

WOMEN OF MEDIEVAL AND MODERN ROMANIA AND THE ART OF WRITING AND TRANSLATION

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Abstract

Romanian history, from ancient times until today contains numerous events, facts, events that can be analyzed from a complex perspective. However male and female personalities bear the imprint that was involved throughout the passage of time.

The article intends to follow, chronologically, biographies of the first women writer-translator or journalist in Romania's history.

Key words: *Romania, history, writer, journalist, women, historiography.*

It is a dominant theme in history and historiography that a woman held various positions, mother, wife, princess, priestess, queen, queen, royal, artist, writer, poet, intellectual, workers, farmers.

At first, there were occupations become the exclusive reserve of men, however, women have gradually come to be involved in their exercise, even excel.

From this point of view, no Romanian history is no exception. Historical sources assist presence of women from ancient times until today. From their analysis revealed the following elements that we considered fundamental elements of any scientific research:

- woman in society
- origin and rise of the idea of feminism in Romania
- cultural projection of feminism
- woman and cultural life
- woman and the arts
- woman and performance of cultural, political, economic thinking.

The medieval Romanian, which is par excellence a time of occurrence of the state, strengthening it and driving the idea of belonging to the medieval state of the same national identity, see how wives of rulers, whatever their origin, Romanian, Italian, Byzantine, Serbian identify primarily with the sphere of decision-making. They replace their husbands, are in diplomatic trips, or in exile, ensures regency minor children at the time of dying of their husbands.

Romanian rulers wives are distinguished by exceptional capacity for regeneration, the use of intuition, diplomatic means. They are trying to achieve Alanta dating, which themselves or their offspring can accede to power.

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Romanian system of succession to the throne has been mixed, elective, hereditary, so the marriage of a contender with a descendant of a royal family was the sine qua non of political success.

They have also realized that the world can influence political leaders including through matrimonial alliances.

Modern Age marks in history a series of special situations. Women in Romania are writers, artists, wives of rulers, revolutionary poet.

In this era we find in the forefront of the feminist movement. Sorgine Romanian society was patriarchal one, the role of women was the defender of family heredity insurance, education and training of young generations.

Romanian women understood that they can fight for their rights. First the fundamental right to vote was based on qualification in modern Romania, women may participate in the vote, only after the adoption of the 1923 Constitution, which was the culmination of a democratic political regime in the context of the era.

A particularly important for Romanian culture was the promotion of folk, crafts by representatives of the political elite, as well as Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mary.

Elina the Wife or the Ruler Matei Basarab of Walachia

Born in 1598, Elina was the daughter of the "seneschal" Radu daughter, her father being married with a woman of high society, Ms. Calea Calomfirescu. Her maternal grandfather was one of the worthiest captains of armies of Prince Michael the Brave. She was the sister of the great scholar Udriște Năsturel. Both children received a good education, on the family estate Herești (Fierăști) of Ilfov, as having a material worthy of the richest families of the West. Knowledge acquired from childhood Slavonic and Greek. She became Matei's (Chief of Police) wife, in 1612, when she was 14 and Matei, the future ruler of Walachia, 33 years.

The ruler Matei Basarab became two decades later, in 1632 ruler of Walachia. Their only son, Mateias died in his early childhood. With no other children during marriage four decades, Mrs. Elina was dedicated to cultural activities and the founding places of worship, with her husband (over 46 in number, surpassing Stefan cel Mare in Moldova, although the reigns of Matei Basarab not only totaled 22, compared with 47 years was king Stefan cel Mare na). Did the adopted son of her brother, all Mateias baptized, but he died at 17, in 1643 (Iorga, 1932: 57-67).

She assured the country leadership when her husband went to Constantinople to get the edict of investiture.

Ms. Elina was busy promoting the science, the art of printing in Country Romanian continuing the efforts of Catherine Salvaresso. Thus, Govora monasteries, Dealu and Campulung will be enriched each with a printing press.

Certainly the "Rules of Govora" during Prince Matei Basarab, one of the major sources of Romanian law was created with the support of Lady Land, 1640.

