Alexandru Barnea (1944–2020)

Ioana COSTA
President of the Society for Classical Studies

Abstract: *This paper pays tribute to Professor Alexandru Barnea, a distinguished classicist, historian, and archaeologist, known for his intellectual rigor, generosity, and dedication. His work, especially at Tropaeum Traiani, left a lasting impact on both scholarship and those who knew him. He held important academic and leadership roles, contributing significantly to historical and classical studies in Romania.*

Keywords: *In memoriam; Alexandru Barnea; classical studies; archaeology; academic legacy.*

Alexandru Barnea – biobibliography

Iuliana BARNEA

Abstract: *This article offers a concise biobibliographical overview of Alexandru Barnea, highlighting his career as a classicist, historian, and archaeologist. It outlines his academic roles, major research sites, and involvement in scholarly institutions. It also emphasizes his extensive publications and overall contribution to classical and archaeological studies.*

Keywords: *Alexandru Barnea; biography; publications; classical studies.*

In memoriam Alexandri Barnea
(In memory of Alexandru Barnea)

Alexandra LIȚU, Tudor TEOTEOI, Florica (BOHÎLȚEA) MIHUȚ,
Maria Francisca BĂLTĂCEANU, Alexandru CIZEK,
Mariana IOVA, Mădălina VÂRTEJANU-JOUBERT,
Renata G. TATOMIR, Cătălina VĂTĂȘESCU, Liviu FRANGA

Abstract: *This article is an In memoriam collection dedicated to Alexandru Barnea (1944–2020), a prominent Romanian historian, archaeologist, and classicist. It comprises several testimonials from colleagues and former students who highlight his academic contributions and exceptional character.*

Keywords: *In memoriam; intellectual legacy; academic life and career; historiographical contribution; academic mentorship.*

Tiranie și republicanism în raporturile polono-moldovenești la cumpăna secolelor XVI–XVII. Considerații preliminare despre Sigismund al III-lea
(Tyranny and Republicanism in Polish-Moldavian Relations at the Turn of the 16th and 17th Centuries: Preliminary Remarks on Sigismund III)

Cristian BOBICESCU
"Nicolae Iorga" Institute of History

Abstract: *This article presents the republican and civic humanist ideas that circulated within the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth during the late 16th century and the first half of the 17th century, as well as the manner in which they were adopted by Jeremiah Movilă's chancery during his close collaboration with the Polish-Lithuanian monarchy. The letters addressed to Polish readers reveal the presence of the mixed monarchy, consensus, citizenship, and the struggle against tyranny - principles of pseudo-republicanism used to strengthen, preserve, and mask the autocratic nature of Moldavian power.*

Keywords: *Sigismund III; tyranny; republicanism; citizenship; Jeremiah Movilă.*

Fenomeni di coerenza metaforica intratestuale. Un'analisi delle *Epistole* di Petrarca (Intratextual Metaphorical Coherence: An Analysis of Petrarch's *Epistles*)

Maria BOGHIU
University of Bucharest

Abstract: *In this article, I aim to analyse, from a cognitivist perspective, the discursive phenomenon known as metaphorical shift (a term established by Shen & Balaban, 1999), based on a corpus drawn from Petrarch's* Epistles. *The question we seek to answer is the following: is the Petrarchan text coherent from the point of view of the metaphors it employs? In other words, does it use examples deriving from the same metaphor to define a given concept, or, on the contrary, does it resort to different metaphors to define one and the same concept? I also attempt to analyse the pragmatic and rhetorical effects of this phenomenon in discourse, while formulating hypotheses regarding the reasons that may lead to the use of metaphorical shift.*

Keywords: *metaphor; cognitivism; shift; coherence.*

From *Ad Se Ipsum* to *Svadharma*: At the Crisscross Between One's Fate and Expectations

Florina DOBRE BRAT
University of Bucharest

Abstract: *The vigorous stoicism professed by Roman emperor Marcus Aurelius as displayed in his seminal* Meditations *has produced over time a remarkable body of literature. Besides the literary accomplishments of this work, the* Meditations *are highly tempting to enable their readers to set further parallels with other thought systems from different cultural areas. The Roman emperor's concept of an individual share of life resembles strikingly the message of the classical Indian* svadharma*, which represents one's right, duty or nature in accordance with one's caste (*varṇa*), stage of life (*varṇāśrama*), and one's role in the social and cosmic order. It is the cornerstone of the karma yoga as it's explained and developed in* Bhagavad Gītā*. This paper aims to highlight these similarities, bringing in as well the Buddhist highly ethical philosophical interpretation of the* svadharma *concept as related to the Eightfold Noble Path. The responsible action (*karman*) as an alternative way to that of meditation is also pursued in both the Roman world and in Classical India.*

