

SUBORDONAREA ADMINISTRATIVĂ A BANATULUI DE SEVERIN FAȚĂ DE AUTORITATEA CENTRALĂ DIN TRANSILVANIA

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THE ADMINISTRATIVE SUBORDINATION OF THE BANATE OF SEVERIN TOWARDS THE CENTRAL AUTHORITY IN TRANSYLVANIA

***Abstract.** The emergence and development of the Banate of Severin subscribes into a wider process of expanding the royal Hungarian authority south and east from the Carpathians by means of a strong political and military defensive supported equally by a confessional expansion. The present paper aims to present the history of the administrative-territorial unit within the Hungarian kingdom known as the Banate of Severin, during the second half of the 13th century. This particular structure was led by a member of the high nobility, at the same time an important figure on the kingdom's political stage during the last decades of the Arpadian dynasty. Thus, by means of the issued documents and the portrayal of the period's volatile historical context, we strive to analyze and reveal the institutional subordination of the banate towards the central Transylvanian authority, led either by a duke or by the voivode.*

***Keywords:** Banate of Severin, the Duchy of Transylvania, the voivode of Transylvania.*

În secolul al XIII-lea, evoluția Banatului de Severin, ca structură administrativ-teritorială a regatului Ungariei, era condusă de un înalt demnitar. Prin demersul nostru încercăm să corelăm raportul de subordonare instituțională a acestei unități față de autoritatea transilvană centrală, fiind vorba fie de duce sau de voievod.

Titulatura de ban, întocmai precum cea de voievod, a fost împrumutată de autoritatea ungară de la populația slavă. Cu toate acestea nu putem afirma faptul că în zona Severinului ar fi existat o entitate statală, ci mai degrabă Banatul ca entitate administrativ-teritorială, care a fost introdus de către regalitatea ungară. Banatul a fost o provincie cu un statut aparte datorat faptului că reunea atribute militare, juridice și administrative în persoana banului, desemnat și subordonat direct regelui. Nobilul ce ocupa funcția de ban nu stăpânea provincia, ci exercita autoritatea în numele regelui. Astfel, demnitatea de ban era una rezervată unor persoane de o importanță și un statut aparte¹. Acest tip de regiuni pot fi întâlnite de-a

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CÂTEVA CONSIDERAȚII PRIVIND ISTORICUL CERCETĂRII ȘI TOPOGRAFIA ORDINELOR MENDICANTE ÎN ORAȘE MIEVEALE DIN TRANSILVANIA*

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SOME CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING THE HISTORIOGRAPHY AND TOPOGRAPHY OF MENDICANT ORDERS IN MEDIEVAL TRANSYLVANIAN TOWNS

***Abstract.** The 13th century urban European development had opened the gates of medieval towns to members of the mendicant orders. The friars received some of the cloisters, while others had to build them in time and develop them in synchronicity with the towns themselves. In the Hungarian kingdom the royal urban policy was emphasized especially after the Mongol invasion of 1241–1242 and one is able to observe the rise of urban communities together with their institutions, churches, chapels and mendicant cloisters. Every so often, rebuilding meant also reshaping the urban landscape and thus the topography of a town was influenced by several so called “central places”, the mendicant convents turning quickly into such centers of attraction for all social strata. The present paper aims to provide a general perspective upon the topography of mendicant places in Transylvanian medieval towns based upon the historiographic resources of German, Hungarian and Romanian historians and archaeologist by showing how the mendicant topography has almost managed to turn into a research direction in the past years, deriving from interest areas such as town history, urban medieval topography or urban archaeology and slowly starting to establish its own field literature. In this sense, we have chosen some of the most relevant and offering examples within the field literature, namely those towns where more than one mendicant cloister had functioned or more than one mendicant order resided, developing thus into a mendicant cluster.*

