

- 20th July, 1756 Document of Constantin Cehan Racoviță, donating to the monastery of St. Samuil the Prophet in Focșani several families of foreign Roma, who had settled in the city of Focșani, near the monastery.

[Iasi County Branch of the National Archives of Romania, Documents Collection, CCCLXIX/95]

- 9th December, 1756 Document of Prince Constantin Cehan Racoviță donating to the monastery of Saint Prooroc Samuil in Focșani 10 foreign Roma, who came from abroad and who previously worked in Galați and then went to Focșani and gave themselves, on their own initiative, to the monastery because "without a master they could not live".

[Iasi County Branch of the National Archives of Romania, Documents Collection, CCCLXIX/96]

- 12th June, 1824 The abbot of Precista monastery in Roman, Gherasim, asks the prince to allow him to bring to the monastery some slaves he owned, and who lived among the crown's slaves, because he „needed them for unskilled labour”.

[Iasi County Branch of the National Archives of Romania, Documents Collection, CCCLXXI/75]

- 10th April, 1825 Letter of the abbot of Precista monastery in Roman, Gherasim, in which he indicates that because of a futile lawsuit with the Năzăria of the princely slaves, he appealed to Iordachi Schijanovschi, to represent the interests of the monastery in the re-inclusion in the patrimony of 16 Roma dwellings coming from Wallachia, rewarding him by giving two Roma, a boy and a girl.

[Iasi County Branch of the National Archives of Romania, Documents Collection, CCCLXXI/82]

- 6th January, 1826 The tailor Iordache takes as his apprentice Constantin, a slave of the Precista monastery, to teach him the tailor's craft in 3 years. The monastery must give him in exchange 3 *merțe* (grain measuring unit, cca 130 kg) of cornmeal or corn grains to provide him with food.

[Iasi County Branch of the National Archives of Romania, Document Collection, CCCLXXI/84]

- 10th February, 1829 List with the names of the slaves who were exchanged between the Bishopric of Roman and the Precista monastery in Roman.

[Iasi County Branch of the National Archives of Romania, Documents Collection, CCCLXXI/94]

- 15th October, 1767 Document of prince Grigore Alexandru Ghica by which he donates to the hospital of the monastery of Saint Spiridon in Iași two slaves dwellings, foreign Roma from Transylvania, which previously belonged to the Precista monastery in Roman, which became the hospital's *metoh* (a subordinated monastery). Initially the slaves had been given by Grigore Ghica II to Vasile Buhăescu, and then his son sold them to the Precista monastery. After a short time they fled from the monastery to Wallachia and

returned when the monastery was subordinated to the hospital, asking to be slaves of the hospital and the monastery of Saint Spiridon.

[Iasi County Branch of the National Archives of Romania, Documents Collection, CCCLXXII/12]

- 23rd aprilie, 1829 One year duty registry which has to be paid by the coppersmiths slaves of the Saint Spiridon monastery, who were under the administration of Roma slave Ionașcă Călin. They were allowed to go around the country to earn their living and money for the tax (*dajdie*) by their craft.

[Iasi County Branch of the National Archives of Romania, Documents Collection, CCCLXXII/30]

- 30th April, 1802 Mărioara Ciornei gives her slave, Sanda, who has fallen in love with Panaite, the slave of the monastery of Saint Spiridon, to be married and receives Ioana in exchange.

[Iasi County Branch of the National Archives of Romania, Documents Collection, CCCLXX/113]

- 1st July, 1780 The Dobrovăț monastery shares with the logothete Gheorghe Carp the three children of Maftei Pociși and Doichița. Two children were given to Gheorghe Carp, and one together with Doichița remained at the monastery.

[Iasi County Branch of the National Archives of Romania, Documents Collection, CCCXCI/24]

- 1781 Document by which prince Constantin Dumitrie Moruzi asks Iordache Roset, prefect of Vaslui county, to read in all the fairs, villages and monasteries of the county the provision prohibiting mixed marriages and the priests are threatened that they will be defrocked and included among the tax payer ones if they officiate at weddings between Roma and Moldavians.

[Iasi County Branch of the National Archives of Romania, Documents Collection, CDXVII/182]

- 18th December, 1799 The slaves of the Bistrița monastery testify that Gheorghe Rățoi, blacksmith, and Adam Rățoi, bootmaker, belong to the Rățoi family, who had fled to Transylvania for over 80 years.

[Iasi County Branch of the National Archives of Romania, Monastery of Saint Sava-Iași, XXVI/22]

- 29th August, 1784 Document in which Gheorghe, a Roma, gives himself as a slave to the Bistrița monastery after marrying Maria, a slave of the monastery.

[Iasi County Branch of the National Archives of Romania, Saint Sava Monastery Fund-Iași, XXXV/44]

- 26th October, 1670 Motoiu, a former slave of the monastery of St. Sava in Iași, previously manumitted by the late abbot Ioanichie, gives himself and his whole family as slaves to the same monastery because he has been spared prison and death.

[Iași County Service of the National Archives of Romania, Sfântul Sava-Iași Monastery Fund, XXXV/27]

- 2nd July, 1757 Prince Ion Scarlat Ghica ratifies the Anaphora (report made by boyars) from the 30th of June 1757 which establishes the situation of Moldavians married to Roma, according to the custom of the land: if they marry knowing their social condition then the free person will also become a slave, but if they did not know their condition they had to separate, and their children to be divided equally following the social condition of the parent with whom they remained.

[Iasi County Branch of the National Archives of Romania, Secu Monastery Fund, II/69]

- 30th March, 1769 Leon the bishop of Roman Bishopric writes to Iftimie the abbot of Secu monastery to settle the problem between Dionisie Hudici, abbot of Doljești monastery, and the wife of Constantin Canano, for a son of the slave Paparec who was staying with her and for the slave Drăgoi who was married for the fourth time, which was not allowed by the Canon Law, and Dionisie did not receive him at the monastery and sending him back to Canano's house.

[Iasi County Branch of the National Archives of Romania, Doljești Monastery Fund, XXbis/121]

- 10th February, 1761 The boyar Vasile Buhăescu obliges himself to Dionisie Hudici, the abbot of Doljești monastery, to give him slaves for the sum of 100 lei, which he owes to Dionisie, the price of the adults being 30 lei, of the younger ones, who could work 15 lei, and the younger ones 10 lei.

[Iasi County Branch of the National Archives of Romania, Doljești Monastery Fund, XXbis/103]

- 2nd August, 1806 Deed of Ioniță the whitewasher with his wife Maria, slaves of Mihai Sturza, having been taken to prison for some debts, sell to the Metropolitan Church their cottage which was on the place of the church, under Feredeau, being considered that they were owed 18 lei for the wood of the cottage.

[Iasi County Branch of the National Archives of Romania, Metropolitan Church of Moldavia Fund, CLVII/8]

- 8th July, 1797 Florea Corban from the village of Tecucel gives to Răchitoasa monastery a house, vineyard, orchard to forgive his son Ursu who together with other criminals robbed a slave of the monastery after first burning her with a hot iron.

[Iasi County Branch of the National Archives of Romania, Răchitoasa Monastery Fund, VIII/2]