Keywords: *Marcus Aurelius; stoicism; svadharma; karma yoga; Buddhism;*

Leuconoe. Traducere și aspecte traductologice
(*Leuconoe*: Translation and Translatological Aspects)

Alexandru M. CĂLIN
University of Bucharest

Abstract: *The following pages present to the readers the first Romanian metrical translation of the poem* Leuconoe *(Horace,* Odes*, I.11), accompanied by a commentary reflecting on the translation process.*

Keywords: *metrical translation; major Asclepiade; Horace; "Leuconoe".*

L'image des empereurs romains dans les *Satires* de Juvénal
(The Portrayal of Roman Emperors in Juvenal's *Satires*)

Alexandra CIOCÂRLIE
"G. Călinescu" Institute of Literary History and Theory

Abstract: *Juvenal was supposed to have been expelled from the country by Domitian or Hadrian. This supposed ostracism reinforced the opinion that Juvenal had been an opposer of the empire. Scrutinizing his work, one can notice that Juvenal refers critically and also derisively to most of the predeceasing emperors. The fourth satire is an elaborate attack against Domitian and all his entourage; the target of this satire is the consulting of the council on derisory culinary matters. Juvenal avoids an aggressive critique by using parody, but nevertheless some brief commentaries unveil the serious implications of the funny events he depicts. In the 7th satire, Juvenal expresses confidence in the availability of the emperor Hadrian to support intellectuals. The presentation of the intellectuals as being preoccupied only with their welfare is ambiguous, and the benevolence of the emperor seems to be conditioned by the obedience of those he protected. Juvenal judges severely and scornfully all the former emperors of Rome and he treats Domitian and Hadrian, the two emperors, with whom he was contemporary, with amused hostility. The footprint of a direct persecution cannot be deciphered in his satirical work.*

Keywords: *Juvenal; Domitian; Hadrian; satire; criticism; derision;*

Latin Grammar, Greek Terminology

Ioana COSTA
University of Bucharest

Abstract: *The phonetic approach in Martianus Capella's* Grammar *(id est, the 3rd book of* De nuptiis Philologiae et Mercurii*) is prevailing and the climax appears to be the depiction of the accent. The accentuation (3.268) is defined from a Greek standpoint, not only terminologically, but also beyond the plausible realities of the Latin language. Martianus Capella states that each syllable is either grave or acute or circumflex. The three different types of accent he considers are described both phonetically and graphically, in a manner that perfectly fits the Greek diacritics (a stroke ascending from left to right, a stoke descending from left to right and, correspondingly, a semicircle, sigma, placed above). They might hardly be accepted for Latin language, given the data we have and, nevertheless, the Indo-European comparative linguistics. Consequently, this theoretical description of the accent might be considered beyond the Latin language.*

Keywords: *Martianus Capella; grammar; Latin; accent; Greek;*

Esquisse pour un portrait littéraire du jeune Cicéron (I)
[A Sketch for a Literary Portrait of the Young Cicero (I)]

Liviu FRANGA
University of Bucharest

Abstract: *From his late childhood and into his adolescence and youth, Cicero belonged to that new age of poetry and of Latin literary culture which was a landmark along the path from Ennius to Catullus across the so-called "century" of the Scipions. With the young Cicero ends the first "transfiguration" of Latin poetry, a work initiated by his elderly precursors, the preneoteric poets Lutatius Catulus, Valerius Aedituus, Porcius Licinus, Laevius and others like them. At the same time, having embraced from his early years the "Hellenizing aesthetics" of the previous age which spanned the whole of cultural Italy at the beginning of the last republican century, Cicero heralds and inaugurates the poetics of the most recent generation of Latin writers, the Neoterics. The latter were aware, for the first time in Rome, that they were part of a unitary cultural and literary spirit, a common poetic flow based on their shared aesthetic and poetic views, as well as on their explicit and professed unitary theoretical stance.*

Keywords: *Cicero; century of the Scipions; Neoteric poets; epigram; elegy;*

"Understanding" in Greek and Latin: A Cognitive Approach to the "Intellect" Vocabulary

Simona GEORGESCU
University of Bucharest

Abstract: *This paper examines the conceptual frameworks underlying the configuration of the lexical field of "intellect" in Ancient Greek and Latin. Based on the central postulate of cognitive semantics, according to which abstract notions are interpreted in concrete terms through a basic process of metaphorization, it aims to identify the metaphors on the basis of which the verbs denoting the act of "understanding" in the classical languages have been formed.*

Keywords: *conceptual metaphor; "understanding"; Ancient Greek; Latin; etymology.*

ALCUIN OF YORK, ARS GRAMMATICA. WHAT CAN WE LEARN FROM A MEDIEVAL LATIN GRAMMAR?

