

Buz, Cianga, Diaconeasa, Gârbacea, Idu (1986), Meszaros, Moisescu (1991), Pendea (2005) and the determination of the absolute age for the Pădureni landslide (Țop) through radiocarbon method (Beta Analytic Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Miami, Florida), in January 2013. Pollen analysis indicate an age between 127 Ka (Saalian-Eemian paraglacial, Pendea, 2005) and subboreal (Diaconeasa, 1985 and Buz, Ciangă, Diaconeasa, Gârbacea, Idu, 1986) for the Pădureni landslide (Țop), while the radiocarbon method, applied to the coal sample situated at a 2,95 m depth, in the swamp from Pădureni, confirms an absolute age for the landslide of 1820 +/- 30 ani BP.

The causes for the formation of glimee are widely analyzed reported to the morpho-climatic conditions from Tardiglacial and Holocene, but also reported to the neotectonics, seismic, biological conditions (bacterial action), diagenesis processes and cationic change to the pedogenetic horizons.

The work validates without question, in the last chapters *Glimee landslides from*

Romania and Glimee- geographic mosaic, the experience of these 50 years of research dedicated to Transylvanian glimee. The author presents in detail Transylvanian Depression' glimee, from Saschiz, Saes, Movile (Podișul Hârtibaciului), Pădureni (Țop), Bozieș (Câmpia Transilvaniei), Romanești-Păușa (Dealurile Târnavelor); glimee from Gruicul Coțești (Piemontul Getic); Centum Monticuli "Suta de Movile", from Ștefănești, from Prut' river shore; the landslide from Nehoiu-Borcea, by quoting the sources and their authors, emphasizing the major contribution to the research of the glimee-landslides from Romania.

The last thoughts of the author is for the opportunities to value these areas with glimee, finishing with the suggestion that "if the proposals will be achieved and will be proved as a really useful, this kind of studies could be generalized for other area with glimee from our country".

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Teodorescu, Z. Virgiliu, 2013, *Tiberiu Eremie. Un om de omenie, un demn exemplu de urmat [Tiberiu Eremie. An Utterly Humane Man, an Example to Follow]*, Bucharest: Editura Agir, 196 p.

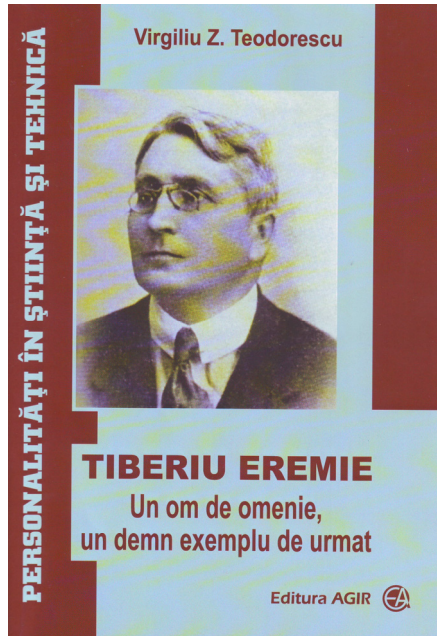
In the series entitled "Personalities in the Field of Science and Technology" published by Agir Press in Bucharest, the tireless researcher and historian Virgil Z. Teodorescu offers us a beautifully accomplished and well documented monograph dedicated to the personality and work of the late Tiberiu Eremie, a renowned construction engineer from the first half of the twentieth century. The book is prefaced by Professor Nicolae Noica, an exegete of our outstanding engineers who, through their technical-urbanistic work, left a prominent legacy in the Romanian cultural space. Bearing the title "Let us not forget them," the preface is a plea for keeping alive, in the public consciousness of the Romanians, the personalities of our technical culture, not forgetting them and/or relegating them to the margins.

