

SOMMAIRE / CONTENTS

**La coopération entre les peuples du Sud-Est européen
du Moyen Âge à l'époque moderne**

Contributions présentées au Colloque annuel de l'Institut d'Études Sud-Est
Européennes, 3^e édition, 7–8 octobre 2021

Époque prémoderne

RADU G. PĂUN, *Prier dans le « Jardin de la Mère de Dieu ». La commémoration des ktitors au Pyrgos de l'Albanais (monastère de Hilandar, Mont Athos, ms. Hilandar 519)*

The present paper deals with the manuscript 519 (426) from the archives of Hilandar monastery on Mount Athos, which contains the memorial book (pomenik) of the so-called « Albanian Tower » (Arbanaški pirg), that is, the chapel of Saint-Georges, a small and less known monastic dependency of the Hilandar monastery. The article focuses on the oldest part of the manuscript (ff. 1r–6v; end of the 15th and beginning of the 16th century), containing the synodikon of the house and the list of the main ktitors to whom the monks had to offer prayers. The examination of this valuable document shed light on the relations between the Albanian Tower's monastic community and the Orthodox world before and after the Ottoman conquest of the Balkans and provides relevant clues for the study of the commemoration practices. The part under scrutiny is published in the Appendix (transcription and facsimile).

Keywords: Mount Athos; Arbanaški pirg; Hilandar; Wallachia; ktitorship.

CIPRIAN FIREA, *Des patrons « latins » et leurs peintres « grecs » dans la Transylvanie médiévale : quelques réflexions sur la peinture de l'église saxonne de Dârlos (Durles)*

This study, focused on the mural paintings of the medieval church of Dârlos (Durles / Darlac), in Transylvania, summarizes the presentation given in October 2021 in the framework of the third annual Colloquium of the Institute for South-East European Studies in Bucharest. It aims to

approach both the patrons and the artists responsible of the creation of the artworks, and it also attempts to propose a dating of this remarkable ensemble, characterized by a very interesting mixture of Eastern and Western traditions (artistic, iconographic, ideological, etc.). The impetus for such an endeavor (and also for similar enterprises of several specialists and colleagues) was provided by recent restorations carried out in the sanctuary of church (2009–2016).

Keywords: mural paintings, Byzantine iconography, art patronage, Moldavian art, art in the Balkans..

VLAD BEDROS, *The Devotion to the Five Companions in Moldavian Texts and Images, ca 1480 – ca 1530: Between Trebizond and Mount Athos*

Prompted by the frequent inclusion of the Five Martyrs of Sebasteia (also referred to as the Five Companions, or the Araurakan martyrs) in Moldavian wall paintings from the end of the 15th c. and the first decades of the 16th c., my study investigates the implication of this devotional practice. It maps the local evidence for their metaphrastic Passio as textual counterpart for the preserved visual corpus. I discuss the Moldavian iconographic contexts against the backdrop of Late Byzantium and the Balkans, marked by an agency of Mount Athos. I propose that the cult of St. Eustratius and his companions circulates to Moldavia through the mediation of a monastic devotional network, and that in the local context it gained an unparalleled military accent. This could be speculatively attributed to a hybridization with the cult of St. Eugenios of Trebizond, possibly venerated by the second wife of Stephen the Great, Maria of Mangup, a princess of Trapezuntine lineage.

Keywords: St. Estratius of Sebasteia; The Five Companions; warrior saints; Moldavian art, 15th–16th c.; Slavonic hagiography; Late Byzantine iconography; Post-Byzantine iconography.

