

*Dr. Vasile MĂRCULEȚ**

CONSIDERATIONS REGARDING THE VLACH-BULGARIAN-BYZANTINE MILITARY RELATIONS SINCE 1185-1202

The anti-Byzantine revolt of the Vlachs and Bulgarians since the autumn of 1185 ends in 1188 with a victory. With the help of the North-Danubian Cumans, the Vlachs and the Bulgarians were establishing the Vlach-Bulgarian Tzardom. The period of time between the autumn of 1185 and the spring/summer of 1202 was characterized by almost uninterrupted military confrontations between Byzantium and the Vlach-Bulgarian-Cumans. During the Vlach-Bulgarian-Byzantine military reports from this period of time can be identified three stages: a) autumn 1185 – summer 1186; b) autumn 1186 – 1196; c) 1196 – spring/summer 2002. In the first stage the military superiority of the Byzantine Empire was indisputable. The second stage is characterized by the establishment of some balance between strength ratios. The third stage marks the complete takeover of the military initiative by the Vlach-Bulgarian-Cumans allies.

*Dr. Constantin BĂJENARU**

MILITARY SERVICE IN TRANSYLVANIA (1850-1867)

The subject of military service in the middle of 19th century in Transylvania hadn't been, with few exceptions, in the area of interest of Romanian historians, even if it constituted a complex phenomenon of Transylvanian society in those days, having many implications and repercussions.

The consequences after the revolutionary years 1848-1849 felt at a legislative level and in the military, aiming many times but without success the reformation of the army by stipulations which wanted to be progressive. They hadn't had the expected results, as it hadn't happened regarding the recruitment and incorporation of young people, fit for military service. As it will be noticed, the legislative actions which were undertaken, including those during the three wars of this period, in which was engaged the Habsburg Empire, remained tributary to previous periods, quantitative and not qualitative.

Dr. Marian BOZA

FRENCH NAVY (1871-1914)

A presentation, which at first glance seems implausible, of the French navy occupying the second position among naval powers in the second half of the 19th century but finding itself at the start of the first world conflagration on a surprising fourth place. However, this position is debatable, the total tonnage of the fleet being such an important criterion, without a serious bearing on the quality of the ships and, especially, on the homogeneity and the operability of the combat units.

*I presented only a few causes, trying to describe them: a political instability with a serious impact on naval investments, the enduring persistence on the "superiority of *Jéune Ecole*" even after being proven as a failure, the technical inability of the French arsenals being perhaps among the most important.*

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Dr. Steluța CHEFANI-PĂTRAȘCU

THE FIRST PAVILION IN THE PUBLIC GARDEN, ALEXANDRIA 1900

This article presents of the first pavilion in the public garden, Alexandria 1900, try to brings light to the casa of construction with the signature of the architect Cristof Cerchez. Cerchez known at the time for the construction of the Minovici Vila was the chief arhitect of the city of Constanța and his signature is found on many buildings in Bucharest, Campulung Muscel, Alexandria. The Cerchez pavilion, extraordinary beautiful construction and with a special history, it was never dated. Based on analogies and archival data we were able to identify the construction years and the extension made by the same architect. Interesting is the fact that the alexandrian authorities based on an idea they demolished it but the alexandrians nostalgic after the beautiful construction keeps his memory for a long timethrough the picture on the postcards.

Dr. Ion RÎȘNOVEANU

DYSFUNCTIONS OF THE MOBILIZATION SYSTEM OF THE ROMANIAN ARMY AT THE START OF THE SECOND BALKAN WAR

The start of the First Balkan War, in early November 1912, forever changed the political and diplomatic scene of Europe, as Christian states (Bulgaria, Greece and Serbia) on one side and the Ottoman Empire on the other, were locked in a deadly conflict

Drd. Dan-Dragoș SICHIGEA

FOREIGN NAVAL PROJECTS OFFERED TO THE ROMANIAN NAVY IN THE INTERWAR PERIOD

It was without a doubt that the Romanian Navy experienced some a period of great achievements in the interwar years. Especially compared to the limitations it had to face before, the 1919-1940 years were marked with a significant expansion in material and men. For the ships in questions it was necessary to acquire them from foreign constructors, since the Romanian naval industry was in its infancy. Mostly British and Italian shipyards competed to sell their projects, some of them with interesting and far-reaching features, to the Romanian Navy in an age of rearmament.

