

**ACADEMIA ROMÂNĂ**



**ANUARUL  
INSTITUTULUI DE CERCETĂRI  
SOCIO-UMANE „GHEORGHE ȘINCAI”**

**XIX  
TÎRGU MUREȘ**

**2016**

ACADEMIA ROMÂNĂ  
ANUARUL INSTITUTULUI DE CERCETĂRI SOCIO-UMANE  
„GHEORGHE ȘINCAI”

XIX/2016

.....

Narcis-Mihai Martiniuc

ASPECTE ALE UNIRII RELIGIOASE ÎN OPERA LUI  
GHEORGHE ȘINCAI

**Abstract:** *The Idea of Uniatism in the Work of Gheorghe Șincai.* The present study outlines multiple layers in the activity of Gheorghe Șincai. I reflect to the manner in which Șincai approached the idea of “confessional transfer” as applied to the topic of Uniate Greek-Catholic Church from Transylvania. In my demonstration I refer, mostly, to Șincai’s works which are regarded in a historiographical, occasionally, in a philosophical framework. The texts I refer to will hopefully demonstrate the degree of theological culture of the author. Therefore, I attempt a discussion from the perspective of the canonic law and dogmatic theology, which, as I will demonstrate, were topics very familiar to the Transylvanian author.

**Keywords:** *religious union, Greek Catholic Church, Roman Catholic Church, theology, canonic law. Enlightenment, dogmatics, confessionalism, historiography.*

Pál-Antal Sándor

ÎNVĂȚĂMÂNTUL ÎN TÂRGU MUREȘ ÎN A DOUA JUMĂTATE  
A SECOLULUI AL XVIII-LEA

**Abstract:** *The School System in Târgu Mureș in the Second Half of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century.* In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Târgu Mureș was a rapidly-developing Transylvanian town, with its population doubling from 3000 to 6000 inhabitants. A similar situation had the secondary school system represented by the Reformed College and Roman-Catholic Gymnasium. In 1765, one year before Gheorghe Șincai’s enrollment, at the Reformed College were registered 773 students, out of which 95 in the superior classes (university level). During six years of secondary and two years of superior (university) training, the Reformed College provided its

*students with a solid education, consisting of classes of languages (Latin, Greek, German, Hungarian), Philology, Philosophy, Theology, Mathematics, Geography, Natural Sciences, History and others. The time spent in the Reformed College from Târgu Mureș represented an important stage Gheorghe Șincai's training.*

**Keywords:** *Târgu Mureș, 18<sup>th</sup> century, demographic development, school center, Gheorghe Șincai.*

**Maria Berényi**

### **GHEORGHE ȘINCAI CENZOR LA TIPOGRAFIA DIN BUDA**

**Abstract:** *Gheorghe Șincai Censor at the Printing House in Buda. In 1779 the Empress Maria Theresia granted the Buda University Printing House the privilege to print academic books for Hungary. The printing house included among the books edited in Cyrillic alphabet, books for the Hungarian minorities (Serbs, Croats, Slovaks, or Romanian), church books, academic books, school books but also fiction and scientific works. To prevent the publication of those books that were hostile to political and confessional authorities several censors were hired from among the national minorities academic elite. The first Romanian censor was Ioan Onișor, hired in 1794 with an annuity of 500 florins, similar to his colleagues of different ethnicities. Among the censors one finds Samuil Micu, Gheorghe Șincai and Petru Maior. They have published part of their scientific works at Buda printing house at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.*

**Keywords:** *Buda University Printing House, Romanian books, Scholars of the Enlightenment, Samuil Micu, Gheorghe Șincai, Petru Maior.*

**Laura Stanciu**

### **GHEORGHE ȘINCAI - UN PROFIL ILUMINIST**

**Abstract:** *Gheorghe Șincai - an Enlightened Profile. The author aimed to distinguish Gheorge Șincai's Enlightened profile within the group generally called the Transylvanian School. By analyzing his work, the study sought to present the four directions in which the Romanian scholar manifested his interests which were also the predilect topics of the Enlightenment in Transylvania: theology, history, education, and the fight against superstition.*

*In accordance with the criticism in the field, the author attempts to analyze the elements that highlight the Enlightened calling in*