Ms. Elina can be regarded as being among the first writer of Romanian Country. He spent a lot of time helping to write and translate books by his famous brother. In addition to financial support printing, herself wrote the preface of a book entitled "Imitatio Christi" (following of Christ), signed by Thomas Kempis, that her brother Udriște Năsturel translated it from Latin, the language Slavonic. The book was

published on 15 April 1647 so almost 470 years ago, actually recorded history including Nicolae Iorga. In 1932 Nicolae Iorga has dedicated an article Ms Elina Romanian Literary Patroness.

She died in 1653, her husband was crying (he ordered that on the tombstone of his lady to be noted that four decades they have been married), which will conclude its reign and life in the coming year, 1654.

In 1655 after a series of actions that resulted in their original grave desecration from Targoviste and the bodies of her husband Mrs. country were displaced Arnota monastery, founded their Valcea county.

Ermioni Asaki

Ermioni Asachi was a Romanian cultural life personality born on December 16, 1821 in Vienna. Her father was a great scholar and historian Gheorghe Asachi. She had the life of a nobleman's daughter, keeping the tradition of marrying at 18 years, so in 1839, she had a started a marriage with a nobleman, Alexander Mourousis. The two did not had a good relationship, so that the young couple will separate and she will go to France, where the revolutionary spirit grew in intensity. Arriving in Paris in 1845, Ermioni Asachi will join the circle of forty-eighters future. After the failure of the European revolution of 1848-1849, Ermioni Asachi will continue to support cultural emancipation principalities. In 1852, the year Balcescu's death, proclamation as Emperor Napoleon III, Ermioni Asachi becomes Mrs. Hermione Quinet, by marrying great friend of the Romanians, the Frenchman Edgar Quinet (Breazu, 1935: 1-5).

Between 1852-1870, Quinet and his wife were exiled in Belgium and Switzerland, disagreeing with the policy of the Emperor Napoleon III. In Moldova, Ermioni Asachi has translated into French works great scholar Gheorghe Asachi. She translated many works of famous written by foreign authors and contributing to popularize the capital works of Benjamin Frankin. She signed articles in "Albina Românească", "Moldovan-Romanian Spicuitorul". However, her name appears in an impressive series of letters to the great names of France, Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, Jules Michelet.

Ermioni Asachi wrote theological works of analysis based on the Bible for young people in Moldova and Muntenia, published exile family experiences Quinet, a fundamental source for those who want to understand the evolution of Europe after 1848-1849 Revolutions. Ermioni Asachi had written half a century matters how long her husband's friendship with Jules Michelet, another supporter of the Romanian case. She died in Paris on December 9, 1900.

Mary Grant Rosetti

We all admired the portrait "Revolutionary Romania " poet painted by C. D. Rosenthal. A young brown-haired, dressed in costumes, with traditional ie, long black hair. You can say that the painter captured the beauty typical of a Romanian woman. However, the pattern painted by C. D. Rosenthal (Frunzetti, 1955: 28) is not of itself a Romanian woman but of a European women, Romanian became by marriage to a Romanian.

It's about Scottish-French Mary Grant, born in Guernsey, UK, in 1819. Her father was Scottish and his mother was Edward Grant Frenchwoman Marie Levasseur. Mary Grant raised in France, in beautiful Provence region. Through his brother, Effingham Grant (born in 1821, in 1837, so at 16 he became the man of confidence Consul General British Scotsman Robert Gimour Colquhoun an) employee Secretary Consul General British in Bucharest, she met that Rosetti, whom he loved and who will become his wife in 1847 (Călinescu, 1986: 653).

To mention the fact that it has become, and that history textbooks do not remember hardly before marrying forty-eighters C.A. Colonel John Rosetti children governance Odobescu officer who fought alongside John Solomon arrest provisional government in June 1848 in Bucharest. So by his relations, it can be anticipated that loyalist mișcările, which could only help the Revolution. Putting the equation and Ana Ipătescu intervention in the summer of 1848 we can see that pașoptiștii well knew their enemies from within.

Since 1847 his name was intertwined with riots forty-eighters whose emblem has become, thanks to painter C.D.Rosenthal, who used it as a model in 1850 painting "Romania Revolutionary" and "Romania breaking and shackles on the Field of Liberty".