***Keywords:** mendicant orders, Middle Ages, Transylvania, urban topography, medieval towns, mendicant clusters.*

Cercetarea topografiei medievale a ordinelor mendicante la nivelul centrelor urbane din regatul Ungariei și, în mod particular, al Transilvaniei poate fi înscrisă mai multor direcții de cercetare, de la istoria orașelor, la istoria generală a ordinelor mendicante, la arheologie urbană etc, nefiind încă un subiect în sine al istoriografiei

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RĂZBOIUL CIVIL DIN UNGARIA 1440–1442 ȘI ÎNCEPUTURILE CARIEREI LUI IANCU DE HUNEDOARA

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THE HUNGARIAN CIVIL WAR BETWEEN QUEEN ELISABETH AND KING WLADISLAS AND THE RISE OF JOHN HUNYADI (1440–1442)

Abstract. *After the sudden death of King Albert of Habsburg, during the late autumn military campaign of 1439, Hungary plunged into a bloody civil war between the dowager Queen Elisabeth and Wladislas Jagiello, elected by the warring party of the Estates. The war, which ravaged the Realm of St. Stephen for 2 years (1440–1442), was won by King Wladislas' party, after John Hunyadi, a knight of the royal household, famous for his victorious wars against the Ottoman invaders, pledged allegiance to the elected king. As pointed out by the late Hungarian medievalist Engel Pál, around 30 years ago, this event was the turning point in John Hunyadi's career. Since there is no special study on this topic, the aim of our paper is to analyse the events of the Hungarian Civil War between 1440–1442, and John Hunyadi's role in their development as well as their consequences on the career of the future crusader hero.*

Keywords: *John Hunyadi, Wladislas Jagiello, Elisabeth of Luxembourg, Wladislas the Posthumous, Kingdom of Hungary, civil war.*

În urmă cu 30 de ani, medievistul maghiar Pál Engel a atras atenția că unul dintre evenimentele decisive ale carierei lui Iancu de Hunedoara a fost războiul civil dintre regina Elisabeta, văduva lui Albert de Habsburg, și Vladislav Jagiello, regele Poloniei, care s-a desfășurat între anii 1440–1442, pe întreg cuprinsul Regatului Ungariei¹. Istoriografia maghiară și occidentală a tratat acest eveniment complex doar ca un subiect secundar al biografiei lui Iancu de Hunedoara², sau l-a

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¹ Pál Engel, „János Hunyadi: The Decisive Years of His Career, 1440–1444”, în János M. Bak, Béla K. Kiraly (eds) *From Hunyadi to Rákóczi. War and Society in Late Medieval and Early Modern Hungary* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1986), 103–123.

² Pentru a nu îngreuna aparatul critic, sunt citate doar lucrările de referință și nu toate sintezele care amintesc într-un fel sau altul de subiectul articolului de față. Acestea vor fi citate la locul potrivit. Gróf Teleki József, *Hunyadiak kora Magyarországon*, vol. I (Pesta: Emich és Eisenfels Könyvnyomdája, 1852), 157–314; Fraknói Vilmos, „A Hunyadiak és a Jagellók kora (1440)”, în *A Magyar Nemzet Története*, vol. IV, coord. Szilágyi Sándor (Budapesta: Kiadja az Athenaeum Irdalmi és Nyomdai Részvénytársulat, 1896), 9–30; Elekes Lajos, *Hunyadi* (Budapesta: Akadémiai Kiadó, 1952), 126–146; Vilmos von Zsolnay, *Vereinigungsversuche Südosteuropas im XV. Jahrhundert – Johann von Hunyadi* (Frankfurt-Koblenz: Selke-Verlag, 1967), 47–48; Joseph Held, *Hunyadi: legend and reality* (Boulder, New York: Columbia University Press, 1985), 81–85, 89–90.

