

INVOLVEMENT OF ROMANIA IN THE SECOND BALKAN WAR - RETROSPECTIVE SKETCH -

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Abstract. Second Balkan War and Peace of Bucharest in 1913, sanctioned the implementation of a new reality Southeastern Europe, drawing a new map geopolitical region map unchanged to this day, and Romania had a decisive role, representing a real important negotiator and guarantor of peace in the region, which up to these events was considered "powder keg " of Europe.

Keywords: Balkans, Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece, Romania, Macedonia, Montenegro, Operations, Stages, Talks, Truce, Peace from Bucharest

In a complex european geopolitic situation, the beginning of the twentieth century bought with it, in the Balkan Peninsula and beyond, the end of the so called phenomenon, named in modern hystory "*Oriental issue*".

Began with the siege of Vienna in 1863, with deep roots earlier (see last Romanian resistance against Otoman oppresion), the problem of the so called "sick" and of the legacy of "the dying man" of Europe, the Otoman Empire, found its end in the secound decade of the twentieth century.

Against the beckground of intensification battle of oppressed Balkan people for liberation and independence: Greeks, Bulgarians, Serbs, Croats, Montenegrins, Albanians, or Romanians and "young Turks revolution" the disappearance of the Otoman Empire and liquidation of political domination of the state sultans in South-Eastern Europe became imminent.¹ To achieve this goal, the peoples of the peninsula had also to deal with two regional wars, remained in history as "*the Balkan wars*".

The first of these, held in September 1912 - May 1913, had as protagonists, on one hand, a Balkan alliance, comprised of Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece and Montenegro supported by Russia, and on the other hand, the government in Istanbul, which inherited the former Ottoman Empire. With independence from the Ottoman Empire, proclaimed since 1877, having direct problems in dispute with Turkey, Romania by Titu government, expressed neutrality towards this first Balkan War, provided that no territorial changes likely to produce affect the

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¹ Buzatu Gheorghe, *Romania and the Balkan wars. From 1912 to 1913. Pages Southeast European History*, Albatros Publishing House, Bucharest, 1999, p. 6.

historic rights and interests of all the peoples of the Balkans, and as long as none of the states involved in the conflict does not threaten the security of Romania and not trying to establish hegemony in region.²

In this sense, the opening of Parliament in the fall of 1912, King Charles I emphasize his message: "Romania, her willingness to help locate war, neutrality towards the warring states of the Balkan Peninsula, but watching attentively conducting numerous events that touch our state interests".³

With superior military forces, Balkan bloc succeeded in a short time span of only six weeks to crush the main Ottoman forces in Europe and to release most of the Balkan peninsula except for adjoining space Istanbulului.⁴

As is known, on 16 December 1912 at the London peace talks began between the four Balkan states and Turkey, and the next day to open embassies Conference of the Great Powers (Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Russia, France and England). After extensive debate, the often sterile, given the divergent interests of the Great Powers at May 30, 1913 peace was signed in London, which ended the First Balkan War and sanctioned the removal of Ottoman domination in South - Eastern Europe, but created a new outbreak of war, the deepening animosity between the Balkan states, former allies, determined by Serb military condominium on the Bulgarian- Greek Macedonia, under strict supervision of the Great Powers.⁵

Romanian government, in turn, even if kept neutrality throughout the conflict opportunity, demanding a revision of the Great Powers border Dobrogea after direct negotiations with Bulgaria had failed and obtaining the signature Petersburg Protocol of April 26 to May 9, 1913 from Bulgaria, Silistra, with a surrounding area 3 Km.⁶

With more acute tension in the relations between former allies in the First Balkan War, due to the hegemonic tendencies of Tsar Ferdinand of Bulgaria and his generals in the Balkans began to feel again the gunpowder in the air. Droughts negotiations are of course controlled by the Great Powers, Russia and Austria-Hungary in particular, signed secret diplomatic treaties, intensify consultations, Member, former allies are threatening each other, expecting only if the ignition fuse.

Gordian knot of disputes between former allies was the question of historical

² Romanian Commission for Military History Center for Research of History and Theory, Romanian People's Military History Treaty ("TEC..."), Vol, Military Publishing House, Bucharest, 1988, p. 264.

