



ORIGINAL PAPER

**The Image of the Crown Domain through the  
National and the International Exhibitions  
(1884-1939)**

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**Abstract**

Exhibitions were initially seen as a competition in which each participant would tend to make a profit directly from sales focusing particularly on agricultural and industrial products. Later, they became a scene that showed different lifestyles, political ideologies and structures. Their role was to promote a country's identity and also to exhibit the scientific and technical performance of different areas. They address a broad range of participants, from researchers, developers, producers to potential consumers, buyers and users. The first major exhibition organized by the Romanian state which had also a strong echo abroad, was a Jubilee exhibition in 1906, held in Bucharest. The event commemorated 1,800 years from the arriving of the first settlers in the Romanian lands, 40 years of reign of King Carol I and the 25 years since the proclamation of the kingdom. Of the 12 sections of the exhibition, the Crown Domain ranged only from 7: agriculture, sericulture-hunting, horticulture-viticulture, zootechny, mining, quarrying and industry. That institution, also participated to the expositions from Chişinău (1925) and Bucharest (1934, 1939). The Romanian products issued from the Royal Estate had the chance to enter and be known on international markets, too. The international exhibition from Paris in 1900 has been a success for the Royal Estate of Romania, as it evidenced by the receipt of 21 medals. Starting with this year, this institution has been regularly present to all international exhibitions where Romania was invited to exhibit. We could note in this regard the exhibitions from Lemberg-Ukraine (1925), Warsaw-Poland (1929), New-York-USA (1938).

**Keywords:** *Romanian Crown Domain, XIX-XX centuries, national exhibitions, international exhibitions, Paris, New York*

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Exhibitions were initially seen as a competition in which each participant would tend to make a profit directly from sales focusing particularly on agricultural and industrial products. Later, they became a scene that showed different lifestyles, political ideologies and structures (Vlad, 2001: 18). Their role was to promote a country's identity and also to exhibit the scientific and technical performance of different areas. They address a broad range of participants, from researchers, developers, producers to potential consumers, buyers and users. The first Romanian exhibition was recorded in our country in the early nineteenth century, being organized in Iași (1836). The law from June 1836 that divided the country in 10 agricultural regions, conferred the right to each county's residence to organize an annual exhibition that would show the progress registered in that region. This represented an impulse in the development of the Romanian agriculture. Later, the number of these manifestations increased, between 1865 and 1884, being registered 10 agricultural and industrial exhibitions (Roceric, Oprescu, 1939: 284). Considering that the man from the village will be much more interested in the work from the different domains, only if he is shown concrete, tangible, things, Crown Domain's administration sought to promote their products through these events, at first local.

The first exhibition on which it is reported the presence of Crown domain is that of the Cooperators, organized in Craiova on August 15<sup>th</sup> 1887, and then to all the exhibitions held in Craiova and Bucharest between 1894 and 1895 (Roceric, Oprescu, 1939: 290, 324). We also mention the participation to all agricultural and industrial exhibitions, organized in the districts to which they belonged, such are: Vaslui, Brăila, to that of Agrarian Society, of The Romanian (Onciu, 1906: 1; Potra, 1990: 337; Cofas, Constantinescu, 1997: 145; Apostol, Neagu, 1998: 115; Comșa, 2012: 15). Association for the development and the spreading of science, exhibitions that allowed them to become more and more recognizable on the national market (Kalinderu, 1909: 179-185)

