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**THESIS
MILITARY HONORS AND
CEREMONIES
PERFORMED BY THE ROMANIAN
ARMED FORCES BETWEEN 1859 - 1947
- SUMMARY -**

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INTRODUCTION

Military ceremonies have been practiced since ancient times. Over time, it appeared and developed special ceremonial honor that was granted, related to military commanders or political leaders. These signs of respect were practiced so regular combat units and the special units, selected from the best trained and equipped soldiers, which were organized into guards formations and protocol, attached to commander in chief or sovereign¹. Each state has a military institution organizing military ceremonies according to some specific regulatory provisions that differ from country to country. In Romania, in 2013, the Ministry of National Defence, it was adopted the "Regulations of military honours and ceremonies", specific law that defines, describes and regulates the organization and conduct of such activities for first time.

Starting from the two key definitions essential to the doctoral study, namely the definition and the definition of honor military military ceremony, we conducted a comprehensive and in-depth research of the issue of the "military honors and ceremonies" organized and conducted by the Romanian Army between 1859-1947, based on a comprehensive bibliography. There has been studied, with priority, archival funds established at the Army Historical Service, Center for the Study and Preservation of ISTRO Military Archives, the National Archives and literature located at the National Military Library. It is necessary to mention that after doing research conducted in Romanian Military Archives, National Military Library, National Military Museum "King Ferdinand I", Romanian Navy Museum, were identified for the period 1862-1873, only some highly ordered, referring some military honors in that time.

¹ Corneliu Andonie, Emil Boboescu, Horia Vladimir Șerbănescu, *The 30th Guard Regiment „Mihai Viteazul”*. *History-Uniforms-Simbols*, Bucharest, Military Publishing House, 2015, p. 15.

Considering definitions of who started the doctoral study, each of the three chapters of the thesis is one of the key issues in the definition of honor and military ceremony: legislation - execution - symbolism. Each of these chapters also rely on invaluable information related to military honors and ceremonies identified: Official Monitor of Romania 1860-1947; Army Monitor 1860-1947; Soldierly Regulations. Garrison Job, edition 1850; High Ordonnance on Service Interior Troops on foot, edition 1862; High Order Service Interior Troops on horseback, edition 1864; Regulation on Service in Garrison Troops for All Weapons, editions 1873, 1922, 1935, 1943; Regulation on Service for Interior Troops All weapons, editions in 1900, 1921, 1939, 1941 and 1943; Onboard Services Regulation edition 1889; Regulation on the description of the uniforms of royal staff officers and guard units, edition 1930; Regulation on Outfits of Officers, edition 1931; Regulation on the description in army uniforms, edition 1934; Major General dr. Gheorghe Cernat, Colonel (ret.) Stelian Dragnea - From Cuza's Tiraliorii to the 30 Guards Brigade. 1860-1995; Cornel Scafes, Horia Vladimir Șerbănescu, Corneliu And one, Scafes I. Ioan - Romanian Army in the War of Independence 1877-1878; Cornel Scafes, Horia Vladimir Șerbănescu, Corneliu Andonie, Scafes I. Ioan, Danila Ioan, Avram Romeo - Romanian Army 1941-1945; coordinator admiral PhD Gheorghe Marin - Romanian Army Encyclopedia; coordinator Lieutenant-General PhD Constantin Zisu - Album of Romanian Army Uniforms; Cornel Andonie, Emil Boboescu, Horia Vladimir Șerbănescu – The 30th Guard Regiment "Michael the Brave". History - Uniforms - Symbols.

In the thesis were used both works edited, and especially indite, the latter providing, incidentally, the original character of the thesis: Military Archives Documents in Romanian and soldierly Regulation, Garrison Job and The Journal of the Divion of Reserve Infantry, 23rd July 1877 – 29th July 1878. However documents with the highest weights in research and writing of the thesis and the most significant are:

Regulation on Service in Garrison for Troops of All Weapons; Regulation on Interior Service for Troops of All weapons; Onboard Services Regulation; Regulation on the description of the uniforms for staff officers royal and guard units; Status for the Regiment "Royal Escort"; Journal of Operations of The 115th Infantry Regiment; Album of The Romanian Army Uniforms. There were investigated the documents and the Central Historical National Archives and works owned by the National Military Library in order to find the early beginnings of these activities, in order to learn early beginnings of these activities and also there have been studied the given legislative provisions issued in the period addressed, using specific methods jurists. This allowed comparison of regulations, decrees, laws and other legal acts issued to see the degree to which was converted, in a positive sense, the Romanian army, the way they have been dealt with honors and ceremonies in military life.

Based on the identified and studied documents can say with certainty that those regulations, the chapters on military honors, were used separately by researchers, some to Land Army, others for Military Navy and other for Royal Aeronautics, but to a certain degree and based on the interest. Therefore, during their doctoral studies were not identified works to handle the honors and ceremonial military unit. There have been identified only military ceremonies which were published in the "Official Gazette" of Romania, "Gazette Army" and various publications of the time. It should be noted that in the Romanian literature there were identified studies about ceremonials and other authors as well Dan Simionescu², Dorina Tomescu³, Emilian Manciu⁴, Ioana Vârsta⁵, Mircea

² Dan Simionescu, *Romanian Literature about ceremonial. Book of Gheorgache, 1762*, Editura „King Carol's Foundations”, Bucharest, 1939.

³ <http://www.historia.ro/node/3035> - Dorina Tomescu, *How looks the royal and boyars feats from old time*.

⁴ Emilian Manciu, *Institutional Protocol*, Communication.ro Publishing House, Bucharest, 2006.

Malița⁶. A special place its occupied by the researchers from the Army Historical Service and Center for Studies and Preservation of Historical Military Archives as: Luminița Giurgiu⁷, Lucian Drăghici⁸, Anca-Oana Otu⁹, Ion Rîșnoveanu¹⁰ și Cornel Țucă¹¹, who who were bent on identifying and publishing documents archived in the journal "Document-Military Archives Bulletin" a series of military ceremonies.

Therefore, this thesis represent not only a personal view on military honors and ceremonies conducted during 1859-1947, mainly supported scientific argument based on documentary sources from archives and libraries, but also a starting point to address and study more complex and closer to those skilled in the art military and civilian representative of those historical events of national history which, although were held with great pomposity, were covered by oblivion. Thesis is done with numerous other sources presented for the first time or less exposed photos.

⁵ Ioana Vârsta, *Protocol and diplomatic etiquette*, C.H.Beck Publishing House, Bucharest, 2011.

⁶ Mircea Malița, *Diplomația*, Editura Didactică și Pedagogică, Bucharest, 1975.

⁷ Giurgiu Luminița, dr., *Mihai Vodă Monastiry*, journal „Document. Romanian Military Archives Bulletin” no. 4(8)/1999, p. 61.

⁸ Drăghici Lucian, *85 yers from burial ceremony of the Unknow Soldier*, journal „Document. Romanian Military Archives Bulletin” no. 2(40)/2008, pp. 96 – 97.

⁹ Otu Oana-Anca, *Return in metropolis of the King Ferdinand I and Queen Mary (November 18/December 1, 1918)*, journal „Document. Romanian Military Archives Bulletin” no. 1 (19)/2003, pp. 54 – 55.

¹⁰ Rîșnoveanu Ion, dr., *Ceremonial of lifting and lowering national flag in Romanian Army Band Bondies at beginning of World War III*, Colection Studies, International Scientific Communication Session of the National Military Museum „King Ferdinand I”, Vol. II, Constanța, Edition II, Bucharest, King „Ferdinand I” National Military Museum Publishing House, 2015.

¹¹ Țucă Cornel, professor, *Mircea*, journal „Document. Romanian Military Archives Bulletin” no. 2 (6)/1999, p. 2.

CHAPTER 1. EVOLUTION OF LEGISLATION REGARDING MILITARY HONOURS DURING 1859-1947

In the Romanian history we encounter references to protocol and ceremony. Almost all researchers agrees that the first specifications to the rules of protocol are offered in "The Teachings of Neagoe Basarab to his son Theodosie", followed by Dimitrie Cantemir's work "Descriptio Moldaviae"¹².

If in the first book are made references to protocol issues such as receiving messengers, organizing feasts, in the second book, ruler and historian Dimitrie Cantemir presents us, in the "Pars Policy" (second part of the book), more detail how consists protocol, namely political and religious ceremonies of the Court of Moldova.

Another mention of Romanian ceremonial, mainly first written regulation of Romanian protocol, we find in the work carried out on the order of ruler Grigore Calimachi of Moldavia, in his first reign (1761-1764)¹³, to one of his boyars, named Gheorgachi, book called „Condică ce are întru sâne obiceiuri vechi și noă a prea înălțaților domni, care s-au făcutu din porunca prea înălțatului, luminatului și iubitorului de Hs. Domnului meu și oblăduitorului a toată Moldavia: Io Grigorie Ioan Voevod, care s-au alcătuit și s-au scris de mine prea plecata slugă, Gheorgache vtor logofăt aici în orașul Eșului, la anii 1762 Noemvrie 5”¹⁴(sic). There are historians who believe that "ceremonial literature itself was in the center of our attention, since 1691, when the monk Chrysanthos, later patriarch of Jerusalem, translated" De officiis "of Pseudo-

¹² Dimitrie Cantemir, *Descriptio Moldaviae*, Bucharest, Simlu Publishing, 2008.

¹³ Dan Simionescu, *Romanian Ceremonial Literature. Book of Gheorgache, 1762*, Bucharest, „King Carol I Foundation” Publishing, 1939.

7 <http://tiparituriromanesti.wordpress.com/2012/09/23/condica-lui-gheorgachi-iasi-1762-ceremonialul-de-la-curtea-tarii-moldovei/>.

Codina, at the request of the High Steward Constantin Cantacuzino¹⁵. In fact, all protocol activities that have taken place in our country had a institutionalized, legal basis, with official representatives, with officially established hierarchical system.

Next step in evolution of Romanian ceremonial was during union of Romanian Principates, ruler Alexandru Ioan Cuza priving to be a reformer in this area.

Legalization of Romanian Army's reorganization was carried out following the conclusion of the Peace Treaty of Adrianople, in 1829, and was continued by the projects of reorganization of the armies of Romanian Country and Moldavia, supported by the Extraordinary Public Assemblies, led by General P. D. Kiselev. The two legal documents: "Soldierly Regulation for earthly militia of the Wallachia" and "Regulation for militia national or earthly guard of Moldavia", limited in terms of duties, constituted a springboard in terms of reshaping the army in the future and, especially, diversify and improve senior management bodies, in fact applying further reforms necessary infrastructure. It is appropriate here to mention the Organic Statutes of Wallachia and Moldavia implemented on 1st of July 1831 in Wallachia and Moldavia on 1st of January 1832, both documents already containing information on military ceremony.

Historical documents from 5th and 24th of January 1859 resulted in establishing a new political order in the Romanian Principates, which are not only in front of the unification process of their structures, but also in face of the inexorable necessity of the establishment of the new state, modern¹⁶. The integration process was conducted and on the military realm, exceeding the provisions of the Paris Convention. In 1860 instruction was standardized and were held in Bucharest model

¹⁵ *Ibidem*.