³ Debate of Deputies in 1912 ordinary session 1, session of 26 November 1912.

⁴ S.M. Sophocles, *A History of Greece, Thessaloniki, 1916*, p. 351, cited in Nicholas Ciachir, *History of the peoples of South-East Europe in the modern era (1789-1923)*, Scientific and Encyclopedic Publishing House, Bucharest, 1987, p. 333.

⁵ Nicolae Chiachir, *op.cit.*, p. 334.

⁶ Central Historical National Archives (ANIC) Royal House fund, file 16 (1912), F.11-12, file 12 (1913), f.1 et seq.

Macedonia desired by all three countries neighboring states and became the target of trends “imperial” of Ferdinand, Tsar of Bulgaria. It wanted the restoration of the Empire and the Empire of Tsar Samuel of old Constantinople Basileus. None of the rulers of the time did not think the issue of creating a legitimate alternative Macedonian state, independent or even autonomous such as was natural, given the motives which are held the first Balkan war. Instead, we performed a triple division of the territory of Macedonia, action in historical perspective, it remains clear that the dispute today between hegemonic neighboring states.

In such a charged atmosphere, the Romanian government launched the Great Powers famous memo declaring that if a new war in the Balkans, Romania will not be neutral, but will act as required by its interests : a strategic southern border Dobrogea to facilitate the safety of good neighborly relations with a state that has proven several times that commitments and treaties, a Balkan equilibrium, so that Bulgaria does not become too high by crushing Serbia, which reduces Romania will not ever allow, ensuring proper formal and the peaceful development of the Romanian population from the territories which shares alies.⁷

In front of Bulgaria's ambitions to impose its hegemony in the Balkans, with the backing of more active support of Austria-Hungary, Serbia and Greece allied, ending on 19 May / 1 June 1913 defense treaty which, on the one hand, regulating their interests in Macedonia, on the other hand, if their mutual assured unite attack bulgar.⁸

Basically, in this moment, the alliance of the Balkan states fought together for the liberation from Turkish domination in the first war no more. Fully prove increasingly frequent and daily clashes between armed outposts three Bulgarian, Greek and Serbian. In these circumstances, Tsar Ferdinand decided by arms Macedonian conflict and thus primarily Europe and Russia, is made with a fait accompli. Since June 20 Bulgarian monarch, as Supreme Commander, underestimating other belligerents Balkan forces and relying on the support of Austria- Hungary and Germany, ordered the mobilization of the army.

On 28 June, by order of General Savov, the Fourth Army was to attack without a declaration of war, achieving surprise, Serb troops concentrated Bregalnica River and Second Army of the Greek troops Salonicului.⁹

Both orders were executed the morning of 30 June, when the Bulgarian fourth Army forces supported by major Army III (about 120,000 soldiers) of the offensive on a broad front, from sources Bregalniței to Vardar. Simultaneously, a

⁷ General I. Atanasiu, “The rise of teh country” 1913 campaign in Bulgaria, Cluj, Institute of Graphic Arts, Publishing and Bookstore Book of Romanian SA, 1925, p. 13.

⁸ Ministries Etrangères des Affaires (Greece). Documents diplomatiques 1913-1917. Traite d'alliance Greek Serbia. German-Bulgarian Invasion en Macédoine (hereinafter Doc. dipl...), Athenes, 1917, p. 5-7.

⁹ Gh. Zbughea, *op.cit.*, P. 65, see also *Treaty...*, p. 273.

second Bulgarian army with a strength of about 60,000 troops, went on the offensive in the way Struniței against the Greek army (90,000 soldiers). He also ordered the concentration Bulgarian Army Take the Belogradchik and preparing an offensive on the city of Nis, Serbian forces to isolate the Belgrade area of the main forces concentrated in Macedonia.

