

ANTI-BOLSHEVIKS UKRAINIAN REFUGEES IN FAGARAS FORTRESS-ROMANIA (1920-1923)

Fagaras Fortress had over the centuries of its existence, a special importance in Romanian history, knowing both moments of glory and decay. It is known the fact that it has been successively a strong defensive fortress, residence for Transylvania's Princes, military garrison and communist prison. Nevertheless, it is less known or is not at all known another aspect, the one that the fortress had in some moments after 1918 the function of shelter and refuge for foreign military and civilians, how it was the case of hundreds of Ukrainians afflicting wanderers, fled from the front of Bolshevik steamroller. Regarding the last of these aspects we will talk in the next pages, trying to shape this moment from the century-old existence of the fortress as coherent and consistent as possible, even if the archivist sources or the information from the local press of that period are minimal.

Keywords: Fagaras Fortress, refuge, encampment, Ukrainians, Hnat Porohivski.

Introduction. Fagaras Fortress had over time (15th – 20th century) a special importance in Romanians history, knowing both moments of glory, especially during medieval times and decay moments or architectural degradation. It is known in Romania that this fortress was successively one of the most powerful defense fortresses in Transylvania, residence for the Princes of this province, military garrison and in the 6th decade of the 20th century dreaded prison in the communist Romanian Gulag system.

However, it is less known another aspect of its history – the fact that the fortress had in some moments after the 1st of December 1918 the role of shelter or refuge not only for Romanian civilians or military, but also especially for foreigners. Starting in the beginning of 1919 with the sheltering for few months of the volunteers from the Romanian Legion in Italy, returned to Transylvania, the Fortress was destined since 1920 as a place of refuge and shelter for hundreds of Ukrainian, Russian, Cossacks wanderers, voluntarily retired in front of the Russian Bolshevik roller.

We will dwell on this aspect in the following pages, trying to present this special moment from the secular history of the Fagaras fortress as coherent and consistent as possible, despite the fact that the discovered archival sources and the information from the Romanian press of the time are relatively scanty. However, in advance of approaching the subject under attention, it is necessary a short incursion on the events which preceded this situation.

Thus, it must be remembered that the final years of the World War I (1917-1918) brought not only major changes into its development, but also the implementation of the communist ideology in the biggest country of Eurasia – The Czarist Empire. The latter action inevitably led to the triggering of the Russian civil war which took place over several years, between 1917 and 1923. After the victory of the Russian revolution in October 1917, the established Bolshevik government separately signed the peace with the Central Powers, at Brest-Litovsk, on March 3rd 1918. This peace treaty represented the only viable option for the new governance because the Russian army was in a total state of chaos and limitless indiscipline when Germany attacked the Russian forces in February 1918.

Considering themselves betrayed by signing the treaty, the anti-Bolshevik Russians who remained loyal to the Entente, initiated the fight against the Bolsheviks. They were supported by the existent allied forces in Russia which thereby hoped to retrieve the Eastern front so that Germany cannot exclusively focus on the Western war. Thus started the long and bloody civil war between *the Reds* who controlled the capital Moscow and Central Russia, and *the Whites* who launched a series of campaigns for suppressing the revolution, with the help of the allies from the war.

On the other hand, the presence of the military Ukrainian immigrants in Romania is explained through the fact that their country had been occupied by the Red Army in 1919. According to the above mentioned peace treaty, Russia is required to make peace with the Popular Republic of Ukraine and after more than a month and a half of negotiations, on 12th of June the treaty between those two parts was signed.

During the existence of the Ukrainian state, the proposal to give up the federation was forwarded to the hetman Pavel Skoropadski by some of the members of the Ukrainian National Union (UNU), but when the proposal was struck by his refusal, UNU triggered the riot against him, the armed forces of the Union being put under the command of Simon Petliura¹.

Being defeated in the end, the nationalist forces led by Simon Petliura initially took refuge in Poland in the beginning of 1920, after which they got dispersed in many European countries, inclusive in Romania.

Starting with 1919, in Romania started to operate the Extraordinary Diplomatic Mission of the Popular Republic of Ukraine led by Iuri Gasenko who was replaced on 20th of May 1919 with Konstantin Mațevici, agronomist scholar, and diplomat. In February 1920 was founded within the same Mission, the Military Section lead by the general Serghei Delvig [17, p. 30].