Their daughter Sophia received the name of freedom. When fortyeighters were arrested in September 1848 and embarking on Caicos Turkish to Serbia, Mary Grant, disguised as a peasant, and kissed her husband to divorce, but as a genuine revolutionary has slipped during the kiss and note the detainees knew who would expect to escape from custody, then to flee to Transylvania, helped by the British consul. There followed long years of exile, who înțiprit marriage of the two. Maria Rosetti has published articles in the French press.

Forty-eighter C.A. Rosetti was a politician, revolutionary and powerful publicist. He created "The Romanian" national newspaper, where Mary Grant, became Maria Rosetti became editor in 1857. So Mary Grant / Maria Rosetti is the first journalist in Romania. She founded the publication "Mother and Child" (1865-1866), where he published articles about how to and nourished children immediately after birth, about how to take care of women during pregnancy, during and after pregnancy as needed to educate their followers to turn then into mature responsible people.

In the War of Independence, set aside up to establish "Women's Committee" in order to make subscriptions to helping Romanian Army and hospitals campaign. One of these was conducted in southern Danube even by Maria Rosetti.

Maria Rosetti died on February 14, 1893 in Bucharest. Her brother was naturalized in Romania was related to his descendants Golescu, inheriting large properties in Bucharest, in the Bridge Grant today near Giulesti, the construction of which attended one of their direct ancestors of Effingham Grant, Robert Effingham Grant, engineer. The area was owned by Effingham Grant, who in 1863 established a foundry, and the next year a tobacco factory.

Belvedere Garden, inherited through marriage to Zoe Racoviță downward empty, next to Golescu's house was partially sold by Effingham Grant, brother of Maria Rosetti workers at the tobacco factory. Therefore today a district of Bucharest, is called "Regie" because tobacco was part of the State Monopolies, where he Lucat I.L.Caragiale himself as an officer.

Dora d'Istria

Dora d'Istria was born in 1828, on 3 February, the family of the ban Dimitrie Ghica. In childhood, up to 9 years she had managed to learn no more than 10 languages. He studied painting, piano. In 1849 was married to a Russian prince, living in Tsarist Russia and painting, his works being exhibited at the Hermitage Museum.

Dora d'Istria was located in position pro-French and pro-British during the Crimean War, was severely punished by the authorities. Because of his revolt against the Status of Women in Russia, she left, separating from her husband. It was established in Switzerland. Here was marked by his passion for mountaineering and climbing. In 1855 she went on the Moenich top, which hoisted a flag Romanian, becoming the first Romanian climber.

She has lived her rest of her life traveling around the world, and reaching North America, South America.. She wrote works dedicated feminist movement wrote a paper about Grigore III Ghica, ruler of Moldavia assassinated in 1775 for refusing to allow the cession of Bukovina by the Habsburgs. She has written in several languages, history books, memoirs, of which liberates national and social problem of the Romanian Principalities (Clayer, 2007: 209).

She adopted the pen name of Dora d Istria, in memory Istru-ancient name of Danube, the river that waters the earth Romanian in his drmul relentlessly towards the Black Sea. She would remain established in Florence, where she held correspondence including Giuseppe Garibaldi, proposing a kind of "Balkan Federation".

She died on 17 November 1888 in Italy. He left his entire fortune Pantelimon Hospital in Bucharest.

Queen Elisabeth of Romania

Queen Elizabeth, Princess of Wied was born in Germany on 29 December 1843. She became the wife of Prince Carol of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen on 15 November 1869 becoming Lady Land. On 14 March 1881 after the proclamation of the Kingdom of Romania became the first Queen of Romania. Since her marriage to King Charles resulted in an only daughter, Princess Mary (1870-1874), who died at an early age, being the victim of an epidemic of scarlet fever that made then raging in Bucharest. Regina suffered rest of his life because he had no children. King Carol I and forbade any involvement in political life, so that Elisabeth was dedicated to charitable works and writing, promoting Romanian cultural heritage, in the tradition of Alotau wives reign of Romanian history. He was a poet and writer, taking the pseudonym Carmen Sylva. Until his death he signed no less than 50 volumes.