Begins the second Balkan War. Along rivers and Zletovska Bregalnica fierce fighting took place during 8 days (June 30 to July 7). The losses of the two belligerents in this campaign have surpassed the total loss figure by then the entire Balkan War, rising to fifth in each parts forces.¹⁰

After a temporary victory of the Bulgarian Army, achieving surprise, the front pierced Serbian army launched a strong counter-offensive which resulted in the end of the eight days of fighting, the rejection of the Bulgarian army on the old border line between the two states. The defeat of the Bulgarian army and other operational directions provoked a strong political crisis, culminating in the fall of S. Danev Government on 15 July. New political and military leadership in Sofia decided to restore it difficult military situation created by a strategic defensive front Serbs and the concentration of large forces to stop the advance of the Greek army in Macedonia and will resume offensive.¹¹

Meanwhile, during the 30 days less than the actual fighting on several fronts, generalized war in the Balkans, with three original belligerents, Bulgaria, Greece, Serbia, coming on line in combat Montenegro, Romania and Turkey.

At the outbreak of the Second Balkan War (June 30, 1913) Romania is engaged in a major diplomatic effort to solve the problem Quadrilaterall, which consists in embedding the Romanian Dobrogea city of Silistra, "key Dobrogea" how long publication name, taken from body of the country and once in 1877 Bulgaria retaliation from Russia, because Romania has resisted abduction southern Bessarabia again. How endorsed personalities of the Romanian political and public life such as Ionel Brătianu, P.P. Carp, Nicolae Iorga, Titu, Take Ionescu, Vasile Pârvan, Mihael R. Sturdza, Titulescu, A.D. Xenopol others, decide on rostrum of parliament or the press in connection with the matter era Dobrogea frontier in this regard, since 1912 a series of events being organized public¹² that requires military action south. "The problem Silistra" was included in the political agenda of the European powers. In London, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Paris or Berlin to discuss intensively Romanian claims for or against the Silistra. In London, the commission of Charles I, Tache Ionescu and even hire N. Mișu diplomatic negotiations for supporting Romanian thesis. Furthermore, on 16 January 1913 in the capital Albion sign a protocol record actually divergent position of the two countries, the two major problems of Romanian interests in the Balkans,

¹⁰ *Treaty...*, p. 273.

¹¹ Gh. Zbughea, *op.cit.*

¹² View publications: Age, events, opinion, future, order, truth, Evening and so on, in the last months of 1912 and first in 1913.

Dobrogea and Aromanian.

Citing internal pressure (“Land of the lost patience”), Titu tried to resume bilateral negotiations to resolve all contentious issues. Lack of interest led to the failure of the Bulgarian side approach and taking the initiative by the Great Powers. Based on the statement submitted to the Romanian government in the six European chapters on dispute Romania and Bulgaria, Romania claimed that "a boundary line having a starting point a few miles west of Silistra, thus covering the city and going to Balchik on Sea Black".¹³ It was organized a conference of foreign ministers of the Great Powers, with the participation of Bulgaria and Romania in St. Petersburg on January 18, 1913, led by Russian plenipotentialul, Sazonov. With the exception of the representative of Great Britain, all other representatives of the European powers contended Romania. After extensive debate, the delegates were admitted and Romanian and Bulgarian D.Ghica and S. Danev, which lasted several weeks, reached on 9 May at the signing of the Protocol mediation, which was to be kept secret until the conclusion of peace with Turks. The document is made public, causing a vivid manifestation of adhesion at most Romanians discussion and approval by the House and Senate in mid-May. Three of the four articles of the protocol approved by Parliament aimed at resolving the border issue favorable Romanian Dobrogea state and an article of the Aromanian Problem.¹⁴

Based on the protocol was established by the governments of the two countries, a joint commission on border demarcation, fortifications and compensation. From the Bulgarian side, the commission consisted of general Papricov, Lt. Col. Stanciova and four deputies. From Romanian, general I. Culcer, col. C. Cristescu, mr. G.A. Dabija, diplomat A.E. Lahovary, deputies D. Nenițescu, N. Ciucu, P. Grecianu.¹⁵

Commission met on Silistra and has started work on board the royal boat “Stefan cel Mare” on 8 June 1913.¹⁶ Completely different interpretation problem the term “3 km around” is about the limitation of protocol mediation for incorporation Silistra Romanian Dobrogea and 3 km. around, and gave birth to live long controversy, from different interpretations of the term, the idea of measuring the Bulgarians approaching 5 km, starting in the center and Romanian, the fortifications surrounding the city. At its meeting of 18 June, the Joint Committee decided to transfer the proceedings to Russe, closer to the two capitals, and the next hearing was set for June 22. Meanwhile broke the Second Balkan

¹³ Gh. Zbughea, *op.cit.*, p. 171.