The first major exhibition organized by the Romanian state which had also a strong echo abroad, was a Jubilee exhibition in 1906, held in Bucharest. The exhibition was intended to be a replica of the one in Paris in 1900. The initiative belonged to Take Ionescu, who proposed the celebration of four decades of existence of the king on Romanian soil. By his gesture aimed to impress the king and thus strengthen its position in the party (Coronana, Neagu, 2006: 101). The event to commemorated 1,800 years from the arriving of the first settlers in the Romanian lands, 40 years of reign of King Carol I and the 25 years since the proclamation of the kingdom. The exhibition was organized by a law voted by the Parliament (Chamber of Deputies and Senate) in May 1905 (Dorojan, 2007: 248). By royal decree, published in the Official Gazette, C. Istrati was appointed general Commissioner of the exhibition (Dorojan, 2007: 248; Teodorescu, 2012: 333). As members of the committee we mention: Al. Ghica, General Secretary, Grigore Groceanu, General Inspector, and Dr. Alexandru Zaharia. The works on the exhibition began a month later and were executed under the guidance of the architect I. Berindey (1871-1928), who perfected in 1925, the Administrative Palace in Iasi, after the plans created by the French landscape architect Edouard Redont (1862-1942) (Teodorescu, 2012: 334). As a place for the exhibition was elected the Carol Park, located in the southern part of Bucharest, with an area of 360,000 m<sup>2</sup>. This event aimed at presenting the achievements of Romania in the period 1866 -1906, on all levels: political, cultural, economic and military.

The exhibition was inaugurated by King Charles I, on the 6<sup>th</sup> of June 1906 (Onciu, 1906: 2). Although the exhibition was intended to be a national character, the event was attended both the Romanian provinces occupied – August 26 arrived in

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Bucharest over two thousand Transylvania, the Romanian Banat, Bukovina, Macedonian and Romanian – and some neighbor countries such are: Hungary, Austria, France. The pavilion of the Crown Domain and of the Royal House was located in front the Mihai Viteazul square, on Calea Moldovei and was distinguished through the pure Romanian style. The building looked like a peasant's house with two staircases at the entrance and a garden with beehives, tree trunks, traditional chairs of the villagers etc (Mitu, 2010a: 150). Noticing it, Nicolae Iorga said: "It's neat, harmonious, and doesn't have more embellishments than needed. The little garden in front of it makes it even more enjoyable. The title was written in Cyrillic letters, many believing that the flag is a Muscovite, Bulgarian or Serbian" (Mitu, 2011: 324). The next day after the official opening of the exhibition, the pavilion of the Crown Domain was visited by the Royal Family, accompanied by the principles Ferdinand and Carol, on which occasion they brought thanks to Mr. Kalinderu "for his tireless work" for the flourishing of these estates (Carol I, 1906: 258). The exhibition was comprehensive in covering all the fields. Of the 12 sections of the exhibition, the Crown Domain ranged only from 7: agriculture, sericulture-hunting, horticulture-viticulture, zootechny, mining, quarrying and industry (Mitu, 2011: 325-330). The exhibited objects represented the result of a collaborative effort in 22 years and individualized every estate.

In the pavilion designed for agriculture, could be identified: the economic plans of the Sadova, Segarcea, Domnița, Dobrovăț, Gherghița, Cocioc, Rușețu Domains; soil profiles belonging to these domains; photos representing schools plans, constructed by the Crown Domains' Administration; photos of the plans of walled deposits for products, a hop dryer from Gherghița and Cocioc, of a stable; different graphics of the surfaces, exploitation expenses, the gross and net income from the twelfth estates; photos of the marsh and river Snagov drainage works from the Cocioc Domain; postcards and plans of the staff's houses; miniatures of the administration houses from Cocioc etc

A special section exposing all varieties of cereals grown between 1905 and 1906: samples of wheat, corn, flax, beans, peas, hemp, sugar beet, oats, rye, barley (winter, spring, common, with six rows) two-row barely, proso millet, millet, hops, rape, sorghum, poppy seed, vetchling, clover, sainfoin, buckwheat, white mustard, coriander, sunflower, yellow lupine, soybean hyspida, horse bean and earthmouse, lentils, different varieties of wheat, oat, barley, rye, flax, hemp, made up in bundles, different varieties of potatoes, lucern root. In photos was shown how the land was exploited with farm machineries and plows. There have been presented two plows from 1866, 1906 in order to observe the development in the technical area. They were joined by a panel of instruments used in agriculture. There have also been exhibited miniature models of rack wagons and cart used to transport grains, made in the workshops of the Sadova Domain, wheelwrights and smiths workshops models, the mill from the section Ocolna of the Sadova Domain and the model of the same farm, that included maize barns, store houses, cars sheds, cattle stables, the houses of the personnel, gardens surrounded by plantations. Other exhibits consisted of: fruits dried in the dryer from Gherghița such are: apricots without kernels, sour cherries, apples, soup vegetables, etc.; sheep wool samples from the breeds tzurcana and prime wool sheep, washed and unwashed, carded and spun, dairy products from the Periș milk factory on the Cocioc Domain such as: Periș butter, Cocioc cream, Cocioc Brie, Tilsit, milk and butter milk.

