



The Literary Press from Oltenia in the 19th Century

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ABSTRACT

The study is circumscribed to history press domain and performs a radiography of literary press from Oltenia in the 19th century. The investigation method is complex: comparative, thematically, argumentally, chronological and reconstructive. It is pointed, first of all, newspapers, journals and all others publications inventory with literary character published in Oltenia until the beginning of last century. Secondly, it is followed up the network of factors revealing which determines appearing and functioning of literary press, and, thirdly, are emphasized the personalities who initiated, sustained, gave are cognoscible profile and valorous to media operators of that time. The detached conclusion is that in Oltenia was developed a viable literary press, which came up the level of literary competence of local and national public and who propelled some values in Romanian literature history Pantheon from the 19th century.

KEYWORDS: journalistic communication, literary press, Oltenia

I. Introduction

The printing discovery created a communication aisle, between citizens of different locations and different time. The print conserved enough moments from life impermanence and diverse existential experiences. It pushed further human society. The typography determined authors and also implicit a public of this. It appeared, once with printer, also the notion of literary paternity. Furthermore, the printer "made help-less reading aloud and accelerated the reading act"⁹. The publications took over common elements from previous, especially that columns, themes, subjects which assured pronounced connections with public, that means periodicity, consistency, actuality information, large audience, distribution (Vlăduțescu, 2012).

The press study represents a component of literature history, but in the same time, literature history becomes a component of the profile press (Vlăduțescu, 2013). The interference of things determines anytime debates. Surely is however that modern literature received from press first directions.

The first gazette all over the world, „Die NieuweTidjingles” (“News from Anvers”), was printed in Anvers, in 1605. The weekly newspaper made available to public a correspondence space, to interact with this implicit, to verify the audience.

After 1800, Romanian regions maintained closed relationships, especially with France. Tudor Vladimirescu, for example, read French journals, being subscribed. The energies came to country from starved eyes of truth and cognition, of great boyars, country lovers, but also through young bourgeois, students abroad. The country was in economic progress and needed to speak. Ion Heliade Rădulescu, colossus in thinking, created the aisle, befitting of his own printer. He founded the newspaper „Curierul românesc” / “Romanian Courier” (București, 8.IV.1829) with supplement „Curier de ambe sexe” / “Courier for both sexes” (București, 1837). In Iași, Gheorghe Asachi, remained in literature through reviving our etno-genesis (in poem Traian and Dochia) establishes „Albina românească” / “Romanian Been” (1829), with supplement „Alăuta românească” / “Romanian theorbo”. George Barițiu, the revolutionary of later, issues „Gazeta de Transilvania” (Brașov, 1838), with supplement „Foaie pentru minte, inimă și literatură” / “Paper for mind, heart and soul”.

In 1830, in „Curier de ambe sexes”, was printed in serial (serial-story columns) the first important literary book here, Meditations of Lamartine. Translated by I. H. Rădulescu, the book released the romantic current in Romanian literature.

II. The entities of literary press of the 19th century in Oltenia

In the first period (between 1838 and 1900), generally the press was composed of grouped newspapers around any party, economical or commonplace information, journals destined literary or religious event. Each of them took care to interfere with others profiles, having a miscellaneous, where will begin later personalities.

2.1. The most publications appeared in Craiova and presents conscious angles performing the final of “Century”, beside which were however too little courageous:

a) Disinterested of criterion applied, axiological or chronological, on phenomenon classification, the role of „Mozaikul” remains same. „Mozaikul”, the first periodical publication from Oltenia, expresses exactly the beginnings. The transition alphabet (semi Cyrillic) it is the proof of maintaining in convention, but also the difficulties to assume the risk of modernity. The pointed public had to be middle class with conservatory mindedness, but with temptations of trend and through this, and fortuitous modern. The deducted goals, not declared, because the magazine didn’t exposed an article-programme, can be also today, without meaningful revision, acquired loudly by any magazine: culture, literature dissemination, and most of all indifferentism. The basics of gazette were established Constantin Lecca, distinguished painter in expansion, but also teacher at Central School. He installed a printer press in one of Grigore Otetelișanu’s houses, great boyar, where yearly, starting 3.X.1838, will print the weekly magazine. The tendency was to appear as journal, like in France. But Constantine Lecce understood that in order to do that, he needs trained people, permanent editors who has to be paid. For this reason, he thought a gazette with variable content to be not accused over he is not respecting the proposed format, in which base it was founded.