¹⁶ Academician Dan Berendei (coordinator), *IHistory of Romanian, Vol. VII, Tom I, Making the Modern Romania (1821-1878)*, Bucharest, Encyclopedic Publishing, 2003, p. 485.

detachments, were unified both quartermaster and military administrations, and General Ion Emanuel Florescu was appointed minister of war in both countries, being the first minister shared.

Ruler Al.I. Cuza provided a comprehensive legal framework to modernize the army. On 28th of February 1860 First Regulation will be adopted as the "Commandant's garrison"¹⁷. The absence of a legislative framework regarding the establishment of national holidays were to participate and the military establishment led the ruler Alexandru Ioan Cuza to sign the proposal of the Minister of War, General Ion Emanuel Florescu, on 7th of November 1860 in Bucharest, Order no.189 for all the army, which establish a series of celebrations in which the army would participate.¹⁸ Based on this order we can appreciate that so were enshrined the first national holidays in Romanian Principates. The document adopted in 1864 under the auspices of general Alexandru Ion Maniu / the Ministry of War, High Order on Interior Services of riding troops¹⁹, come in completion of the first Regulation. Regarding the concept / term "guard", in a legalized form, we meet since 1863, namely the "Jurnalier Service and week. Guard and Police"²⁰ and in the Regulation for Military Headquarters²¹. The study of the two highest orders and the subsequent documents show us that the structure made by Al.I.Cuza, transformations that he implement in the military field its reflected clearly in the changes that occur, chronologically, in legislative acts. At 27th of November 1864 has been adopted The law on Organization

¹⁷ „Army Monitor” no. 5 from 28th of February 1860.

¹⁸ „Art.1. În toate duminicile, prin garnizoane, toate gradele ostășești, ieșind din cartiere, vor fi în deplină uniformă, de la amiază și până la sunarea retragerii. Art.2. Toate aceste reguli se va stabili și pentru sărbătorile mai jos însemnate.” (sic), „Army Monitor”, no. 44 from 12nd of November 1860, 1st Year, pp. 759-780.

¹⁹ *** *High Ordnance on Interior Service of cavalry troops*, Bucharest, Ministry of War Printing, 1864.

²⁰ „Army Monitor” no. 40, 3rd Year, 19th July 1862, f. p.

²¹ „Army Monitor” nr. 36, 4th Year, 11st November 1863, f. p.

of Armed Power, enshrining the principle of the armed nation; on 5th of December 1864 was adopted "Recruitment Law " which fixed military service and wide the range of recruiting; other laws aimed the improving of the status of the military ("Law of the military hierarchy"). All that ruler Al.I.Cuza achieved in legislative field, institutions and legislation, can be considered as a firm basis for transformations that Carol I and Ferdinand I have introduced and applied, especially for the army.

At 10th of May 1866 prince Carol of Honhenzollern-Sigmaringen became Reigning of Romania, an dat 30th of June 1866 took the oath on the Constitution adopted which will be promulgated next day²². So, once enthroned, ruler Carol I initiate a real programs of reforms, resupply and resize the Romanian military body. A new law on the organization of army was adopted al the end of 1872 winter, modifying and complementing the one from 1868.

The Constitution from 1866 and other three successive laws / first from 1868, fundamental, followed by the one from 1872 and 1874, gave the legal basis and the legislative framework adequate for development of the military defense system of Romania²³. First and most comprehensive from the laws of organization of armed powers, sanctioned on 11st/23rd June 1868, through it was introduced, in the country's military structure, elements of folk, was adopted during the Liberal government from 1867 to 1868. Changes brought to the 1874 Law on the organization of the armed forces targeted the deepening of strengthening the combat force of the territorial army, increasing its fighting capacity²⁴.

The first change was made in 1882 when it was promulgated the "Law on the organization of military commands" which value the experience of the War for

²² Academician Dan Berendei (coordinator), *Op.cit.*, pp. 559-560.

²³ *** *Military History of Romanian People*, Vol. IV, Bucharest, Military Publishing, 1987, p. 494.

²⁴ *Ibidem*, p. 497.

Independence and substantially strengthened the role of the military forces standing in the content. It stated that the country's combat forces consist of active Army and Army militia²⁵. The need to conduct activities, specific to honours and military ceremonies which were held both in public and within the institution, and taking also into account that at that time the military institution have constituted only two types of forces, Land Army and Flotilla Body, will make that to be adopt, successive, a series of ordinances, agenda, ministerial decisions and regulations in this regard. For Interior Service of troops, differentiated on military specialities, were initially adopted at Land Army two orders: "High Ordinance on Interior Service of foot troops"²⁶ in 1862 and „High Ordinance on Interior Service of Cavalry Troops"²⁷ in 1864. For Flotilla Body will be adopted „Regulation on Onboard Services", decreed at 22nd of March 1877.

The adoption on 11st June 1868 of the "Law on the organization of the armed forces" allowed the development of first regulations were will be included clear provisions on the organization and conducting the military honours and ceremonies by the Romanian Army. In 1873 comes into operation the first regulation of army, regarding the service on garrison, and were is specified in the content the tupes of honours and the way of conducting them. An important moment is represent by the customizing of the future monarchical institution in Romania. Its about the one of the ceremonials specific only to the military system and which was found in each period analyzed in the thesis, namely that of handing the Battle Flag. Between 1859-1947, the ceremonial was customized by an activity which in our days no longer

²⁵ *** *Military History of Romanian People*, Vol. V, Bucharest, Military Publishing, 1988, p. 47.

²⁶ *** *High Ordinance on Interior Service of land troops*, Bucharest, Stephan's Tipography, 1862.

²⁷ *** *High Ordinance on Interior Service of cavalry troops*, Bucharest, Ministry of War Printing, 1864.

takes place:”Clinch the Flag”²⁸. Following research was able to identify the presentation in detail of this ceremonial only in the Romanian Land Soldier Regulation of the Romanian Country Army from 1850, which was used in the studied period. In the provisional instructions for land and cavalry troops, regulations for interior service and garrison service developed between 1862-1943, was not identified any legal provision related to activity of clinching the flags. For the period studied in thesis (1859-1947) first reference at clic activity can be find in 1867.

High Decree no. 653 from 1st April 1869²⁹, can be regarded as being among the first official document that gives us information on the honours. The decree was referring to comments gathered from inspections carried out by the new prince and his staff and provide instructions for execution of the salute with the sword³⁰. After less then three weeks, this decree will be folloed by another, High Decree no. 759 from 18th Aprilie 1869³¹, which will follow to settle the instructions regarding the church parades and funeral ceremonies. Next year, 1870, it is as rich in terms of legislation regarding honours. Adoption of the Law on organizing the armed forces of Romania at 11st June 1868, allow at 17th December 1870 to the Minister of War, colonel G. Manu, to present ot the ruler Carol I the entry into service of the „Regulation on Services of foot soldier”³². Based don High Decree no. 1.774, the new regulation was promulgated. Activities in the comming year and observations which prince Carol I and his staff will gather,

²⁸ *Ceremonial executat în vederea acordării drapelului de luptă unităților militare, prin care familia regală, ministrul de război și ofițerii pe linie ierarhică fixează pânza de hampă prin baterea unor ținte, pe rând, cu un ciocânel special. Trusă pentru ținuire – cutie de lemn căptușită la interior, care conține un ciocânel metalic cu ornamente sau monograme și un număr de ținte.* Alexandru Daneș, *Small Vexology Dictionary*, Brașov, f. e., 2010, p. 9.

²⁹ „Army Monitor” no. 17, 1st of April 1869, p. 259.

³⁰ Ibidem, pp. 259-260.

³¹ „Army Monitor” nro 20, 18th of April 1869, p. 311.

³² „Army Monitor”, Year 1871, no. 2, Official Part, p. 29.

will be materialize in 1873, year when will issued new regulations for both the services in garrison and the interior service. With Decree from 8th of August 1873, ruler Carol I approved the nre Regulation on Service in Garrison³³. After The War of Independence, in modernization of Romanian military system, in 1885, it was issued a new „Regulation on Interior Service of infantry troops”³⁴, although not achieve a separation of representation / protocol, but they were included in the execution of daily service.

Less than four years after the issuance of this document, following the modernization of the Romanian army and the emergence of new weapons, on 22nd of January 1889 King Carol I will approve the issuance of a new "Regulation of Service on Board."³⁵.

The new document will be issued as a revision of the document from 1877, in condition of going the War of Independence, and as a novelty we need to mention the fact that, for the first time, are determine the number of volley and the Earth Salute. If we were to make a comparison with the existing regulations for the infantry, we can say that this document is similar to the "Regulations of 1873", in terms of separation of the representation/protocol activities from the Romanian army. Another important aspect is that under this regulation, but not in the chapters regarding honours, its mentioned for first time, separately, honours granted to the national flag. For military ships belonging to other nations who visited Romania, will be introduced, only in 1921, the Earth Salute as compulsory, with the adoption of "Provisional Regulations on Service in Garrison Troops for All Weapons". These provisions will be found and maintained until 1947, both

³³ Ibidem, p. 3.

³⁴ *** *Regulation on Interior Service of infantry troops*, Decreed at 18th of May 1885, issued by Ministry of War, Bucharest, Inst. of Graphic Arts CAROL GÖBL-Delivery of Royal House, S-r I, St. Rasidescu, 16, Doamnei Street, 16, 1897.

³⁵ *** *Regulation on Service son Board*, State Printing, Bucharest, 1889.

"Garrison Service Regulation" adopted in 1935 and 1943 and in the "Regulations on Service on Board" in 1928.

The existence of different regulations for interior service for foot troops, cavalry troops or for services on board, will oblige the management of the Ministry of War to issue a single regulation for interior service which to be valid for all troops. Documents issued subsequent became additions to the regulation issued in 1868 and, in same time, parts of the Army Organization Law³⁶ from 1910. In 1896 its introduced the Artillery Salute. In 1900, was issued "Regulation for Interior Service for all troops". Must be emphasized that is the first reference, in a regulation service for land troops, of the visit of a foreign sovereign. Last legislative document issued in the studied period is „Provisional Regulation on Interior Service for troops of all weapons" from 1921, put into effect by the High Decree no.5.005 from 26th November 1921³⁷.

Provisional regulation on Service in Garrison for troops of all weapons³⁸ from 1921, approved by king Ferdinand I, and put into effect by the High Decree no.5.004 from 26th November 1921 repealed some provisions of the previous regulation and introduce new aspects. Comparing this with other regulation issued for the entire period 1859 – 1947, shows that in this document are the most comprehensive provisions about granting military honours to the Military Flag.

After 1918, the adoption of the military structures to the new territorial status of country represent the starting point of a modernization process. Thus, at 13rd of May 1930 and 4th May 1932 were promulgated new laws for organizing the army, which do not substantially change the law from 1924, but put, especially the law from 1932, a great emphasis on the types of technical weapons³⁹. Regulation from 1921 was followed by

³⁶ *** *Law for organization of army*, 1910.

³⁷ *** *Provisional Regulation on Interior Service for troops of all weapons*, Bucharest, Great General Staff Printing-Section III, 1921.

³⁸ Ibidem.