The viticular domain was represented by boxes with grafts arranged on multiple layers in different types of soil: in moss and sawdust; a panel with different grafting systems and tools used for this purpose; a wooden replica of the workshop from Segarcea

where were grafted the vines, realized in the carpentry workshops of the domain; different photos of the vineyards and the plan of the vineyards' section from the same domain; different types of white and red wine, produced in the Segarcea, Sadova and Gherghița Administrations.

The sericulture showed different silk products, made by the peasants or the students from the schools of the different domains; woven materials and silk drawings, several varieties of silk cocoons from the Cocioc Domain, a collection that presented the silk worm in different stages of evolution, the cloths obtained after the processing on the cocoons, silk, simple and colored silk cloth; the metamorphose of the silk worms collected by the mixed school from Mălini, a sericultural conspectus, made for the rational culture of the silk worms and a weaving machine made in the workshops from the Bușteni Domain.

The apiarian domain exhibited few postcards with bee gardens from the domains Mălini, Bicaz, Cocioc, Gherghița and Segarcea; different types of hives: Dzierzon, Berlepsch, Hermes; many types of honey combs; the bee in different forms with the enemies of the hives; jars of different shapes with May honey; liqueurs, made at the Periș apiary from honey and fruits – vanilla, sour cherries, centaury, coffee, peppermint, strawberries, oranges, bitters liqueurs but also beverages such as: sour cherries wine, wormwood wine, honey beer; different shapes and qualities of candle wax.

The pavilion of the silviculture presented different types of wood products: a) industrial wood: wooden species samples, presented in different sections, belonging to the Bicaz Domain, birds nests, Berlepsch system, after the models introduced by The Society for the Protection of the Animals, realized in the carpentry workshop from the Gherghița Domain; plop wood troughs, wooden bowls; water buckets, milk churns, fir tree wood vats made in the workshops from Mălin; common maple yoke for the oxen (Dobrovăț); different housekeeping objects; sieves and strainers, spoons, bushels, ladles, tubs and wooden pails, oak butts and barrels with iron hoops (Sadova), boxes and barrels for khalva (Bușteni), oval and round boxes for delight, pharmacies, cheese (Bușteni); forester hammers, forester compasses, different models of blinds made at Bicaz, oak tubs; shovels, rakes, beech wood pitchforks; the replica of a oak bathroom made in the workshop from Sadova; b) resonance wood for the musical instruments; c) wood shaped as a wooden tile executed on the Borca Domain; d) wood discharged for staves and wheelwright's work; e) wood discharged at the frame saw for construction; f) deformed and abnormal pieces of wood, sections in different species of wood; g) replicas of some installations used in exploitation: the water saw from Gura Borcei, the mechanic saw and the telepher from the Mălini Domain; h) photos that reproduced the way in which was realized the forestry exploitation, the replica of the resinous seed drier, of the timber factory from Ața-Bour, made of 4 frame saws, 10 Venetian saws, 4 circular saws, machines for grinding and for cutting the logs of wood, from the Bicaz Domain; i) studies of forest planning and plans: the topographic plan of the Sabașa-Farçașa domain, maps that presented the mountains after the situation of the forest in 1900, of the forestry administrations from Bicaz and Tașca, the Bicaz Domain; the map of the same forestry administrations, during 1900-1909; the map of the forest from the Dobrovăț Domain (1899), of the Mălini Domain for 1905-1915; the map of the mountains and the forest planning of the Cocioc Domain's forest (1905), of the Gherghița Domain' forest (1906); the general plan of the mountains from the Mălini Domain; the forest planning of the Segarcea Domain' forest (1901); the topographic plan of the mountain Caraiman, the Bușteni Domain; studies of forest planning of all the forests from all the Crown's Domains; j) the relief of the Bicaz Damain,