Cdor (r) conf. univ. dr. habil. Olimpiu Manuel GLODARENCO

THE NAVAL SITUATION IN THE ATLANTIC AT THE START OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR

Considering just the traffic volume, the commercial routes across Atlantic were of the highest importance especially for British interests in the war. This was obvious for its enemies as well, so the Germans launched its most important naval forces with the intent of bringing England to its knees.

Colonel (r) dr. Alexandru BUCUR,*

*Dr. Vasile MĂRCULEȚ***

ROMANIANS FROM THE FORMER COUNTY OF SOLNOC-DOBÂÇA THAT PARTICIPATED IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR (1914-1918)

* Asociația Națională Cultul Eroilor „Regina Maria”, filiala Sibiu;

The First World War also marked the lives of the Romanian inhabitants and the Solnoc-Dobâca in which they lived that were part of the former-county Solnoc-Dobâca. In the actions imposed by the war were involved 32,923 persons from the 313 localities reviewed.

Between 1914 and 1918 from the localities of the county were concentrated 32,880 Romanian inhabitants. Among those called to arms, 31,198 were employed in the active part, as soldiers on the frontline, and 1,682 in the sedentary part for auxiliary activities or mobilized on the spot. 23 other Romanian inhabitants were detained to be incarcerated or imprisoned in camp most likely because of their involvement in the national fight and 20 of them chose the path of refuge.

During the war, among the Romanians mobilized, 2, 476 died on the front, 835 died in detention, in exile, due to the diseases they caught or from the injuries and 3,125 went missing. At the end of the war the number of survivors was 26,487. 22,754 of them returned home fully healthy, 2,051 ill or injured which afterwards would make a full recovery and 1,682 of them disabled. 2,752 medals were received. Those that were dead or had disappeared left behind 2,684 widows and 5,846 orphans.

The communities of the county had their own contribution in sustaining the war. The donation and voluntary contributions made by the inhabitants of those communities reached a total value of 407,120 lei during the entire war. At the same time, they suffered damages that reached a total value of 329,345 lei.

Prof. univ. dr. Valentin CIORBEA

THE MISSIONS OF THE DANUBE SQUADRON BETWEEN DECEMBER 1/14 – JANUARY 8/21 IN THE DOCUMENTARY OF CAPTAIN NICOLAE A. STERIOPOL

The documentary we want to bring to your attentions we are sure contains some important data for all who care interested in the military developments of the Great War in Dobruja, especially those of the Romanian Navy. It was created by Captain Nicolae A. Steriopol, probably in June 1940, when the respective officer worked in the Navy Bureau in the Historical Service of the General Staff. The documents was archived on June 28 1940 with the number 303.

Drd. Dragoş Dumitru DRAGOMIR

ETHNIC PROBLEMS IN DOBROUDJA AFTER THE GREATER WAR

The period between the years 1913 and 1920 it was a turbulent era for Dobrogea. After the Second Balkan war, the presence of this territory known as the Quadrilateral in the composition of the Romanian state also brought many problems, which are revealed in period documents belonging to both central and local authorities.: the problems of the Muslim minority, the problem of colonization of the Macedonians, subversive communist organizations and the tension of relations with Bulgaria and with the Bulgarian minority in Dobrogea Noua. All these period accounts paint the realities of a rather unstable, uncertain period, which the inhabitants of the province between the Danube and the Sea were forced to cross during the first decades of the last century.

*Eugenia OPRESCU**,
*Comandor (r) dr. Marian MOȘNEAGU***
**THE DANUBE IN THE VIEW OF JEAN BART. CONTRIBUTORS OF CAPTAIN (N)
EUGENIU P. BOTEZ TO PROMOTE THE NATIONAL INTEREST AT THE PARIS
CONFERENCE
(1919-1920)**

Captain (N) Eugeniu P. Botez, alias Jean Bart (November 28, 1874, Burdujeni, Suceava - May 12, 1933, Bucharest), Marine officer, diplomat and writer, had an exceptional career as a Naval School (1902-1904), chief of the Calarasi port (1904-1906), captain of the port of Constantza (1913-1915) and maritime commissioner of the Sulina port (1909-1913, 1915-1918).

Between January and June 1919, he was part of the Romanian delegation sent to the Paris Peace Conference as an expert on Danube issues.

Between July 1, 1919 and March 1, 1920, he was a sub-inspector of the Lower Danube within the General Inspectorate of Navigation and Ports.

