

„BABEȘ-BOLYAI” UNIVERSITY CLUJ-NAPOCA
FACULTY OF HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

**POPULATION AND CONFESSIONALITY IN LOWER ALBA COUNTY,
IN THE XVIII-XIX CENTURIES**

PHD THESIS

SUMMARY

Scientific Advisor,

Univ.Prof.Dr. Sorin Mitu

PHD STUDENT,

Ciprian-Emilian Todea

Cluj-Napoca

2017

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER

1.1. Istoriography and demographics ELEMENTS

1.2 SOURCES METHODOLOGY PROCESSING

1.3. General framework

CHAPTER II. LOWER COUNTY OF ALBA

2.1. Administrative and territorial modifications in the 18th century

2.2 Administrative and territorial reorganizations in the 19th Century

CHAPTER III. POPULATION

3.1. Lower Alba County population

3.2 Population Structure

3.3. increases and decreases during the 18th-19th centuries

3.4. Other determinants in demographic evolution

CHAPTER IV. CONFESSIONAL ELEMENTS

4.1. The Confessional Structure of the Population of Lower Alba County in the 18th Century

4.2. The Confessional Structure of the Population of Lower Alba County in the 19th Century

CHAPTER V. MARRIAGE

5.1. Number and evolution of the population

5.2. concubinage

5.3. Divorce

CHAPTER VI. CHURCH AND SCHOOL

6.1. Cultural life between Alba Iulia and Blaj

6.2. School regulations

6.3. The Romanian Confessional Schools

CHAPTER VII. CASE STUDIES

7.1 The Greco-Catholic Church of Lower Alba County in the XIXth century

7.2. Unit Image and Reactions against the Union

7.3. Advice to Orthodox priests, XVIIIth century

7.4. Stremț locality

7.5. Upper Geoagiu

7.6. Râmeț Monastery

CHAPTER VIII FINAL CONCLUSIONS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ANNEXES

MAPS

GLOSSARY

INDICATORS OF NAME

Keywords: population, confessionality, demography, church, school

SUMMARY

Through this study I proposed as the theme for discussion and research evidence regarding population, the transformations over two centuries particularly troubled history of Transylvania namely eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, namely the Lower County of Alba. We introduced the historiographical discourse demographic movements and their causes, increases and decreases suffered in different time intervals, compared with some aspects of confesionalitatea population.

Eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were both region of Lower Alba County and the entire Transylvania a turning point, especially in terms of historical and administrative changes in the social and ecclesiastical-religious field. Gubernatorial imperial authorities and in accordance with their policies populaționiste, they managed to made Alba County a region from which to generate multiple benefits.

By studying archives and other sources of existing documents on the subject of demography Transylvania eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, I tried to emphasize, and bring to light the causes of population movements, increases and decreases demographic and confesionalitatea them because I think that factor confessional often can play a decision-making role with regard to population movement.

The first objective was proposed archival research all funds on the selected theme, following issues, in general, changes in the population: migration number, ethnicity, rise and fall. To achieve the objective we studied existing historiography and archival documents regressive since the nineteenth century to the eighteenth century. However the case studies have drawn

attention to some parishes across the county, whose parish registers reveal aspects of confessional and change it, showing the causes of this migration confessional.

The second objective proposed was the creation of a monograph, ie a single job to collate all statistical sources mentioning administrative unit of the White County Down.

In Chapter I I presented general aspect privindistoriografia Romanian Transylvanian eighteenth and nineteenth centuries Besides historiographical writings we used existing archives because they provide demographic sources. The most common local suntconscriptiile censuses Austrian vizitațiile canonical parish registers. They contain elements of population records, but most is stressed religious factor. Given the political context and religious eighteenth century on testing Imperial Austrian attract the general population in Transylvania, the Romanians to Catholicism is achieved through religious union, all four categories of sources comprise the religious element as a driver conflict interests of the imperial Catholic authorities Protestant nobles, even the new church hierarchy formed by the union.

Because this work is meant to be a monographic exactly in one paper to collate all the springs statistical mentions administrative unit of the County of Lower, we reviewed as a brief history, first mentions, documentaries, of such units, then to reach every village TN subdivisions and part with its current name, with correspondent language of the time, namely the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, sometimes even older.