³⁹ Ibidem, p. 199.

the „Provisional Regulation on service in garrison for troops of all weapons” (1922) and „Regulation on interior services for troops of all weapons” (1923). It is necessary to emphasize that honours presented in the regulation of 1921 are explained in a very detailed and rigorous manner, so that the regulations of 1935 and 1942 will bring only small changes. However, the merit of developing regulations specific to conduct military honours and ceremonials lies mostly to king Carol II who proved an intense concern for this area. It is about the law of organizing the army from 1930, law that he will change in 1932 through the issuance in April of the "Relative Law for amending the Law on organization of the army," "Law on the Organization of Aeronautics" and the establishment of Undersecretariat State of Air from April 1932, "Law on the organization of the nation and territory for wartime" from April 1933, "Law for pre-military preparing the youth" of May 1934, the "Law for the National Funds of Navy" in September 1938 or "Law 199 of 1930 on creating dignity of marshal of Romania".

In 1932, at 31st May, Carol II will promulgate “ Law for amending the organization and functioning of the Ministry of National Defence”⁴⁰, document with a short existence, because at 21st of April 1933 he shall issue „Law for amending the law for amending the organization and functioning of the Ministry of National Defence”⁴¹. Both laws will operate until 1938, when the king, after decreeing the new Constitution, will issue Decree-Law on organization and functioning of the Ministry of National Defence, the legal document that will remain valid until 1940. Also, another change will be the creation of dignity of marshal. Carol II will be the first to benefit from this dignity, followed by generals Constantin Prezan and Alexandru Averescu. Beyond the large number “guard units”, king Carol II can be considered first who, starting from the law on organization of the Army issued

⁴⁰ „Official Monitor” np. 132, 8th of June 1932, pp. 3677-3678.

⁴¹ „Official Monitor” no. 94, 25th of April 1933, pp. 2900-2906.

by king Ferdinand I, offers a regulation by itself in terms of composition uniforms and wearing them and, above all, a regulation for guard units. Also during 10 years (1930-1940) will be issued two regulations: in 1935 the "Regulation on the service in the garrison for troops of all arms" and in 1939 - "Rules of service interior troops of all arms". We must emphasize that regulations on indoor service and garrison service contain clear and concise chapters regarding representation / protocol activities, ie the honour and ceremony. Thus, under the "Regulation on the service in the garrison troops of all arms" issued by the High Decree no. 1795 of 5th of July 1935, otherwise stated in terms of garrison troops, exactly which units are guard units..

Regulations developed in the previous period, we mean from 1899 until 1930, whether they were related to interior service, service or service in garrison on board, included instructions on religious service or on funeral services. Regulation of 1935 contains separate instructions for religious processions and funeral honors. Knights "Michael the Brave" will be granted special honours. First, they have own church, Church of the Order, ceremonies that can be made therein being carefully scheduled every weekday. This regulation is presented detailed because the contained instructions remain valid, with certain modifications, till 1947. Obviously, given the new inventions and technological innovations, start to appear indications regarding aeronautics.

In 1933, through Order no. 130 from 18th of August 1933⁴² issued by the Great General Staff, Section V-a⁴³, additions will be made on the defilade, defilade with drawn sword or handling and salute with sword on the spot. In 1938, Great General Staff, through Section V, has developed "Provisional Guidelines for the Ceremonial of lifting and lowering National Flags in army corps", regulation which established clearly, the activities that were to be held in

⁴² „Official Monitor” no. 16, 1st of September 1933, pp. 27–28.

⁴³ Ibidem.

chronological order, within the ceremony of lifting or lowering thereof.

In 1939, king Carol II continued changes in military area and signed the High Decree no. 4.164 from 8th of December 1938 which enter into force the new „Regulation on interior service for troops of all arms”⁴⁴, as a modification of „Provisional Regulation on Interior Service for troops of all arms”, from 1921. Regarding guard units, this new regulation will contain instructions on honours and signs of respect, but also instructions regarding evolutions of specific activities of these units such as festivals and inspections.

Another important issue raised is the outfits, which are given a space narrower than in the regulation of 1923 because strating with 1930, namely in 1930, 1931și 1934, will be issued specific regulations for the wearing of uniforms, and in period until 1940, year of abdication of king Carol II, will be issued many legal documents, some only in addition, on the Romanian military attire. Also in period 1930-1940 will be issued legal documents which will improve legislation regarding state insignia and decorations, given the emergence of numerous units. In 1940, abdication of king Carol II and replacement with marshal Antonescu will lead also to the modification of military regulations. In „Regulation on service in garrison for troops of all arms”⁴⁵ of 1943 it is mentioned that se menționează că honor guards will give an honour salute to the Head of State.

Returning to attire, we can say, without esitation, that general Ion Antonescu is the one who give a mortal hit to gala uniform. Regulation from 1941 will be completed and will be issued „Regulation on interior service for troops of all arms”,

⁴⁴ *Regulation on interior service for troops of all arms*, Bucharest, Bucovina Publishing, 1939.

⁴⁵ *Regulation on service in garrison for troops of all arms*, Tiparul Românesc Publishing, Institute of Graphics Arts, Bucharest, 1943.

appeared in 1943⁴⁶. Novelty consist in reducing the granting of honour procedure and in the fact that the honor will be granted to the Head of State. Also in this year will modified „Regulation on service in garrison for troops of all arms”⁴⁷. From a structural point of view, this is like the 1935 regulation, changes introduced referring to the title of „Head of State” and to its privileges.

Another type of honour, new introduced, appear duet o the transformations which take place within modernization of romanian army, namely appearing of the rifle. To develop skills in handling the rifle are issued Instructions for „Honour with Rifle” at Cavalry Troops, whose printing was approved under the Order no. 384 from 24th of September 1942⁴⁸.

If we had to realize a short comparison of documents issued before 1930-1947, we can say with certainty that, numerically, the number of these is much smaller although documents issued had realized the transformation of the Romanian army, their quality excelling in this case. Legislative acts issued during the aforementioned period were extremely numerous, although their numerical growth occurred particularly during the period 1930-1940. After period 1944-1945, legislative provisions to be issued, numerically low, will target again the transformation of Romanian Army, but in a negative sense. In 1945, it initiated extensive restructuring measures of Romanian Army. Thus, Petru Groza government, under presure from the Soviets, issued two laws on the organization of Romanian Army. Law 205 from 24th of June 1947, provide organization of army on territorial regions and on districts, and Law 433 from 1946 was the framework available in which 5.000 officers and 10.000 NCOs were

⁴⁶ *Regulation on interior service for troops of all arms*, Bucharest, Tiparul „Românesc” S.A.R. Sărindar 16, 1943.

⁴⁷ Ibidem.

⁴⁸ Ministry of National Defence, State Undersecretary of Land Army, Superior Directorate of Cavalry, *Instructions for „Honour with Rifle” at Cavalry Troops*, Bucharest, Cavalry Printing, 1942, p. 1.

retired⁴⁹. Starting with 1948, royal army was transformed in popular army. Regulations of Service in Garrison adopted 1873, 1922, 1935 and 1943, where military honours were specified, were repealed through the order no. 27 from 18th of January 1951⁵⁰.

In conclusion, we can affirm that research done on regulations, decrees, instructions, ministerial decisions, agendas, existing in civilian and military archives, found that there was continuity in terms of legislation regarding military honours.

Secondly, it could be identified and valued "Regulation for Service on Board" from 1898 where is presented, for the first time, how they executed cannon volleys and "Earth Salute". It is necessary to make mention that is the only regulation where has been detailed the mode of execution of cannon volleys related to a the person or to an official event.

And, not least, we were able to achieve an overview regarding Romanian military legislation concerning military honours for a period of about 157 years.

⁴⁹ Ion Giurcă, Maria Georgescu, *Romanian General Staff (1859-1950). Organization and functional attributes*, Bucharest, Military Publishing, 2012.

⁵⁰ *Order of Armed Forces Ministry of R.P.R. no. 27 from 18.01.1951. „1. O dată cu prezentul ordin intră în vigoare Regulamentul Serviciului în Garnizoană și de Gardă al Forțelor Armate ale Republicii Populare Române. 2. Regulamentul Serviciului în Garnizoană pentru toate armele, Ediția 1943 și mai vechi se abrogă. Ministrul Forțelor Armate ale R.P.R., General-colonel Emil BODNĂRAȘ (sic), ***, Armed Forces Ministry of R.P.R., Great General Staff, Regulation on Service in Garrison and of Guards of the Armed Forces of R.P.R., Edition II, Bucharest, Military Publishing of Ministry of Armed Forces, 1952, p. 3.*

CHAPTER 2. HONOURS AND MILITARY CEREMONIALS CONDUCTED DURING MILITARY PERIOD 1859– 1947

Both regulations, decrees and ministerial decisions presented must be supplemented by detailed presentation of ceremony conducted in every historical period, noting that will be presented those honours and ceremonies that have never been shown in other papers and which are novelty elements in our research.

Were considered the activities specified in the first "Regulation of Service in Garrison of the Romanian Army"⁵¹, within article 160⁵², but, given the vastness of the ceremonies conducted during this period, on various occasions, we were presented those military ceremonial which had implications at national and regional level or were attended by high political and military personalities, separating us from those who were held usually, in every garrison.

Unification of Romanian Principates at 24th January 1859 and the establishment of modern Romanian army were the starting point and carrying out ceremonial premises during the reign of Alexandru Ioan Cuza. The first analyzed ceremony was the parade held at Baneasa at 3rd of March 1863, after serving military manoeuvres. A military ceremony which has a special significance has been organized during A.I. Cuza reign and has been conducted in Cotroceni Camp, on 1/3 September 1863, day chosen to commemorate the battle from Dealul Spirii, held 15 years before. The ceremony consisted in distribution to the troops of the new military flags⁵³. In Army Monitor no. 45

⁵¹ Ministry of War, *Regulation on Service in Garrison*, Bucharest, Institute of Graphic Arts CAROL GOBL S-R 1, p. 3.

⁵² Ibidem, p. 56.

⁵³ Cornel I. Scafeș, Horia Vl. Șerbănescu, Corneliu M. Andonie, Ioan I. Scafeș, *Op. cit.*, p. 20.

from 5th of September 1863 are described detailed the ceremony and the festivities which take place first on 31st of August⁵⁴ and then on 1st of Septembrie 1863. During same year, 1863, took place the Opening of Legislative Session on year 1863-1864, occasion for another ceremony to be held: at 3rd of November 1863, in Bucharest, ruler of United Romanian Principates, Alexandru Ioan Cuza, open the session of the Legislative Assembly for year 1863-1864. For celebration in 1866 of the Union of Principates and the election of ruler Al.I.Cuza, it was decided a military ceremony base don General Order no.9⁵⁵. Unfortunately, the festivities will be among the last to be attended by ruler Alexandru Ioan Cuza, he abdicand few months later, following a coup.

Following the abdication of ruler Alexandru Ioan Cuza, on 10th of May 1866, at the head of Romanian Principaties came Prince Carol I. The ceremonial of swearing the oath of allegiance of the new ruler in the front of Parliament was followed by the similar ceremonial for the soldiers from Bucharest Garrison, held in the front of the new ruler. Essential is that this ceremonial was conducted

⁵⁴ „Amry Monitor”, no. 45 from 5th of September 1863, p. 749.

