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# **ISTORIE**

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## **Józef Piłsudski – a Statesman of Poland and Europe**

The six articles in this section were presented at the international conference "Józef Piłsudski – a Statesman of Poland and Europe", held in Iași, at Muzeul Unirii, on November 3rd, 2017, organized by the Center for the Twentieth Century History (CIS-XX) from the Faculty of History of the "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iași, the Center for European Studies of the same university and the Polish Institute in Bucharest

**Michał KLIMECKI\***

### **Józef Piłsudski in the history of Poland and Europe. Introduction to the biography**

#### *Abstract*

*This article describes the life of Józef Piłsudski, the marshal of the Second Polish Republic, and his role in regaining independence by Poland in 1918, as well as his impact on Polish politics in the interwar period. His activity made him the symbol of Poland's independence and one of the most important and popular personalities in the whole history of Poland. Writing about Józef Piłsudski's early years, the author concentrates on the elements which had an influence on his education and behavior and also his further struggle for Poland's independence.*

*Before gaining the most important role in Poland's way to independence, Piłsudski spent five years in Siberia for having plotted against Tsar Alexander. He got also involved in the activity of the Polish Socialist Party. Immediately after the outbreak of I World War, he started forming Polish Legions that fought on the front until 1916. Józef Piłsudski assumed the role of the leader during the reinstatement of Polish authorities from November 1918 and the one of the chief commander during the conflicts with the Ukrainian People's Republic, the West Ukrainian People's Republic and the Red Army. The last conflict and the success in the Battle of Warsaw had a crucial influence on stopping Bolsheviks' march towards Western Europe. In May 1926 he conducted the coup which led to 379 victims, a fact which he regretted until his death, in 1935. Józef Piłsudski had the main role in shaping interwar Polish borders, army, diplomacy (alliances with France and Romania), as well as in internal politics. His closest collaborators were in charge of Poland until September 1939.*

*Keywords: Poland; Józef Piłsudski; biography; independence; interwar politics; Second Polish Republic.*

(A UI, s.n., Istorie, LXIII (2017), p. 11-21).

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Lucian LEUȘTEAN\*

### The 1922 visit of Marshall Piłsudski in Romania

#### Abstract

*This is the short story of the first visit to Romania of Marshall Józef Piłsudski, the head of the Polish Republic. In mid-September 1922, in a embroiled European context, properly described within the article, an important Polish delegation, led by the president of the Republic, came to Romania and met with Romanian leaders: King Ferdinand, Queen Mary, the princes Carol and Nicolae, prime-minister Ion I. C. Brătianu, the minister of Foreign Affairs I. Gh. Duca and others. There were two days full of political and military discussions as well as of protocolar gatherings, fine dinners, elegant speeches, and mutual appreciation. The leaders of the two countries liked each other, the diplomats of the two countries often displayed elective affinities, and the international conduct of the two states were often harmonised.*

*Keywords: Polish-Romanian relations; 1922; Genoa Conference; Marshall Piłsudski; King Ferdinand.*

(A UI, s.n., Istorie, LXIII (2017), p. 23-29).

Adrian VI ALARU\*\*

### „La plus distinguée personnalité de la Pologne”. Józef Piłsudski dans les rapports diplomatiques et les mémoires d’Alexandru Iacovaky

#### Résumé

*Notre démarche a comme but la présentation de la façon dont Alexandru Iacovaky a perçu le grand homme d’état polonais - Józef Piłsudski. Nous sommes aussi intéressés par la façon dont le chef de mission diplomatique d’un état allié interagit avec Piłsudski, devenu le leader non officiel de l’état polonais et, à partir d’Octobre 1926, premier ministre de la Pologne. Dans ses Souvenirs et également dans ses rapports, la „figure” du Marechal Piłsudski se démarque. Il est généralement éclairé de manière positive, contrairement aux autres hommes politiques et diplomates comme Aleksander Skrzyński ou même August Zaleski. Marechal Piłsudski est perçu par Iacovaky en tant qu’ami de la Roumanie et de la famille royale, un leader solide qui essayait d’imposer de nouvelles réglés dans la société polonaise.*

*Mots-clés: relations diplomatiques; Józef Piłsudski; Alexandru Iacovaky; la Roumanie; la Pologne.*

(A UI, s.n., Istorie, LXIII (2017), p. 31-39).