The author opens the monograph dedicated to the engineer Tiberiu Eremie with an "Argument," in which he confesses that over the course of his extensive research on the public monuments in Romania, he has often encountered the name of Tiberiu Eremie, which sparked his interest in this prolific constructor. Later, impressed by his professional training, his humaneness, and the multitude and diversity of the constructions he accomplished throughout the Greater Romania, he decided to devote a monograph to him, which led to the publication of in this book. Driven by his belief - namely that the year 2018, marking the centenary of the Great Union, must be one of reflection and analysis, both individual and collective, on what each of us and all of us together have achieved for

the Homeland - the author finds it appropriate to write this book dedicated to Tiberiu Eremia, whom he considers to be a role model, who has done a tremendous amount for his country, as will be shown below.

The entire content of the book is concentrated in the chapter "An utterly humane man," a phrase that comprises, as the author believes, the life and work of the engineer Tiberiu Eremia: his birth and paternal branch, his going to school in Braşov, his attendance of the polytechnic in the country of the Cantons, Switzerland, his career path and his family, the portfolio of his achievements as a constructor, all of these being accompanied by numerous images, archival photographs, civil status records, documents, etc. The volume ends with an ample chapter of "Notes" (pp. 121-195), whereby Professor Teodorescu, with his characteristic scientific thoroughness, provides us with comprehensive "files" on the personalities, facts and buildings mentioned in the book, which lend themselves to a captivating and highly instructive reading given the information they convey.

Tiberiu Eremia was born in the locality Purcăreni, near Braşov, in 1875. His native village is part of a suite of Romanian settlements located inside the Curvature Carpathians, along an extended glaciis, interposed between the mountainous frame and the flat plain of Burzenland, which has been favorable to sheep farming. The area includes: Teliu, Budila, Cărpiniş, and then Săcelele, with its seven settlements - Baci, Turcheş, Cernatu, Satulung, Tărlungeni, Zizin and Purcăreni. His native village was a settlement of hard-working shepherds, known as *mocani*, who had close connections with Wallachia, where



they often took their herds, in a perpetual oscillatory transhumance. All these villages, together with those around Bran, had come to have, in the mid-nineteenth century, over 1.5 million sheep in the "homeland," where they also intensely traded dairy and wool products. Like many Romanian families, the parents of Tiberiu Eremie, Dumitru and Suzana Eremie, went into the "homeland", settling as farmers near Râmnicu Sărat, at Măxineni, then at Măicăneşti and, eventually, at Epureni, in Tutova (present-day Vaslui), where, due to their diligence and relentless

effort, they developed a fruitful farming activity. Once established in the "homeland" (1893), the Eremia spouses supported the local community from the Epureni estate, which they had managed to buy, erecting a building for the school, houses for teachers, and supporting the gifted children without financial possibilities.

Tiberiu was the first of five children in the Eremia family (four sons and a daughter) and was born in Purcăreni. He attended the "Andrei Şaguna" Highschool in Braşov, where he proved to be a very diligent student, which is why he was "the prefect of the students"; a photograph from 1893 photos captures the young man with a scarf that defined his status as the best student of the school (p. 21). In the period October 1893-March 1897, he successfully completed courses of the Polytechnic School in Zurich. Once he became an engineer specialized in "bridges and roads," he requested and obtained Romanian citizenship in 1898, settling in the "homeland" and occupying a position in the Ministry of Public Works, under the leadership of the engineer Elie Radu. An adept of the new construction technologies, using reinforced concrete, the young engineer was

entrusted the realization of infrastructure works, such as roads, railways, bridges, dams, and public buildings. His early achievements included the bridge across the river Simila (on Bârlad-Vaslui road), Hangu Bridge on the river Bistrița, the headrace from Ulmi, numerous urbanistic constructions in Ploiești, Pitești and Bucharest. In 1906 he became an entrepreneur and then an associate of the company "Reinforced Concrete and Iron"; later, he founded his own company, "The Engineer Tiberiu Eremie General Technical Enterprises," which became a Romanian company of great renown during the pre-war period.