On March 1, 1920, he was seconded to our delegate in the International Commission of the Danube, and in August - November 1920, he was attached to our delegate in the Danube European Commission. In this capacity, he attended the meetings in Budapest and Paris. In all these dignities he has decisively contributed to the foundation and defense of Romania's legitimate interests on the Danube and to the establishment of the river navigation regime in the interwar period.

*Dr. Iulian Stelian BOȚOGHINĂ**
**DAYS ON THE FRONT AND YEARS IN PRISON, THE TIME OF VIRTUOUS CHANGE
OF LIEUTENANT MARIUS VERBICEANU**

This article does not want a reconstruction of the biography of Captain Commander Marius Verbiceanu. For such an initiative documentary and editorial engagement would have been much broader.

This article started from the striking antithesis of documents, where we find abundant recordings in the "punishment sheet" of a character who during the war had moral strength and body strength to face a much stronger enemy.

Either investigating this strange circumstance allowed us to discover a bold figure, for which the odyssey on the front of the National Entente was the initial act of becoming an officer, proving the measure of human and professional qualities.

Here's how, for Marius Verbiceanu, the attempts of the war have caused spiritual and corporeal transformation as a means of resisting daily suffering. Once the danger has passed, Marius Verbiceanu has reverted to that despicable officer, returning to the oldest mist, a behaviour in which he could have a lot of naivety ... Without which, perhaps, he would not have had these artists.

* șef Secție Patrimoniu, Muzeul Național al Literaturii Române.

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*Comandor drd. Marius-Laurențiu ROHART**

*Drd. Dan-Dragoș SICHIGEA***

CHANGES IN THE COMMAND STRUCTURE OF THE ROMANIAN NAVY. THE CONTRIBUTION OF VICE ADMIRAL VASILE SCODREA (1926-1934)

Starting with the end of World War I, the Romanian Navy found itself in a period of great transformation. Gone was the structure that proved to be unsuited for offensive and defensive operations on the Danube and now the emphasis was on a more elastic organisation. A great contribution was offered by Vice Admiral Vasile Scodrea, Chief of the Naval Inspectorate for eight years. During his tenure, the command structure evolved and became more like its Western counterparts.

*Dr. Elena ZÎRNĂ**

THE MILITARY'S EXERCICES FROM THE ANADALCHIOI POLYGON, IMMORTALIZED ON THE CINEMATOGRAPHIC FILM, IN 1927th

Incontestable is the fact that the cinematography became a real industry. People who are following this movement know that, beginning with France and the great Lumière, all the world's states had realised that is the source of prosperity which this industry produces.

In Romania, the first national movies had appeared as an effect of the knowledge's and wish they had a huge impact above the population, trying during the ages to import the technical innovation of Lumière. In the first decades of the twentieth century the cinematography has been taken by the army as a way of moral education, national education, instruction and military education. We would like to present a cinematographic program which had begun in September-October 1927th, in Military Polygon Anadalchioi and it was a complex action. It had also distinguished the importance of enlisted military's instruction.

Monica Izabela NEDELUCU

VULTURU (CARTALU) – HISTORY AND MEMORY

The town of Vultururu is located in the Casimcei plateau, on the valley of the Cartal river. The cartal, the main tributary of the Casimcea River, on its right side, has a surface area of 128 square km and a length of 15 km. Multiannual average flows are small compared to the size of the reception basin surfaces. The soils are of the chernozem category, very common soil types in the Dobrogea region and quite fertile. Vultururu commune is situated at an altitude of 114 meters above sea level. The commune is certified documentary since 1854. A map from 1861, Dobrogea-Bugeac, shows that the name of the locality was written Kartal, and after 1879 was written Cartal. In 1850, Ion Ionescu mentions a devastated Kartal village. Kartal kaza Hârșova appears in Turkish documents from the backdrops issued between 1864-1877. After the war of independence, Cartal, then the Vulture, in 1929, was part of the Hârșova net.

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Colonel dr. George PĂTRAȘCU*

IN MEMORIAM

N.M.S. „VIJELIA” AND N.M.S. „VIFORUL”

On 9 November 1941, two Romanian torpedo-boat, during the execution of an antisubmarine escort, entered a Soviet minefield. 76 years later, the wrecks of the two torpedo boats were discovered.