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Henryk WALCZAK\*

### **Marshal Piłsudski in Romania in 1928**

#### *Abstract*

*This article describes the second visit that Marshal Piłsudski made in Romania. At the same time, it was the longest one, since it took place between 19<sup>th</sup> of August to 3<sup>rd</sup> of October 1928. According to the article, the visit was supposed to start much earlier, as a holiday, but plans changed, and also the duration of the rest of the visit in Romania was changed – Piłsudski prolonged it by a week. During this time he stayed at the residence of his old friend – Dr. Lucjan Skupieński in Târgoviște, and after that, on the 29<sup>th</sup> of September Piłsudski left Târgoviște and went to the Polish embassy in Bucharest, starting the official part of his visit.*

*According to the author he spent his time in Romania very actively. He met with the members of the Romanian Royal Family, the most important politicians (Vintilă Brătianu, Ion Duca, Constantin Argetoianu, Ion Trenea-Grecianu etc.) and military men.*

*The author admits that Piłsudski's trip to Romania did not produce spectacular results. However, the observations made and the talks conducted led the Marshal to conclude that the course should be continued in the direction of deepening the cooperation between Poland and Romania.*

*Keywords: Józef Piłsudski; Romania; Polish-Romanian relations; queen Maria of Romania; Polish diplomacy.*

(A UI, s.n., Istorie, LXIII (2017), p. 41-55).

**Bogdan-Alexandru SCHIPOR\*\***

### **Josef Piłsudski and the Romanian-Polish Alliance in the Spirit of Locarno's Europe, 1926-1931**

#### *Abstract*

*When we talk about the second half of the 1920s in European political and diplomatic relations, we are most often refer to a period of stability, euphoria and justified hopes towards an authentic reconciliation between the losers and the victors of the Great War, who seemed willing, after almost a decade of crises and embarrassment, to set aside the revenge and enthusiastically adopt the optimistic and benevolent spirit of a new Europe. The years 1926-1931 were named, even by Marshal Josef Piłsudski as "five years of peace". It was indeed a period of peace, dominated by initiatives aimed at preserving genuine, lasting peace in Europe and the elimination of war as a solution to disputes between states. In this context, our approach may raise questions about the goals we are proposing. What justification may have the analysis of the alliance between Romania and*

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*Poland at a time when there was not much to happen, and in which anyway Europe was absorbed in finding ideal formulas for peace preservation, in the spirit the old continent seemed to have won at Locarno? In fact we tried to identify the apparently simple route of the Romanian-Polish Alliance in the context of the second half of the 1920s. The influence of the Locarno agreements in shaping a new Romanian-Polish treaty in 1926 is unequivocal, but we also clearly identify after 1926 the tensions and quests of both sides towards the preservation of one's own security, on the one hand, and towards regional alliances. From this perspective, we emphasize that the Polish suspicions, first but not only, towards the profound consequences of the Locarno moment have proved to be well founded. There have indeed been five years of peace in which the germs of war were planted, deep and firm, setting milestones that will lead Europe to the outbreak of the second world conflagration.*

*Keywords: Alliance; Locarno; Poland; Romania; Sanacjia; Eastern Europe.*

(A UI, s.n., Istorie, LXIII (2017), p. 57-66).

**Daniel HRENCIUC\***

### **Marshal Józef Piłsudski's visit in Romania in 1932**

#### *Abstract*

*The visit made by Jozef Pilsudski in Romania in 1932 signifies the constant interest which the two countries had in the bilateral alliance. Its purpose was to defend the Eastern borders despite some failed attempts to move its operability in assuring the Western borders with Germany (Poland) or with Hungary (Romania). Situated in the same geopolitical area, Romania and Poland share a mutual history experience, valued in the inter-war period (1918-1939), due to a bilateral alliance against the interests of the Soviet Union. The Romanian-Polish relationships during the inter-war period were determined by the interests in common of the Romanian Kingdom and the 2nd Polish Republic: the issue was about the borders security in case of an unexpected attack from the Soviet Union against the Eastern borders, implicitly towards maintaining the status-quo within the Central Europe area. As an important part of the regional system of alliances, initiated and sustained after 1918 by France, through a defensive alliance treaty, Romania and Poland established and developed their own strategic, military and political-diplomatic coordinates for a wide-spreading collaboration during the inter-war period. This was because of the constant attack of the Soviet Union and mainly of the Third Reich, apart from the revisionism expressed by Hungary and by the Polish hand Czecho-Slovakian territorial disputes. Romania and Poland definitely followed their own interests, motivated by complex geopolitical realities, thus avoiding further commitments.*

*Keywords: Romanian-Poland alliance; geopolitical context; genuine attack; regional system of alliances; common interests.*

(A UI, s.n., Istorie, LXIII (2017), p. 67-72).

