

## THE BUZOIANS DURING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNION OF THE PRINCIPALITIES

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**Abstract.** *Through the double election, on January 5 and 24, 1859, through the extensive and complex program of reforms carried out during the 7 years of Alexandru Ioan Cuza's reign, the foundations of the modern Romanian national state were laid. The archive documents give us a correct picture of the events and personalities in the Buzău area. Following the elections of September 1857, the 7 deputies of Buzău county were: the bishop of Filotei, Scarlat Voinescu, Nicolae Păcleanu, Costache Ciochinescu, Nae Stănescu, Vasile Serea and Costache Moglan. In accordance with those established in Buzău County, the members of the Elective Assembly were then elected, who on January 24, in the Concordia Hotel in Bucharest, together with the other Wallachian deputies, confirmed the double election of Alexandru Ioan Cuza. They were: Scarlat Voinescu, Ion (Iancu) Marghiloman, Costache Deșliu, Mihail Pleșoianu and the bishop of Filota. In the evening of February 6, 1859, ruler Alexandru Ioan Cuza was received by Buzoians with great pomp. A year later, on January 23, 1860, Prince Cuza celebrated the Union of the Romanian Principalities in Buzău.*

**Keywords:** Alexandru Ioan Cuza, events and Buzoian personalities, deputies, Elective Assembly, Union of Romanian Principalities.

The great success of the 19th century, from January 24, 1859, was characterized by Mihail Kogălniceanu as "*the keystone of the national edifice*". Through the double election, on January 5 and 24, 1859, through the extensive and complex program of reforms carried out during the 7 years of Alexandru Ioan Cuza's reign, the foundations of the modern Romanian national state were laid.



Alexandru  
Ioan Cuza

Then all kinds of difficulties had to be overcome, because our powerful neighbors did not want a Romanian national state, as this would cause a major change in the geostrategic situation of South-Eastern Europe. Hence the conditions imposed by the 7 guarantor powers (England, Austria, France, Russia, Turkey, Prussia and Sardinia). The moment was overcome due to the way in which the great political men of the time, from Muntenia and Moldova, thought and

acted encouraged by the general enthusiasm of the Romanians from the two

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