuscript MIIT254 (National Library of Greece) containing an unpublished letter addressed to the Patriarch of Jerusalem Nectarios and attributed to Kerameus. The latter was indeed a scholar endowed with significant skills, a wide erudition among his contemporary savants and an author with a considerable impact on the first half of the 17th century.

**Keywords:** Nicolaos Kerameus, Venice, Constantinople, Nectarios of Jerusalem, 17th century, manuscript.

ROXANE ARGYROPOULOS (Institut des Recherches Historique/FNRS-Athènes), Le dialogue de Niccolò Tommaso avec les intellectuels grecs. Ses réflexions sur la culture heptanésienne ..... 197

Although Dalmatian by birth, Niccolò Tommaseo (Šibenik 1802 – Florence 1874) was culturally Italian. Furthermore, during his years in Venice he joined prominent Greek intellectuals who worked there and acquainted him with modern Greek language and culture. Both romantic and liberal, he became a passionate defender of the Greek War of Independence. As other writers of his time, he suggested that nations needed to develop mutually and that no nation was contained as if bordered up by a wall. For this reason, he claimed that the relationship between the Ionian Islands and Italy is an example of Italo-Greek intercultural combination, although the changes he witnessed during his exile in Corfou (1849–1854) undeniable could not be resistant to the emergence of nationalism, emphasizing national identity.

**Keywords:** national romanticism, philhellenism, Ionian Islands, Italo-Greek intercultural combination, national identity

MIHAI ȚIPĂU (Institute of South-East European Studies, Bucharest), Un document inédit sur les relations de monastère Saint-Jean de Bucarest avec l'école Gionmas de Jannina ..... 213

Le but du présent article est la publication d'une lettre du Patriarche de Constantinople Néophyte VII de juin 1800 concernant la situation du Monastère Saint-Elie de la région de Jannina, le Monastère Saint-Jean de Bucarest et l'école grecque dite de Gionmas de Jannina.

**Mots-clé :** Saint-Jean de Bucarest, Saint-Élie de Zitsa, Manos Gionmas

ȘTEFAN PETRESCU (Institute of South-East European Studies, Bucharest), The Greeks and Romania's minority policy ..... 223

The aim of this article is to analyse the dynamics of the Greek immigrants' integration in Romania during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. In the context of the nation-state building, the Greek emigration in Romania was institutionalized. The communities wanted to obtain full autonomy in relation to the authorities of the Romanian State. The official documents of the Romanian State used the term of 'Greek communities', although they were not treated like legal entities.

The Greeks feared not only the interference of the Romanian or Greek authorities in their domestic problems, but also any conflicts within the community that could have caused legal problems related to the ownership right over real estate goods. The matter of acknowledging the legal person capacity of the Greek communities was not only an issue of legal nature, but rather a political one. In 1900 and 1931, the Romanian government signed the bilateral commercial conventions and the attached protocols to acknowledge the legal status of the Greek communities in Romania.

**Keywords:** Greek immigration, Romania, minority, Greek communities, the nation-state building

### Imprimés et livres de colportage

VIRGINIA BLÎNDA (Institute of South-East European Studies, Bucharest), L'impossible silence . La censure de l'imprimé dans le Sud-Est européen (première moitié du XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle). Quelques considérations ..... 237

Pendant la première moitié du XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle, la civilisation de l'imprimé rend possible la circulation du livre et des idées sur une échelle beaucoup plus grande qu'aux siècles passés, ce qui a inquiété les autorités. L'expansion de l'imprimé aura apporté dans le sud-est de l'Europe, comme d'ailleurs partout dans le monde, un changement dans la pensée, capable désormais d'animer le sentiment national. Les transformations que connaissent tant l'Europe occidentale (la Révolution française) que l'Empire ottoman y contribuent également. Le contrôle de l'imprimé a souvent constitué la plus sûre méthode de surveiller ce qui était perçu comme dangereux pour la stabilité des régimes.

**Mots-clés:** censure, livres imprimés, pouvoir politique, pouvoir ecclésiastique, Balkans

EMANUELA TIMOTIN (Institut de Linguistique « Iorgu Iordan – Al. Rosetti », Bucarest), La diffusion d'un livre de colportage aux XIX<sup>e</sup>–XX<sup>e</sup> siècles : *La Lettre du Christ tombée du ciel* ..... 249

The *Letter of Christ Fallen from the Sky*, the most popular Romanian apocryphal text, has been constantly published since the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century it enjoyed an important popularity mainly in Wallachia, but afterwards it appeared in chapbooks published in all the Romanian regions. The increasing transmission of the apocryphal writing goes together with the reshuffling of the apocryphal scenario: the date when the divine letter is supposed to have fallen from the sky is precisely indicated; a new sacred topography replaces the traditional topographic references to the city of Jerusalem or to the Mount of Olives; a monk or an ordinary pious man emerges as new recipients of the heavenly epistle.