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Iulian MOGA\*

### **On Heliology and Provision of Redemption**

#### *Abstract*

*The current article investigates the multiple aspects related to the representations of the solar deity of justice in the Christian, Jewish and pagan settings throughout the Graeco-Roman world in Antiquity, as well as the associated symbols such as the vine cuttings, dawn, light, East, day, wisdom, power, fire, etc. We relied not only on the study of the Biblical text, pseudoepigrapha and apocrypha, but also on the works of the church writers, to begin with Justin the Martyr and finish with John of Damascus, while insisting mostly on the contribution of Clemens of Alexandria.*

*Keywords: Solar deity; justice; imagery; Christianity; Judaism.*

(A UI, s.n., Istorie, LXIII (2017), p. 73-104).

Ionu ACRUDOAE\*\*

### ***Cohors I Latobiorum or cohors I Latobiorum et Varcianorum? A short history of a vague auxiliary unit***

#### *Abstract*

*The auxiliary unit entitled cohors I Latobiorum et Varcianorum was formed during the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, probably at the same time with its "sister" unit, cohors II Varcianorum. In the first century AD, cohors I Latobiorum et Varcianorum was transferred in the province of Germania, later Germania Inferior, probably together with cohors II Varcianorum. In Germania Inferior, this auxiliary unit stayed until the middle of the third century, when it was destroyed alongside its "sister" unit during a Frankish attack. The epigraphic material emphasized seven militaries from this unit in a course of roughly two centuries of existence. Most of these militaries were local recruits from the province of Germania Inferior, while the officers were from the Italic Peninsula or from highly Romanised provinces.*

*Keywords: Roman auxilia; cohors I Latobiorum et Varcianorum; latobici; varciani; mobility; prosopography.*

(A UI, s.n., Istorie, LXIII (2017), p. 105-124).

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Iulia DUMITRACHE\*

**Roman merchants of luxury textiles:  
*barbaricarii, sericarii, purpurarii*\*\***

*Abstract*

*The author investigates a prosopographical sample containing all recognizable individuals involved, in one way or another, in the luxury textile trade: gold embroidery, silk and purple. Dealers and tailors of luxurious/high quality textiles had their own distinctive names and were heavily concentrated in Rome, in the Vicus Tuscus, the expensive shopping area of Imperial Rome. Some dealers are epigraphically attested in other places than their homeplaces.*

*Keywords: Roman merchants; gold embroidery; silk trade; purple.*

(A UI, s.n., Istorie, LXIII (2017), p. 125-132).

Petronel ZAHARIUC\*\*\*

**The relations between Wallachia (the monastery of Mihai Vod ) and the  
monastery of Simonopetra of Mount Athos. Preliminary notes taken from the  
Romanian archive of Simonopetra Monastery\*\*\*\***

*Abstract*

*Following the publication of the Romanian archive from Simonopetra monastery at Mount Athos, which includes 767 documents, in the Old Slavonic, Romanian and Greek languages, I managed to capture the main aspects of the relations between the Athonite monastery and Wallachia. The monastery of Simonopetra had several subordinated monasteries (metoace) in Wallachia, but the most important was the Mihai Vod monastery in Bucharest, dedicated by its founder, Mihai Viteazul, ruler of Wallachia (1593-1601). Based on these documents, I wrote in this study a history of the Mihai Vod monastery,*

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\*\*\*\* La version roumaine de ce texte est parue dans le volume : *Documente românești din arhiva mănăstirii Simonopetra de la Muntele Athos*, édité par Petronel Zahariuc, en collaboration avec Florin Marinescu et Dumitru Nastase, Iași, Editions de l'Université « Alexandru Ioan Cuza », 2016, p. 5-343 et 601-622. Aussi, je mentionne que toutes les références aux documents du présent article sont à ce volume.

