

Abstracts

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L'interprétation scientifique de *Tabula Peutingeriana*: Le cas de la route romaine *Lissus–Naissus–Ratiaria*

L'article traite le sujet la voie romaine *Lissus–Naissus–Ratiaria*, le site d'*Aquae Bas.* (Kuršumlijska Banja) qui n'est pas mentionné par son nom sur *Tabula Peutingeriana* parmi les autres stations sur cette route romaine. Mais, je vais analyser la signification d'une vignette qui signifie une station balnéaire et qui n'est pas encore été précisément interprété dans la littérature scientifique ainsi qu'une borne milliaire découverte récemment entre autre matériel archéologiques et épigraphiques qui proviennent de *Aquae Bas.* L'ancien itinéraire mentionne encore deux stations dont le nom est *Timacum* sur le trace entre *Naissus* et Danube c'est à dire *Ratiaria*. L'emplacement de ces deux stations n'est pas encore établie en science. Les restes archéologique indiquent qu'il serait nécessaire de corrigé les données de la *Tabula*. Je vais conclure par une proposition sur le tracé de cette voie de communication de l'antiquité romaine et par la possible correction des données de *Tabula Peutingeriana*.

Keywords: *Tabula Peutingeriana*, la voie romaine *Lissus–Naissus–Ratiaria*, *Aquae Bas.*, *Timacum Maius*.

ALEXANDRE BARALIS

Sur la route de la capitale. Voyageurs occidentaux en Thrace (XI^e-XIX^e s.)

Les premiers témoignages occidentaux dont nous disposons sur la Thrace égéenne, remontent à la fin du XI^e s. Ce silence des sources occidentales durant le Haut Moyen-Age n'est pas tant la conséquence d'une relative marginalisation de notre région, ou d'une crise politique et économique locale persistante, que le reflet de la situation qui prévaut durant l'ensemble de cette période, le Haut Moyen-Age, en Europe Occidentale. Certes, les relations entre Occident et Orient byzantin se rétablissent vite, au sortir de la phase de transition qui voit, sur les vestiges de l'admini-

stration romaine, l'émergence de différentes centres de pouvoir et une réorganisation politique de l'Europe de l'Ouest. Dès lors, nonces apostoliques représentant l'autorité romaine ou envoyés diplomatiques, se succèdent à Constantinople, mais, peu nombreux, ils ne sont pas à l'origine d'une littérature de voyage qui conserve par écrits leurs observations accomplies sur la route de la capitale byzantine. Seule la tradition des itinéraires de voyage, liée à la pratique des pèlerinages à Rome ou sur les Lieux Saints, se maintient durant l'ensemble de la période médiévale, au côté de l'établissement de guides compilant l'histoire et la description des édifices sacrés.

EVANGELOS KATSARAS

**The Question of Macedonia in the Negotiations
leading to the Balkan League of 1912**

The formation of the Balkan League in 1912 resulted in the virtual expulsion of the Ottomans from European soil; it was, however, no easy feat to accomplish.

Negotiations began in October 1911, when the Bulgarian Prime Minister met with his Serb homologue to discuss the likelihood of an alliance. It was clear from the start that the fate of Macedonia would constitute a major obstacle thereto. Bulgarians supported autonomy for Macedonia, while Serbs favored its partition. The Treaty of Alliance was finally signed on March 13th, 1912, but by no means did it resolve the Macedonian Question. In fact, the contracting parties agreed to a rather vague document concerning Macedonia.

The second pact of the Balkan League was the treaty between Greece and Bulgaria (May 21st, 1912). Although negotiations lasted for only three months, the main problem was that of the future of Macedonia in this case as well. The deadlock was broken by the decision of both parties to omit the Macedonian problem from the final text. Nevertheless, the two Prime Ministers reluctance to discuss the Macedonian Question resulted in the signing of a document which only featured general pledges of friendship and mitigation of the climate of enmity engendered through the long strife.

*MARUSIA CÎRSTEA***The interest of the British Admiralty in the Romanian coast of the Black Sea**

The close relationship between London and Bucharest represented an important role in achieving military objectives assumed by Romania in the interwar period. Taking into account the geostrategic position of Romania, in early 1930, it was advanced the proposal to build a naval base on Lake Taşaul bordering on the Black Sea.

Taşaul project, proposed by the English admiral R.G. Henderson, as stated in an address of 16 March 1934 of the British Admiralty “answers to problems of high interest to the security of Europe”. Unfortunately for Romania, the implementation of this project was still delayed due to uncertain international regime of Bosphorus and Dardanelles Straits, and also because of the opposition from France in making the harbor.

Keywords: Black Sea, British Admiralty, R.G. Henderson, Lake Taşaul

*ELENI GAVRA – STELLA KASIDOU – YANNIS KONSTANTINOU***Management of the Architectural Heritage of the Historic Centre of Korça. Institutional Framework and Policies**

The cultural heritage, as parameter of the collective memory belonging to a region or society, moulds the identity of a nation, a country or a locus and represents integral part of the contemporary life. Nowadays, in the era of globalization, the protection, the conservation, the interpretation and the promotion of the architectural heritage and the cultural diversity of a region or a country constitutes a significant challenge. At this level, the dominant factor is the accessibility to the cultural data – physical, mental or emotional access, which is integrated within a framework that allows evolution. Hence, the community or the cultural group which preserves the specific culture has the responsibility on managing this cultural heritage.

Therefore, the approach of the Historic Centre of Korça is carried out by using the records and comments of the present institutional framework and of the management policies regarding its historical and architectural physiognomy. While the theoretical approaches of the modern city concentrate on the recognition and the systemic determination of the developmental features that compose the multiple urban planning, the study

focuses on the functional standpoint of the Historic Centre, with parallel references to the economical factors that influence the evolution of the development mechanisms and the basic planning options.

Keywords: architectural heritage, urban planning, management policies, Historic Centre of Korça.