*Gheorghe Șincai's work. The present research outlines the ideas gleaned from the Enlightenment in Central Europe which may be recovered in the works concerned with fighting superstition, history books or textbooks written by Șincai. The novelty of the study resides in the investigation of an unknown theological work which represented a first documentation and systematization of the teaching and truths of faith in the Uniate Romanian Church. The work was completed by Gheorghe Șincai in 1815. It remained in manuscript and has never been considered by the historiography of the subject.*

**Keywords:** *Transylvania, Enlightenment, intellectuals, Jansenism, Josephinism.*

**Cornel Sigmirean**

### **GHEORGHE ȘINCAI'S HISTORICAL AND PHILOLOGICAL WORK AND THE BIRTH OF THE ROMANIAN MODERN NATION**

**Abstract:** *Erudite par excellence, Șincai was the author of the collection of historical sources *Rerum Spectantium ad universam gentem Daco-Romanum*, through which the great scholar offered an image of the Romanian nation from the oldest times until the eighteenth century. On the basis of this work he wrote his famous study *Hronica românilor și a mai multor neamuri* [The Chronicle of the Romanians and of Several Peoples], which is the first synthesis of the history of the Romanians. Together with Samuil Micu, Gheorghe Șincai also wrote the first grammar of the Romanian language, “*Elementa linguae daco-romanae sive valachicae*”, published in Vienna in 1780. Headmaster of the uniate “national” schools throughout Transylvania, Gheorghe Șincai managed over 300 schools, for which he published a great number of schoolbooks. He was among the main authors of the memorandum submitted in 1791 to the Vienna emperor in the name of the Romanian nation, entitled *Supplex Libellus Valachorum*. Through historical and demographic arguments, the *Supplex* requested the restoration of the Romanian nation's citizenship rights, equality in rights with the political nations and the Romanians' proportional representation in the public life.*

**Keywords:** *Gheorghe Șincai, Enlightenment, historian of all Romanians, sacrifice, national project.*

Ana Maria Roman Negoï

## GHEORGHE ȘINCAI ȘI EDIȚIILE *HRONICII ROMÂNILOR*

**Abstract:** **Gheorghe Șincai and the Editions of the Romanian's Chronicle.** „*Hronica românilor*” is a work with a special destiny, published only after the death of its author. The editorial process was a sinuous one, lasting two centuries (the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the 20<sup>th</sup> century). Unlike other historical works, „*Hronica*” presents two characteristic aspects that complicated the editorial process: its large dimensions, with direct effects upon the editing costs, and the existence of several variants of the manuscript, resulting in a series of partial editions of the work. Our paper intends to clarify the following aspects that influenced the evolution in time of the editorial process: the existing manuscripts (their number and identity, also their localization and time route); the editorial debut of „*Hronica românilor*” and its evolution during the 19<sup>th</sup> and the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, as editorial priority, depending on the historical, political and cultural context; the chronological presentation and the special characteristics of each edition. The coagulation of all information from monographs, correspondence, dedicated studies and editions permitted a coherent and, in our opinion, a necessary recovery of the publishing stages, from the first editing attempts until the most recent edition, in 1967, of „*Hronica românilor*”, a work that is an instrument representing the passing to the modern historical writing.

**Keywords:** historiography, manuscripts, Gheorghe Șincai, the Romanian's Chronicle.

Iulian Boldea

## VALOAREA ISTORICĂ ȘI LITERARĂ A *ELEGIEI* LUI GHEORGHE ȘINCAI

**Abstract:** **Historical and Literary Value of Gheorghe Șincai's Elegy.** In *Elegy*, Gheorghe Șincai's discourse lacks any exaltation, even though there is a certain emphasis that may be felt in the wishes and eulogies (which are dedicated to Tertina or Ladislau Nagy). The exposition is balanced, kept between the limits of objectivity and plausibility, the considerations are detached while the observations always keep a certain distance from the narrated events. The esthetic merit of this work of literature is disputable, but the *Elegy* maintains a certain documentary value. Șincai's poetry is a form of self-exploration, an honest confession where, beyond an obvious rhetoric and the exaltation that is typical to the ode, the writer presents with some objectivity fragments of his

*personal intellectual biography, supporting his declarations and somehow shadowing his subjectivity, in order to draw the historical, social and political meaning of the events.*