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accompanied by the list of the conventional signs of the forest areas, the commons, the plough lands, the hay lands and the meadows etc.; the relief of the Poiana-Doamnei administration from the Mălini; k) graphics regarding the circulation of wood; l) instruments used in hunting and different wild animal and; m) fishes; n) collections of insects and butterflies: a collection of butterflies from the Dobrovăț Domain and a collection of insects injurious to the forest, each species being presented in all the phases, from egg to the mature insect.

There also have been presented different pieces of furniture and objects made in the willow-weaving workshop, situated on the Cocioc Domain, which was created in 1888: travelling baskets in different shapes and sizes, fantesie basket for flowers, with the form of a horn, lyra, bookstand basket for notes, wheelbarrow made of weaven straws and willow for flowers, shopping baskets, nests-basketsfor flowers, with different forms, fruit dishes and wallets; different shapes of laundry baskets, desks, different objects made at the Gherghița Domain, willow colored armchairs, a red table and four chairs for garden, a green garden pavilion, made of 24 pieces of furniture, along with tables an chairs etc. There have also been presented products of the foundry from the Segarcea and Bicaz Domains, stone quarry products from Bușteni. In the housekeeping industry section have been exhibited: traditional clothes, carpets and peasants' furniture, made by the students and by the personnel's wives from the Domain. The pottery factory from the Cocioc Domain exhibited: vases, flat bottles, plates, different pitchers, medallions representing the king and the queen, stoves etc., all made of ceramic.

From the Mălini toy factory there have been exhibited different shapes of dolls, simple and luxurious, some of theme were closing and opening their eyes, dressed in rustic clothes, but also different other toys such as: soldiers, weapons, animals, small houses, cars etc. The products created in the brushes workshop were also from Mălini. The public present at the exhibition was also shown the studies and the publications that belonged to the Crown Domain Administration' library, monographs, plans and school replicas, churches monographs, the statues of the cultural-economic societies existent on the Domain, replicas of the churches from Farcașa, different objects realized in the school workshops, replicas of some theatre scenes, photos showing different scenes from plays in which acted school children and the model of the village's theatre from Borca.

Remarking the diversity of the objects that the Crown Domain exhibited, the newspaper Albina related: "It is a real kaleidoscope of all the country's richness" (Teodosiu, 1906: 1066). At the awarding of the prices, on November 5<sup>th</sup> 1906, the Crown Domain Administration, represented by Ion Kalinderu, was awarded a special prize, representing a silver vessel with allegorical figures, admirably executed. This prize was offered by the king "to the most outstanding farmer" (Onciu, 1906: 4). Exposing the motifs for which the Crown Domains were awarded this special prize, Dr. C. Istrati, said: "The Crown Domains are for a long time a good example for the entire country, having an important influence on the activity of our great landowners. All that was done there was due to a serious thinking, had been studied and applied before on a large scale, only after it had been experienced on a smaller scale" and continued, referring to the industry that was developing in the perimeter of the Administrations: "A good result was that regarding the industry and especially the industry that works with the products from agriculture and particularly during the winter's months, by our villagers" (Onciu, 1906: 13).