¹⁴ Les événements de la Péninsule Balcanique. L'action de la Roumanie. 20 septembre 1913 – 2 août 1913, Bucaresti 1913, p. 98-100.

¹⁵ *Doc. dipl...*, p. 104.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 115.

War Committee meeting totally suspendate.¹⁷

The damage of relations between Bulgaria and its former allies, bellicose tendencies of Tsar Ferdinand and more extensive involvement of the Great Powers in the Balkan Peninsula on one side or the other side of the barricades that knocks war against their own interests, to which was added the suspension proceedings of the joint Romanian-Bulgarian, Romanian state however created a very special situation, imposing and a much more vigorous and determined. Encouraged by France, which grasping his role in the Balkans, which might play Romania, Titu advised to get out of neutral, Charles decreed on June 20 Romanian military mobilization.

Case mobilization was received with great enthusiasm by the Romanian public opinion, especially that the action was perceived as directly opposite Romanian monarchy policy, supporters of the Bulgarian Tsar multiethnic hegemonic tendencies and oppressing the Romanians of Transylvania and Bukovina. Here's how it describes in his memoirs mood engulfed the entire Romanian nation from ruler to sandals, gen. I. Atanasiu: "The day was declared mobilize our country romanianhood all I could say, went into celebration. ... Targoviste, a bunch of young people see a flag printing Negoescu door, tears it out and now with the symbol of the country, can I speak, who is their soul to speak, have someone to listen. In a flash stick posters on walls, announcing that the Romanian nation in debt and start this minute, Romanism was revived, ACI and everywhere he lives, says. Young cluster sits in gardens, bring placards on which is written: «Down Bulgaria, Romanian army» live, it is clear that the country's military will now talk and talk fully and manfully /... / It forms a column through songs «On our flag» and «Awake, Romanian», recalled to the new life and those that barely shimmered a bit of hope for a better fate, hard Romanism".¹⁸

Take Ionescu in his memoirs wrote: "Romania's action signifies the first step of our emancipation from the yoke of Austria-Hungary, and Romania was to strengthen the prestige of the great ideal of the union, and about our soldiers in the summer of 1913 in Bulgaria in November «to reach Transylvania» express one of these profound truths that Budapest could not guess it",¹⁹ 2 and over the years, Gh. Brătianu record " deep sense of mobilization of 1913 explains not for the few km 2 of Quadrilateral, but especially because it was, after all pass the time, the first manifestation of the Romanian armed forces who crossed the Danube as he could one day pass and the Carpathians".²⁰

After early July has recalled its minister at Sofia, the Romanian government has ordered the Romanian army crossing the Danube in order to "establish peace".

¹⁷ Ibid., p. 148.

¹⁸ General I. Atanasiu, *op.cit.*, p. 12.

¹⁹ Take Ionescu, *Souvenirs*, Paris, 1919, p. 29-30; apud: *The Treaty...*, p. 275.

²⁰ Gh. I. Brătianu, *Origin and formation of Romanian unity*, Bucharest, 1942, p. 102.

However, through a diplomatic note diplomatic representatives abroad were notified that Romania does not pursue a policy of conquest, shall consider only the government in Sofia counteract the temptation to establish a military hegemony in the Balkans and Bulgaria tsarist speedy restoration of peace in the region.

From a beginning should be noted that the passage of the Danube and Romanian military intervention in the Balkans, in times when fights between other belligerents were in full swing, had a decisive role in the final solution and end military operations.

Operational plan drawn up by the General Staff under the direct leadership of General Alexander Averescu and approved by King Charles I, was called "Hypothesis no. 1a" and concentrating provide the Romanian army along the Danube and in Dobrogea in a very short time, in order to trigger a vigorous offensive forces south river side.²¹ All military operations after executing mobilization, concentration and strategic cover and then the passage of the Danube, were to take place in two directions: the main one to Sofia, to put an end to the war and as soon as the second secondary "small Quadrilateral" in the direction Rusciuc–Varna.