## REZUMATE

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*covering the main moments of the life of this place from the foundation until the middle of the nineteenth century, as well as a list of the hegumens, the composition and organization of the domain of the monastery. In addition to the history of this great monastery, we brought to light a lot of new information about the Bolintin monastery, one of the oldest foundations in Wallachia, the St. Nicholas monastery in Bucharest, the foundation of Lady Caplea and Ghiorma Ban, and the history of Bucharest it self.*

*Keywords: Walachia Mount Athos; Simonopetra monastery; Mihai Vod monastery; Bolintin monastery; Bucarest; Mihai Viteazul.*

(A UI, s.n., Istorie, LXIII (2017), p. 133-159).

**Mihai-Bogdan ATANASIU\***

### **Prosopographic Contributions: Solomon Bârl deanu, Great Chancellor of Moldova\*\***

#### *Abstract*

*This is a prosopographic study of one of the most important personalities of Moldavia in the second half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century – the great chancellor (marele logof t) Solomon Bârl deanu. Although he was always close to the throne, he was extremely rich and influential, well placed in the solidarity network of the time, generous with the worship places, educated and knowledgeable of the realities of the time, Solomon Bârl deanu has not yet enjoyed a consistent biographical study. Our analysis, based mostly on documents, is divided into three distinct but closely related parts: the family genealogy, where we have succeeded in integrating, clarifying, and correcting more aspects of its lineage; cursus honorum and everyday life, where I have thoroughly followed its public activity and private life endeavours and, finally, some observations regarding the creation and dissolution of its entire heritage, given that for several decades he had gathered a huge fortune, but did not have direct followers.*

*Keywords: prosopography; Bârl deanu; Stârcea; Rusu; Carp; Moldavia.*

(A UI, s.n., Istorie, LXIII (2017), p. 161-181).

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**Petronel ZAHARIUC\* , Ioan-Augustin GURI\*\***

**Documents from the reign of voivode Constantin Brâncoveanu preserved in the archive of the Dochiariou Monastery on Mount Athos (1689-1693)\*\*\***

*Abstract*

*From the Romanian archive within the Dochiariou Monastery on Mount Athos, we have chosen to publish 63 documents from the period 1689-1693. The documents concern the relations between Walachia and the Dochiariou Monastery on Mount Athos, as well as the wealth gathered by the „Slobozia lui Enache” and the „Apostolache” monasteries, both submitted to the Athonite monastery. The documents published now contain interesting information, which complete the histories of the Romanian monasteries and the history of Walachia. Furthermore, they increase the number of documents published belonging to the reign of Constantin Brâncoveanu.*

*Keywords: Slobozia lui Enache Monastery; Dochiariou Monastery; Mount Athos; Walachia; Constantin Brâncoveanu.*

(A UI, s.n., Istorie, LXIII (2017), p. 183-222).

**tefan S. GOROVEI\*\*\*\***

**Pages de l’histoire d’un village de Neam .  
Les r ze i Gorovei de Bârg uani\*\*\*\*\***

*Résumé*

*L’étape la plus ancienne d’une histoire familiale a pu être reconstituée grâce à des documents inédits, jamais utilisés à cet effet. Cette étape (fin du XVI<sup>e</sup> – milieu du XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle) est intimement liée à l’histoire d’un village du département de Neam, dont le nom Bârg uani rappelle ses fondateurs du XIV<sup>e</sup> siècle, les boyards Bârg u. Les héritages et les partages successifs entre les descendants de ceux-ci, durant plusieurs générations, ont divisé le village en six parties (nommées b trâni ou stâlpi ou tout simplement p r i); vers le milieu du XVI<sup>e</sup> siècle,*

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\*\*\*\*\* Comunicare prezentat în edin a din 10 octombrie 2017 a Filialei Ia i a Comisiei Na ionale de Heraldic , Genealogie i Sigilografie a Academiei Române [= CNHGS-I]. Acest studiu reflect o parte din cercet rile întreprinse în cadrul unui proiect de cercetare genealogic global , pus în lucru în 2013 – cf. A UI, s.n., Istorie, LXII (2016), p. 54, nota 5.

*un Gorovei est entré (par mariage, sans doute) dans un des six b trâni de Bârg uani et ses descendants sont devenus des r ze i (co-propriétaires) de ce village. Les documents récemment retrouvés ont servi à la reconstitution de la généalogie familiale pour une étape (la plus ancienne) dépourvue de toute autre information. On a pu établir que la propriété des Gorovei à Bârg uani, héritée de leurs ancêtres, fut partagée vers le milieu du XVII<sup>e</sup> siècle entre deux frères; les fils de ceux-ci, contraints par leur situation financière, incapables de maintenir et d'agrandir l'héritage paternel, durent renoncer aux terres de Bârg uani. À la fin du premier quart du XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle, aucun Gorovei n'existait plus en ce village.*

*Mots-clés: généalogie; histoire familiale; r ze i; Gorovei; Bârg uani.*

(A UI, s.n., Istorie, LXIII (2017), p. 223-259).

