Giuseppe Cossuto

In September 2013, an interesting International Symposium regarding the Turkish Cultural Legacy in Dobruja, the historical country today divided between Romania and Bulgaria, was held in the halls of the National History and Archaeology Museum of Constanta (Romania).


Numerous scholars, experts in different fields and coming from various countries (a complete list is given on page 3, together with the scientific commission) were invited and participated in this symposium.

The first article in the volume consists of some interesting reflections by Mustafa Ali Mehmet, a distinguished scholar of Turkology, regarding the Turkish and Turkic cultural legacy in Dobruja (pp. 9–16). This is followed by an article by Giuseppe Cossuto that explains the problem of the identities of the various human communities currently known by the collective name of «Turks», showing that, by the period of Attila’s Huns, the Dobruja area and whole of Scythia Minor was considered by the authors writing in Latin as the «Land of the Huns» (i.e. «Hunnivar», in Jordanes) and that there is a later source in Latin, still not widely utilised by scholars, Aethicus Ister’s Cosmographia, which may contain the names of ancient «Hunnish» Eastern European autochthonous clans which can be
identified as today’s «Tatars» (pp. 17–32). The introduction to the printed
volume, which includes the majority of the reports presented at the sym-
posium, is by prof. Tahsin Gemil (p. 7), director of the Institute of Turkish
and Centro-Asian Studies of Babes-Bolyai University, located in Cluj-
Napoca (Romania). «Considerations Regarding the Impact of the Ottoman
Governing Attitudes on Balkan Christians» (pp. 115–142) by Paul
Brusanoñski and «The Turkish Cultural Heritage in the Balkans (Some
Linguistic and Socio-Cultural Aspects of the Turkish Cultural Heritage in
Albania and Dobrudja in the Ottoman Period) by Xhemile Abdiu and
Spartak Kadiu (pp. 143–152) talk about far reaching problems during the
Ottoman period. The third article is a well-done description of Romanian-
Turk relationships from ancient times to 1981 presented by Tahsin Gemil
(pp. 33–80). Gabriel Custurea organizes a catalogue of 54 places where
thousands of Ottoman coins have been found (pp. 81–105). Sergiu
Iosipescu writes about the Cossacks in Ottoman Dobruja at the turn of the
16\textsuperscript{th} century (pp. 105–114).

Gabriel-Felician Croitoru writes on the functions of the 
\textit{kadi} in Ottoman
Dobruja (pp. 153–162) and Mariana Mimciu on the conditions of the
Orthodox Church during the same period (pp. 163–174). Veniamin Ciobanu
presents an article entitled «Ottoman Dobruja and United Principalities in
politic and military strategy of Polish insurrection of January 1863»
(pp. 175–188), while Emil Suciu (pp. 189–196) has presented an article
about traces of Turkish words in the Dobrujan lexicon regarding fish.

A. Atanasiu-Croitour (pp. 197–206) gives a description of the objects
belonging to the Ottoman ship «Seifi» preserved in the Navy Museum of
Costanza. Costin Scurtu (pp. 207–216) gives a description of respect for
the traditional way of life of Romanian Muslims enlisted in the Romanian
Army.

Stoica Lascu publishes various documents from the Constantza Ar-
chives concerning the Turco-Tatar population (pp. 217–264), while Delia-
Roxana Cornea presents a paper about the Turco-Tatar emigration from
the motherland (pp. 265–272).

Lavinia Gheoghe and Hasim Koç tell about Dr. Ibrahim Therno,
Leader of the «Young Turks» of Dobrudja (pp. 273–282) and Dan Prodan
describes the visit by a delegation of Dobrujan mufti to the Turkish Re-
public in 1923 (pp. 283–290).

Akkan Suver writes about the Balkan Pact (pp. 291–300). Alexandru
Ghisa presents an article about international politics between Turkey and
the Danube (pp. 301–314).

Virgil Coman writes in detail about the question of the Turkish and
Tatar languages in 1956 (pp. 315–324) and Laura Stroe about some sym-
bols from the Bible and Koran found in artistic work from Dobruja
(pp. 315–325). Adriana Cupcea writes about the evolution of the Dobrujan
Turco-Tatars during communism and the post-communism (pp. 337–350).
Jale Ismayil discusses Spring in the poetry of the Dobrujan Turks (pp. 351–354).
Vasile Simileanu writes about multiculturalism in the Black Sea Region (pp. 355–364) and Martin Hauser about European Comparative Considerations about Turks Living in Dobrudja (p. 365).

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ТЮРКСКОЕ НАСЛЕДИЕ В ДОБРУДЖЕ:
МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ СИМПОЗИУМ,
МУЗЕЙ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ ИСТОРИИ И АРХЕОЛОГИИ,
КОНСТАНЦА (РУМЫНИЯ), 24–25 СЕНТЯБРЯ 2013 Г.

Джузеппе Коссуто

Статья содержит краткий обзор сборника трудов международного симпозиума, который был посвящен тюркскому культурному наследию Добруджи, исторического региона, территория которого относится в настоящее время к Румынии и Болгарии. Международный симпозиум проводился в сентябре 2013 года в Музее национальной истории и археологии города Констанцы в Румынии. В работе симпозиума приняли участие исследователи из разных стран, специализирующиеся в различных исторических дисциплинах. Автор статьи приводит краткое содержание статей сборника трудов симпозиума, изданных после его завершения.

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