Front after March 1949 was closely linked to the transformation of agriculture. The Ploughmen's Front got totally subordinated to the Communists and propaganda control in the rural areas had become absolute. Nevertheless, those changes did not yield spectacular results, with the relatively low number of collective farms established during those years on the farmers' free initiative serving as best evidence to that effect.

Keywords: Communism, Socialist transformation of agriculture, Romanian countryside, Communist propaganda.

DANIEL DUMITRAN, **The Greek Traders from Transylvania in Statistical Sources of the First Half of Eighteenth Century**

Abstract: The systematic investigation of the economic and social evolutions in the preindustrial society and their implications in the cultural and spiritual spheres requires a new assessment of the primary sources. This conclusion was suggested especially by recent research of Romanian historiography into urban history, the environment which generated the defining transformations of the society in that age. Like Hungary, the principality of Transylvania became integrated into the network of trade routes connecting Central to South-Eastern Europe, and an important contribution in this process played the "Greek" merchants. For the government from Vienna, which favored their settlement within the Empire, controlling their number and the information about their situation became a priority. Among the statistical sources, lists and conscriptions compiled by the fiscal authorities during the first decades of the integration of Transylvania in the empire, one can reckon those edited and published now. These were discovered by the author in the *Fiscal archive of Transylvania* and *The archive of Transylvania's Government – Mixed conscriptions* (Microfilm collection of the Hungarian National Archives), which were known heretofore only from a few bibliographical mentions.
Keywords: commerce, Transylvania, Greeks, Imperial court from Vienna, conscriptions.

COSMIN POPA-GORJANU, *Zagorskii Voivodi* – **A Note on a Slavonic Variant of the Name of Transylvania from 1408**

Abstract: This paper aims to discuss a unique form of the name of Transylvania recorded in the form of *zagorskii v(oi)vodi* on a votive inscription from St. George Church in Streisângeorgiu (Hunedoara, Romania), dating from 1408, which remained unnoticed in the historiography so far. Transylvania's names in Latin (*ultrasilva*, *terra ultrasilvana*, *transsilva*, *partes ultrasilvanas*, *partes transsilvanas*, *terra Transilvana*, *Septemcastra*), German (*Siebenbürgen*), or Hungarian (*Erdély*), are known from much earlier sources, but a Slavonic variant did not appear before the fifteenth century. According to the previous analyses of the records, the earliest Slavonic form was recorded in 1444, in a charter issued by John Hunyadi as voivode of Transylvania, in which he used the title "Воєвода Єрдєлскы." However, the form found in the inscription from the church of Streisângeorgiu was not only almost three decades earlier, but it was also using a name deriving from the Slavic toponym *zagora* (beyond the mountain). It seems that starting

from mid-fifteenth century onwards, the Slavonic sources from Wallachia tended to adopt forms such as *Erdelski / Ardelski*, deriving from the Hungarian or Romanian names, which singles out the 1408 form as an older variant which deserves to be integrated in the list of names given to the province along the well-known Latin, Hungarian, and German variants.

Keywords: Transylvania, Streisângeorgiu, Zagora, Transylvanian voivodes.