**Gheorghe LAZ R\***

### **Registre des « charités et dépenses » de l'église Saint Dimitri de la ville de Suceava (mars 1759 – octobre 1765)\*\***

#### *Résumé*

*Fondée entre 1534 et 1535 par le prince moldave Petru Rare , fils d'Etienne le Grand, à la place d'une ancienne église et proche de la cour princière, l'église Saint-Dimitri est considérée à juste titre comme l'un des plus importants établissements religieux de la ville de Suceava. Depuis sa fondation, l'église est devenue l'un des principaux lieux de culte de la ville, et le lieu de sépulture d'importants dignitaires de l'époque, ainsi qu'un fils du prince fondateur. En dépit de ce statut spécial, l'église n'a pas été protégée des vicissitudes de l'époque, partageant dans une certaine mesure le destin de beaucoup de ces établissements, qui non seulement étaient dépossédés des biens dont ils avaient été dotés par leurs fondateurs, mais qui perdaient même la fonction pour laquelle ils avaient été édifiés, en étant abandonnés et en tombant dans l'oubli.*

*Dans une certaine mesure, ce fut aussi le sort de cet établissement princier, mais au milieu du XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle, il a connu une renaissance, grâce à l'intervention vigoureuse du métropolite de la Moldavie, Jacob Putneanul. Dans ce contexte de renouvellement et de transformation, trois individus désignés par le haut dignitaire ecclésiastique – les marchands Constantin Gândul de Iasi, Gheorghe Huzun / Huzum de Botosani et Ivanciu Popovici, originaires du sud du Danube – ont eu l'initiative de préparer un registre, dans lequel ils ont consigné, pour la période 1759-1765, une série d'informations sur les revenus, les dépenses, ainsi qu'un inventaire des biens appartenant à cet établissement religieux. Au-delà des aspects financiers le contenu du registre, que nous publions en annexe, avec l'obituaire de 1762 et l'inventaire de l'église de 1792, est en mesure de fournir de nouvelles informations et des détails sur l'histoire et la longue existence de cette fondation princière, mais aussi sur l'implication des commerçants dans la vie*

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*communautaire, le comportement de certaines personnes issues de familles importantes de boyards ou dans le processus d'ascension sociale, etc.*

*Mots-clés: registre; Suceava; l'église Saint-Dimitri; commerce.*

(A UI, s.n., Istorie, LXIII (2017), p. 261-300).

**Ioan-Augustin GURI** \*

**Everyday life in Neam Monastery at the beginning of the 19th century.  
Notes on the edge of a manuscript\*\***

*Abstract*

*In the manuscript no. 704 of the Romanian Academy Library there are many notes and writings of a monk from the monastic community of the Neam Monastery, named Vitalie, who lived in the second half of the 18th century and during the first decades of the 19th century. He was an apprentice of the abbot Paisius Velichkovsky, who had the obedience to be a music teacher and organizer of the liturgical services of the monastery. A small part of the notes in this manuscript were printed, but the largest one has not yet been published. In general, the manuscript on which we focus is a collection of historical data, spiritual words, commercial documents, loan receipts, psaltic musical scores, lyrics and weather, astronomical or meteorological events related notes, all linked by the one who placed them on the paper, reflecting certain states of mind, attitudes, concerns and occupations. They also offer an interesting picture of the daily life of the largest monastery in Moldavia at the beginning of the 19th century. One of the most important texts in this manuscript is his will, something that is rarely found in the monastic tradition of that period.*

*Keywords: Neam Monastery; everyday monastic life; Paisius Velichkovsky; scholar monk.*

(A UI, s.n., Istorie, LXIII (2017), p. 301-325).