⁵⁵ „...Pregătiri pentru Sărbătoarea de 24 Ianuarie „Întâia Divizie Militară Teritorială, București 1866, ianuarie 22 Ordin General Pentru Serbarea zilei de 24 Ianuarie aniversarea alegerii Măriei Sale Domnitorului și a proclamărei Unirii se ordonă următoarele: a. La 6 ½ ore de dimineață se va anunța serbarea prin 21 tunuri date de pe dealul curții Mihai Vodă de direcția stabilimentului de artilerie la interval de unu minut. b. La orele 9 de dimineață trupele jos însemnate în mare ținută de ceremonie se vor afla în curtea Mitropoliei; 1. Un pluton de pompieri se va așeza pe ambele părți ale intrării în curtea bisericii dând santinelele trebuincioase. 2. O companie din batalionul de geniu cu drapelul și muzica se va așeza în bătae în fața intrării în biserica formându-se garda de onoare. 3. O companie din Regimentul Nr. 1 de linie în stânga Batalionului de Geniu. 4. O companie din Regimentul Nr.3; 5. O Companie din Regimentul Nr. 7; 6. O Companie de Vânători; 7. Un pluton de lăncieri pe jos; 8. O baterie de artilerie pe jos cu muschetoan..” (sic), http://www.traditia-militara.ro/forum/Ceremonii_și_concursuri_militare_1859-1947.

throughout the country, the army taking the oath in all garrisons deployed in peace.

Another important ceremony, which comes after the ceremony in 1866, is the cornerstone of the Military Chapel from Furceni permanently Camp. This Camp was intended to improve the training of our troops through annual concentration, that were meant to accustom troops not only with maneuvers, but also offered twinning soldier's brotherhood should have reigned between officers, and especially the discipline, which is the soul of an army and the martial school for people. Three years later, will occur another event, evidence of the transformations that taking place in the army. It's about the Review (reviewing the troops) from September 20, 1872.

In the period when the leadership of Ministry of War was ensured by general Ioan Emanoil Florescu, maneuvers have become more complex, closer to the reality of the battlefield, which led to a better prepared staff officers at headquarters. For the first time such a "Great Headquarter" was conceived during mergers "for instructions and big maneuvers" carried out on the river Sabar, near Bucharest, in the period 20 September to 6 October 1872. Autumn concentration from 1872, as called in epoche, started with a parade that was held in Theatre Square and ended with another parade at Targoviste (these two parades will be presented below). At that "Autumn Concentration" witnessed a Sebian military delegation. Troops participating amount to a staff of 11.000 personnel⁵⁶.

Proclamation of the State Independence has provided the conditions for organizing the first military ceremony held at the highest level, receiving a head of state, event that occurred on 27th May 1877 in Bucharest, during the official visit made by Tsar Alexander II – emperor of Russia. Another very important event, in connection with the official visit, was the military ceremony of crossing the Danube on 20th of August

⁵⁶ ****Memoirs of King Carol I of Romania (By a ocular witness)*, Vol. VII, Bucharest, Eric Press Printing, 2011, p. 9.

1877. The ceremony of crossing the Danube by Reserve Division is briefly presented in the Memoirs of king Carol I and in more detail in the Journal of Operation of the Reserve Infantry Division. Similarly, Nicolae Iorga in the book „The War for Romania Independence” describes briefly this event. The time of ceremony is described also by Petre Ispirescu in the book „An unusual story about The 1877 War”. The military ceremony organized and conducted on 20th of August/1st of September 1877, at Siliștioara –Măgura, is the first large military ceremony of Romanian Army and also, unique because the units participated in it, after the parade in the front of prince Carol I and the officers from Great General Headquarter, crossed the bridge made by vessels and built over river Danube, heading directly to Operational Theatre from Plevna, Bulgaria.

In same year, which although can not be classified strictly within the definitions provided by existing regulations at that time, is not only exciting, but also organized by a civil authority – the prefect - with the help of other civilian and military state institutions: the receiving wounded in the War of Independence in Roman district. The information is provided by the report no. 8.610 of 9th of September 1877⁵⁷, written by the prefect of the Roman District - Costin Brăescu, and published in Army Monitor No. 19 from 14th of September 1877. Also in 1877, but in december, will take place the ceremony of decoration the battle flag of the first unit from Romanian army, whose soldiers were discharged: 13rd Dorobanți Regiment.

A major military ceremony of Romanian Army will be the triumphal entry of the Romanian troops participating at The Independence War, ceremony decided for 8th of October 1878 by the legislature, convened on 15th of September.

1881 was an extremely important year in terms of our doctoral research. First ceremony, the one of swearing the oath of allegiance by the king in front of Parliament, is recorded in

⁵⁷ „Army Monitor” no. 19, 14th of September 1877, p. 714.

Official Monitor no. 29 from 8th of May 1881⁵⁸ as the Celebrating Kingdom's Proclamation.

1882 had, in terms of maritime, a special significance because Italian Government deciding to mark, through a large international maritime meeting in Genova Harbour, the forth centenary of the crossing the Atlantic by Cristofor Columb. King Carol I and the Romanian government decided that Romania will be represented at the Columbian Festivities, which were to be held between 21st and 31st of August 1892, by the most important vessels of Navy Fleet, cruiser⁵⁹ „Elisabeta”, under the command of major Ilie Irimescu, and brig⁶⁰ „Mircea”, commanded by major Nicolae Barbieri. Less then three years after this event, at the beginning of 1895, România is invited to participate, through Navy Fleet, at the solemn inauguration of the Kiel Canal, which connects North Sea with Baltic Sea. At this international event were to participate war ships from all the countries. Through the two trening and representation marches – Columbian Festivities and inauguration of Kiel Canal – the most prestigious international maritime events, cruiser „Elisabeta” proved, together with brig „Mircea”, not only its nautical qualities but also its exceptional qualities as ship through which Romania can stated in Europa⁶¹.

In 1902, on the occasion of anniversary of the twenty-five years of independence, thirty-six years of coming on the throne of the king Carol I and twenty one years since the coronation, will be hold also the awarding new battle flags of Romanian army, following the replacement of old one, who participated in the War of Independence. With this occasion,

⁵⁸ „Official Monitor” no. 29, 8th of May 1881, A.M.R. – Official Monitors Collection 1881, p. 931

⁵⁹ Cruiser, fast war ship, lighter then dreadnought, can be used as avanguard in an escadron, at reconnaissance.

⁶⁰ Brig, ship with two masted, square sails and booms, sometimes with motor, used in the past for military purposes.

⁶¹ Ciorbea Valentin, Borandă Georgeta, *Op.cit.*, p. 98.

Bucharest will be the host of lavish military ceremonies, which will last three days, from 8th to 10th of May 1902. The ceremony will be recorded in historical register of 32nd Dorobanți Regiment. A special moment will be the clinching the flag of 2nd Mountain Battalion, elite unit which participated in the conquest of Grivița redoubt.

In connection to the transformation/development process of Romanian army, we must remember a crucial event that took place in 1907, namely baptism of ships. Monitors built at „Stabilimento Technico Triestino” in Austro-Hungarian Empire and named „Lahovari”, „Brătianu”, „Catargiu” and „Kogălniceanu” and torpedo boats built in United Kingdom and christened with names of heroes of the War of Independence, were brought to Galați where, on 19th of September 1907, took place the ceremony on launching on water⁶². The official account of the baptism of the monitors and of the torpedo boats on 19th of September 1907, was published in Official Monitor no. 138 from 22nd of September 1907⁶³.

1914 will be another year full with events for Romania. On 1st/14th of June 1914 took place the visit of Tsar Nicolae II at Constanța, the effects of this visit can be seen on 18th of September 1914, when it has been signed the secret Russian-Romanian Convention (Sazonov-Diamandi Agreement), by which Russia pledged to guarantee and defend territorial integrity of Romania and recognizes its rights over the Austro-Hungarian territories inhabited by Romanian, all in exchange for a favorable neutrality of Romania.

End of September 1914 brought to the forefront of political, social and military life of Romania two major events: the death of king Carol I and ceremony of telling the oath of

⁶² *** *Encyclopedia of Romanian Army*, Bucharest, CTEA Publishing, 2009, p. 347.

⁶³ Romanian Army and National Heritage, Bucharest, CTEA Publishing, article named *Cronica botezului vaselor achiziționate de Marina Militară*, published by Lăzărescu Cosmina-Adela, Lăzărescu Marinela, p. 130.

allegiance to his successor, king Ferdinand I. Annemarie Alina Keszler described this ceremony in journal „Document. Romanian Military Archives Bulletin” no. 2-3. A widely report on how was held the funeral ceremony of king Carol I, according to the program drawn up by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers was recounted in detail, at that time, by the newspaper *Universul*⁶⁴ and by Al.Tzigara-Samurcaș⁶⁵ in 1939, with occasion of commemoration the 100 years of the birth of king Carol I and, closer to our time, in the article „king is dead”, signed by Crenguța Turturică and Sorin Turturică, which was published in 2014 in *Journal Historia*⁶⁶. Less than two years, will be attended in immortality by queen Elisabeta, „Carmen Silva”. As with king Carol I, his funeral was as same as lavish⁶⁷. To better illustrate the structure of honours and ceremonial given in the event of death, it was presented for illustration, the military funeral ceremony held at the death of General Ion Emanuel Florescu in 1893.

First ceremony to be attended by the new king of Romania, Ferdinand and the new queen, Maria, will be a military one, by a peculiar status. Oath of allegiance was stated by Regulations for Interior Service, issued in previous years, but in this situation we refer to the oath of allegiance by the first contingent of soldiers from Transylvania and Bucovina in the presence of the Royal Family. It's about Transylvania and Bucovina soldiers, parts of Austro-Hungarian Army, former prisoners of war taken by the Russian army and who wanted to join the Romanian army. A few months after this ceremony, in March 1919, it held the parade of the Regiment 1 "Horia" from Transylvanian Legion in Victoria Square in the presence of the king and the crown prince. This ceremony will be followed by

⁶⁴ *** *Universul*, editions of journal from 28th , 29th și 30th of September, also the edition from 1st, 2nd și 3rd of October 1914

⁶⁵ Al.Tzigara-Samurcaș, *From the life of king Carol I. Testimonies contemporary and original documents*, Bucharest, 1939.

⁶⁶ *** *Journal Historia*, Year XIV, nr. 152, september 2014, pp. 12-27.

⁶⁷ „Army Monitor” no. 8 bis, 22nd of February 1916, p. 99.

another, extremely important. We refer to the first military parade of the Greater Romania.

Two years later, on 23rd /10th of May, the 40th – anniversary of „Kingdom's Proclamation” (1891), together with „Independence Proclamation” (1877) and anniversary of „Union of the all romanians” (1859 and 1918), was celebrated through a Te-Deum at Cathedral and a military parade, were took place troops and Military Schools and also the officers without unit from Commands, Corps, Schools, Services and Establishments, from Bucharest Garrison, through the care of Internal Commandatura. Comparing the parade program to the provision of the regulation, it could see that were big differences, thanks to the fact that the regulation at that time was outdated and no longer meets current requirements, he beeing subsequently replaced with "Provisional Regulations on Service in the garrison for troops of all weapons", which entered into force under the High Decree 5004 of 26th of November 1921.