Among the many buildings that he constructed, let us mention the most representative ones: the Triumphal Arch, the Palace of the Faculty of Law, the "palaces," as they were called at the time, of the companies Imobiliara, Agricola-Fonciera, Adriatica-Trieste, and then of "The Romanian Youth," of the students in medicine, of the Journalists' Union, the Louvre (now Capitol) Hotel, all the emblematic buildings of Bucharest, the Mărășești Mausoleum and countless churches: the Coronation Cathedral in Alba Iulia (incidentally, this great edifice was built in just two years [1921-1922]!, an outstanding technical and organizational feat particularly at the time), the Orthodox Cathedral and St. Nicholas' Church in Cluj, the Orthodox churches in Sighișoara, Orăștie, Blaj, Timișoara, etc. Among the impressive industrial buildings he made, there is IAR- Brașov, the Locomotive Factory in Brăila, the "Ford" plant in Bucharest, as well as numerous railway works: the railway lines linking Bumbăști-Jiu, Fieni-Moroeni, etc.

In time, thanks to the quality of the aforementioned buildings, his construction contracting expanded and consolidated, becoming a well-known brand in the country. Like all the Romanian industrialists of his time who asserted themselves based on merit, as were Dumitru Bragadiru, A. Grigoriu, Dumitru Mociorniță, and C. Grigorescu, Tiberiu Eremia founded and sponsored charities, cultural societies, or societies for supporting the deserving youth. After his death in December 1937, he was buried in the Bellu cemetery. In his newspaper *Neamul Românesc*, Nico-

lae Iorga published the following in his article entitled "A great builder has passed away": "this descendant of the diligent *mocani*, consolidators of the nation and creators of wealth, the element that is most full of initiative among this nation [...]. From one end of the country to another, he built. He worked until his demise with the same supreme satisfaction of well-accomplished work." This is how the great scholar painted the portrait of a true role model!

The text is completed with many suggestive images, some of them rare, as is, for instance, the folk costumes from Purcăreni, the family members of the engineer Eremia, Romanian public and industrial buildings captured at various stages of completion or in various historical eras, such as the Triumphal Arch, Bragadiru Palace (Bucharest), the Palace for Romanian Culture and Literature from Chernivtsi in Bukovina, or the Ford plants (in Bucharest).

The book concludes with numerous "Notes," which are themselves an important source of information, with a high density of - sometimes unpublished - data regarding personalities, public buildings and monuments, cultural and economic societies, etc. the composition of the "Notes" represents a genuine "touchstone" for any researcher, in this case attesting the extensive experience, professionalism and refined exegesis of the septuagenarian Professor Virgil Z. Teodorescu. Moreover, the sheer volume of the "Notes" and the eye for detail are key features of his writings, whether they are books written or edited by him. In this regard, worth mentioning are: *Mihail Eminescu. Simboluri ale cinstirii* (Bucharest: Editura Monitorul Oficial, 2000), *Întru cinstirea lui Ștefan cel Mare* (Bucharest: Editura Economică, 2004), *Un parc centenar: Parcul Carol I* (Bucharest: Editura Muzeului Municipiului București, 2007, with 630 notes), and the third edition of Gheorghe Crutzescu's book *Podul Mogoșoaiei-Povestea unei străzi* (Editura Biblioteca Bucureștilor, 2011, with 2416 notes!), which he edited. All these lead us to conclude that the author is a fine connoisseur of the elements of the Romanian architectural and biographical heritage.

BOOK REVIEWS

In conclusion, this is a beautiful monograph dedicated to one of the greatest Romanian construction engineers from Transylvania - Tiberiu Eremia, a model of professional and civic conduct for anyone to follow. Richly illustrated, the book also undertakes a project of educating the gaze, evincing strong pedagogical valences and, what is more, being a work that prevents forgetfulness. I warmly recommend it to the youth, as well as to all those who are passionate about and interested in the inestimably valuable elements of Romanian identity.

ALEXANDRU PĂCURAR