O VIAȚĂ ÎNCHINATĂ COMUNITĂȚII – JOSEF BACON, ÎNTEMEIETORUL MUZEULUI DE ISTORIE SIGHIȘOARA

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A LIFE FOR THE COMMUNITY – JOSEF BACON, THE FOUNDER OF THE SIGHIȘOARA HISTORY MUSEUM

Abstract. *The History Museum of Sighișoara celebrated 120 years of existence. On this occasion we try to evoke the personality of the founder of the institution, Dr. Josef Bacon. Coming from a family of Austrian officials arrived in the eighteenth century in the city on the Târnava Mare River, at the beginning of the twentieth century he was fully affianced to the Sighișoara elite.*

Professional physician, civil servant, with a rich activity in public work, with a unrelenting activity in improving public hygiene, he was active serving the community as a curator of the Evangelical Church, as founder of the baths in Vlăhița/Szent-Kerestbanya/Karlshütte, in the Harghita Mountains. He was also professionally involved in the eradication of tuberculosis and especially of alcoholism, by being member of the Order of the Good Templars. Last but not least, he became the founder of the local History Museum, succeeding in 42 years of activity to gather most of the institution's current heritage, to exhibit it and to show it in accordance with the museological norms of its era, managing to illustrate the secular history of the old medieval town upon the Târnava Mare River. He guided the visitors personally, regardless of their nationality or their educational degree, and he received no payment, for all his activity, which today seems inconceivable.

Keywords: *Sighișoara, Transylvania, community, museum, heritage, medicine, Josef Bacon.*

Istoria unei instituții de cultură și nu numai, este legată indisolubil și de persoanele care au contribuit la întemeierea, afirmarea și evoluția acesteia. Așa este cazul întemeietorului muzeului local din Sighișoara, dr. Josef Bacon. Deși de profesie medic, cu o activitate foarte bogată pe plan medical și de igienă socială, Josef Bacon este cunoscut posterității mai ales prin activitatea depusă pentru întemeierea și funcționarea muzeului sighișorean de la începuturile sale, în penultimul an al secolului al XIX-lea și până la decesul său survenit în anul 1941.

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RELATĂRI DESPRE SAȘI PUBLICATE DE *TRIBUNA POPORULUI/TRIBUNA* ȘI *ROMÂNUL* ÎN PRIMELE DECENII ALE SECOLULUI AL XX-LEA (1900–1918)*

ALEXANDRU NICOLAESCU**

REPORTS ABOUT THE SAXONS PUBLISHED BY *TRIBUNA POPORULUI/TRIBUNA* AND *ROMÂNUL* IN THE FIRST DECADES OF THE 20TH CENTURY (1900–1918)

Abstract. *The present research aims to analyse some information related to the reports of the Romanian political press in Transylvania during 1900–1918, focusing on a case study based on the analysis of periodicals published in Arad – Tribuna poporului/Tribuna (1897–1912) and Românu (1911–1938). The study is divided in two parts, in the first I dealt with the political information and in the second with the information related to the coexistence of Romanians with the Transylvanian Saxons. On both sides I tried to capture the differences of opinion, but also the attempts to collaboration between Saxons and Romanians. I focused on the information dedicated to the parliamentary and local elections and political attitudes, the way in which Romanians and Saxons coexisted, as well as on the aspects related to customs, social and educational behaviors.*

The analysis was based on the articles published by the two periodicals studied and on the specialized bibliography.

Keywords: *press, Transylvanian Saxons, Transylvania, Românu, Tribuna poporului/Tribuna.*

Despre istoria și cultura sașilor, dar și despre colaborarea lor cu românii în perioada Imperiului Austro-Ungar s-au publicat o serie de studii cu caracter general. Cu toate acestea, aspectele legate de analiza tipologică a informațiilor referitoare la sași în presa românească transilvăneană din perioada Monarhiei Dualiste au fost cercetate mai mult tangențial. Avem în vedere presa, deoarece constituie cea mai importantă arhivă socială și politică a epocii. De asemenea, aceasta a reprezentat principalul mijloc de informare și diseminare a ideilor. Prin cercetarea de față ne-am propus să evidențiem câteva relatări despre sași ale periodicelor *Tribuna poporului/Tribuna* și *Românu* din perioada 1900–1918. Chiar dacă am analizat