To accomplish this mission, the function and arrangement of Bulgarian troops, the General Staff decided to form two groups: the first group the main army operation was placed under the command of Prince Ferdinand, empowered "commander in chief", assisted by the Chief of Staff, General Al. Averescu and have four army corps composing 10 infantry divisions and two cavalry and will concentrate mainly in the southern Oltenia, Bechet - ship line - Siliștioara - Izlaz, and the two Corps of Dobrogea, division under General John Culcer concentrated between the Danube and the Great army 5th Corps consisted of three divisions infanterie.²² Livestock Romanian army mobilized amounted to a total of 509 820 people (more than 6% of the population), of which 8693 were officers²³.

He surprised most observers rapidity with which military mobilization was performed in its entirety Romanian army mobilized being only 8 days after the declaration of mobilization of the positions set, which at that time constituted a European premiere.

Concentration of districts is left Danube and units of the Romanian army would cross the Danube on the bridge of ships from Siliștioara (ship) or port and using monitors to Bechet in front Rahovei operation started at dawn 2 July and then submit to the Sofia - Plovdiv along the river gorge Isker and occupy the Balkan mountains, the Bulgarian forces to prevent the junction of the Vidin-

²¹ The ANIC, fond Royal Family, file nr. 2/1913 at f. 2-12 is the document "Guidance memorandum regarding Romanian military operations that would occur if Serbo-Bulgarian conflict" prepared by General Al. Averescu.

²² Romanian Military Archives (hereafter AMR) fund General Headquarters, file nr. 34/1913, F. 6 and later.

²³ *The Treaty...*, p. 276.

Timoc with those inside to Sofia. After a smooth crossing of the Danube, during submission to gorge Balkans occurred and the first clashes with Bulgarian troops. These were recorded in the village district lentils, on 5 July and were consumed between subunits of the 1st Cavalry Division with isolated groups of Bulgarian troops. A Bulgarian brigade, commanded by General Siracov surrendered entirely to the 2nd Cavalry Division at Ferdinandovo, 6 July.²⁴

In a very short time, the Romanian army in the Balkans gorge forced many districts. Orhan was conquered town 25 km north-east of Sofia by the brave troopers of the 2nd Division on 6 July, and the next day 1st Army Corps, entered the town of Vratsa, he took control. Thus ending a successful first phase of the Romanian military campaign in Bulgaria. Romanian Army had taken control gorges, preventing a possible organization of the Balkan Bulgarian and set their bulk resistance forces and Etropole Zlatila step up to the Danube.

Next step was to be done forcing the mountains and the plateau is the capital of Sofia. On 9 July, by order of the General Staff, began crossing the Balkans, following the occupation of the Bulgarian capital to run in the last stage of the battle through a series of offensive actions on major access routes: a) Ferdinandovo-Bercovici-Sofia; b) Sofia-Orhan; c) Zlatitsa-Sofia. Sofia occupation due to end on July 14, the 22nd day of the declaration of mobilization.

Forcing Balkans besides eased decisive action towards Sofia, on the other hand helped improve Greek and Serbian armies, who are fiercely opposed to the whole bulk of Bulgarian forces. During the action to fill Sofia, some Romanian units reached up to 12 km. the capital, at the July 10, King Charles I gave the order to stop the advance of the Romanian army, some units even have to come back too close to Sofia positions already filled. He ordered troops to occupy new positions, for a longer period and fulfilling tasks and restore peace in the territory of Bulgaria. Redeployment of forces in those days was imposed as a result of reporting among troops of the first cases of cholera contamination from the local population. Simultaneously, Charles addressed the sovereign Serbia, Montenegro and Greece have they cease military operations and peace negotiations. Basically, the Romanian front, from July 11 to 12 was setting truce while fighting elsewhere lesser extent, were also held between troops Bulgarian, Serbian and Greek, up to July 17, 1913.

