

of Roman-Catholic Bishoprics of Oradea and Satu Mare 1998-2008]. Bernád Rita's study-report, entitled *A Gyulafehérvári Érseki és Főkáptalani Levéltár Gyűjtőközpontjai / Centrele de Colecție ale Arhivei Arhidiacezane din Alba Iulia* [Centers of Collection of the Archdiocesan Archives of Alba Iulia] shares also important methodological knowledge, in addition to the primal, empirical information.

Sipos Gábor's study examines a very interesting "Managerial aspect: the issue of human resources of Ecclesiastical Archives". Thomas Șindilariu's study (*A brassói Honterus gyűlekezet levéltárának 50 éve, 1958-2008 / 50 de ani de la fondarea Arhivei comunității Honterus, 1958-2008* [50 Years since the Foundation of the Archives of the "Honterus" Community in Brașov, 1958-2008]) presents the successful Honterus Archive project, although started in a very inappropriate moment: the years of repression following the anti-Communist Revolution in Hungary. A kind of activity-report is also the study of Molnár Lehel, which presents the Evolution of Archive Fund's collecting process in the Unitarian Church since 1916, from the events of World War One to nowadays.

We could bring a few critics to this volume, especially regarding the translations, since the Romanian and Hungarian texts are not always having the same meaning. More specialists could have been invited, especially from the Orthodox and Greek-Catholic Romanian Church Archives, or even abroad. However, we consider that the initiative itself has to be encouraged, and we express our hope that in the future more events like this one are going to take place. It could bring a great contribution for a better understanding of other cultures, for making our methodological knowledge more diverse and sophisticated, and also to promote that dialogue on the level of science and high culture that leads to a mutual understanding of our universal and specific values.

***Atlas istoric al orașelor din România, A Series: Moldova, fascicle 1, Suceava* (coord. by Mircea D. Matei; text: Victoria Paraschiva Batariuc, Teodor Octavian Gheorghiu; maps by Simona Bondor; transl. by Sigrid Pinter, Winfried Ziegler), Bucharest, Editura Enciclopedică, 2005, XIX + 19 p. + 8 maps + one engraving**

The map-drawing documents edited by the Romanian Academy and the Commission of the Town History of Romania are published in three series: A. *Moldova*, B. *Țara Românească* and C. *Transilvania*, following thus the system used for the national collections of diplomatic sources: *Documente privind istoria României* and *Documenta Romaniae Historica*.

Due to the exceptional political, ecclesiastic, social, cultural and urban importance of the medieval city of Suceava, the editors of A Series. *Moldova* began the collection with the presentation of this urban centre settled at the East of the Carpathian Mountains.

This first fascicle follows the format, structure and content of the previous volumes (Sighișoara and Sebeș), with only one exception: the attaching of a consistent chapter regarding the history of the city. This is legitimate especially if one takes into consideration the historical importance and the much bigger size of this urban centre in comparison to the abovementioned two cities.

Because of the lacunae in the cartographic (which are very late) and archeological (incomplete diggings and only partially published results) sources, the editors of this fascicle proved to be cautious in redesigning the city's aspect previous to the middle of the 16th century. The only exceptions are represented by doubtless archeologically references (princely court, Suceava's consequent fortifications, cult monuments, handcraftsmen's districts) and the few written information referring to some squares and lanes of the city.

The work is bilingual. The pages numbered with Latin numbers are in Romanian, while their correspondent with Arab numbers is the translation in German. This fascicle opens with a *Cuprins* [Summary], followed by a *Cuvânt înainte* [Foreword] and a short presentation of the physical-geographic frame of the city of Suceava. Afterwards, Mircea D. Matei presents a succinct study modestly entitled *Introducere în istoria oraşului* [Introduction in the history of the city]. It is followed by a short history of Suceava between 1388 and 1996, under the title of *Cronica oraşului* [The city's chronicle], after which a proposal for the reconstruction of the headstone of Eudocia of Kiev in the church of Mirăuți is presented, a section written by Mircea D. Matei, Viorica P. Batariuc and Ioan Scripcariuc.

Further, there is *Evoluția demografică* [Demographic evolution] of the city, accomplished by Dan Dumitru Iacob, *Structura morfologică* [Morphological structure] and *Etapele de extindere a oraşului* [The phases of the city's development], these last two sections being drawn up by Teodor Octavian Gheorghiu. Afterwards, Viorica Paraschiva Batariuc, Florin Hău and Gheorghe Sion briefly present the present day and disappeared *Monumentele istorice* [Historical monuments] of the fair, while Dan Dumitru Iacob, Paul Niedermaier and Ioan-Marian Țiplic reproduce fragment of several *Descrieri istorice ale oraşului* [Historical descriptions of the city].