ELISABETA NEGRĂU, *Lost Icon Prototypes from the Times of Neagoe Basarab*

The study analyzes a group of lesser-known icons from Wallachia, dating from the 15th century to the mid-17th century. They are Eleousa-Glykophilousa icons, sometimes mixing in a rarer iconographic detail, a phylactery with inscription held by the Infant Jesus. These icons do not descent from a single prototype, but from several related types, of Late Byzantine, Macedonian, and Cretan origins. They seemed to have entered Wallachia in two different stages. The first Eleousa icon known in Wallachia, originating in the former Metropolitan Cathedral at Curtea de Argeş and later moved to the monastery founded by Neagoe Basarab on the same spot, likely was a Late Byzantine icon from the 14th or 15th century. The Wallachian icons of the 16th century shared related

iconographic characteristics. The epoch of Neagoe Basarab acted as a catalyst for the different iconographic variants of Palaiologan and post-Palaiologan tradition, both through the cult dedicated to the Mother of God that the voivode developed at the Curtea de Argeş Monastery, his emblematic aulic foundation, and through the great development and renewal of the artistic culture that he sustained in Wallachia and which was emulated later on.

Keywords: icon painting, Eleousa, Glykophilousa, Neagoe Basarab, Curtea de Argeş, Metropolitan Cathedral of Wallachia.

Époque moderne

MIHAI ȚIPĂU, *Constantinople, Bucharest, Venice. Versified Greek "Histories" and Their Journeys (17th-18th Centuries)*

The subject of this study is the reception of three very successful products of the Greek Venetian printing houses from 17th to the second half of the 19th century. The bibliographical study of their editions offers to the researcher the occasion to find and locate even more new, unknown editions of these books. The three booklets in Greek verses are based on actual historical events taking place mainly in Wallachia and Constantinople. The paper endeavors to study the reasons these booklets were best sellers of the respective printing houses for such a long period of time, discussing also the limits between history and literature.

Keywords: Venice, Constantinople, Wallachia, Greek printin

ȘTEFAN PETRESCU, *From Bucharest to Athens: Reflecting on the Balkan Cooperation in the Greek-language Newspapers*

This article focuses on the Greek-language newspapers editing between the 1840s–1913s. The Greek journalists were concerned within the external affairs of Romania in relation to the nationalisms in the Balkans. In this context the Aromanian issue had been a topic of permanent interest for the newspapers in Romania. The Greeks sought, on the one hand, to defend their economic interests at the mouth of the Danube by improving their legal situation in Romania, and on the other hand, to maintain and strengthen cultural ties with the Greek-speaking world, not just from the Kingdom of Greece

Keywords: Greek-language newspapers, Romania, Aromanian issue, Balkan cooperation, rivalry

CONSTANTIN ARDELEANU, *'A Right Inherent in Sovereignty'. Romania, the European Commission of the Danube and the Sulina Sanitary Service (1878–1884)*

This paper analyses the dispute that emerged in 1878 between Romania and the European Commission of the Danube, a techno-political organisation composed of delegates from Europe's Great Powers, over which side had the right to enforce sanitary policies at Sulina. On the one hand, since Sulina was part of the territory granted in 1878 to Romania, whose independence had been recognised by the Great Powers through the Berlin Treaty, the government in Bucharest claimed that it had the legal and moral rights to extend its public health policies to its newly acquired territories. As an independent state, part of the European community of civilised nations, Romania believed that it possessed all the necessary institutions, knowledge and expertise to fight epidemic diseases threatening its own citizens and those of Europe. On the other hand, since Sulina was the operational headquarters of the Commission, an organisation that enjoyed the status of operating 'in complete independence' of Romania's territorial authority, the commissioners representing the Great Powers of Europe and their governments demanded full control over the sanitary administration of the region. The dispute lasted until 1884, after a functional compromise was reached in several stages.

Keywords: Romanian diplomacy, European Commission of the Danube, Sulina, sanitary service, epidemics

ORLIN SABEV, *The Unimagined History of an Imagined Bridge Over the Danube between Giurgiu and Ruse*

The paper deals with a construction project discussed between Romania and the Ottoman Empire between 1870 and 1875. The project aimed at the construction of a "fixed and permanent" bridge over the Danube River in order to connect the existing railways between Bucharest and Giurgiu (1869), on the one hand, and Ruse and Varna (1866), on the other. The project aimed also to provide a railway connection between Bucharest and Varna, the biggest port city on the western shore of the Black Sea, as well as between Europe and the Ottoman Empire. The documents, dating from the period of 1870–1875 and preserved in the Romanian and Turkish archives, reveal the negotiations between the state institutions of the two countries. While the Ottoman side preferred to order the bridge construction to a private company by way of concession, the Romanian state suggested that the two countries should construct it as a joint venture. This discordance led to the failure of the project that was brought into effect only in 1954 by the construction of the so-called Friendship Bridge (now called Danube Bridge).

