

**ХРОНИКА**

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**MOȘTENIREA CULTURALĂ TURCĂ ÎN DOBROGEA:  
SIMPOZION INTERNAȚIONAL,  
MUZEUL DE ISTORIE NAȚIONALĂ ȘI ARHEOLOGIE  
CONSTANȚA, 24–25 SEPTEMBRIE 2013  
[TURKISH LEGACY IN DOBRUJA: INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM,  
NATIONAL HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY MUSEUM  
OF CONSTANTA (ROMANIA), 24–25 SEPTEMBER 2013]**

*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).

An overview of the Proceedings of the Symposium edited by Tahsin Gemil, Gabriel Custurea, Delia R. Cornea is presented in the article (see: Moștenirea culturală turcă în Dobrogea: simpozion internațional: Constanța, 24 septembrie, 2013 / referenți științifici: prof. univ. dr. Tasin Gemil, dr. Gabriel Custurea; coord.: prof. univ. dr. Tasin Gemil, dr. Gabriel Custurea, dr. Delia Roxana Cornea. București: Top Form, 2013. Available at: [http://www.academia.edu/6845746/Mo\\_tenirea\\_culturala\\_turca\\_in\\_Dobrogea\\_The\\_Turkish\\_Cultural\\_Legacy\\_in\\_Dobroudja\\_](http://www.academia.edu/6845746/Mo_tenirea_culturala_turca_in_Dobrogea_The_Turkish_Cultural_Legacy_in_Dobroudja_)).

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 symposium, 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 Brusanowski 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<sup>th</sup> century (pp. 105–114).

Gabriel-Felician Croitoru writes on the functions of the *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 Suciuc (pp. 189–196) has presented an article about traces of Turkish words in the Dobrujan lexicon regarding fish.

A. Atanasiu-Croitoru (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 Archives 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 Republic 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 symbols 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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