Viorica Paraschiva Batariuc and Florin Hău have also drawn up a map of the *Descoperirilor arheologice* [Archeological discoveries] with the afferent conventional signs, while Dan Dumitru Iacob wrote a correspondence of the *Denumirile străzilor* [Streets' names] in the 15th-18th centuries, 1890-1906, 1907 and 1995, the work's *Bibliografia* [Bibliography] and *Proveniența ilustrațiilor* [The origin of the pictures] included in the fascicle.

The volume comes to an end with eight maps, that is: a fragment of *Harta Bucovinei* [Bukovine's map] including the surroundings of the city of (drawn up in 1781 by François Heigl; scale: 1:89,000); *Planul zonei* [The sketch of the area] of the fair of Suceava (set up between 1773 and 1775 by major Büschel, scale: 1:57,600); *Planul zonei* [The sketch of the area] of the city of Suceava (composed in 1830 by lieutenant Maurer and completed in 1863-1864 by captain Norbert von Pelican, scale: 1:28,800); *Planurile oraşului Suceava* [The sketches of the city of Suceava] dated in 1995 (scale: 1:10.000) and 1856 (scale: 1:2,500); *Planul oraşului Suceava cu denumiri de străzi (vechi și actuale) și numere de proprietăți* [The sketch of the city of Suceava with (former and present) names of the streets and numbers of properties] (dated in 1856, scale: 1:2,500); *Parcelarea oraşului* [The division of the city] in 1856 (scale: 1:5,000); *Etape de extindere a oraşului* [Stages of city's extension] (scale: 1:5,000). To all these, the editors added a *Stampă* [Engraving] of the city relying upon a drawing by Franz Xaver Knapp (1857).

The work is one of major interest not only for historians, but also for geographers, topographers, cartographers, philologists and archivists, since it inserts the most ancient maps and cadastral designs in the scientific milieu.

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***Atlas istoric al orașelor din România, A Series: Moldova, fascicle 2: Siret* (coord. by Dan Dumitru Iacob; text by Victoria Paraschiva Batariuc, Șerban Dragomirescu; maps by Mariana Vlad; transl. by Sigrid Pinter), Bucharest, Editura Enciclopedică, 2010, XII + 12 p. + 7 maps**

We notify the publishing of the second fascicle of *Atlasul istoric al orașelor din România* [The Historical Atlas of the Cities of Romania], A series. *Moldova*, referring to the city of Siret. The editors' option is not casual at all, since it is about one of the most ancient Romanian urban centre. In addition, Siretul held for a while the position of main residence of the princes of Moldavia and of siege of the Roman-Catholic Bishopric at the East of the Carpathian Mountains. As a result, it became an important commercial centre on the route that linked Poland to the cities of Chilia and Cetatea Albă at the Black Sea.

Unfortunately, as it happened with other cities beyond the Carpathians, the loss of the political importance of Siret in Suceava's benefit led to the diminishing of its administrative, economic, religious and demographic position, which significantly altered its urban features.

As well as the previous fascicles – referring to the cities of Sighișoara, Sebeș, Suceava, Târgoviște and Câmpulung – this volume was drawn up according to the norms established by the International Commission for the History of the Towns concerning the work's format, structure and plan.

Thus, the work opens with a *Cuprins* [Summary], followed by a *Cuvânt înainte* [Foreword] signed by Dan Dumitru Iacob and certain *Repere fizico-geografice* [Physical-Geographic References] presented by Șerban Dragomirescu. Afterwards, Franz Pieszech and Victoria Paraschiva Batariuc draw up the section entitled *Cronica orașului* [City's Chronicle], containing the most important chronological references of the history of Siret, while Victoria Paraschiva Batariuc also sets up a serious *Introducere în istoria orașului* [Introduction in the city's history], where she noted very well that this town belonged to "*apanajul fostelor doamne ale țării* [appanage of the country's former princesses". Then, Dan Dumitru Iacob investigates the *Evoluția demografică* [Demographic evolution], *Structura morfologică* [Morphological structure] – where he examines the transit routes, the urban division between the central and the industrial areas of the settlement between the 18th and the 20th centuries –, and also the five *Etape de extindere a orașului* [Phases of city's extension]: 12th-13th centuries; the end of the 13th and the first half of the 14th centuries; the second half of the 14th and the 16th centuries; the 17th-19th centuries; the 20th century. Further down, Victoria Paraschiva Batariuc presents short portraits of the *Monumentele istorice* [Historical monuments] of Siret and its surroundings. It is about the Orthodox churches of Sfânta Treime [Holy Trinity], Sfântul Ioan Botezătorul [Saint John the Baptist], Sfântul Onufrie [Saint Onufrius] and Sfântul Dimitrie [Saint Demetrius], along with the Catholic and Armenian dwellings, not preserved nowadays.