Next year will be another ceremony connected to Great Union. It's about the ceremony of the utmost importance for the Romanian modern state, on 5th of October 1922, coronation of King Ferdinand and Queen Mary as sovereigns of Greater Romania, in the Cathedral of Alba Iulia. A picture of the ceremony was provided by queen Mary in her Memoirs⁶⁸. An eye witness was and the writer Cezar Petrescu. After the ceremony in Alba Iulia, King Ferdinand I and Queen Maria would return the next day, 16th of October, in Bucharest. After passing under the Arch of Triumph, follow the religious church service in Metropolitan Cathedral and the parade of the flags of all national regiments, from 1877-1878 and 1916-1918 campaigns, as well as that of the 10.000 mayors from all municipalities of Romania”⁶⁹.

⁶⁸ <http://jurnalul.ro/special-jurnalul/90-de-ani-de-la-incoronarea-de-la-alba-iulia-623713.html>

⁶⁹ <http://www.observatorul.com> – article named „80 de Ani dela Încoronarea Suveranilor României Mari 1922 - 15 Octombrie – 2002”

In the next period will be held three ceremonies, two very important, considering that in 1923 was in force the new "Provisional Regulations on the service in the garrison troops of all arms", approved by king Ferdinand I and implemented by High Decree no. 5004 of 26th of November 1921: Reburial ceremony of the Unknown Soldier, in the presence of the Royal Family, of the Government, legislative and a large audience, in Carol Park in Bucharest, on 17th of May, 1923, Anniversary of the commemorating the hundredth years from the birth of the national hero Avram Iancu, through a great celebration in the presence of king Ferdinand I, queen Mary and prince Carol, held in 1924 in Baia de Criș, Hunedoara county and the ceremony to celebrate the patron protector of the 7th Hunters Battalion Botoșani. For the first ceremony stands as testimony the work „Burial of Unknown Soldier – Notes and Comments” written by D. Ionescu and major Virgil Arifeanu.

In 1924 was held the Commemorating ceremony of one hundred years since the birth of the national hero Avram Iancu by a great celebration, in the presence of king Ferdinand I, queen Mary and Prince Carol, which took place in Baia de Criș, Hunedoara County. Another ceremony presented incomparably much simpler but not necessarily unrepresentative is the designation, after call celebration, of a spiritual patron, each unit having the right to designate their patron, usually a saint in the Orthodox Christian Calendar . The ceremony presented will emerge from the report on celebration the saint patron of 7th Mountain Regiment (St. Alexander), in Oradea Mare, sunday, 30th of August 1920, document found in the archives unit⁷⁰. Another ceremony presented is one that must take place during the blessing of waters, the day of Epiphany and is already mentioned in the regulations issued during this period.

For regency period there was not a legal vacuum. Therefore and representation activities / protocol were

⁷⁰ Ibidem.

conducted according to the provisions. The first ceremony to be mention here is the one from 1927, more precisely the ceremony of swearing allegiance by regency. Also, one of the anniversaries that have remained deeply ingrained in the memory of generations and the contemporary was held in 1929, occasioned by the celebration of a decade of achievement the Romanian National Unitary State. Exchanging flags was done in accordance with General Order No. 55 of 1st of May 1929 of the Ministry of War - General Secretariat⁷¹. Also in 1929, forty days after Easter feast, Thursday, May 9, the whole country was celebrated "Ascension". On the occasion of that religious holidays, at Mărășești was held a military ceremony in honor of "Heroes Day" attended by two of the three members of the High Regency: Î.P.S.S. dr. Miron Cristea, Patriarch of Romania and Gheorghe Buzdugan, the first President of the High Court of Cassation and Justice. The third ceremony of this year was held during the Annual Parade on 10th of May.

Unlike the previous period (1859 - 1929), ceremonies during 1930-1947 are more numerous, especially during king Carol II, who will introduce a number of innovations in protocol / representation activities area. These transformations and especially innovations presented in the previous chapters, will be visible in legislation, attire, especially regarding the structure of the Romanian army. The first ceremony presented is the ceremony of given the oath of prince Carol⁷²., after his proclamation as king of Romania under the name of Carol II. After the establishment in July 1930 of the dignity of marshal of Romania, on 25th of October same year, after ending autumn royal maneuvers king Carol II stage a ceremony by which to grant this dignity to himself.

⁷¹ Camelia Cristea, Corneliu M. Andonie, *Flags*, în *Encyclopedia of Romanian Army*, Bucharest, CTEA Publishing, pp. 1055-1056.

⁷² Corneliu Andone, Ion Giurcă, Marian Moșneagu, Vasile Popa, Florian Tucă, *Marshals of România*, Bucharest, RAO Publishing, 2013, pp. 149-157.

Linked to aeronautics, a special ceremony will be held in 1932 in Pipera airfield, on the occasion of Aviation Day. By High Decree no. 1993 of 17th of June 1932 "for the distinguished that crews of the flotilla⁷³ behaved in air missions in the campaign of the whole of the people" (sic), king Carol II decorated the Banner of unity with "Golden Cross of the Order of Aeronautical Virtue" with swords. Solemnity decoration was held on July 20, 1932 Pipera airfield⁷⁴.

In the period 1930-1940, on important aspects of military life, king continued to give a greater spirituality, and hence greater political and military importance when military units have been assigned spiritual patron. Another special event happened in the same year 1935 it was the repatriation of the remains of prince Dimitrie Cantemir. The event was of particular importance given the historical circumstances: resume on 9th of June 1934, diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia. Information about preparing the ceremony, really impressive, is listed in the Romanian Military Archives⁷⁵:: "The measures ordered by the garrison Constanta to receive the remains of his Cantemir"⁷⁶. Another highlight of this period was the inauguration in 1935 of the Monument of Aviators, who wanted to be a national opera to represent "Sacrifice of Aviators and Victory of Aviation".

In official ceremonies, we can mention the meeting of utmost importance, which took place on 10th of June 1936 between the three heads of state that had formed the "Little Understanding" - alliance formed by bilateral treaties between Czechoslovakia - Yugoslavia (August 1920) , Romania - Czechoslovakia (April 1921) and Romania - Yugoslavia (June

⁷³ 2nd Guard Aeronautics Flotilla „Regele Carol al II-lea”.

⁷⁴ A.M.R., Great General Staff, Fond Guard Aeronautics Flotilla, crt. 20, dosar H/2, ff. 44-48.

⁷⁵ Journal *Document*. Journal *Buletinul Arhivelor Militare Române*, Year III, nr.1 (9) din 2000, pp. 2-4, article named *Home again ...*, published by Oana Anca Otu.

⁷⁶ Ibidem.

1921). The visit was recorded by journal „Neamul Românesc”⁷⁷.

Related to the Royal Navy, analyzing the honours and ceremonies held with the occasion of the participation of the Romanian representatives to the ceremony of investment of king George VI its conclusive in the study. At this ceremony the ship “Queen May” represent Romanian Navy.

In autumn of same year, at 25th of October 1937, was held the ceremony of elevation in rank of second lieutenant of the Great Prince Mihai I de Alba Iulia⁷⁸. With this occasion took place a parade in Valea Prahovei, next to Poiana Țapului (Piatra Arsă). Two years later, through Royal High Decree no. 3.025 from 13th of August 1939, prince Michael received also the rank of midshipman in War Navy⁷⁹. In ongoing volume „The life of king Michael. Biography. Vol. I (1921- 1940)” we find another ceremonial held with occasion of Days of Romanian Navy and namely the Festivities of Navy Day.

Also in 1938, on 18th of September, it took place the official ceremony of inauguration the Mausoleum from Mărășești. We said that 1938 will be an eventful year, which assumed conducting numerous ceremonies. In February king Carol II begins his authoritarian regime by installing royal dictatorship and the promulgation of a new Constitution, then on March 9 dies Marshal Alexandru Averescu, being followed on July 18 by Queen Maria of Romania, and in September 18 is official inaugurated the Mausoleum from Mărășești. In book „Cronica Vrancei XVII”⁸⁰, conducted under the auspices of the Museum of Vrancea, are specified all the details of the ceremony held on 18th of September 1938⁸¹. In same year, at

⁷⁷ „Neamul Românesc”, Year XXXI, nr. 126, friday 12th of June 1936, p. 2.

⁷⁸ Journal România Militară, no. 12, december 1937, Bucharest, Minister of Defence, p. 4.

⁷⁹ „Army Monitor”, no. 12, 15th of September 1939, p. 1003.

⁸⁰ ****Cronica Vrancei XVII* – coordinator Horia Dumitrescu, book published by Museum Vrancea, Focșani, PALLAS Publishing, 2013, p. 285.

⁸¹ Ibidem, pp. 286-287.

3rd of October will die marshal Alexandru Averescu, who will be buried at Mărăști. In book „Cronica Vrancei XVII”⁸², conducted under the auspices of the Museum of Vrancea are described, in telephonic notes sent by general Dabija to the prefect of Putna District⁸³ the details regarding the funeral of the one who had the initiative of building this monument, dedicated to the fallen heroes in 1917. Compared to the funeral ceremony in October 1938 in 1939, the funeral ceremony of Patriarch Miron Cristea, one of three regents Romania during 1929-1930, will be a pageant.

Another event, this time related to marine, who is receiving our attention is arriving on 17th of May 1939 in Constanta, of the new school ship "Mircea". Also regarding the Navy, we can mention here another ceremony namely launching ceremony on 14th of June 1939 of the first warships built in a Romanian shipyard, mine-carrier "Admiral Murgescu". In the spring of 1939, two major events preceded the launch of the water bearer mine, namely: the first ceremony was held on 16th May at Sulina when it was raised Romanian flag instead of European Danube Commission flag, which meant affirming full sovereignty on Romanian Danube whole; the second consisted of receipt, in Constanta, of the second school-ship N.M.S. „Mircea”⁸⁴, on 17th of May.

Measurement of strengthening the defense capacity of the country were followed by the onset, internationally and nationally, in September 1939, of two serious events which will have implications for Romania: 1st of September 1939 outbreak of World War II and assassination of the President of the Council of Ministers of Romania - Armand Călinescu. On the occasion of the funeral of Armand Călinescu took place a lavish ceremony on 24th of September 1939. Journal „Unirea Poporului”, 40th edition, published at Blaj on 1st of October

⁸² Ibidem, p. 285.

⁸³ Ibidem - S. J. A. N. Vrancea, fond Prefectura Putna District, file no. 129/1938, f. 350 – p. 289.

⁸⁴ Ibidem, f. 6.

1939, had the page article the presentation of this event. In the article "Death Prime Minister Armand" Father Julius presents the details of the funeral ceremony.

Also in the category of special occasion enter the inauguration, in 1939, of the location of Superior War School. The event was one of the first category, all publications of the time, including radio, dedicating ample spaces. Edition of the newspaper *Universul*⁸⁵ from 8th of December 1939 presented conduct ceremonies that took place on this occasion⁸⁶.

In conclusion, the ceremonies that were conducted during 1930 - 1940 can be considered milestones in the program of training and patriotic education units and large units of the Romanian army during the reign of Carol II, especially after 1938 when the sovereign authority imposed a monarchical regime. He will be given, especially in the latter part of his reign, great attention to these symbols which gave them importance. In contrast, Marshal Antonescu will return to sobriety.