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Lauren iu R DVAN\*

### Clarifications on „Podul Verde” in Ia i\*\*

#### Abstract

*This study deals with one of the bridges in Iasi in the first half of the 19th century, Podul Verde (the Green Bridge). We do not support an older interpretation, which saw the name of the bridge as being derived from the main street that went up the Copou Hill, which at one point was covered with wood (hence the name of “bridges” – poduri given to this type of street). Podul Verde had existed as a bridge, not built over a river, but rather over one of the many ditches excavated during the Russian occupations of the city. Based on the available information, we believe that it was located on an intermediate ditch, most probably excavated during the occupation of 1789-1792, in the area of the present day National Archives, the Ia i branch, where it was located until 1833. That year, with the digging of the last ditch surrounding the city – which lasted until the beginning of the 20th century – Podul Verde was moved uphill a few hundred meters, close to the Public Garden. The bridge kept its name for a while, being associated with the barrier that restricted access to the city in that area, but its name had already been extended to the entire Copou street. After 1866, the authorities preferred to give the street the name of the country’s new prince, Carol, so the name of Podul Verde slowly left the realm of history and became the stuff of the legend.*

*Keywords: Ia i; Podul Verde; bridges; streets; urban regulations.*

(A UI, s.n., Istorie, LXIII (2017), p. 327-347).

Dan Dumitru IACOB\*\*\*

### The journey of Nicolae Rosetti-Roznovanu to Paris in 1853

#### Abstract

*In this case study, we try to reconstitute the journey of a Moldovan boyar abroad, as it’s reflected in the travel expenses documents. In the autumn of 1853, the great treasurer Nicolae Rosetti-Roznovanu travelled to Vienna and Paris to send his son to school and solve his own medical problems. Besides his son, Nicolae (Nunu ), and his private teacher, Placide Doury, the Moldavian boyar was accompanied by other relatives and servants. The itinerary of the journey was Ia i, Gala i, Vienna, Strasbourg and Paris, returning along the same route to Vienna, and from there via Lemberg and Cern u i to*

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*Ia i. The means of transport used were the carriage, the ship and the train. The boyar stayed for a few days in Vienna and about a month in Paris, living in select hotels in the city downtown. At Paris, he set up his son in a private pension and enrolled him at the Bonaparte Lycée. In the two great European capitals the boyar was consulted by physicians, because he suffered, probably, by the dropsy. During his spare time, he was at the theatre or opera, visited the complex of Versailles, took photography, went to restaurants, made walks and visits. He also bought clothes, jewellery and furniture. The cost of the journey was very high, being equivalent to the income of one or two medium-sized estates, but they were sustained without problems by the famous and very rich Roznovanu family.*

*Keywords: Romanian elite; Roznovanu family; journey; education; health problems.*

(A UI, s.n., Istorie, LXIII (2017), p. 349-397).

**Adrian-Bogdan CEOBANU\***, **Ion VARTA\*\***

**A forgotten Emissary of the Union of Romanian Principalities from 1859:  
Mihail Obolensky. Biographical Sequences**

*Abstract*

*In this study, we intend to present some aspects of Mihail Obolensky biography, one of the important figures from the period of the Union of Romanian Principalities. Our attention was drawn by the fact that an official of the Russian Empire was sent by Alexandru Ioan Cuza, in 1859, at Petersburg, to discuss the recognition of the double election of prince Cuza by the Russian diplomacy. Gathering the information from Romanian and Russian historiography, along with some documents found in the Romanian and foreign archives, we noticed that his connection with the Romanian space was much closer. He was married with a member of Sturdza family, he was an official in Pavel Kotzebue chancellery, general governor of Novorosiei and Bessarabia, and between 1877–1882 he served as Russian Commissioner in the matters relating to war reparations, as a result of the passage of the Russian armies on the Romanian territory in the Russian-Ottoman war.*

*Keywords: Mihail Obolensky; Alexandru Ioan Cuza; Romanian Principalities; Bessarabia.*

(A UI, s.n., Istorie, LXIII (2017), p. 399-409).

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**„Historic rivals” – Anglo-French relations  
in the late 19th century***Abstract*