The eighteenth century found Alba Iulia as important settlement after potting Transylvania empire hasburgic exactly as Princely Capital. All the century XVIII is important because it brings up Blaj, the center scholastic where, through schools Blaj, especially through the efforts of Bishop Kingdom Inochentie Micu, outlined the requirements of economic and social segment share majority in the region, namely that of Romanians.

County of Lower presented detailed research based on existing historical documents in Chapter II. We presented administrative and territorial changes as a consequence of the change of rule in Transylvania, in the XVII and XIX.

To get an overview of population in Chapter III we presented statistics from several historical sources documentary. For reasons detailed presentation of historical truth I Transylvanian population dynamics, and especially that of the Lower County of Alba. 1880 was crucial in terms of historiography on population dynamics is why we chose to present key issues.

Population dynamics in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries is totally differentiated Transylvania two centuries, the latter being more spectacular from this point of view. So we can compare and Alba de Jos Transylvania County and discrepancies will arise again, particularly in the nineteenth century when the Comitatus subject of the present research will not matter so much in terms of socio-economic.

In studying marriage, birth and death, comparative between areas Hungarian kingdom, proper, and Transylvania noticed and stressed the ascendant trend of marriage and the birth, but it subliniază într-un alarmant increase of child mortality among Romanians, which shows the plight of their lack adequate sanitation, which is attributed to lack of interest from both provincial authorities.

Religious elements specific period we studied in Chapter IV. We showed that at the end of the eighteenth century, while conquering the province of the Habsburg Empire in 1698 in Transylvania Romanian religious unity is threatened, under pressure from the Catholic Church. Decision Council of Alba Iulia, which decided the union with papal church were analyzed and discussed by Romanian historiography. Specific Transylvanian Romanian society and the need for this discussion in two parallel fields, one Greek Orthodox and one Catholic and their crossing were treated properly.

Representative of that period is marriage, presented in detail in Chapter V. In the second half of the nineteenth century as a result of the revolution forty-eighters can see better cooperation between the State Church in Transylvania, regardless of denomination, collaboration is relief secular and ecclesiastical legislation. Marriage and family may have two sides, one spiritual and moral, and other material.

In Chapter VI I presented the church and school. School and church were in Transylvania eighteenth and nineteenth centuries promoters of spiritual resistance in the Transylvanian Romanian society. Teachers and priests "true apostles of faith and knowledge were bearers of aspirations and strivings community and also creators of awareness, attitudes and character" during these two centuries. The secular state authority tried to take on the growing number of social functions the church had provided them so far, such as marital status, charity, health and education, "became the new court protective and paternal."

Transylvania, when we talk about Romanian school should be pointed out ways Transylvanian Romanian society from the eighteenth, nineteenth and even the school as an institution Romanian idea can not be separated from the Church

Research on these two institutions have made it to the Lower County of Alba because it is certified as the oldest county in Transylvania, certification dated 1117.

On the composition and evolution of administrative Lower County of Alba note that during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, regardless of administrative reforms by authorities, whether imperial or afterward Hungarian, there were two important centers for Romanian history: Alba-Iulia and Blaj, especially important in terms of past church and scholars of the two localities.

Finally I tried to complete the picture Lower County of Alba with Chapter VII, which includes case studies preceded the close relationship between school or church Romanian Transylvanian studies that have shown organizational administrativăși hierarchy Greek Catholic schools utilities.

The picture is completed case studies of aspects of the image that had representatives of the United Church of Rome, clergy and laity, according to the provincial and imperial authorities; the counterweight have shown the way in which the church hierarchy of Greek rite, ie Orthodox hierarchs, intends to follow the directives of imperial and gubernatorial referring to internal organization, namely the way in which Orthodox rewarded benefits received from secular authorities by trying to be faithful.

Settlement's introduction, Stremț Geoagiu and Monastery Ramet, aims to highlight the ethnic and especially the confessional; in these places trying to highlight the implementation of social policies, school and lay ecclesial authorities. Late eighteenth century found the Church of Romanians in Transylvania full administrative reorganization and the hierarchy thereof are forced to fulfill the directives coming from the authorities gubernatorial Transylvanian and imperial trying to fully recunoscătorii to recognizing free speech options denominational.

We conclude that this paper can be considered a true monograph of Lower County of Alba eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Comprising a large number of assessments and censuses, all collected from relevant historical sources. The paper adds value market current historiography, especially that presented issues that are important today.