After 1940, events involving ceremonies will be drastically reduce not only because it was war, but also because the new President of the Council of Ministers and the Head of State - the future of Marshal Ion Antonescu, by formation an sober officer, will order measures which will have as result reducing the number of military ceremonies.

One of these was the military oath ceremony at the Guards Division in 1941. Organizing the ceremony was done taking into account the provisions of the "Regulations for Service Interior Troops All weapons" approved by the High Decree no. 4164 of 8th of December 1938.

Defeats at Stalingrad fell sharply Romanian Army's combat capability and demoralized the entire population,

⁸⁵ *Univers*, year 56-lea, no. 337, friday 8th of December 1939, p. 7

⁸⁶ Journal „*Document. Buletinul Arhivelor Militare*”, year IV, nr. 2 – 4 (14 – 16), Bucharest, 2001, p. 33, article named *Festivitatea inaugurării Școlii Superioare de Război din București*, published by Commander (r) dr. Aurel Pentelescu.

affecting Romanian-German relations. At the management level of the Romanian State it has been decided to organize annual parade (also known as "10 Maiu Parade 1943"), on the occasion of 10th of May 1943. Parade was held under the last auspices of the Tripartite Pact, completed flags from the Axis countries, Germany, Italy, Japan and Romania being flown at the location of the parade. For the first and last time, were found together at the parade the units specially set up for representation activities, protocol and guard, such as: Guard Cavalry Regiment, Guards Royal Battalion and the Guards of the Leader of the State Regiment, which was transformed in February 1943 from battalion into a regiment.

On 25th of July 1945, in Arad was organized a military parade on the occasion of receiving troops belonging to 1st Romanian Army by the local civilian population, following the conclusion of the participation in military operations on the Western Front. Another ceremony that was analyzed was the conduct of the parade on 23rd of August 1945, presented in an article published on 30th of August 1945 in the newspaper "Voice Army"⁸⁷. Also in 1945 will take place a ceremony, little known to the general public. It's about the ceremony that took place at the beginning of works on the religious seat located on island Ada Kaleh.

1947 will record the last military ceremonies conducted by the army. On 4th of May 1947, the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, through the Department of Ceremony, reported the Ministry of War Note no. 38.329, which make known how was celebrated in 1946, Victory Day on 9th of May. In the same year, the Deputy Inspector of Army for Education, colonel D. Petrescu from the Army General Inspectorate for Education submit to the Minister of National Defence, with

⁸⁷ References made in this article regarding some of participating unit sat parade come in contradiction with the address send to the Military Command of Bucharest by the Operation Division from Great General Staff, through were mentioned which units will be part of parade. In article appear units which are not mentioned in the address.

letter no. 8482 dated 5th of July 1947, proposals in connection with the commemoration of 30 years of fighting at Mărășești. In the address was referring to Order no. 530 461 from 2nd of July 1947, issued by the Ministry of Defence through which the General Inspectorate of Army Education had the task to analyze the proposed activity and to forward new proposals in connection with the commemoration that was to take place on 6th of August 1947, with occasion of commemorating thirty years from battles which took place in Mărășești when the Romanian army, together with Russian troops crushed the Germans offensive invaders. Obedience to the Soviets will be seen very well in the years that followed, expressed by new rituals created in a very short time, having a common goal to remove them / eliminate the traditional Romanian rituals that Romanian society was used to respect and impose the one which served the interests of the power from East and its acolytes from Bucharest.

The Romanian military honours and ceremonies, sanctioned by " Regulation on Service in Garrison" which came into force in 1873, will become memories.

CHAPTER 3. SYMBOLS OF MILITARY HONOURS AND CEREMONIES DURING 1859 – 1947

In addition to the analyzed legislative part and at the ceremonies conducted during 1859-1947 and presented in the previous chapters, there are certain issues closely related to military honors and ceremonies to be made due to the impact they have had.

We refer, on the one hand, to the Royal Military House and its representatives, namely the four kings, which have had a major impact, especially on legislation relating to all aspects of military life: regulations on the army as a whole, with the training and representation in regulations which concerned military attire, focusing on military bearing guard units, and decrees that led transformation and upgrading of military field, with emphasis on tradition and also at the three guard units established especial for for protocol and representation activities. Here we talk about the introduction of national symbolic elements, such as, for example, the flag in the frame of honour honorable respectively military ceremony.

According to historian Ioan Bulei "The House of Hohenzollern Ceremony in Romania was initially identical with the one from from A.I.Cuza days. Only in 1875, price Carol, at the urging of his father, asks Th. Văcărescu, named Marshal of Court, to propose another ceremonial. Therefore, the two regulations, one in 1873 and one in 1921 will have specific items for the Royal Military House. Unlike the two regulations mentioned above, "Regulation of service on board," issued in 1899 contains several references to the Royal Family. Along with the actual content of the act, in the Annexes of the Regulation are coloured representations of the flags assigned to the royal household. One of the reasons is the fact that representatives of the Royal House, from Carol I and ending

with Carol II, were involved in Romanian Navy particular issues.

Brief overview of the history of the royal family, for the period 1930 - 1947, it was necessary to better pinpoint how this family and especially some of its members have marked the "life" of guard units: first, by applying both personal insignia on decorations, but also military equipment, as stated in the High Decree no. 1914 on 6th of June 1931, given by king Carol II⁸⁸. Another sign will be the personal figures and representations of royalty as it is the royal crown. The decrees issued presents another aspect of the Royal House involvement in the "life" of guard units, one that looked uniform / outfit of guard units. Another novelty introduced by king Carol II in the Army, wanting to reward deserving officers, is the introduction of the status of "LA SUITE" by Royal Decree. 1302 of 23rd of March 1938⁸⁹ on the deceased or surviving officers who have distinguished themselves exceptionally in battle. The involvement of the Royal House targeted and another less known aspect, namely the status of a Military Church called "Mihai Voda", church affiliated to the Order of "Mihai Viteazul"⁹⁰.

⁸⁸ „Pentru a face legătura cu trecutul și a corespunde tradiției, când mica Flotilă Română, pe timpul Majestății Sale Regele Carol I, se numea Flotila Regală Română, denumire care indică dragostea și atențiunea ce o dădea Majestatea Sa, Flotilei”(sic), „Army Monitor” no. 7, 1st of July 1931, Regulation Part, p. 146.

⁸⁹ „Army Monitor” no. 5, 1st June 1938, pp. 273–274.

⁹⁰ *Mihai Voda Church, the former monastery of the same name, was founded by Michael the Brave, built in 1594 on the site of an older church and small. Renovated in 1711 and 1834 without changing the overall appearance. The earthquake of 26th of October 1802 affects the edifice built by Michael the Brave. In 1825 the monastery complex buildings were renovated to serve to the first ruler Grigore Ghica IV, between the years 1822-1828, as royal residence. Between 1827-1837 the monastery is restored, and in 1838 was painted inside. 7.5 degree earthquake dated 23rd of January 1838 affects the monastery again. Between 1828-1829, during the Russo-Turkish war, ruler's houses are transformed into hospitals, serving to Russian army. In the next period buildings complex functions like*

Under Decree no. 3568 of 23rd of October 1940 it was decided to approve new Regulation of Decree Law no. 2368 of 26th of June 1939, for passing pastoral church Mihai Vodă from Bucharest, under use and management of Ministry of National Defence. Military personnel of the Church "Mihai Voda" was made up of: an active chaplain; a deacon, two singers, a choir voice and a sexton. Through the Decree no. 3709 from 6th of November 1940 was approved the Regulation of the Law of the Military War Order „Mihai Viteazul”⁹¹. The Article 16 of that decree provide for 8th of November, the Sfinții Archangels Michael and Gabriel, the program that was to take place during that particular holiday.

Article 16 of that decree provide for November 8, the day of Saints Archangels Michael and Gabriel, the program that was to take place during that particular celebration. In 1948, Military Order of War "Michael the Brave" was closed⁹², religious ceremonies were held at the Church Military "Mihai Voda" by the knights of the order being forbidden. Between 1954-1956 continued repairs and upgrades launched during the war (1940-1943), and on 23rd of April 1955, by Government Decision no. 1160, Monastery Complex is declared a historical monument⁹³.

military hospital for Romanian army. Since 1855 until 1862 the church served as School of Medicine. After Union of the Principates, since 1862, state archives were merged and placed under the Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs. In 1864, during the government Crețulescu archives are reorganized and come under the leadership of Caesar Boliac. All the archives now receive a new office, Mihai Voda Monastery, which became state property after the secularization of the monasteries. When the monastery becomes the property of the State Archives, the construction was in an advanced state of decay. In 1877 the monastery housed the headquarters of one of the district mayors and police sector.

⁹¹ „Army Monitor”, Year LXXX, no. 18, 15th of December 1940, p. 57.

⁹² Military Order „Mihai Viteazul” the highest award that can be awarded for feats of arms, was nominated as such by Law no. 29/2000 and was enacted by Law no. 327 /2003.

⁹³ http://ro.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mănăstirea_Mihai_Vodă.

I left behind the most important thing on the relationship between the Royal Household and guard units, that the king, and sometimes members of the royal family, were owners, legal, of these guard units. Carol II was unique commander of all guard units, between 1930-1940.

We can conclude, following analysis performed on the main regulations issued during the period 1859-1943, that the evolution of legislation on military honors and ceremonials was slow compared to the one which concerned the organization of the military and came as a result of political and military official events.

An important thing was the evolution of military units who served missions which imposed representation and which imposed the developing and issuing of decrees or decisions that influenced the representation / protocol itself. Regarding the period 1930-1940, called the "period of restoration", the legal framework has undergone a genuine effervescence being developed acts for the first time. Appearance, modernization / transformation other units in guard units led to the creation of specific legislation guard units (the issue of their status). Statistically, we found that 1930, the richest so to speak, swept the specific land forces legislation, specific acts of creation and transformation of the guard units, regulations for marine and aviation, regulations for uniforms. In comparison, 1934 included mainly acts for land forces. The period 1940 - 1947 will be a bleak from all viewpoints, especially for the guard units. Beyond Marshal Antonescu, was reaction of the Soviet, which led directly or indirectly to the disappearance of these elite units of the Romanian army.

Special attention should be paid to adjacent issues related to representing / protocol activities namely that relating to: flag, military music and orders, crosses and medals to be awarded in ceremonies / military honors. About Romanian flag we have already mentioned that the 1867 law makes clarifications on military and royals flags. According to the 1867 law and then the 1872 law, royal flag was identical to that

of the army, coat of arms being centered in the middle. Only in 1873 it will be decided to replace military flags with new ones, that meet the new organization of the army. After 1918, flags have the emblem of Great Romania in the center. Regarding military music, this exist since 1830. Following the reform of Cuza, all regiments were assigned with military music, these passing, during 1862-1864, from the city subordination to the various military units, all ceremonies / military honors were music stand. „Captain Eduard Hübsch, later the author of the National Anthem"⁹⁴ will organize military music on category of arms and will develop rules approved by the High Decree no. 738 from 11st of May 1867. "Regulation on military music" established military music organization both on arms profiles and their activity.

"Regulation for uniforms" established, since 1873, which was the uniform of the Military Music General Inspector and of the Heads of music. We must emphasize that, whatever representation activities were involved, the military from the Military Bands participated actively in the battles of the Independence War, the First World War and the Second World War.