*In medieval and modern times there has been „something special” about Anglo-French relations. Sometimes they were called as „Europe’s most influential love-hate relationship”, in other cases „the Anglo-French rivalry that shaped the World”. To some extent it has become something of a politico-historical myth that the two powers were born enemies to each other. In the „long 18th century” the two countries fought five larger wars with significant consequences. Cross-channel relations remained complex and complicated after the Napoleonic wars. There was co-operation from time to time, but diplomatic moves of the two sides led to a crisis and war seemed a strong possibility. The hostility and suspicion between Britain and France had not vanished even in times when there were benefits to siding with each other, like in the Crimean War or in the combined Anglo-French diplomatic and military efforts which enforced victory over China in 1857-58. Despite the alienating attitudes, consensus was achieved in major issues, especially after the military and political primacy France had enjoyed in continental Europe for more than two centuries shifted to Germany. The mutual benefits of the „overlooked entente” of the 1850s, of the free trade agreement of 1860 and the relative weakness of France after 1870, especially the „Is the War in Sight?”, state of affairs of permanent conflict with Germany, were all further motives for well-balanced relations between the two countries. This had drastically changed in 1882 when the British Government „reluctantly” interfered with force in Egypt and occupied it. This became a watershed in Anglo-French diplomacy and determinates substantially the relations for more than two decades. All this culminated in the Fashoda crisis bringing the two powers on the brink of war. It was still a long way to go for both governments until a „compréhension diplomatique” was achieved in 1904 with the L’Entente cordiale.*

*Keywords: Anglo-French relations; diplomatic rivalry; concert of Europe; colonial settlements; Entente cordiale.*

(A UI, s.n., Istorie, LXIII (2017), p. 411-422).

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Andi MIHALACHE\*

**Myth, Symbol, Narrative:  
A Few Landmarks in Paul Ricoeur's Work**

*Abstract*

*This paper lays emphasis on the ambivalence of arguing a statement, on the one hand, and finding a meaning for it, on the other; or, maybe even more cautiously, its goal is to clarify the distinction between the chronological history of a king's rule and the history of events, i.e. those significant episodes preserved in the collective memory. As a rule, the historians select, out of a multitude of clues, certain causes and also some effects to match them. There is nothing extraordinary to it, one may say, if some consequences were not presented as goals, as if the heroes of our evocations had pursued them at all times. The point is that the motivations of the actors on the stage of history are not at the same time a deciding factor for the interpretation the future generations would give to the deeds of some remote past. Nonetheless, many of the errors committed by researchers may be pardoned. That is so because when the dust settles upon some certainties, these enter a process of degradation, sounding like lies. This is to say that a lot of false assumptions are former truths. When the latter seem too well settled they start to bore us, and we call them clichés. This is somehow natural since history confronts us with one last-generation bafflement or another.*

*Keywords: time; narrative representation; symbol; identity; historical imagination.*

(A UI, s.n., Istorie, LXIII (2017), p. 423-443).

Ion I. SOLCANU\*\*

**A dramatic episode on 8-9 December 1917: General Shcherbachev's attempted assassination by the Bolshevik Russian soldiers in Socola-Iasi Station**

*Abstract*

*These events are known to historiography due to the Memoirs of I. G. Duca, C. Argetoianu, N. Iorga and from Queen Mary's Diary. They were recalled in contemporaneous works by historians Ion Agrigoroaiei, Ioan Scurtu and others. New sources, such as the Diary of Operations of the 9<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Hunters (Opera iile istorice ale Regimentului 9 Vânători în Războiul pentru Întregirea Neamului Românesc. 1916–1919) and the daily reports and minutes of this unit from Pitești Military Archives, offer additional information. A Bolshevik group of soldiers, led by Roschal, the former commander of Kronstadt "Republic", was arrested by Colonel Rasoviceanu, accompanied by soldiers of the 9<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Hunters.*

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*They also guarded the Russian general Shcherbachev on the night of 8th-9<sup>th</sup> of December, and, in the morning of 9<sup>th</sup> of December, together with a battalion of the 10<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Hunters, border guards and a brigade of Ukrainian soldiers, disarmed the Russian troops in Socola Rail Station. Subsequently, on 14 February 1918, the five Romanian soldiers that guarded the Russian General were advanced in rank.*

*Keywords: memoirs; I. G. Duca; Queen Mary; Roschal; the 9<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Hunters; General Shcherbachev; Colonel Rasoviceanu.*

(A UI, s.n., Istorie, LXIII (2017), p. 445-455).