The exhibit was closed on November 23<sup>rd</sup>, in the presence of Queen Elisabeth and the princely couple, Ferdinand and Mary. In the speech that Ion Lahovary delivered, the mentioned all the objectives and the purposes of the organizers: "We desired to show to

the foreigners and to the Romanians that what Romania once had been and what is today, after 40 years of glorious reign of the King Carol I... we wanted that the foreigners to know and that the Romanians to know themselves better, to know that between the Danube and the Carpathians leaves, grows and becomes stronger a hard-working, brave and peaceful people, leaded by a patriot and wise king” (Sora, 2001: 183). The organizers and the Romanian Government considered the event a great success, recognized also by the foreign press, present in our country. After this exhibition, the agricultural contests and exhibitions gained a greater importance. Mentions regarding the exhibitions organized during the period 1906-1918 aren't any, although we don't doubt about their existence, the archive of the Crown Domain being destroyed during the First World War (1916-1918). The union of Basarabia with Romania from 1918, extended the possibility to participate at the exhibitions organized in the Romanian province from over the Prut. Thus, when such an event was organized at Chişinău, on August the 5<sup>th</sup> 1925, the Segarcea Crown Domain, recognized especially for the wines produced there, answered positively to the invitation to participate with agricultural, forestry, viticultutal and animal products. There have been exhibited: samples of red and Polish wheat, barley, millet, oat, two-row barely, vetchling, but also 93 forestry species collected from the Domain's forest, arranged on 48 boards; 0.300 kg of silk, starting from a thread made from a cocoon and to 100 gr. of cocoons, 0.50 kg of silk worms cocoons; 0.150 kg of prime wool in 6 flocks, a distaff and a spindle; different categories of wines representative for this administration: 20 bottles of Frongtinson from 1921, 20 bottles of brandy, obtained in 1919, 20 bottles of Pinot Noir, 30 bottles of Riesling from 1920, 20 bottles of Alb superior from 1920, 20 bottles of Fetească albă from 1920 (Mitu, 2010a: 152). On the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> of October 1927, the Chamber for Agriculture from Dolj organized in the commune Segarcea a zootehnic agricultural exhibition. For the examples that the Domain Segarcea presented, it was awarded 5 gold medals by the Chamber for Agriculture (Mitu, 2010a: 153). In 1934, on the occasion of the manifestation „Expoziția Târg”, organized in May at Bucharest, the domain Sadova brought 275 bottles of wine, bottled in recipients of 750 ml and other 275 bottles of 750 ml, with wine from the butts (Mitu, 2011: 332). A last participation, as coming from the documents, is mentioned four years later, at the agricultural exhibition from Bucharest, in 1938. On this occasion, the Sadova Domain exhibited a plan that evidenced the evolution of the estate in the third decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The plan involved a presentation of the oak and locust tree forest, the vineyard and the cultivated soil; the five existent agricultural centers, represented by red colored rings, the sixth sub-center, planed to be realized in the future, such is the forest range from Dăbuleni – marked by a circle hachured with red; the apiarian centre from Ocolna, hachured with blue. It was especially insisted on the development of the apiary, during 1930-1939, showing in the diagrams the price in cost and the medium price for selling; the increased number of hives and the annual produce in kilograms (Mitu, 2011: 333.). The outbreak of the Second World War made, then, impossible the organization of such events. Being on the scene of operations, many administrations had to interrupt their activity. Although, most of the documents from the Crown Domains' archive were destroyed during the events of the two world wars, the few left information regarding the exhibitions they participate and the awarded prizes, allow us to create a shaped image about the part played by this institution in the emancipation of the Romanian village.

The Romanian presence at the international exhibitions was registered starting with the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Preponderantly agricultural country, but having important performances in this economic branch and also in the traditional household