For the units which ensure the activities of representation and protocol, first ruler of State wich has set up decorations for rewarding the honour and sacrifice of Romanian military, was Alexandru Ioan Cuza. He will provide the medal "Pro Military Virtue" in 1860 and "Military Virtue" in 1864.

However, major changes will be produced with king Carol I, after the War of Independence, when he will create a true system of Romanian decorations and will use of state symbols by materializing them in uniform's structure or using them in the form of flags / battle flags. Part of military orders and decorations set up by him will be found and during the regency of king Michael I, but especially during the Restoration of Carol II.

⁹⁴ Ibidem, p. 43.

Transformations of the military system between 1930-1940, specifically the legal and legislative base, logically leads to the evolution of the decorations system and state insignia. Pomposity introduced by the guard units, by ceremonies and honors awarded, will be complemented by a considerable number of awards and decorations, most of them becoming Royal prerogative and being less connected to the Romanian state. The appearance on 26th of November 1937 of the "Law on National Orders and Medals conferred during war" will follow the regulation of decorations and medals awarded in wartime and a classification of heroic deeds during the war. Compared with the abundance of decorations, medals and insignia established by Carol II, Marshal Antonescu will reorganize this system and will act on regulations on uniforms imposed by the king. Through the Decree no. 3709 from 6th of November 1940 was adopted "Regulation for Law on Military War Order Michael the Brave". Marshal Antonescu will want to do a shootout between distinctions granted to those who actually fought on the front and those who executed the commands service, as was the case of some guard units. Therefore, in April 1942⁹⁵, it will be issued a new law regarding the national orders and decorations. In 1944, on 18th of October, will be issued Royal Decree no. 1935, which will close "order of Michael the Brave for acts committed after 23rd of August 1944"⁹⁶. Given the tradition of this order and its significance for the army, it will be set up a new military order, also named "Michael the Brave", but it will be with swords. The difference between the two orders was that order with swords is given "exclusively to officers who have distinguished themselves in front of the enemy through very special war acts"⁹⁷(sic).

We must emphasize that the legislation on the use of state symbols and decorations system in ceremonies and

⁹⁵ Ion Safta, Rotaru Jipa, Tiberiu Velter, Floricel Marinescu, *Op.cit.*, p. 24.

⁹⁶ Ibidem, p. 25.

⁹⁷ Ibidem.

military honors was strongly enriched in the period 1930 - 1940, being without the next seven years, in our view, with big changes. The significance of these orders and decorations will have so powerful impact that most of them will survive after 1947 and will be resumed after 1989.

Cristian Vlădescu M. wrote that " Evolution's stages of Romanian uniforms, related to some moments of army's organization, reflects the characteristics of that era, passing from complicated, with sumptuous ceremony annexes, to the one simplified, adapted to modern war when efficiency of fire weapons increases"⁹⁸ (sic). Therefore, we must specify that before the Great Union, the Organic Regulation alongside the other Romanian military regulations existing in the Valachia, established which was the statutory military uniform for officers and soldiers. Prince Alexandru Ghica, in 1835, will introduce a number of innovations, especially in uniform royal aide. Similarly, in Moldavia, military uniforms similar to those of the Valachia, exception being the emblem and several annexes, will undergo a series of transformations strating with 1834, by issuing "High Day Commandments no. 8" and "High Day Commandments no. 20"⁹⁹, " High Day Commandments" no. 18¹⁰⁰ of 7th of October 1939 and " High Day Commandments" from 25th of April 1840 will determine the details of their clothing. In 1845 will be made changes regarding the cut and background color over the whole Moldavian army by issuing " High Day Commandments" no. 4 from 27th of January¹⁰¹. This will be complemented by another royal act, number 12 from 13rd of October 1846 which gives a new description of epaulettes. New uniformology elements will be introduced during 1847 - 1854 by " High Day

⁹⁸ Cristian M. Vlădescu, *Uniforms of Romanian army from begining of XIX century since Victory from May 1945*, București, Editura Meridiane, 1977, p. 5.

⁹⁹ Cristian M. Vlădescu, *Op.cit.*, p. 26.

¹⁰⁰ Ibidem, p. 27.

¹⁰¹ Ibidem, p. 32.

Commandments" no. 2 from 8th of March 1847, no. 9 from 15th of November 1847 no. 21 from 30th of November 1848, no. 10 from 20th of August 1849 and no. 11 from 13rd of December 1854¹⁰².

The new ruler, Colonel Al Cuza, while reforming and unifying the armies of the two principalities, will begin in force and the transformation of Romanian military uniforms. By "High Day Commandments" from 20th of March 1859 was established the Joint Commission, to remove differences between uniforms of the two armies in the Romanian Principates, led by the sanitary general inspector of Valachia, Dr. Carol Davila. The common elements established in that time were army tricolor on army helmets, tricolor scarf and some clues apply to all uniforms, such as braids, in order to tie degrees at active military.

"Military doctors were the ones who first wore army uniforms which were common to Moldavian and Valachia armies, an explanation for this, being probably the position of Chairman of Committee uniforms occupied by dr. Carol Davila"¹⁰³. Next unit was Mountain Battalion which will receive an original uniform. Was followed by the cavalry (1st Regiment) and was established the common uniform for firefighters from both principatias. The High Day Commandments no. 167 from 13rd of October of the same year will establish the uniforms of the combined fleets of the United Principatias. This process of standardization and transformation of the army, in terms of military uniforms, will last until 1865. After the arrival of Prince Carol I of Hohenzollern, the new uniform will be determined by the High Decree no. 1188 of 22nd of July 1868, the legal act being actually a addition of the new law on the organization of the army, issued in the same year. The changes produced within the army, enacted by the new "Law on organization of the

¹⁰² Ibidem, pp. 34-39.

¹⁰³ *** *Uniforms of Romanian Army*, Minister of National Defense – Historic Services of Army, Bucharest, CTEA Publishing, 2014, p. 59.

armed forces" from 1872, led to the development of a new regulation of uniforms that was, in part, returne to the uniforms model from 1868. In 1895 appears new Regulation on uniforms, document entitled "description of military uniforms"¹⁰⁴. Later it will be completed by the High Decree no. 1524 from 28th of March 1895. On 6th of June 1895, through the High Decree no. 2819 relative to uniform of cavalry troops, were established uniforms for calvary, horsemen ride and train gendarmes and also for army stud troops and remote deposit. Study of the High Decree no. 3690 fro 1st of November 1893, compared to the High Decree no. 1212 of 9th of June 1873, regarding the adoption of the "Regulation of uniforms" indicates unification within the infantry troops with the dorobanti , hence the need for a new uniform. Rules adopted in 1895 will also establish the worning, by all officers regardless of arms, regardless the weather, of the cap. In the coming years will be issued a series of decrees that will complete, in a limited extent, the regulation issued in 1895. By the High Decree no. 500 from 4th of February 1912 will be adopted the modern Romanian army uniform. Regarding uniform of guard units, the informations are extensive because, as previously mentioned, in addition to units designated for these activities, and we refer to the Royal Escort Regiment and the members of royal yachts "Stefan cel Mare" and "Orient", other units such as the 1st Tirailiori Battalion / Mountain, 2nd Mountain and 4th Calvary Regiment, they executed and missions of representation and protocol.

Events from period 1914-1916 causes a change of uniforms, especially the ones used in campaigns, following the reorganization of logistic services. The implications of these changes will regard combat units which execute suplimentary respresentation and protocol activities, less the representation and guard units. An exception are sailors. The High Decree no. 2008 from 12nd of May 1920, will set the outfit on board of the of navy officers. This uniform, with minor additions, remained

¹⁰⁴ Minister of War, *Description of army uniforms*, Bucharest, State Printing, 1895.

valid until today. If Carol I initiated the establishment of guard units¹⁰⁵, Carol II cause the biggest changes in the gala and ceremony outfits from army. By High Decree no. 3667 from 7th of November 1930, were introduced new gala and ceremony outfits, simultaneously instituting new uniforms, special, or reintroduction of the traditional one for reorganized units¹⁰⁶. Subsequent modifications military uniforms have been certified by issuing another decree, namely the High Decree no. 1.984 from 4th of July 1934. Guard units set up in 1930, such as The Guard Division composed of 6th Dorobanti Regiment "Michael the Brave", 1st Mountain Guard Regiment. No.2 "Queen Elizabeth", 2nd Mountain Guard no. 9 "King Alexander of Yugoslavia", Artillery Guard Regiment and also Royal Escort Regiment¹⁰⁷ and the Guards Battalion of the Palace, will have the uniforms determined by the "Regulation on the description of army uniforms", approved by Decree no. 1.984 in 1934.

Given the necessary legislative basis, by issuing regulations on service in garrison or interior service, king Carol II will deal closely and very carefully, by the outfit of the guard unit, thus providing for the first time to Romanian army a regulations for the outfits. Thus, it will be issued a regulation on officers uniforms, a regulation for land forces, will be made additions to military aviation and navy outfits. Without any exaggeration, 1930, ie the period from 1930 to 1940, can be considered a golden age in terms of military uniform, with emphasis on uniform guard units. In a first phase, the new king will issue a regulation for existing guard military units, namely Guards Regiment "Michael the Brave" and Royal Escort Regiment¹⁰⁸.

¹⁰⁵ King Carol I set up only one guard unit namely Royal Escort Regiment at 1st of April 1908.

^{106***} *Uniforms of Romanian army, Op.cit.*, p.173.

¹⁰⁷ In 1935 Royal Escort Regiment was named Calvary Guard Regiment.

¹⁰⁸ Calvary unit created under this name in 1908, in 1935 will change the name in Calvary Guard Regiment.

As I said, eager for luxury and pomposity, king Carol II, in his ten years of reign (1930-1940), will increase the number of guard units so that, at the end of his time, will operate two guards divisions, coordinated by a Guards Corps Command. For the Carol II epoques, the most important guard units were Guards Palace Battalion¹⁰⁹, the Royal Escort Regiment / Calvary Guards and the Guard Regiment "Michael the Brave". Later, the demanding marshal Ion Antonescu will watch out the abolition of these units for which, with the exception of the Guard Royal Battalion and the Calvary Guards Regiment, the other units with the status of being guard units were sent to the anti-Soviet front. For himself he will create (in 1941) the Guard Battalion namely the "of the Leader of the State", transformed in 1943 into the Guard Regiment of the Head of the State. Although the number of guard units was relatively large, it can be make the assessment that for the entire period of existence of the Kingdom of Romania only three of them have fulfilled entirely, attributes of guard units: Guards Royal Battalion, Calvary Guards Regiment and the Guard Regiment Guards of the Head of the State. It is important to emphasize that these units were created specifically for this purpose, which is their only motivation to exist and work and were permanently next to the person which they assures guard¹¹⁰ (marshal Ion Antonescu or sovereign).

Returning to the regulation of 1930, this will be entitled "Regulation on the description of uniforms and outfits Royal Staff officers" and also of the officers and troops from the Guard Regiment "Michael the Brave", Royal Escort Regiment, Guards Artillery Regiment and of the Palace Guard¹¹¹. Act itself will follow the adoption of the ceremony

¹⁰⁹ Subunit created in 1930, under the name Guard Company of Palace, from 1931 was transformed in Palace Guard Battalion.