**Ovidiu BURUIAN \***

### **The National Liberal Party and the attempt of political seduction of the rural world during the interwar period. „The Peasant’s Post”<sup>\*\*</sup>**

#### *Abstract*

*In this study, I analyze how the Romanian Liberals have reported to the rural world through periodical press between the two world wars and especially to reveal what were the stakes of such a journalistic and propagandistic construction. The invention of a rural press, through „Po ta ranului” („The Peasant’s Post”), „Glasul Bucovinei” („The Voice of Bucovina”) and „Glasul Ardealului” („The Voice of Transylvania”), aimed to bring the Party’s message to the Romanian peasant’s level. It showed the concern of the PNL leaders with adaptation of the liberal formation to the new political and social issues of Great Romania. The Liberal Party was forced to rethink the propaganda approach as a formula for its public survival in the context of the electoral integration of the peasant and the wider public participation.*

*Not being complemented by specific party organization, the rural press could not have a major impact on the world of the Romanian village, despite its quality and professionalism, recognized by contemporaries. It could not create a liberal sociability and ended up perpetually indistinctly the Center’s text, having only the role of fostering the loyalty of Party’s cadres and demonstrating the existence of the National Liberal Party in rural areas.*

*Keywords: Political Press; Romanian Liberalism; Liberal Rural Press; Political Parties System; Political organization.*

(A UI, s.n., Istorie, LXIII (2017), p. 457-477).

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\*\* Acest text are rolul de a individualiza o discu ie din cartea mea, Ovidiu Buruian , *Liberalii. Structuri i sociabilit i politice liberale în România interbelic* , Ia i, Editura Universit ii „Alexandru Ioan Cuza”, 2013 (mai ales din subcapitolul V.1. *Presa liberalilor*, p. 389-468) i de a extinde interpretarea asupra presei liberalilor români din perioada interbelic legat de mediul rural. Vezi i idem, *Pres politic i propagand în România interbelic . Ziarele centrale ale liberalilor români*, în A UI (serie nou ). Istorie, LXI (2015), p. 483-501.

**Ionu NISTOR\***

### **Yugoslavian Diplomatic Mission in Romania under Securitate's Monitoring**

#### *Abstract*

*Against the backdrop of the political conflict with ideological content, and in the context of a permanent need of legitimation of communist power in Bucharest, either through demonstrations of fidelity towards Moscow, or by hunting the “domestic enemies”, the mythology built around the Yugoslavia’s Embassy to Bucharest is as important as the crude reality of its functioning. This institution was, in the 1948-1953 period, more than a diplomatic mission, it was the material expression of “the enemy”. The main source, our magnifying glass through which we look at the characters, is the informer’s note, the testimony of the defendant, forced to make a denunciation and to confess, and the summary of the Securitate officer. We will therefore need to take the necessary distance. A balance provided by the testimonies and the information coming from the “opposite” camp would be necessary. In the absence of it, for this stage of the research we can only, on the one hand, try to reconstruct, on the basis of the Romanian sources, the organisation and functioning of the Yugoslavian diplomatic mission, and on the other hand to formulate a series of questions, rather than to give answers: were the Yugoslavian diplomats or were they not involved in espionage activities on Romania’s territory, as the Romanian documents of the time state? Did they coordinate all the propaganda and spying actions of different organisations, associations or groups activating in the Romanian state? Was the Securitate magnifying glass a deforming one or not?*

*Keywords: Yugoslavia’s Embassy to Bucharest; Securitate; “Tito split”; Yugoslavian-Romanian diplomatic conflict; diplomatic relations.*

(A UI, s.n., Istorie, LXIII (2017), p. 479-490).

**Mircea-Cristian GHENGHEA\*\***

### **Childhood in philatelic images during the communist regime in Romania**

#### *Abstract*

*Through this article we attempt to draw attention of the researchers and those who are genuinely interested in the history of the Romanian childhood, a matter which is very little known, namely the philately and the use of the postal stamps during the communist regime in Romania, in order to educate and to shape the children and the youngsters in the spirit of that time. As the development of the philately as a mass phenomenon had a powerful*

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*ideological substrate, there is no wonder that one had intended to form a certain attitude which would allow, if necessary, even the orientation and the manipulation from a very early age.*

*At the same time, the postal stamp represents a very important image vector for every national state, used as such by the central authorities, this aspect being another reason in favour of the inclusion of the philatelic theme in an analysis regarding the general frame of the history of childhood. The chronological presentation of the philatelic emissions which have children and childhood as a subject also allows the determination of certain reference points followed by the political factor at the level of the philatelic representations, which had to prove the full regimentation and alignment of the children and teenagers to the official line promoted by the party.*

*Keywords: childhood; Romanian philately; communist regime; education.*

(A UI, s.n., Istorie, LXIII (2017), p. 491-503).