She could speak fluently several languages, including Greek and Latin. Mihai Eminescu, the great poet had criticized the queen when she had presented him read a poem. Queen to reply that it is still "Queen of Romania", coming as a result of Mihai Eminescu's critics made on the quality of poetry, the poet replied that that creation does not confer the status of "Queen of Poetry". Queen Elizabeth has promoted and supported the assertion of many men of culture, artists, poets, writers (Cioroianu & Mihăilă, 2019:14-20).

Queen Elizabeth was involved in the War of Independence, is called "Mother of the Wounded". With her husband she was among the founders of churches of Romania.

In 1909, she founded Asylum for the Blind "Queen Elizabeth", for which funding was directly obtained. Only in 1909, King Charles I asked Ionel Bratianu Government to pay 500 000 lei for the outstanding debt to be extinguished and finish building this protection institution.

Queen Elizabeth preferred to recreate in a pavilion built by her husband in Constanta, reciting poems about sailors who left the port on board the vessels. She wrote in Romanian, English, French, but also in his native language, German. She supported through advertising promoting the Royal Family, the Queen became the image of a manufacturer of typewriters. In addition, a cigarette manufacturer, has launched a brand called "Carmen Sylva", as it seems that, like her husband, Queen Elizabeth was smoking.

Queen Elizabeth has included Romania in the international tourism circuit. Thus the famous "Orient Express" will stop in Sinaia, travelers coming from Paris, going to Constantinople can visit Peles Castle. In addition, all Romania's participation in major exhibitions of art from the nineteenth century had direct involvement Queen Elizabeth promoting Romanian folk costumes and fabrics, traditional crafts. It was animated by feminist ideas within the boundaries of the rigid husband. In 1912, she coordinated an exhibition dedicated to women in art and craft, held in Berlin.

Queen Elizabeth has been involved in a political scandal, supporting her heir Prince Ferdinand affair with Elena Văcărescu, descendant of the great noble family of Văcărești in the winter of 1890 and spring of 1891. King learned and put an end to direct adventure. King imposed status as heirs Royal House officials do not contract marriage with descendants of the families of Romanian boyars. Fine connoisseur of history specialist and Carol knew that instability reign in the Principalities had been caused by fighting between candidates who make use of their noble ancestry "țandură bone holy royalty" Boyar families who had lords of Moldavia and Wallachia. Văcăreștii House kinship with the royal dynasty would mean that under the sign of disputes between medieval.

It is said that Queen Elizabeth insisted over King Charles, whom he rushed to help himself. Lascar Catargiu, former Lieutenant Royal and help King Charles during the political crisis of 1870. He uttered, "Your Majesty, that could not happen"! Relying on that brother Prince Ferdinand was not approved by Carol, Catargiu raised and said that Ferdinand may withdraw from the depiction of heir to the throne, following his love to Elena Văcărescu, which gave grist to the mill of King Charles I, finally putting his foot down it.

Elena Văcărescu was exiled in Paris and Ferdinand sent on a journey of "recovery" was forced to take her as his wife Princess Marie of Edinburgh, granddaughter of Queen Victoria of Great Britain and cousin of Russian Tsar Nicholas II century, a decision that will decisively influence Romania's foreign policy after 1914, when King Charles I and the beginning of the year the First World War ()

Queen Elizabeth had towards the end of life serious health problems, being hospitalized repeatedly in sanatoriums known abroad. Reports diplomatic envoy

extraordinary and plenipotentiary ministers accredited in Bucharest even talk of mental health problems.

King Charles I ordered his wife to be well-groomed. Elisabeth of Wied died on February 18, 1916, surviving her husband two years. She sleeps his eternal sleep in the Cathedral of Curtea de Arges, with her husband, King Charles I.

Iulia Hașdeu

Daughter of the great historical Hasdeu, Iulia was born on 14 November 1869 in Bucharest. It was a true prodigy. At the age of 8, she graduated from primary school and high school at age 11 to "College St. Sava" in Bucharest. She studied at the Bucharest Conservatory and at 16 became a student at the Sorbonne. She had a natural talent in foreign languages. He wrote poetry, prose, drama, stories, more in French. She wore a special correspondence with her father.