Isabela GRIGORAȘ

University of Bucharest / University of Fribourg

Abstract: *Alcuin of York's* Ars grammatica *stands out from other grammars of Late Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages, which are often characterised by a dry, technical style. The grammar by Charlemagne's teacher is composed in the form of a dialogue between two pupils, Saxo and Franco, and their magister. It is a text imbued with humour, and the characters' discussion appears to be inspired by a real-life classroom situation. Alcuin addresses the need to attract non-native speakers of Latin to the study of grammar through an intelligent pedagogy, which includes a form of 'indirect teaching'. Grammatical rules are presented concisely, and the two pupils' discussion is peppered with puns and famous quotations or grammatical forms previously explained in the theoretical section. Dialogue, play and competition for knowledge are teaching techniques that proved effective in reviving the study of Latin during the Carolingian period and which could be used successfully even today.*

Keywords: *Alcuin of York, Latin grammar, Middle Ages, teaching techniques, play, dialogue, competition, indirect teaching.*

PENSÉES GRECQUES ET EXPÉRIENCES ROMAINES : LE *DE OFFICIIS* DE CICERON (GREEK THOUGHTS AND ROMAN EXPERIENCES: CICERO'S *DE OFFICIIS*)

Teodor IOVA
Université Paris IV – Sorbonne

Abstract. *This article seeks to illuminate, by philosophical means, the political dynamics that allowed Rome's unique destiny in the ancient world. In the context of an early translatio studiorum, the transition from Greek knowledge to the Latin one was not characterized by a simple philosophical copy. It is our opinion that the De officiis, since it is inspired by Panetius' Treaty of duties, is an attempt to bring about a late stoicism in Rome. However, as the context of the text's writing shows, Cicero's work responds to an eminently Roman and urgent problem: it accompanies and illuminates a key moment in Latin history, the passage from the Republic to the Empire. It is under these two prisms (Greek conversion and historical reading) that we will analyse this rich text and try to see what it teaches us about a specificity of Latin political philosophy, a morality through which the genetics of the political form that allowed the imperial advent are made discernible.*

Keywords: *Cicero, Moral Philosophy, Political Philosophy, Ancient Rome, Dynamics of Roman Politics.*

RETURN TO HUMANITAS,
A CHALLENGE OF THE THIRD MILLENNIUM

Anca MEIROȘU
Crcetător independent

Abstract. *Ideologies like Transhumanism or Posthumanism propose the "enhancement" of the human existence in a manner that, from an ethical perspective, has disastrous effects on the relationship of the humans with the self, with the others, with time and space. In order to avoid all these, the humans of the third millennium should rediscover themselves by accessing the humanity lying within, by revealing those inner resources that amplify the authenticity and the value of an ephemeral body.*

Keywords: *humanitas, science, technology, transhumanism, posthumanism, ethics*.

ON CICERO'S HUMOR IN EPISTULAE AD FAMILIARES

Florentina NICOLAE
"Ovidius" University of Constanța/
"G. Călinescu" Institute of History and Literary Theory, Bucharest

Abstract. *In this paper we aim to analyze the Ciceronian humor, based on a corpus of letters from the Ad familiares series, starting from certain theoretical premises of the theory of humor, which involve incongruity, consolation and superiority. Cicero is one of the ancient scholars who attach importance to humor, which he analyzes from a typological and functional point of view, in his* De oratore *treatise. We will focus on how Cicero applies his own theoretical views, in the humor that transpires in his correspondence with Varro, Dolabella and Paetus.*

Keywords: *Cicero, humor, letters, Roman society, critical perspectives.*

THE SYMBOLISM OF THE MIRROR
AND THE TYPOLOGY OF TITLES IN THE PARENETIC GENRE

Simona NICOLAE
Institute of South-East European Studies / University of Bucharest