**Keywords:** *Gheorghe Șincai, Literature, Enlightenment, History, Confession, Elegy.*

**Corina Teodor**

### **ȘCOALA LATINISTĂ SAU ȘCOALA ARDELEANĂ? OPTIUNI ISTORIOGRAFICE DIN SECOLELE XIX-XX**

**Abstract:** *Latin or Transylvanian School? The Historiographical Choices in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Century.* *The present paper surveys the way in which the Transylvanian generation of the Enlightenment was variously labeled by historians and philologists in the long historical run. The present research focuses on the texts of the Romantic and positivist generations and draws its inspiration out the conceptual history's methodology. As in the case of other concepts, the designated label for the generation of the Enlightenment (initially, the Latinist, then the Transylvanian School) gained ground in the age under scrutiny. The present research assesses how Alexandru Papiu Ilarian, George Barițiu, Ioan Micu Moldovan, Titu Maiorescu, A.D. Xenopol, Ovid Densusianu, Nicolae Iorga, C.C. Giurescu etc. went from Romantic epithets to the two aforementioned labels, to which they allotted various nuances.*

**Keywords:** *Transylvanian School, Latinist School, Romantic historiography, positivist historiography, conceptual history.*

**Valentin Marica**

### **GHEORGHE ȘINCAI – DESCOPERIREA OPEREI**

**Abstract:** *Gheorghe Șincai – Discovering the Work of Art.* *In the present paper I consider the literary value of Gheorghe Șincai's works. I outline the major achievement it brought to the process of building a mandatory project dedicated to the history of the Romanian language and culture. In order to achieve my goal I choose to focus on those issues that illustrate the stylistic qualities of the text(s) and consider them within the framework of the intentionality of the work as ascertained by the author himself, by his contemporaries or by the later critics, be them historians, philosophers or literary figures.*

**Keywords:** *Gheorghe Șincai, the work of art, national assertiveness, national agenda.*

## *Miscellanea*

Anca Şincan

### **THE INSIDER-OUTSIDER. A HISTORIOGRAPHICAL AND THEORETICAL OVERVIEW OF THE LIFE OF THE MEDIATOR BETWEEN THE CHURCH AND THE AGENCIES OF THE COMMUNIST STATE**

***Abstract:** The present article is an overview of the existing literature and interpretative works regarding the intermediaries of the state policies of the communist regime and society in Eastern Europe, with a focus on Romania. This non unitary group of communist bureaucrats, state agents, inspectors, and so on had the difficult task of going between the state administration and the population that was administered and make the policies and regulations of the totalitarian state palatable and enforceable over communities. They were often a first sounding board for state policies, testing them in the field and returning those that proved impossible to enforce to the center for redesign.*

***Keywords:** Communist Romania, state policies, regulations, agents of the state, inspectors for religious denominations, Church and State.*

Lucian Nastasă-Kovács

### **DOCTORATUL LUI CONSTANTIN NOICA**

***Abstract:** Constantin Noica's PhD. In this paper I intend to create a proper and contextualized framework for the analysis of Constantin Noica's doctoral studies. Noica was one of the major Romanian thinkers of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. His work influences not only the Romanian cultural and intellectual thinking, but the European milieu, as well. In this context I present not only Noica's personality or activity as a student, moreover, I provide a proper contextualization of these events and actions. The article uses archive sources in order to display the relationship between Constantin Noica and the University of Bucharest, with particular emphasis on his PhD defence presentation. As part of an innovative attempt, in the annexes to the paper, I reproduce several documents from the folders of Noica's doctoral thesis defense and some other archives documents related to his academic life.*

***Keywords:** Constantin Noica, PhD defense, University of Bucharest, biography.*

Nicoleta Sălcudeanu

## REZISTENȚĂ PRIN CULTURĂ SAU CULTURĂ TOLERATĂ?

**Abstract: Resistance through Culture or Tolerated Culture?** *Central and Eastern European literatures when entered into the area of influence of the Communist regime of the Soviet Union, by the imposed ideology, improper for the freedom of creation, faced with the need to circumvent, in one form or another, the restrictive area of what was called socialist realism or, later, the area of what was called the official literature, ideologically controlled. This was achieved mainly through recovering and recapturing the aesthetic dimension of creation. The means used were escapism, escape from reality, fantastic invention, oneiric digression, formal fireworks, the absurd, the bookishness etc. The phenomenon is not unique and is not the exclusive privilege of Romanian literature. It's about writers living in totalitarian regimes who believe in redemption through their opera.*

**Keywords:** *Romanian literature, Communism, Soviet Union, socialist realism, aestheticism.*