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MEMBRII BIROULUI REDACTIONAL AL ENCICLOPEDIIEI ROMÂNÊ*

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THE MEMBERS OF THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE ROMANIAN ENCYCLOPEDIA

Abstract. The paper aims to present the activity of the members of the workgroup that coordinated the first Romanian encyclopedia, published between 1896 and 1904. The authors are working on publishing the correspondence the members of the editorial Board had with the over 200 collaborators. With this occasion they highlighted the intense activity, little known until now, carried out by the 6–7 intellectuals from Sibiu who read the 60000 articles sent to their office, of which 37622 were published, they made corrections and wrote hundreds of letters. The members of the Board were in those years, at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, at the beginning of their career, some of them had a beautiful professional and social ascension in the next decades. The coordinator of the entire paper was Corneliu Diaconovici, at that moment he was the secretary of the cultural association Astra, under the auspice of which the encyclopedia was published. The members of the editorial Board, presented in this paper, were: professors Ioan Popovici, Vasile Bologa, Ilie Moga and Ioan Fodor, priest Nicolae Togan, the medic Ilie Beu, the bank clerk Iulian Popescu; temporary, students Ilarie Chendi and Suciù have helped as well. The members of the Board also edited articles from their areas of specialization, especially when other collaborators were missing. They made a significant contribution in the development and publishing of the first Romanian encyclopedia, a true monument of the cultural unity of Romanians, then scattered over several states.

Keywords: culture, Transylvania, Astra association, intellectuals, encyclopedia.

Despre *Enciclopedia Română* elaborată și publicată sub coordonarea lui Corneliu Diaconovici s-a scris mult, s-au organizat simpozioane și s-au publicat

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**BARLAAM ET JOSAPHAT: UN INCUNABUL DIN BIBLIOTECA
BRUKENTHAL CU ÎNSEMNUL DE PROPRIETATE
AL LUI ALBERT HUET**

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**BARLAAM ET JOSAPHAT: A BRUKENTHAL LIBRARY INCUNABULUM
WITH THE OWNERSHIP MARK OF ALBERT HUET**

Abstract. The book *Barlaam et Josaphat* is dealing with an old story with its roots in the Orient, which basically is a Christian tale, or a Christian version, of the history of Buddha. The book is a incunabulum hosted in the Brukenthal Library collection. Taking into consideration that the Brukenthal Library enriched itself thanks to different private or former public collection, it is not a surprise to notice that the book has an ownership mark, that of Albert Huet, one of the leading political as well as cultural figure of the 16th century Sibiu.

Keywords: *Barlaam et Josaphat, Buddha, incunabulum, Brukenthal Library, Sibiu, Albert Huet*

Este știut că acele cărți tipărite în perioada de început a tiparului, de la 1439 până la sfârșitul secolului al XV-lea, cu alte cuvinte, în perioada de leagăn a acestuia, sunt cunoscute sub denumirea de *incunabule*. Cât privește cuvântul *incunabulum* – la plural *incunabula* –, acesta vine din latină, având, în lumea cărților, sensul de „leagăn”. Ne aflăm în acea perioadă din istoria cărții în care sunt introduse foaia de titlu și ornamentele tipografice. Din acest motiv, primele incunabule nu aveau foaie de titlu, imitând astfel manuscrisele, motiv pentru care începeau cu un *incipit* și se terminau cu un *explicit*. În plus, în aceste prime tipărituri, erau reproduse prescurtările și ligaturile specifice manuscriselor, literele fiind inegale ca grosime și imperfect conturate. Oglinda paginii păstra suprafețe albe ce urmau a fi completate cu inițiale ornate sau cu ornamente realizate de mână. Titlurile urmau a fi caligrafiate pe baza registrului, o enumerare a cuvintelor cu care începea prima foaie, lăsată de tipograf la sfârșitul lucrării. Unii specialiști în domeniu restrâng finalul ariei cronologice la anul 1480, când s-a produs atât o diferențiere a tipurilor de literă, cât și o unificare a fiecărui caracter în parte. În