Keywords: Danube River, iron bridge, railways, Romania, Ottoman Empire

DANIEL CAIN, *Delimitation of the New Romanian-Bulgarian Land Border (1913-1914)*

In the summer of 1913, a new land border was established between Romania and Bulgaria. It would take more than three decades of negotiations between the members of the joint Romanian-Bulgarian commission responsible for the technical work to definitively establish the route of the Romanian-Bulgarian land border before a final protocol was signed.

Keywords: Dobrudja, land border, negotiations.

CĂTĂLINA VĂTĂȘESCU, *Les Albanais et l'Albanie dans l'œuvre de Nicolae Iorga*

Nicolae Iorga studied a multitude of aspects of Albanian culture and civilization. He was equally interested in history, the history of language and traditional culture. This broad and comparative scope builds a clear picture of Albanian history.

Keywords: Albanian social and cultural history, history of the Albanian language, Albanian-Romanian relations, South-Eastern European context

The Phanariot Literature

Contributions presented at the session held at the 12th International Congress of South-East European Studies, Bucharest, 2–6 September 2019

Editor: LIA BRAD CHISACOF

JACQUES BOUCHARD, *Un microcosme carcéral à l'image de l'Empire Ottoman dans Les Loisirs de Philothée de Nicolas Mavrocordatos*

The following article is a new perusal by the very editor of Nicholas Mavrocordatos' novel Philotheus' leisure. Under this new consideration looking at a carceral universe the novel reveals a double aim: on a first place to highlight the matchlessness of Istanbul, a world capital in one of its glorious epochs, that of the Tulips. It was a cosmopolitan city in which lived English, French, Italians, Jews, and prisoners of many other nationalities. On the other hand the book, written while its author was a prisoner in Transylvania seems to explore the possibility of a «philosophical novel». Observing the behaviour of people forced to reclusion its main character broods on the fragility of human nature, on destiny underlining each individual's strong and weak points.

Keywords: 18th cent., novel, carceral universe, multi-ethnic microcosm.

MIHAI CIUCĂ, *The Public Image of an 18th-Century Prince in statu nascendi. Nicolaos Mavrocordatos as Reflected in his Correspondence*

By contrast with former contributions which looked mainly at Nicholas Mavrocordatos' work from a literary standpoint, the present article is focusing chiefly on his correspondence. The aim is to highlight some aspects of Romanian history and history writing and the portrait of the prince himself. Written in an impeccable kind of mainly ancient Greek and displaying erudition and awareness of contemporary facts the letters set up a picture of a seasoned ruler.

Keywords: 18th century, statesman, political propaganda.

LIA BRAD CHISACOF, *Is Literature a Key to Understanding Society?*

The present contribution aims to infer a few things as to the 18th century society living in the Romanian Principalities putting together the literary production of both Romanian and Greek expression. The corpus it is based on was selected according to criteria of being representative and original. Newly discovered items are an integral part of it.

Keywords: 18th century, literature, Greek, Romanian Principalities

ILEANA MIHĂILĂ, *A Romanian Scholar in the Age of Enlightenment: Ianake Văcărescu*

Ianake Văcărescu (1740–1797) stood out both for his diplomatic and political skills and as a scholar. A polyglot, he knew the languages of the Balkans (Slavonic, Turkish, Greek) as well as western languages (Italian, French, German), as he proved through his works. A poet in his spare time (in Romanian, but also in Greek), he wrote the first published grammar of the Romanian language (1787), which demonstrates his in-depth knowledge of European, particularly French literature. But his masterpiece (albeit little-known) remains the History of the all-powerful Ottoman emperors [Istorie a prea puternicilor împărați otomani, in the original], written during his exile in Nicopolis and Rhodes (1788–1794), a synthesis of his experiences but also of his readings of Turkish, Western and Romanian authors, which remained in manuscript for 70 years and is still little and poorly known, not least because of the critical judgements expressed by many specialists.