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industry, where Romania made itself noticed at the Brussels exhibition from 1897 when it was, because of the awarded prices, on the 17<sup>th</sup> place among the countries in Europe and on the 25<sup>th</sup> place in the world classification (Vlad, 2001: 34). Among the main commercial partners of Romania we must mention Belgium, France, Austro-Hungary, Italy, England, Turkey, Germany, Russia, Holland and Switzerland. Starting with this year, Romania became a constant presence at the international exhibitions during, the between wars period, both on the European continent and the United State of America. The exhibition from Paris, at the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the first international exhibition the Romanian Crown Domain attended, paved the way of this institution for the international and universal exhibition where, not few times it was noticed. Instituted through a presidential decree, emitted on July 13<sup>th</sup> 1892 the exhibition organized at the confluence of the two centuries, wished to be a “synthesis” of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and a landmark for the evolution of the new century. The inauguration was made on April 15<sup>th</sup> 1900 by the president of France, Émile Loubet and reunited, on a surface of 230 hectares, 41 countries, from four continents (Vlad, 2007: 135-136). Romania received the invitation to participate in 1895, but the refusal of Ion Kalinderu to be appointed General Commissar, delayed the official answer until 1898. Yet, the Crown Domain Administrator was a member of the Consultative Central Commission of the exhibition. On March 1898, the Parliament voted the law through which the Agriculture, Commerce, Industry and Domains Ministry authorized the spending of 1.300.000 lei for the participation of our country to the exhibition and organized, through a Regulation of the public administration, the special service for the preparation of the activities. Article 2 from the regulation stipulated the organization of exhibitions of the Crown Domain’ Ministries and of different public administrations by each Minister or administration. The initiative regarding the participation took place in the same time with the continuous dispute between the conservatives and the liberals, the first being discontented by the too large sums of money that was supposed to be spent and the liberals arguing that “the participation to the exhibition was requested, first of all, by the common sense of answering to the demand of a friend-country, and then by the political and especially economic interests, being necessary to bring foreign capital in our country” (Ollănescu, 1901: 23-24).

The exhibition was structured on 18 groups. From the total number of 18 groups, Romania entered in 17, most of the Romanian exhibitors being registered at the agricultural, alimentary and clothing sections. During the exhibition, The Crown Domain constituted a special group in the upper gallery of the Royal Pavilion, in the cupola from the end of the left gallery of the first floor, along with the sections: stationery, public industry, public assistance and hygiene. The participation was made on the expense of the Domain Administration. In this pavilion were exhibited all the agricultural and the industrial products, arranged on different domains, miniatures of the schools, buildings and forestry operations, furniture and rural houses, birds and animals that lived in the forest of the Domain, fishes from the waters of the Domain, the products of the stone and granite quarries, ceramic pieces, pottery art, cotton, woollen and silk woven materials realized in the rural schools, a plan in relief of the Bicaz Domain, a collection of stuffed animals and birds, agricultural tools, graphic paintings, maps, albums etc (Ollănescu, 1901: 109).

The cultural part was represented through many brochures and books from the Administration's library, studied and appreciated by both the jury and public, as C. Ollănescu mentioned. Taking advantage of the presence at this exhibition, in order to promote the image of the Crown Domain, the Administration edited, in French language,

a brochure named *Notice sur le Domaine de la Couronnede Roumanie* (Notes on the Romanian Crown Domain) that was given free of charge to the French authorities, the cultural, agricultural, industrial and commercial institutions from France and to all the General Commissariats of the participant countries. The book contained information regarding the situation, activity and the results seen from the establishment of the Domain until that moment.