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ÎNTRE IMAGINAR ȘI CERCETARE ISTORICĂ. FORTIFICAȚIILE ORAȘULUI TÂRGOVIȘTE DIN SECOLELE XIV–XVI

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BETWEEN IMAGINARY AND HISTORICAL RESEARCH. THE FORTIFICATIONS OF THE TOWN OF TARGOVISTE IN THE 14TH–16TH CENTURIES

***Abstract.** The problem of the medieval fortifications of Târgoviște, from its first part of the evolution of the urban settlement, remains open to interpretations, and the lack of written sources hinder obtaining an exact chronology. There are some evidences in the mentions of foreign travelers, from the first half of the 16th century, that have not been archaeologically proven. If there is sufficient evidence regarding the urban character of the settlement in the 14th century, the building of some fortifications in the face of the Hungarian and Turkish danger, such as palisades, raises instead serious problems of interpretation. The only systematic research that identified such a fortification took place at the end of the twentieth century and did not benefit from further investigations in order to identify the exact disposition of the defense system. For this reason, in the absence of archaeological discoveries, we need to refer to the information provided by foreign travelers, so that we have succeeded to highlight the unity of opinions regarding the dating of Târgoviște fortification of back to the end of the 15th century and the beginning of the 16th century.*

***Keywords:** Targoviste, fortification, documentary sources, foreign travelers, archaeological research.*

Problema fortificațiilor medievale ale Târgoviștei, din prima parte a evoluției așezării urbane, rămâne deschisă interpretărilor, un punct nevralgic al cercetării românești. Expunerea de față trebuie să debuteze, firesc, de la mențiunile

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UN POVESTITOR ÎN ACUARELĂ – PICTORUL CĂLĂTOR LUIGI MAYER

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A WATERCOLOUR STORYTELLER – THE TRAVELING PAINTER LUIGI MAYER

Abstract. *Luigi Mayer (1755–1803) was an artist who travelled to the Orient in the last decades of the 18th century. A watercolour painter and drawer, he is known for accurate views made while he was the official painter of Ferdinand IV, King of Naples and the Two Sicilies (1751–1825), Ignazio Paterno Castello (1719–1786), Prince of Biscari, Gabriele Lancillotto Castelli (1727–1792), Prince of Torremuzza and especially of Sir Robert Ainslie, the British ambassador at Constantinople (1730–1794).*

Luigi Mayer is the first artist who faithfully represented fragments of daily life in rural and urban Romania. In all his views he paid great attention not only to architectural elements of the represented buildings, but also to the local occupations, clothes and details characteristic to the inhabitants and the places he went through. The artist depicted scenes of daily life of ordinary people, as well as of the representatives of the ruling classes.

Keywords: *Luigi Mayer, traveling painter, collections, 18th century views, 18th century watercolours, genre scenes.*

Multe națiuni au călătorit, dar *The Grand Tour*, Marele Tur, este asociat cu călătorii britanici aristocrați din secolul al XVIII-lea. Era o călătorie inițiată ce dura câțiva ani, cu scop educațional și de autoperfecționare, îndeplinind uneori funcții culturale, deoarece călătorii priveau și cumpărau opere de artă, ajutând astfel la răspândirea de noi gusturi și interese culturale. Era, de asemenea, fără îndoială, o călătorie de plăcere.

Turul clasic pornea din Paris, prin Franța și apoi prin Italia, de regulă până la Roma, uneori până la Napoli. La întoarcere, turiștii traversau de obicei Germania și Țările de Jos¹.

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¹ Jeremy Black, „Grand Tour”, în *Europe 1450 to 1789: Encyclopaedia of the Early Modern World*, J. Dewald, Editor in Chief (Thomson Gale, 2004), v. 3, *Gabrieli to Lyon*, 84; David Constantine, „Grand Tour”, în Jennifer Speake (editor), *Literature of travel and exploration: an encyclopaedia* (Routledge, 2013), 499–501.