She died due to tuberculosis, to nearly 19 years in Bucharest on 29 September 1888 the first signs of illness appear in the spring of 1887 (Coloșenco, 2013: 3).

Heartbroken, Hasdeu, her father was sought to highlight his work, almost all creations, diary and correspondence appearing posthumously.

Sliding side of spiritualism, Julia's father built at Campina in 1896, a castle as a museum and arranged a tomb in Bellu cemetery, claiming that followed the exact wishes of Julia, communicated through seances.

The great historian survived until 1907 and never completely nerevenindu after losing its sole daughters.

Sofia Nădejde

Romania's modernization entailed the involvement of women in politics, occupation at the time was seen as a privilege of men. Sofia was the painter Octav Bancila sister. Sofia Băncilă, born on 14 September 1856 in Botosani, was relatively wealthy daughter of peasants who could study at early retired "Glowaska 'hometown. In 1874, she became the wife of Ioan Nadejde, politician, journalist socialist orientation, six children resulting from their marriage.

Sofia Nadejde was not happy to be a mother, wife, housewife, she became a powerful publicist. In the pages of "Romanian Woman" she has campaigned actively for feminism. Public fame came after he dared to give Maiorescu's reply, this great literary critic and activist for change and modernization is an incorrigible misogynist. He held open the inferiority of woman to man, because "born woman would have a smaller brain" than the man. Sofia Hope took the open position, arguing scientific falsehood Maiorescu's thesis.

Iasi, coordinates "literary event" in 1884, then in the same year decided to settle in Bucharest, where lectures workers in the newly established socialist clubs.

In 1897, after several such lectures, gains great popularity, becoming President of the fourth congress of the Social Democratic Labour Party of Romania. Thus came the first woman elected as leader of a political party congress (Atanasiu, 1924: 175).

In time, this lady was called "Mrs. Pica". She supported her husband in college elected socialist III, but the predominance vote based on qualification and innovative ideas within the program of the National Liberal Party that the party did not have

crossing among workers and peasants who had no right to vote. Ioan Nadejde finally passed in the group "honest liberals", a dissident branch of the Liberal Party, which led the Romanian political death of socialism, in the conditions of Russian socialist radicalism and the outbreak of the First World War (Atanasiu, 1924: 371).

Sofia Nadejde was noted as a writer, her work being composed of short stories, plays and novels. She died at 90, on 18 June 1946 in Bucharest.

Olga Gigurtu

Olga Gigurtu was the niece of great revolutionary leader and historian Nicolae Balcescu (daughter of Barbu Bălcescu). She was born in Craiova on 13 March 1855. Her debut dates back to 1913 editorial in the journal "branches" with the story "How many have disappeared when she remembered going."

Olga Gigurtu recalled scenes from the cultural life of Romania, including the emotions experienced by Caragiale, then a young playwright at the premiere of "Stormy Night" from January 18, 1879.

A military occupation of Craiova witnessed during the First World War, she worked at a hospital under the administration of the Red Cross.

By 1927, she published several stories, including her uncle's memory, Balcescu. In 1927 he published "Memories" also known as "Memories and icons of the past" (Gigurtu, 2015: 5-7).

Gigurtu Olga was married to General Petre Gigurtu. The couple had several children, including the last prime minister during the reign of King Charles II, before the appointment of Ion Antonescu, Gigurtu, during which occur Rapture territorial tragic summer of 1940: Bessarabia Northern Bukovina, Herta, Transylvania Northwest Quadrilateral. Olga Gigurtu died in 1940, in Bucharest, in the house of his daughter valerica. Her son would be condemned to die in communist prisons.

Queen Mary of Romania

Princess Mary of Edinburgh was born on 29 October 1875 in Eastwell Park, Kent, England. After father was Duchess of Edinburgh, Queen Victoria's granddaughter direct and maternal his cousin Tsar Nicholas II, his mother, Maria Alexandrovna, the Grand Duchess of Russia and the daughter of Tsar Alexander II.

Maria spent her childhood on the family, preparing for a specific life of young noble families, which is common in marriage was a crowned head of Europe ((Săndulescu, 2008: 101-112).