Dr. Marin VOICU*

FOOD SUPPORT OF THE ANTONESCU GOVERNMENT FOR FRANCE, GREECE AND THE VATICAN. 1943-1944

After the ejection of the Iron Guard in February 1941 and the failure of the political negotiations between the Peasant Party and the Liberal Party, General Antonescu was forced to lead a military government. This was “the last political card available to a state”, as he said in his trial. The general mission of the new government, which started on January 27 1941 was to “ensure the social order and the normal activity of the administration”.

Dr. Lavinia DUMITRAȘCU*

THE PREPARATION AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE EVENTS OF 23 AUGUST 1944 IN DOBROGEA, IN THE VIEW OF GENERAL ION EREMIA

This article presents the events of August 23, 1944, in Constanța, as they were experienced by the general captain, then Ion Eremia, an officer of the Romanian army and an active participant in this capacity and member of the Communist Party from Romania. The picture on the life of General Ion Eremia at the beginning of the article denotes the fact that on August 23, 1944, Ion Eremia was only a two-year member of the PCR, which explains the exaggerated way of Communists' participation in the events. His subsequent deeds brought him, during the communist regime, many years of heavy dungeon...

Dr. Gabriel-Felician CROITORU*

THE NAVAL SHIPYARD OF GIURGIU (1948-1997)

The city of Giurgiu is one of the many Romanian cities with a long naval tradition and a long history of shipbuilding. The first information about this date back to the 18th century, when the Ottoman administration was building here a variety of military and civilian ships.

After Walachia reasserted its control over Giurgiu it built a new shipyard which actually built the first maritime ship for our country – “Marita” (1834). After this however, the state was more interested in developing the river port. After 1835 we have no data to tell us that any ships were built there. But we know that the harbor was sought after the authorities, both local and from the capital, because it became one of the most developed commercial hubs on the Danube and “a harbor for the city of Bucharest”.

* Arhivele Militare Naționale Române.

* Constanța.

* Liga Navală Constanța, filiala Constanța.

Eugen-Dorin SPĂȚARU*
CONTROVERSIAL BIOGRAPHIES

The regime change of Romania after the end of the World War II brought significant events for the Army as well. Very quickly Romania started to cleanse its military of loyal royalist elements and democratic supporters. Many officers were retired after a period of “availability”, which was necessary after the reduction of the Army following the end of the war. Many officers and NCOs were no longer needed for the much smaller post-war Army.

Dr. Constantin CHERAMIDOGLU*
THE TRADE UNION OF THE HARBOR WORKERS

The archive fund presented was created by the workers' union in the port of Constanta between 1934-1970. Documents contain useful information for those interested in the history of Constanța port, but also of the Romanian maritime fleet. There is also information about the sport movement, about the social life of that age. Other documents provide information on port work, workers' dissatisfaction and political activity.

Dr. Nicolae C. PAPADOPOL*,
Dr. ing. Neculai IUREA**
THE CONTRIBUTION OF ROMANIAN, A MEMBER OF THE INTERNATIONAL FISHING COMMISSION FOR THE SOUTH ATLANTIC/ICSEAF, TO THE RESEARCH OF WISELY EXPLOITATION OF THE FISHING RESOURCES THERE

The South-East of the Atlantic Ocean, in the limits of the FAO area, established by the International Convention for the protection of regional fishing resources (Rome 1969) was in the '70s and '80s of great interest for the Romanian fishing fleet.

Dr. Marian ZIDARU*
EVOLUTION IN THE STRUCTURE AND THE REGIME OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS AFTER 1989 – SOURCE OF THREAT TO THE NATIONAL SECURITY

Since the signing of the 1963 Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, an international arms control regime has limited nuclear arsenals and has prevented further proliferation of existing nuclear weapons. Almost all negotiations on nuclear arms reduction and non-proliferation have come to a halt, while existing structures of treaties erode due to political and military-technological developments and may collapse in the near future. The aims of this communication is to analyze changes in nuclear weapons structure and juridical regime, after 1989.

Dr. Raul Răzvan IVAN*
A SHORT HISTORY OF THE MILITARY FIREFIGHTER UNITS IN CONSTANTA

The union of Dobruja and Romania of November 23 1878 marked for Constanta the restoration of the Romanian administration after the Ottoman authorities had departed. On the basis the administration and division regulation, the Communal Council was instated alongside

* Inspectoratul de Jandarmi Județean Arad.

* Liga Navală Română.