**Key-words:** *Letter of Christ Fallen from the Sky*, Romanian chapbook, apocryphal variation, religious authority

### Histoire moderne (XIX<sup>e</sup> et la première moitié du XX<sup>e</sup> s.)

OANA MARINACHE (National University of Arts, Bucharest), New Data on the Foreign Architects Active in the Public Service of Wallachia in the First Half of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century ..... 263

On n'a pas étudié suffisamment l'activité des premiers architectes au service de l'Etat en Valachie au cours des années 1835–1850: on leur doit la première modernisation urbaine à Bucarest et dans plusieurs d'autres villes du pays. De nombreux noms, inconnus jusqu'ici, ont été découverts dans les archives; avec tous les détails (salaire, plans). Presque tous étaient des étrangers, originaires d'Europe Centrale, mais aussi de France ou d'Italie.

**Mots-clé:** centralisation administrative, grandes entreprises architecturales, règlements de voirie, rues nivelées et pavées, plantations d'arbres.

ANNE FRIEDERIKE DELOUIS (Université d'Orleans), Die Delegation der Banater Schwaben bei der Pariser Friedenskonferenz: Hintergrund und Bedeutung eines Unbeachteten Memorandums ..... 279

En 1919, les Souabes du Banat furent la seule minorité de la future Grande Roumanie en mesure d'envoyer une délégation à la Conférence de la Paix à Paris. L'article aborde cet épisode méconnu en étudiant la composition de la délégation souabe, les circonstances de son voyage et de son séjour en France. Les Souabes adressèrent à cette occasion à Georges Clemenceau un mémoire dont les arguments historiques, géographiques, économiques et ethnographiques en faveur du

rattachement du Banat à la Roumanie, ainsi que les réactions qu'ils susciterent, sont ici présentés. La question soulevée par cette démarche diplomatique est de savoir s'il faut l'interpréter comme la première manifestation du peuple souabe sur la scène internationale ou comme une manipulation de la part du Conseil dirigeant de Transylvanie et du gouvernement roumain. En annexe, le texte du *Mémoire présenté à la Conférence de la Paix* par la délégation souabe, qui demeure difficile d'accès, est reproduit intégralement. Il est suivi, pour la première fois, d'une traduction allemande intégrale.

**Mots-clés:** Souabes du Banat, Conférence de la Paix à Paris en 1919, Stefan Frecot, Alexandru Vaida Voevod, frontières, minorités ethniques

ALEXIS KALOKERINOS (University of Crete, Heraklion), Revisting the names. Korais' Political Cratyism ..... 327

In this article I set out to explore some aspects of Korais' engagement with language reform as a political enterprise. To do so, I try to contextualize relevant ideas of his in the broader intellectual framework of the Enlightenment, as concerns ideas about language, political ideas and their intertwinement, and to trace them in his pre- and post-revolutionary production. I attempt to solve a series of puzzles that arise successively, as one tries to unwind the threads of his intellectual constitution with regard to his aims and purposes. In that framework, I endeavor to clarify some of his theses on the relationship of (a) language, thought and morals, and (b) language, nature, and culture, which I attempt to show were: (i) based on mainstream empiricist Enlightenment ideas; and (ii) driven by and subservient to a program of political emancipation of a community which, as it happened, evolved into a modern nation.

**Keywords:** Korais, Cratyism, Enlightenment, language reform.

## Discussions

SERGIU IOSIPESCU (Faculté d'Histoire de l'Université de Bucarest), Johann Erich Thunmann et la mythique origine « coumane » des Roumains .....372-403

The Swedish historian Johann Erich Thunmann (1746–1778), professor at the Halle University, was the first to manifest interest to the origins of the East European peoples. In his *Untersuchungen über die Geschichte der östlichen europäischen Völker*, he claimed a Cuman origin of the Bessaraba dynasty of Walachia as well as of the lords of Carbona (Southern Dobroudja), statements supported even nowadays by scholars



like O. Pritsak and I. Vasary. This paper proves that Thunmann's assertions are based on the Polish chronicles concerning the events of the mid-thirteenth century and on the Greek memoirs of John Kantakouzenos. Bessarabia, the country between the rivers Prut and Dniester and the Black Sea, was not the fatherland of the Bessaraba dynasty of Wallachia, but a province conquered by the Romanians on the Mongols in the last third of the 14th century.

**Keywords:** Thunmann, Cumans, Bessaraba, Carbona, Wallachia, Dobroudja.

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