After 17th birthday on December 29, 1892, Mary married Prince Ferdinand, nephew of King Carol I of Romania and crown prince, freshly recovered from the relationship stormy Elena Văcărescu, located in suite Queen Elizabeth interrupted power by King Carol I, although Queen Elizabeth and the ladies of his court obviously had supported.

Queen Mary has come therefore for 17 years in a Romania that militate for their entire territory, to defend independence. Romania was caught in a political alliance imposed by circumstances beyond 1878 with Austria-Hungary and Germany, which included, along with Italy from the Central Powers. England and Russia, the countries from which their parents came, along with France, "eternal friend" of Romania had

signed a treaty to create the "Entente" and began to see the young princess as a heavy piece in attracting Romanian diplomatic gear the Entente.

King Charles I was tough, rigid, had kept away from politics his wife, but Princess Mary was by nature quite rebellious, authoritarian, which might influence her husband, Prince Ferdinand that without an incapable leader, has always been shy and inclined towards introversion.

Death of King Charles I in October 1914, under which Romania remained neutral at the onset of World War I in the summer of 1914, brought her in the position of Queen of Romania.

Queen Mary was the decisive factor in the war on the Entente side entry. She supported the action of Ionel Brătianu at the expense of the Conservatives. King Ferdinand I gave six children, Carol, Nicholas, Elizabeth, Mary, Ileana, Mircea last dying in early childhood.

Regina saw his occupied country in December 1916 but during refuge in Iasi was involved in helping the wounded, in diplomatic correspondence in discussions with the heads of the army, with General Berthelot (Săndulescu, 2008: 113-120).

The victories of 1917 and 1918 separate peace did not destroy hope. She tried to temper the adventures of her son, Charles, who defected from the front, then after Entente victory in November 1918, was personally involved in negotiations with Georges Clemenceau, demanding Transylvania and replicating them it so, "like the lion, Transylvania, so he came to his cousin, the tiger "

After the Union, the Queen Mary has implemented a politico-bed project which has attracted the nickname of mother Balkans. He was her son married the daughter of the King of Greece, Elena and Elizabeth heir to Greece. Marioara married his daughter to a King Alexander of Yugoslavia.

Thus, she created a dynasty in the Balkans coalition, paving the major negotiations with Britain and France to support the results of the Great Union. However, the building they crashed soon being assassinated King Alexander, Elizabeth divorced the king of Greece, and his son despărțindu the Princess Elena and renouncing the throne. King Ferdinand's death led to the imposition of the Regency in the name of King Michael, a six-year-old son of Prince Charles and Princess Elena. She wanted to be involved in the regency, but the suspicious death of Ionel Brătianu opposition Liberals and desire to seize power led to the Restoration of King Charles II. He looked at his mother as a personal enemy and isolated from the political scene. Increasingly ill, the Queen Mary made a trip to the United States, was dedicated to writing, works of charity, taking refuge in Balchik, in the Quadrilateral region of Southern Dobrogea, where he raised a castle in Bran, Transylvania. She wrote a story book for US children and also, she wrote her memories, in which he exposed her political vision (Săndulescu, 2008: 121-126).

Wounded, several years before, apparently by a bullet fired by Charles to his brother Nicholas and received her who threw himself to defend his son, Queen Mary died as a result of suffering unhealed wounds completely at 18 July 1938, the Pelișor, living to see his son establishing of authoritarian monarchy.

National funeral of Queen Mary was somehow boycotted by his son that he reserves only for pomp public exits.

Conclusions

Most women in Romania, reached the position of having a financial situation than average, have tried through donations, wills, donations, support the culture, art, education, scientific research, wanting others to not go through the experiences they had part. Romanian women have managed to achieve world premieres, recognized and valued as such. Thus, Romania's name came to be that had been read to be appreciated and promoted.

There were few cases of women who were born in Romania or they came in our country and they married to Romanian, or who have come to live in Romania, becoming an emblem of Romania, innovative spirit, ideas that you have sent and followers.

All these figures are truly outstanding representatives and ambassadors of Romania in the world.

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