Giving such works (in different European languages) about Romania was absolutely necessary in order to allow the other states to better understand our society and economy. This measure was initiated by Dimitrie C. Ollănescu who often dealt with the insufficiency or the wrong opinion about our country of the foreigners and with the ignorance of the Romanian people who, in such cases, considered that “the French people don't know geography” (Vlad, 2007: 141). The juries, appreciating the activity, the effort and the results obtained in such a short time, awarded the Crown Domain with 21 prizes (Ollănescu, 1906: 442-227). These prizes proved to be important for obtaining the 8<sup>th</sup> place in the classification. The Crown Domain Administration was rewarded with: 10 big prizes for: the realisations from education; the dairy produces, butter and cheese installations from Cocioc; the studying of the land from the agricultural point of view, presented as analyzes, field samples in vertical section (2 m height), agricultural statistics; the complete collection of cereals; a railway installation and a cable railway for wood transportation, arrangements plans, the mechanic saw from Mălini, a miniature, unique model, of a forest range, the plans in relief of the Domains Bicaz and Mălini with the installations for the exploitation of the resinous essences, postcards presenting forestry installations; for the products of forestry exploitation and industry (there had been presented in an album different types of forestry essences-leaves and buds, leaves and fruit, resonance pieces of wood in different shaped board, planks, piano backs-sides realized by the Gaston Eichler factory from the Domain Mălini and the factory owned by Mr. Torok and Compani from Bicaz), the miniature of a resinous seeds drying house, the section made on a fir tree representing the annual growth of the tree, the birch tree trunk representing the debit manner of the tree, a 95 years old fir tree trunk, wooden works, species of wood used for matches, packing wood, kitchen objects (two-handed tub, barrels, staves), a miniature cart with tree trunks, boards for Venetian shutters, wooden chests made in Dr. Havel's workshop from Bicaz, doormats; mine exploitations and quarries; 1 big prize awarded to the administrator Ion Kalinderu for the entire activity at the Crown Domain; 2 gold medals for products belonging to different rural exploitations, postcards presenting constructions and hunting products (bear, fox, squirrels, wild boar, wild cat, stag head and the horns, chamois horns, eagle, pelican, mountain cock, and hazel hen, partridge, raven, awl, bugles, bag and other hunting related objects); 5 silver medals for: the school library publication; for the non-alimentary agricultural products (flax, hemp); the national carpets, linen and hempen threads and woven materials, different types of ropes, gymnastic instruments, belly bands, strings, cloth, halters, etc., for the section of laces, embroideries, haberdasheries (silk threads and wooden materials, cocoons, white and yellow, school workshops); baskets, bottles, canteens, furniture, osier and mace reed doormats, hats; 1 bronze medal obtained for the ceramic objects; 3 mentions for: the seeds collection; cheap and luxury furniture (different pieces of furniture and works used in a village house); embroideries, made on silk and regular cloth, and the national industry.

The success that this institution enjoyed in Paris is proven by the prizes mentioned above and by the appreciations published in the French press. For example, “*Le Temps*”



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remarked the exemplar exploitations from the Crown Domain and the effective realization from the cereals domain (Vlad, 2007: 174). Among the numerous visitors of the Romanians pavilions was also the president of France, on June 15<sup>th</sup>. Referring to this moment, Dimitrie C. Ollănescu, remembered that, when the president had come in the Crown Domain compartment “he had stopped for a long time in front of the beautiful cereal samples, pieces of wood and forestry exploitation installations, woven materials and he had been indeed impressed by the beauty of the wild boar and birds” (Vlad, 2007: 174).

A new international exhibition on which the Crown Domain participated is that from Lemberg, Ukraine, in 1925, on which there had been presented the same types and quantities of products as those from the exhibition organized at Chişinău, as we shown before, in the same year (Mitu, 2010b: 221). After the commercial convention with Poland, the leading circles organized, in 1929, at Warsaw, a wine, grapes and other fresh or conserved fruits exhibition. Accepting the invitation, was expected to send until November 10<sup>th</sup> 1929, ¾ wine bottles with the next sorts: 5 bottles of the wine Negru de masă (dark red table wine) from 1927 and 1928, 5 bottles of Crâmpoşie wine from 1928 kept in barrels, 2 bottles of Alb Superior (superior white) wine from each year 1929, 1921, 1922 and 1923, 2 bottles of Riesling wine (both 1921 and 1923), 2 bottles of Frontignon (1921-1924), 2 bottles of Fetească (1921-1923), 2 bottles of Tămâios (1919 and 1923), 2 bottles of Bordeaux (1920-1923), 2 bottles of Pinot Noir (1920-1923), 2 bottles of dark and red wine (1922 and 1924) bottled; but also wine kept in barrels, the next quantities: 2 bottles of Alb superior (superior white) (1924-1926), 2 bottles of Riesling (1924-1926), 2 bottles of Fetească (1924-1926), 2 bottles of Tămâios wine (1925 and 1926), 2 bottles of Bordeaux (1924-1926), 2 bottles of Pinot (1924-1926). Along the wine there had been exhibited 2 bottles of brandy, made in 1922 and 1929 at Sadova Domain (Mitu, 2010b: 221).