To contain information all over represented a convenience activity, being easier than to take them only from one sphere (Vlăduțescu, 2006; Vlăduțescu, 2009). Until its fixing on market and until a special profile contouring, the periodical publication stagnated in general components, inspired of that time publications. A model was offered by metropolis publications (administered by Ion Heliade-Rădulescu), which also contained mosaic aspect. Anyway is overwhelming the advance of other towns, like Cluj, which didn’t dispose of such as publication. From 1838 until now, in Oltenia appeared over 2000 publications. The Gazeta was mentioned by Mihail Kogălniceanu in the article “Introductie” / “Introduction”.

b) With transition alphabet was also „Jurnalul Craiovei” / “The Journal of Craiova”.

c) The publication of concordance with the common individual programme and with title of theatre performance “Carpathians” appears in all working days, which in avant-garde has headlines news, thus propagating urgent communication idea of news, due to an equipment as telegraph.

d) An weekly interesting magazine, carrier of revolutionary mentality, was „Naționalul” / “National”, whose subtitle, „Gazeta politica, literarea et economica”, had a double acceptance: it announced the profile whose articles were dedicated, also the attachment to Latin values. The existence of weekly magazine was not too long, but it was consumed in the middle of a historic event: from 24th of August until 13th of September 1848, adding up six numbers, appeared mostly with slogan: “Dreptate și Frație” / “Justice and Brotherhood”. The founders Toma Strâmbeanu and Petre Cernetescu were magnitude revolutionary militant. The slo-

gan reflects the frond status of 1848 year.

e) Appearing weekly between 22nd of April and 24th of December 1857, then twice weekly, from 14th of February until 26th of June 1860, the politic and literary journal „Vocea Oltului. Jurnal politic și literar”/“Voice of Olt. Political and literary Journal” has housed N. N. Nicolescu's poet contributions, who began with poem “La patrie” [no. 5/1857]. N. N. Nicolescu, wrote one of the most beautiful poem about Craiova town.

f) Traian Demetrescu will distinguish in performing the weekly publication „Amicul Libertății. Foaie politică și literară”/“Friend of Liberty. Political and literary page”. However counting only seven numbers: 16th of November – 30th of December 1887, the newspaper is mentioned by availability to new and open the way for „Revista Olteana. Suplimentul Literar al Ziarului ECONOMISTUL”, which had a longer publishing: 1888 -1890. Appeared in parallel with “Economistul”, “Revista Școalei” (1891 – 1892) inspires professional publications idea, because of high-end signature of teachers and, most of all, the promptitude to supply data in time to diverse symposium, round tables and pedagogic meetings. A special area, on last pages, are reserved to activity of School Inspectorate (being informed vacant positions, transfers etc.).

g) „Ecol Doljului” (1892 – 1893) open the angle towards county area, from Craiova, as a need to comprehend as much more types of information.

2.2. In the others zones, the earliest apparition of publishing is newspaper „Facla”, in 1865, in Caracal, Olt; probably the earliest of apparition was the reason that later, some heartily cultural people resume its publishing: 1922 – 1925.

In Vâlcea, because of custom, manifested at institution level and of private persons, subscribe to metropolis newspapers and great town of country, instead to print own press: „Curierul românesc”, „Învățătorul satelor”, „Gazeta oficială”, „Gazeta de Transilvania” etc. the first newspaper appeared later. Thus, the first local newspaper „Vâlcea”, was printed in 1876. The initiative was saluted with enthusiasm by review „Familia”, administrated by de Iosif Vulcan, in number 26 from 27th of June 1875,

and of newspaper „Românul”, of C. A. Rosetti, in number from 16th of June¹⁶. In next years, appeared: „Gazeta Vâlcii” (1882), „Buciumul Vâlcei” (1885 – 1887), „Vâlceanul” (1896), „Adevărul Vâlcii” (1897).²⁵

The first newspaper in Drăgășani appeared in 1889 and it was named „Viitorul”/“The Future”, being edited by G. I. Luculescu. Between 1891-1892, here, appeared also encyclopedic publication „Lotreanu”- magazine of teachers from Valcea county, having the editorial office in the village Zăvideni; here published among others, M. Măldărescu, Theodor Bălășel ș.a.⁴⁵. In 1892, was edited the publication „Drăgășani” (from that was kept only one number – 1st of November 1919), edited by I. Adămoiu, and around The World War I - „Gazeta Drăgășanilor” – press newspaper of liberals.

„Aurora Carpaților” (1881 – 1882, Drobeta Turnu-Severin), morning journal with accent on local news and jovial fragments, initiate the endless string of publications in Mehedinți county. The diversity on themes is confirmed through appearing of weekly publication housing humorous literature and arts, „Cavalul. Ziar pentru literatura umoristică și artă. Sub direcțiunea bunului simț” (Turnu-Severin, 27 mai 1912 – 1914). In period: 1st of April – 28th of May 1895, it occurrence daily.

Since 1891, “Gorj is registered in literary history pages, when great names of teachers as Ion Haiducescu from Pojogeni, Lazăr Arjoceanu, I. Calotescu, G. Constantinescu and others, are involved in „Parângul” review publishing. It is edited by teachers from Gorj county”.

General culture Review, edited by Cultural Houses from Gorj”, was “Jiul”, from Cultural Association with same denomination.

3. Conclusion

This period of pre-romanticism allow in fact, valorization of some ideas and interesting themes, as installing of urban life mode in people conscious and others visions about world, same as that book knowledge can assure a safety future. From literary point of view, this beginning press brings to face pre-eminence symbols. Also, they are improved prose modalities.

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