A FORGOTTEN ARCHITECTURAL SCENARIO. THE REMOVAL OF THE REGENT'S QUADRANT COLONNADE IN 1848

NOEMI MAFRICI*

Abstract: *The removal of the colonnade of the Regent's Quadrant not even thirty years after its construction is a critical matter within the architectural history of Regent Street and the social history of London as well. The Quadrant is the most known part of the street for its impressive architectural features and its peculiar shape. The original design was by John Nash, architect responsible for the improvement of the whole street and the development of Regent's Park. Starting from 1848 and during the last two centuries, the street suffered several changes that hugely modified its architectural design. The paper discusses the chronology of the Quadrant, focusing at the years that led to the first transformation of the street. The contribution investigates this demolition and the motivations that led to it, through an analysis with sources that belong to the history of the city, among which correspondence of inhabitants, private petitions, newspapers and architectural sketches.*

The study looks at the subject not only from an authorial point of view but also from the city perspective with all the social and cultural implications. It argues forms of organisation of people and their role in urban matters, examining the formation and interest of an association involved in the process of demolition of the colonnade. Finally, an analysis of the reconstruction of the image of the Quadrant, before and after its modifications, both part of London urban memory¹.

Keywords: *London, Regent Street, Quadrant, urban history, history of architecture, 1848, heritage, demolition, John Nash, James Pennethorne.*

Introduction

In 1848, significant political events and a new reformism took place in several European cities, paving the way for rapid urban changes and new models of transformations such as those of Barcelona, Paris and Vienna. These extensive transformations were allowed and moved by new expertise within cities and by the rise of new sciences as well². In the context of the 1840s literature permeated by

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¹ This paper is after the study of Regent Street and the Quadrant of the PhD thesis: Noemi Mafrići, *Planning a Monumental London in the Early Nineteenth Century. Projects, administrative machine, time and people around Regent Street* (PhD diss., Politecnico di Torino, supervisor Prof. R. Tamborrino, 2018).

² Thomas Hall, *Planning Europe's Capital Cities. Aspects of Nineteenth-Century Urban Development* (London: E & FN Spon, 2005 – first ed. 1997), 396.

CONSTRUIREA, AFIRMAREA ȘI LONGEVITATEA UNUI MIT ROMÂNESC: ECATERINA TEODOROIU. ROLUL FILMULUI

MIHAELA GRANCEA *

THE CONSTRUCTION, AFFIRMATION AND LONGEVITY OF A ROMANIAN MYTH: ECATERINA TEODOROIU. THE ROLE OF A FILM

***Abstract.** Prominent figure in the Romanian heroic pantheon, Officer Ecaterina Teodoroiu has been the focus of both historians and directors. Several feature films are dedicated to this heroine: Ecaterina Teodoroiu. Heroine from Jiu (directed by Niculescu-Brună, 1931), Ecaterina Teodoroiu (directed by Dinu Cocea, 1978) and The Triangle of Death (directed by Sergiu Nicolaescu, 1999) and only one documentary Ecaterina Teodoroiu, the Heroine of the Romanian People (directed by Dorin Brozba, 2017). Each historical film retains specific mythologizing patterns. While the first film depicts the role of the royal family and associations of that period, the film produced in national-communism highlights the same institutions in a mocking manner. Besides, the post-communist film focuses on political and military elites and Queen Marie, though in an overcrowded script. The interwar Romanian society shaped the figure of Ecaterina Teodoroiu as linked to the myth of the virgin from Jiu and the image of compassionate Queen Marie. The myth of the heroine is evident in Dinu Cocea's and Sergiu Nicolaescu's films, associated with the French romantic image of the sacrificing virgin. The purpose of this study is to point out the manner in which Ecaterina Teodoroiu is transfigured and introduced in the Romanian pantheon of sacrificing heroines.*

***Keywords:** Ecaterina Teodoroiu's image, cult of heroes, myth of the virgin, mythologizing patterns, communist and post-communist films*

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