In 1935, with the celebration of the Belgian state of 100 years from the inauguration of the first continental railway and 50 years from the creation of the independent state of Congo, took place the universal exhibition from Brussels. Placed on a surface of 125 hectares on the Osseghem plateau, near Laeken Royal Park, was inaugurated in the presence of King Leopold III, on April 27<sup>th</sup> 1935 (Vlad, 2001: 74). The exhibition lasted 194 days, housing the stands of 8.930 exhibitors from all continents countries. The exposed objects and products were grouped in 9 section and 167 classes (Vlad, 2001: 78). Receiving the invitation on July 1934, the government Gheorghe Tătărescu officially accepted Romania's participation to the Brussels exhibition. The presence at this exhibition was under the patronage of King Carol II, initiative due to the Committee led by Ion Manolescu Strunga, the Minister of Industry and Commerce commissary of the exhibition was appointed Cezar Popescu. The Romanian pavilion, with a surface of 1.000 m<sup>2</sup>, situated at the junction of the streets Avenue de Bouchout and Avenue du Gros-Tileuil, built in a sober style that merged perfectly the elements of the classic architecture with the modern one, was the work of the architect Constantin Moşinschi. Three from the four facades of our pavilion were decorated with incised drawings, representing scenes from the every day life of the peasants and in the centre of the main façade was situated the equestrian statue of Carol II (Vlad, 2001: 85-86).

In the pavilion there had been organized sections for agriculture, transportations, textile products and ancient, religious and rural art. We find the Crown Domain at the agrarian section, exposing different samples, along with the Institute of agronomic researches, The State Farm Zorleni, Jean Cămărăşescu, The Viticulture School from

Chişinău etc (Vlad, 2001: 93). The exhibition was marked by the artistic dimension. The awarding ceremony of the participants to the exhibition, organized on October 15<sup>th</sup> 1935, offered to Romania 97 rewards, placing it on 15<sup>th</sup> place (Vlad, 2007: 101). The last participation of The Crown Domain, at some universal exhibitions, was that from New York in 1939. Its presence was facilitated by the election of the first president of the American confederate nations. It was called one of the most grandiose exhibitions in the entire history, having 44 million visitors. It took place at Flushing Meadows – Corona Park, in two seasons, 1939-1940, and named “Building the World of Tomorrow” (Vlad, 2006: 104).

Romania presented two very beautiful and imposing edifices – The Romanian Pavilion and The Romanian House, both plated with marble, very luxuriant, presenting architecture that maintained the characteristic of the Romanian style. The interiors were decorated with statues made by Miliţa Pătraşcu, Ion Jalea, C. Medrea, frescoes, mosaics, bas-reliefs, friezes. The Pavilion was the creation of the architect G. M. Cantacuzino and the Romanian House, the work of the architect Doicescu (Roceriu, Opreşcu, 1939:323).

Among the exhibitors from New York also the Administrator of the Segarcea Crown Domain, with a new presentation of wines. The range of wine exposed here were the noble ones internationally recognized: dark red wine (Bordeaux) from 1929, 1930 and 1934; Pelin wine from 1934; Rieling wine from 1930, 1934 and 1937; Alb Superior from 1936, Fetească from 1934 and 1936, Frontignon. The total number of wine bottles that went to America was 15.240. Besides wine, there were sent 400 bottles of brandy and 200 bottles of sterilized must of grapes. These drinks could be tasted and bought from the restaurant-pavilion (Mitu, 2010b: 223).

All these exhibitions offered the opportunity for our products, obtained in the thirteen administrations, to be recognized and appreciated. Thanks to this possibility of promotion, many requests had been registered for our wines and wood products, the proof being the contracts concluded with different foreign societies.

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