In parallel with the Army warfare operations on the main direction in the south, along the body of Dobrogea secondary operations since the morning of June 28 made no great effort, mandated to take control of border territory Balchik Turtucaia - line, including the city Balcic.²⁵

The first city - Silistra was taken from the first day without any resistance by a mixed detachment commander col. I. Simionescu. Simultaneously, other forces

²⁴ A.M.R., M.C.G. background, file nr. 34/1913, f. 9-10.

²⁵ *The Treaty...*, p. 281.

have been forced march in the Quadrilateral, acting offensively toward Turtucaia 9th Division and 10th Division to Bazargic. Quadrilateral whole passed in a few days under Romanian military authority, established garrisons in Silistra, Balchik, Bazargic, Turtucaia, Curtbunar and Bairamdede village. By order of King Charles I, on July 7 in the Quadrilateral Romanian troops in garrisons were directed to Sumla to perform safety - CFŞumla transport in Sofia, Varna and Sumla - Rusciuc Bazargic - Varna road.

Romanian army's military action south of the Danube Bulgaria unable to put give continue operations against its neighbors. In early July, Tsar Ferdinand addressed a telegram to King Charles I, asking him to stop military operations and to conclude a separate peace, hoping that achieving neutrality Romania may continue to struggle with Serbia and Greece, as was advised by the Vienna. Convinced of the need for speedy restoration of peace in the Balkans, thus preventing a direct interference of the Great Powers, Titu opposed separate peace, calling for a truce to be part general all warring states. Steps taken by Charles capitals of Greece, Serbia, Montenegro and Bulgaria have prevailed in a first stage in Nis, met military representatives of five states to determine the terms of the armistice and decided on the Peace Conference. From Romania participated: General C. Coandă, col. And Lt. Col. C. Cristescu, H. Cihoski.

As for other matters of political, territorial and so on, so the non-military character, was set at NIS agreement to be debated in the Peace Conference to be held later in Bucharest. Choosing the Romanian capital of belligerents to conduct peace negotiations, have special meanings: on the one hand represent prestige enjoyed by our country in the Balkan Peninsula as a result of intense diplomatic activity, and military intervention to restore balance and peace and, on the other hand, provide remote maintenance to the interests of the great powers of the Balkan strictly given to the consequences of their interference in the internal affairs of states where small and medium Peninsula.

Under the leadership of Prime Minister of Romania, Titu, in 17/ 30 July 1913 opened Peace Conference in Bucharest, which were represented the five warring states at the highest level through their heads guvern.²⁶

As a first action absolutely necessary for proper functioning of the Conference, signed a truce in four articles, the cessation of military actions on all fronts for five days, extended indefinitely until the signing of the peace treaty, this truce as the Nis was not sufficiently definite.

It is interesting to note the style adopted during the conference, this time paying most bilateral discussions between delegates and plenary sessions very short time, they resumed to sign the minutes of a conference secretariat. As far as we are concerned, the Romanian delegation provided advice to all other delegations own issues of interest raised by representatives of Bulgaria, Greece

²⁶ N. Iorga, parliamentary speeches. 1907-1917, Bucharest, 1981, p. 21.

and Serbia, being as expected, those relating to frontier Dobrogea and future situation of the Aromanian ethnicity three Balkan countries.

Sunday, July 28 / August 10, 1913 was signed in Bucharest Peace Treaty between Romania, Serbia, Greece, Montenegro, on the one hand and Bulgaria on the other hand²⁷ Treaty contained 10 articles and a secret protocol.

Most urgent problem for the Romanian state, Quadrilateral and found solution in Article 2 of the Treaty, which recognized the new Romanian-Bulgarian border, the Danube near the village Turksmil (10 km. Upstream Turtucaia) plateau cut Killi Radial and ends in the Black Sea, south of the village Ekren at 252 m elevation, a joint committee to finalize the field following. Romanian territory since the time of Mircea the Old mastered the entire Dobrogea, having an area of 8371 km² and a population of 300,000 inhabitants, at the time most Turkish- Tatar.²⁸

In the same article there was an obligation stipulated that in two years the Bulgarian government to demolish all the fortifications of the border with Romania, and the other articles stated that the Bulgarian army was to be demobilized and allied troops to leave Romanian Bulgarian territory two weeks demobilization of the Bulgarian Army. Article 9 provides grabnicul Instead, after ratification of prisoners of war. Formal exchange of instruments of ratification was made in Sinaia, in 17/ 30 August 1913.