Keywords: Enlightenment, erudition, diplomacy.

ANDREI EȘANU, *Educational Values in the Vita Constantini Cantemyrii by Dimitrie Cantemir*

The capitalization and editing of D. Cantemir's scientific heritage began almost three centuries ago, the process though is far from over. While some

of the works of the Moldavian prince have been substantially edited and studied, some others remain in the shadows without due attention. Such is the case of *Vita Constantini Cantemirii*... of which yet another copy was discovered in the Archive of Old Documents in Moscow, which reproduces quite truthfully the realities of the XVIIth century under the form of a freely narrated story. Presenting his father as a brave, courageous man, determined, skillful, wise, and caring parent, Dimitrie Cantemir observed one of the commandments of the decalogue – “Honor your father and mother”. As he took refuge to Russia after 1711 he was able to introduce his work to the scientific community in that country and cause his works to be printed. Some did get printed during his lifetime while some others only had that chance after his death.

Keywords: cultural heritage, education, virtue, Decalogue, Moldavian prince.

Varia

LUSINE SARGSYAN, ZSOLT MAGYARI-SÁSKA, *Armenian Printed Books in the Library of Armenian Catholic Parish in Gheorgheni (17th-19th Centuries)*

The Armenian Catholic Parish in Gheorgheni (Harghita county, Romania) houses a rich library of books in different languages (ill. 1). The parish is situated near the Holy Mother of God church, which was built by Armenians in 1733–34. The parish library was created by priests of the church, as indicate the ex libris and possessors' handwritten inscriptions on the books. This library is an important evidence of the Armenian community in Gheorgheni with its long history¹. The collection of Armenian manuscripts and printed books of the library is smaller than that of the items in languages other than Armenian. Some publications about manuscripts are already known², yet very little is known about the printed books³. The purpose of this study is to present: a) the catalogue of Armenian printed books from 17th to 19th centuries; b) the chronology and topography of these books; c) the information contained in handwritten inscriptions in order to form a certain idea about the Armenian community and its representatives (basically in Transylvania, as these inscriptions testify). It should be noted that the library is currently incomplete. As the inventory numbers reveal, many books from the library are missing. To form an idea about the original state of the library, we kept the existing inventory numbers and assigned numbers only to those books that did not have an inventory number⁴.

Keywords: Old Armenian printed books, Gheorgheni, Armenian-Catholic parish, library, catalogue

ANDREI EMILCIUC, *Russia's Cordon Sanitaire in the Danube Delta and the Role of the Sulina Quarantine (1834–1856)*

This paper analyses an important issue in Romanian and European historiography, that of the role played by the Sulina Quarantine in the growth of international rivalry at the Danube Mouth during the 1830s – early 1850s. My research, based in particular on unpublished archival sources from the Chancellery of the Governor of Bessarabia (The National Archive of the Republic of Moldova), aims to address this issue through the prism of the organisation and inclusion of the Sulina Quarantine in the cordon sanitaire of the Russian Empire at the Danube Mouths. This allows for some more insight on whether the establishment of the Sulina Quarantine was justified from a sanitary point of view and how high a priority it was for imperial Russia's objectives at the Lower Danube.

Keywords: quarantine, cordon sanitaire, sanitary pickets, Sulina, Danube Delta, Danube navigation.

VIRGINIA BLÎNDA, *Les infracteurs des lois quaranténaires (1831–1851)*

The quarantine system in Wallachia aimed for the health protection of people on the principality territory. Starting from 1831, a series of regulations contributed to the creation of a sanitary barrier against the frequent epidemic waves that were breaking out especially in the European provinces of the Ottoman Empire. The constraints imposed by the Wallachian authorities (1831–1851) were trying to reduce the various attempts of people to fraudulently cross the southern and southeastern borders, these subjects being potential vectors for the transmission of dangerous diseases. Numerous manuscripts found in the archive of the funds of the Quarantine Committee, the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of War at the National Archives of Romania in Bucharest gave us the opportunity to analyze the proposed subject along three thematic sequences: official decisions, the state of health of the population and some case studies.