¹¹⁰ It should be mentioned that in the years to which we refer, "guard" have a priority role to ensure pomposity and ceremony and a tiny measure of personal security to the marshal, king and their families and residencies.

¹¹¹ ****Regulation on description of the Royal Staff officers uniforms and outfits and also at officers and troops from Guard Regiment Mihai Viteazul,*

and gala outfits, this document can be considered as a basis of the regulation which will be issued in 1934, the description of army uniforms. Thus, the composition of the uniforms and their components will be established in the "Regulation on Officers outfits " from 1931 and then in the "Regulation on the description of army uniforms" issued by the High Decree no. 1984 of 4th of July 1934. These will be added other regulations for each arms in hand. Returning to the regulation of officer's uniforms, this will be delivered on 13rd of July 1931 by the Royal Decree no. 7287 and will be entitled "Regulation on officers outfits". The High Decree no. 1984 from 4th of July 1934 will approve the "Regulation on the uniform's description in army", due to the numerous changes made on uniforms during 1930-1934¹¹². This regulation, Regulation on uniform;s description in army, issued by High Decree no. 1984 from 4th of July 1934 ¹¹³, will keep the form offered by the first regulation issued in November 1930, some novelty being result of innovation and inventions. Given the interest shown by the king to marine and aviation, during 1930 will be issued two regulations on the uniform of military personnel from these arms. On 1st of September 1930 will be issued "Regulations for describing uniforms of the Aeronautical staff and special outfits" ¹¹⁴. In the same month of 1930, but on 13rd of September, king Carol II will sign the High Decree no. 3325, which issued "Regulations on war navy uniforms" ¹¹⁵. This regulation will complete the substantially process of transformation of the Romanian military uniforms.

Royal Escort Regiment, Artillery Giard Regiment and Palace Guard, „Army Monitor” No. 20, Regulations Parts, 1930, p. 251.

¹¹² *Regulation of officers outfits*, Bucharest, 1931.

¹¹³ *Regulation on uniforms description in army*, Bucharest, 1934.

¹¹⁴ „Army Monitor” no. 12, 1st of September 1930 – Regulation Parts: *Regulation for description of the uniforms for active aeronautics and special outfits.*

¹¹⁵ „Army Monitor” no. 16, 13rd of September 1930 - Regulation Parts: *Regulation on War Navy Uniforms.*

Given this wealth of laws relating to guard units, at their clothing and festive outfits of military from all categories of forces, period coming the abdication of king and Antonescu's state leadership transition will bring waiving ceremony and festivity, granting more seriously political and military circumstances of the time. General Order No. 7 from 4th of April 1941, issued by the Leader of the State, will bring waiving ceremonial outfits. Moreover, during the war (1941-1945), probably for practical reasons, but also because marshal Ion Antonescu sobriety, ceremonial uniforms were abandoned, officers wardrobe reduced to a simple uniform, daily and for campaign, with a new helmet type Dutch.

In conclusion, we can say that to individualize the outfit of the guard officers from the outfits belonging to officers from other land army units, in the normative acts of the era were provided certain features. From long experience of the Romanian army results that the uniforms had to meet also some luxury items and ornaments which gave to his wearer's prestige in society, but had to be primarily functional.

The study of these issues, regarding military honors and ceremonies, impose and a short research on guard units. Between 1860-1947, in organic of the Romanian Army, there was a total of 24 military units that took status of guard unit. Each category of force had one or more guard units: Land Army - 22 units (Guard Corp, Division, Mixed Brigade, Regiment, Battalion); Royal Navy - a vessel (N.M.S. yacht "Morning Star"); Royal Aeronautics - a flotilla (2nd Aeronautics Guard Flotilla "King Carol II"). If for 21 units the main mission was to fight and the representation one were secondary, for three units main mission was to protocol and representation. These were: Royal Escort Regiment / Calvary Guard Regiment; Palace Guards Battalion / Royal Guard Battalion; The Guard Battalion of the Head of the State / Guard Regiment of the Head of the State. During the time they functioned, all three units have participated in protocol and representation activities, at the highest level in the state: the

president, members of the Royal Family, the Governor of the State.

Introduction in the study of these units guard started from the idea that you can not treat Romanian military honors and ceremonies without these units which were found many times mentioned in this thesis. Novelties are represented by the identification of the status of the Royal Escort Regiment, which is the first status of a guard unit from Army Romanian (established in 1930) and "Journal of Operations of the 115th Infantry Regiment ", former Guard Regiment of the Head of the State, which shows that the military from this regiment were the first who came on Sângeorgiu Hill from Oarba de Mures and not those of the 9th Infantry Division, as is alleged in some papers.

CONCLUSIONS

Knowledge, even partially, of the history of Romanian honours and ceremonies, of their roots, is a felt need in the Romanian military historiography. As any man with an acceptable level of culture is susceptible to learn through its own means the diplomacy and negotiation, knowing protocol on matters that concern the protocol or the ceremony, is an absolutely necessary step in this process of learning. Knowing the rules of protocol and the elements of ceremonial, to obey them, means to make the first step to communication.

The history of a nation is maintained by maintaining traditions and honor them. These moments are remembered, commemorates, the anniversary and celebrate. Meanwhile, international protocol laid out a host of festivities, toast, greeting that give scale, diplomacy and respect among peers and peoples. So military honors and ceremonies are established

There have been analyzed and compared the legislation, some of which remain valid today and due to their logic, they presented data / historical truths found in military archives. There were presented detailed regulations published in the "Gazette Army" trying to encompass all those regulations that were normative acts, high decrees, royal decrees, ministerial decisions and other orders that refers, clearly and concisely, to the military honours and ceremonies, to the guard units, to the elements of the guard's outfits, ceremony and gala and other symbolic elements with applications in ceremonies studied. Of these were removed novelty items, namely those items that have not been identified so far in historiography.

They were searched and presented honors and ceremonies which are singular, unique. That's why, a part from ceremonies and honours presented we find in many memoirs, research papers, but in addition, much of the ceremony were removed from the archive and presented for the first time. It's

the case of presentation of ship's visit school German - cruiser "Emden" at Constanta (November 1938), the ceremonial of the 10th 1943 May Parade, the military parade which took place in Arad in July 1945, the case of Autumn 1872 maneuver when for the first time the General Headquarters was established and the maneuver began with a parade in Theatre Square in the metropolis; ceremonial oath of allegiance in 1938 by the first year students of Preparatory Schools Officers and the Schools of Aviation and Marine; the launch ceremony on water of Mine Carrier "Admiral Murgescu" (June 16, 1939) or the last royalist military ceremonies in 1947. Given the unprecedented amount of information and images presented for the first time, we believe that these elements presented for the first causes the thesis to be considered itself a novelty.

In these conditions, although in Romanian historiography linked by uniformologie and military salutes, there are quite some references to regulations published in the "Gazette Army", in this thesis we tried and we hope to and managed, to collate all the regulations which lists normative acts, high decrees, royal decrees, ministerial decisions, which include clear references about honor, military salute and elements of the guard's outfits, ceremony and gala.

Another own contribution is related to the correction of errors that were perpetuated in specialized Romanian historiography, based on objective reasons.

Thus, all studied literature refers to the fact that the first battalions of hunters entered in the organic of the Romanian Army were equipped with organic chestnut-colored tunic. The information was taken from imaging specialist appearing initially in the different albums Romanian Army emerged in the nineteenth century and has been reflected in the album "Romanian Army uniforms. 1830-1930 ", primarily work for historiography related to uniformologie. By collating all the regulations containing informations on the description and wearing military uniforms from that epoch, it was concluded that there may have been an error in printing,

namely a combination unfortunate liners, which gave the visual element tunic first unit hunters hazel instead of navy blue.

Another novelty of this thesis is the fact that has been identified and valued The 1989 Regulation Service on Board, where it is presented for the first time, how has been executed the cannon volleys and the Earth Salute. Its true that about this topics was written, but this thesis presents all the regulatory provisions in this regard, namely the conditions for the way are them granting and that was their nature and significance.

Another novelty identified in Romanian Military Archives is the status of units which where available to The Royal House (Royal Escort Regiment and Guard Regiment „Mihai Viteazul”), status created in september 1930 and where have been stipulated that they were avaible to the sovereign. For the first time in Romanian Army was created a status which stated mission of unit, the selection mode of personnel, equipment and funds allocated.

Eloquent in this respect is the provision regarding the mission of Guard Regiment „Mihai Viteazul” - during the war: 1st front war

A very important element of novelty is represented by the military parades organised and executed in Bucharest during The Second World War. All the parades were organised and conducted by the same pattern but in different historical contexts and with different participants. It is necessary to make the mention that following documents / literature studied, it showed that the formations and units of the Land Army had the greatest contribution to the the organization and conduct ceremonies presented (thanks to the organization of the Romanian Army that time), others less extensive being conducted by the Navy / Royal Navy and the Royal Aeronautical, especially after 1930, can be enroll in category "modest contribution".

We believe that this thesis will support the work of documenting of those whos are interested by festive activities carried out by the Romanian Army. The value, from the point

view of science, is given by the fact that brings outside valuable documents, but mostly it can be demonstrated that Romanian military honours and ceremonies have a historic 157 years old.

In conclusion, the presentation of military honours and ceremonies from the second half of the nineteenth century until the first part of the nineteenth century is an act conditioner and pious tribute to those who, sometimes, through the personal sacrifice ranged Romanian Army among the Institutions which founded the Modern Romania.

Military honours and ceremonies are the interface between the army and the civil society, whose shield he is, despite the vicissitudes of time.

GLOSAR

Carabină	= <i>carabine</i> , s. f. 1. Rifle with pipe short and rifled. – from fr. carabine.
Escort	= Guard made up from gunmen who accompanying the prisoners to prevent them from running; people who make up this security. 2. Group of people who accompany high officials to keep them safe or to benefit them. 3. Group of ships or military aircraft used accompanying (in peacetime) a ship or an airplane used by officials or by important person to travel or (in war) ships, airplanes etc. transport or trade (to defend them against enemy attacks). From fr.escorte.
Monitor	= <i>monitoare</i> , s. n. Inland waterway vessel war, heavy armored, with small cannon with protected turrets.
Parade	= 1. Military festivity where troops are marching; marching of troops with occasion of a festivity; <i>p. ext.</i> pomp, ceremony; solemnity pump. ♦ Place. adj. <i>by parade</i> = by celebration, festiv, for special occasion ♦ Fig. Attitude, behaviour etc. ostentatious, when someone tries to make impression, to draw attention on himself – From germ. Parade, fr. parade.
Flag	= Flag flown by some harbour authorities on the facade of their headquarter ♦ Ensign or small flag, by

different shapes or colours, hoisted the stern and mast of a ship to indicate his membership to a certain country or which is used for certain signaling on sea ♦ banner of organizations, associations, etc., which rises at certain celebrations ; From fr. pavillon, germ. Pavillon.

Protocol

= 1. Act document which recorded an assembly resolutions, the debates of an international conference; diplomatic document with the value of an international agreement, including decisions taken at an international conference. 2. (Inv. and reg.) Official form used for public documents; p. ext. register, ledger. 3. (sg.) All forms and practices that apply to official festivities in diplomatic relations; service responsible for official organizing the ceremony ♦ P. gen. Rules (of conduct) to be respected in society.

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