Abstract: *The history of the literary genre of Byzantine mirrors for princes must begin by noting that the term 'mirror' does not appear in any of the titles of the Byzantine works grouped under this category, which has, moreover, been known by other names, such as the parenetic genre or books of wisdom. These terms have the advantage of immediately revealing the function or content of the texts in question: the first is derived from the Greek term παραινέω, meaning 'to give advice', and thus defines the function of the works, whilst the second summarises their content. However, both have the disadvantage of failing to capture the characteristic features that distinguish these texts, thereby creating the possibility of confusion with other works such as popular books on conduct or collections of proverbs, maxims, or moralising stories. On the other hand, the designation 'prince's mirror', even though it does not appear in the titles of Byzantine texts, has all the hallmarks of being a genuine concept, a generic and defining term for a clearly delineated category. The following pages aim to explore the metaphor of the mirror, in order to establish the objective, denotative meaning of the phrase 'mirror of princes' and thus justify a legitimate interpretation of Byzantine parenetic texts through the rich and significant symbolism that the mirror has developed over the centuries.*

Keywords: *mirror, mirror of princes, parenetic genre, panegyric, protreptic, specula principum, κάτοπτρα ἡγεμόνων.*

UNDER THE SKIN OF BEAUTY. INTENTIONAL AMBIGUITIES AND OVID'S ANDROMEDA

Cătălina POPESCU
Cercetător independent

Abstract. *In the poem of* Metamorphoses *we see a description of Andromeda that turns her from a flesh and blood woman into a work of art sculpted in marble. The metaphor (rather than being a reference to her complexion) is meant to bring Andromeda at the center of an intricate game of agency, vulnerability and power, where the hybristic erotic inversions brought about by the rape of Medusa are resolved, as the purity of gaze between male and female is finally restored.*

Keywords: *Meduza, Andromeda, stone, sculpture, gaze.*

THE TEMPLE OF THE GODDESS ISIS OF DEIR EL-SHELWÎT

Renata TATOMIR
Hyperion University of Bucharest

Abstract. *Deir el-Shelwît is the current name of a small Egyptian temple dedicated to the goddess Isis and dated to the Roman period of ancient Egypt (Aegyptus province). It is located on the western bank of the Nile, in Luxor, 1 km away from the site of the ruins of the Malkata palace of Pharaoh Amenhotep III, and about 4 km south of the Pharaoh Ramses III Funeral Temple from Medinet Habu. Today, all that is left of this small temple is the main building, of small size, and the ruins of the monumental entrance, together with the enclosure wall, of brick, and the well. The exterior walls do not have a wide decoration, but inside the reliefs are well preserved. The temple dates from the reigns of kings Hadrianus and Antonious Pius, and the ruined pylon bears the inscriptions of Vespasianus, Domitian and Otho. The importance of the temple is, on the one hand, the fact that in this area the religious constructions of the Graeco-Roman era are rare, being the only one associated here with Isis; and, on the other hand, its relief is similar to that of the temples at Dendera and Philae, from the Graeco-Roman era. Moreover, on the walls of the temple and on the pillar you can see the cartouches with inscriptions in hieroglyphs, with the names of the Roman emperors Hadrianus, Antoninus Pius, Galba, Otho, Vespasianus.*

Keywords: *Isis, Deir el-Shelwît, Augustus, Hadrianus, Antoninus Pius, Galba, Otho, Vespasianus, Vitellius, temple, Luxor.*

TEMPESTATIS OBSEQUIUM IN PRINCIPEM: O IPOSTAZĂ A NATURII DIVINE A ÎMPĂRATULUI ÎN PANEGYRICI LATINI (SEC. III–IV)

Nelu ZUGRAVU
Center for Classical and Christian Studies, Faculty of History,
"Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iași

Abstract: Tempestatis obsequium in principem: *a hypostasis of the emperor's divine nature in the Panegyrici Latini (3rd–4th centuries). Among the sources that reflect accurately the transformations occurred in the imperial ideology during the 3rd–4th centuries, we find the speeches uttered between 289 and 389 in official and solemn circumstances by orators from Gallia (some of them anonymous) reunited since the Antiquity in the corpus titles* Panegyrici Latini. *A special place in this respect is occupied by the divine nature of the emperor. The biography on the matter is rather consistent, but we may still add to the discussion an aspect that has not been approached thus far, but that I will study in this paper, namely the relation between the princeps and the elements of nature. The analysis of the paragraphs concerning the control over the physical universe by the sovereigns allows the emphasis on aesthetical formulas through which the orators have accentuated certain defining elements of the ideology conveyed using their discourses – the cosmocratic power, exceptional civilian and military powers, legitimate election; the consensus between the Court and the provincial political circles. The sections of the paper are based on these aspects: 1. Maximianus – fortitudo; fortuna; felicitas; 2. Constantius and the providentia; 3. Constantine – utilitas publica; virtus; princeps salutaris; 4. Theodosius and the meritocratic principality.*

Keywords: Panegyrici Latini*; imperial ideology; relation between sovereign and nature; imperial virtues; legitimism; political consensus.*