Keywords: Quarantine, sanitary regulations, punishments, Wallachia, public health, 1831–1851.

Comptes rendus

Ekaterina TARPOMANOVA, Petya ASENOVA, Boris VOUNCHEV (eds.), *Глаголоти. Balkan Verb Typology (Mihail-George Hâncu)*; Cristian BEȘLEAGĂ, *Gramatica*

limbii albaneze (Cătălina Vătășescu); Carl DIXON, *The Paulicians. Heresy, Persecution and Warfare on the Byzantine Frontier, c.750–880* (David L. E. Neagu); Andrei TIMOTIN, Srđan PIRIVATRIĆ, Oana IACUBOVSCI (eds.), *Byzantine Heritages in South-Eastern Europe in the Middle Ages and Early Modern Period* (Andrei Pippidi); Petre GURAN, *Rendre la couronne au Christ. Etude sur la fin de l'idée impériale byzantine* (Andrei Pippidi); Ioan-Gabriel ALEXANDRU, *Konstantinos Harmenopoulos, De haeresibus*, Edition, Übersetzung, Anmerkungen (Mihail-George Hâncu); Radu G. PĂUN, Ivan BILIARSKY, *Du combat pour la « juste foi » au pêché politique. Pour une histoire du Synodikon de l'Orhodoxie* (Andrei Pippidi); Ивана Коматина, *Кралъ Стефан Урош I Велики и његов век* (Mihail-George Hâncu); Срђан Рудић, *Босанска властела у XV веку. Просопографска студија* (Mihail-George Hâncu); Simona NICOLAE, *Oglinzi ale principilor în Bizanț* (Cătălina Vătășescu); Maurice AYMARD, Ermanno ORLANDO, *Venezia e il senso del mare. Percezioni e rappresentazioni*, (Alessandro F. Dumitrașcu); Ioana FEODOROV, Bernard HEYBERGER, Samuel NOBLE (eds.), *Arabic Christianity between the Ottoman Levant and Eastern Europe* (Adrian Pirtea); *The Greek Revolution in the Age of Revolutions (1776-1848). Reappraisals and Comparisons*, edited by Paschalis M. KITROMILIDES (Ștefan Petrescu); Mircea-Gheorghe ABRUDAN, *Biserica ortodoxă și clerul militar din Monarhia Habsburgică între Pacea de la Carloviț și Primul Război Mondial (1699–1914)* (Ștefan Petrescu); Gheorghios ATHANASIADE, *Biografie*, traducere, prefață, note și anexe Lia BRAD CHISACOF (Ștefan Petrescu); Constantin CHERAMIDOGLU, *Grecii Constanței Vechi* (Ștefan Petrescu); Florin STAN, Apostolos PATELAKIS, *140 de ani de la stabilirea relațiilor diplomatice româno-elene (1880–2020)* (Lia Brad Chisacof); Ionela-Diana CĂRBUREAN, *Contribuția lingvisticii diacronice la descrierea terminologiei juridico-administrative de origine (neo)greacă* (Cătălina Vătășescu); Iuliu Barasch, *Medicină de pionierat în Țara Românească*, ediție îngrijită, studiu introductiv, traducere și note de Lidia Trăușan-Matu (Ștefan Petrescu); Giuseppe MOTTA, Roxana MIHALY, *Ritratto di Nicolae Iorga. Storico, uomo di cultura, patriota. A ottant'anni dalla sua tragica scomparsa* (Alessandro F. Dumitrașcu); ... (Daniel Cain).

In memoriam

Peter Mackridge (1946–2022)

Răzvan Theodorescu (1939–2023)

Vie scientifique

Livres reçus