** Universitatea Maritimă Constanța.

* Societatea de Științe Istorice filiala Constanța.

* Profesor la Liceul Teoretic „Decebal” Constanța.

the mayor chancellery. This is when, on December 14 1878, it debated the formation of auxiliary services of the Town Hall, among them the firefighter department.

*Dr. Silvia IONIȚĂ**

PATENT COLLECTION OF THE ROMANIAN NATIONAL NAVAL MUSEUM

Alongside navigation instruments, artillery and other arms, transmission equipment, models, medals, badges, etc., the National Naval Museum is also the proud owner of a collection of patents. They are the key for bringing up important personalities of the Romanian Navy, but also other people that have great services for the state.

*Expert restaurator Simona Violeta GHEORGHE**

ULTRASONIC TREATMENT APPLIED TO A GROUP OF MINIATURAL CERAMIC VESSELS

The paper presents the criteria for classification of miniature vessels, their role and the restoration methodology of a group of pieces from the Museum of Oltenia collections. There are presented technical considerations regarding the application of the ultrasonic treatment, as well as the motivation for its choice.

*Expert restaurator Valentin Lucian PREDA**

FEW ASPECTS CONCERNING THE RESTAURATION OF THE METALL ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBJECTS. CASE STUDIES

The article outlines some basic definitions and general information relevant about metal artefacts found on archaeological sites. Inherently unstable in the burying environment and also in the atmosphere, with the tendency to return to their mineral form over time, corrosion may occur during in situ burial and after excavation, with effects ranging from minor surface changes to complete metal loss. The ideal of stopping corrosion reactions is very difficult to achieve and the necessity of conservation is imperious.

Restoration and conservation treatments are the only methods used to reduce the effects of corrosion. The case studies are presenting the treatments applied on several iron, bronze and lead archaeological objects owned by The Oltenia Museum, which have been discovered in the recent years on archaeological sites.

*Expert restaurator Adela Gabriela DUMITRU**

THE RESTAURATION AND CONSERVATION OF A DECORATIVE ART OBJECT. CASE STUDY

The subject of this paper is a case study on the conservation and restoration of decorative cups, dating the XXth century, from the Oltenia Museum collection. Relative high humidity and atmospheric pollutants are common causes of metals corrosion, including silver. The restoration act was intended to protect them for later use.

* Muzeul Național al Marinei Române, Constanța.

* Muzeul Olteniei din Craiova.

* Laboratorul de Restaurare-Conservare, Muzeul Olteniei din Craiova.

* Muzeul Olteniei Craiova

Claudia LUPU*

INTERVENTIONS OVER AN OLD ROMANIAN BIBLIOGRAPHY

The materials of organic nature, in this case the paper, can suffer degradations not only as a result of the action of external microclimate factors, but also because of improper handling of these objects.

Therefore it requires a thorough identification as to properly assess the degradations occurred on them and applying appropriate restoration treatments.

*Expert dr. Carmen Irène ATANASIU**

**NAVY IN THE ROMANIAN PAINTING AND WRITING.
CAPTAIN VALENTIN DONICI**

*In 2018, at The Romanian Naval Museum Publishing House, was published the album **Marina în pictura și literatura română. VALENTIN DONICI/Navy in the Romanian painting and writing VALENTIN DONICI** signed by Carmen Irène Atanasiu and Andreea Atanasiu-Croitoru. The volume interweaved biographical information, family photography, document-images over a century of Donici family life and 60 colour reproduction of his paintings.*

Inspired by another great marine painter, Dimitrie Știubei (1901-1986), Navy officer also, Valentin Donici bring into prominence his own talent materialized in numerous and varied works: drawings (ink, coal, tempera painting), caricature, watercolour painting, oil painting etc.

Valentin Donici was also, writer. He wrote a considerable number of articles and books in which the reality and fiction are completed in a very good way. His literary activity is in the most part, dedicated to the sea, Navy, ships and sailors.

*Comandor drd. Marius Laurențiu Rohart, dr. Andreea Atanasiu-Croitoru, dr. Silvia Ioniță,
Tanța Măndilă, drd. Dan Dragoș Sichigea,*

**THE ROMANIAN NATIONAL NAVAL MUSEUM, 50 YEARS OF ACTIVITY. 1969-2019.
MONOGRAPHY, CONSTANȚA 2019**

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* Colegiul Director al Ligii Navale Române; redactor-șef al Revistei „Marea Noastră”.