Aromanian issue was resolved to ensuring the autonomy of schools and churches in the Balkan Aromanian (especially Macedonia) by bilateral agreements during the course of the Peace Conference between Romania, Bulgaria, Greece and Serbia. Once ratified the Peace Treaty by all belligerents, the Romanian army made its last mission in the Balkan War, the evacuation of the territory of Bulgaria. The operation commenced on August 4/17 troops lasted for two weeks, with some loss (about 1,000 deaths) caused by the cholera epidemic, was targeted three sectors crossing the Danube: Rahova- Bechet; Nikopole - Turnu Magurele and Šištovica - Zimnicea. With the necessary preventive measures due to the cholera epidemic and ensure marches August 31 / September 13, 1913, the Romanian army barracks are already home being demobilized.

A full summary of lessons on the Romanian military campaign of 1913 in Bulgaria was made later by General Alexander Averescu, with regard to his "General Report on the operations of the army to withdraw the declaration of mobilization and Danube"²⁹, but the most realistic assessment related to this important moment in the history of the Kingdom of Romania and his army, we

²⁷ *Le traite de Paix de Bukarest, du 28 juillet / 10 août 1913, précédé des protocoles de la conference*, Bucarest, 1913.

²⁸ *The Treaty...*, p. 282.

²⁹ View A.M.R., fund M.C.G. (949/DMCE), Case No. 61, Vol, f. 1-24.

speaks of notes "44 days in Bulgaria", published in 1928 by Michael Sadoveanu participant in the campaign army lieutenant Romanian side of the Danube.

"It was a written order somewhere in the stars, the blood of children of this country to be spared for a greater cause. No blood was shed - and our experience was quite prosaic appearance. However, mobilizing 500,000 people in a few days is something worthy of attention. In two weeks I was part of the vanguard climbed atop the Balkans to 1500 m height above the cannon arms wearing precipice. In a lightning march violated Bulgarian land and fratricidal war in the peninsula had to stop. It was a huge effort of an army. Dozens of advancing infantry regiments fiercely mountains in the distance the great dawn of a July heat frightening lands burned by drought and lack of water - tens and hundreds of thousand people trampling e mail after mail in weight ucigătoarea unharmed often hungry, always thirsty... This time our army had the mission to make great and to endure long marches, because the population was declared sacred neighboring kingdom. Long and painful march I 've found it... I had an instant feeling that I flew. This fierce shot before suddenly decided the peace. Bulgaria was caught before it had time to turn his face towards us. How well has said, our army to fulfill its mission on foot. It's a rare thing as I do not know if it was ever seen in history... I think your feet bleeding, eyes and mouths parched extinct and all the rigors of discipline will have written their heroic page in the history of our country. Responsibility Austria (" diligent broker ") was because of the Balkan învrăjbirii of War. Romanian share of Austria's Balkan plans collapsed. In a few days, fury Balkan wars and massacres cruntele, endless wailing of the people shall be terminated and peace rainbow shines the sky tame. Regarded as an epilogue to the Balkan war, our military action rises to its true value. It's actually a great soldierly. And then it raises real peasant our soldier who endured hard marches, thirst, hunger, cholera and all the rigors of discipline, to fulfill a mission... Soldier of my country has not robbed and raped n. A wounded deer wool endured as springs, while other nations soldiers wallow in blood and tears of the innocent. I reached out to steal and cut. In a harsh discipline passed before Balkans and returned with them and the back and everywhere, a great scourge. By suffering and patience of heroism amounted to a civilized nation."

As a general conclusion, it should be noted that the Second Balkan War and Peace of Bucharest in 1913, sanctioned the implementation of a new reality Southeastern Europe, drawing a new map geopolitical region map unchanged to this day, and Romania had a decisive role, representing a real important negotiator and guarantor of peace in the region, which up to these events was considered "powder keg" of Europe.