Among the important successes of the mission the transit facilitation on Romania's territory of the healthcare aids from abroad destined to Ukraine was counted as well – the medical train of the International Society Red Cross, containing a hospital with a capacity of 200 beds [17, p. 31]. According to some sources, the Mission procured weapons and war equipment from Romania in a private regime [17].

The debut of the presence of Ukrainian immigrants together with the Russians and the Cossacks in Romania, mostly military, took place since the end of 1918, but their greatest concentration is recorded for 1920. Some sources indicate a world-wide exodus for approximately 100.000 Ukrainians. In order to support them, in December 1920 the Ukrainian Diplomatic Mission in Vienna intervened with the Romanian state in order to grant assistance to a number of 1.500 – 2.000 military, many of them already in Romania [13].

Between 1920 and 1921, the Ukrainian militaries who received asylum in Romania were initially internees in the city of Balti, nowadays in the Republic of Moldova, being

¹ Simon Petliura (1879, Poltava – 1926, Paris). Publicist, writer, journalist, politician, Ukrainian states-man, the leader of the fight for Ukraine's independence after the outbreak of Russian Revolution from 1917. During the Russian Civil war, he was for a short period of time the Ukrainian president and in 1926 he was assassinated in Paris. From his name the Ukrainian refugees bore the title of "petliurists".

subsequently moved on the territory of the Old Kingdom and in Transylvania.

Since 1919 started to stably function concentration centers for Ukrainians, white Russians and Cossacks in Satu Mare, Oradea, Techirghiol and Brasov, and also some provisionally centers. The internment camp from Fagaras probably started to be destined for the mentioned refugees at the beginning of the next year, because a piece of news from August 1919 – occasioned by the visit of the Romanian Prime Minister Ion I. Brătianu – informs us that here were still present volunteers returned with the Romanian Legion from Italy [14, p. 4]. Another piece of information from October of the same year claims the previous statement, indicating that at that moment another 1.200 Romanian volunteers from Italy had repatriated and were provisionally garrisoned in Fagaras fortress [15, p. 2]. Barely in February 1920 "The internment camp from Fagaras – by order of the Ruling Council² – was moved to Sambata de Jos"³ [16, p. 2].

However, in November 1920 was inserted a piece of news regarding the cancellation of all the internment camps by ministerial order, but the one installed in the Brukenthal Castle from Sambata de Jos where an officer and 14 soldiers were still guar-ding "about four internees" was mentioned. On the same occasion it was pointed out that those who wanted to obtain Romanian citizenship and got married with Romanian women were to be released, but under surveillance, and the others (inclusively Russian, Cossacks and Ukrainians) automatically expelled [4, p. 3].

In July 1922 the Romanian officials sent towards their Soviet counterparts the presence of approximately 2.500 – 3.000 Whites [13] (together with Ukrainians, Russians and Cossacks) in Romania, which determines us to consider that in Fagaras was one of the biggest refugees contingents – 902 in January 1921 (1.000 in Oradea in December of the same year) [13] and 763 in March 1923 [1]. The explanation of the fact that the Ukrainians were frequently included in the same category with the Russians consists in the perspective of the provenience from the former Russian Empire. However, the mentioned author contradicts itself by providing different figures in another paper: "In the first part of 1922 the total figure of the Ukrainian immigrants in Romania (according to their estimation) was 20.000 people, and after some official data – approximately 6.000" [11, doc. no. 108, 109, 114, 116].

The Ukrainian military emigration from Romania was focused around the Lieutenant Colonel Hnat Porohivski – "the commander of the Ukrainian Group" from Fagaras – found in the nationalist camp led by the above mentioned Simon Petliura. H. Porohivski was the commander of the Ukrainian troops interned in two points from Brasov: the Cetatua and Bartolomeu barracks. Being considered the indisputable leader of all the Ukrainian military immigrants from Romania, he represented them in the relation with the authorities, the latter being obliged to provide security and sustenance [13].

The reports between the nationalist Ukrainians of Petliura and the Russians – inclusive those internees in the Fagaras fortress – were not friendly, the first one reconciling better – with the Cossacks from the Don and Kuban; most often the Russians tried to put the Ukrainians in a negative position towards the Romanian authorities.

Despite the existing frictions, in the internment camp in Fagaras existed common socio-cultural activities, the refugees being taught the Romanian language and

participating in sports, cultural and religious activities. After the movement of the refugees camp from Oradea to Fagaras, the hospitalization regime from here became more flexible, the Ukrainians, Russians and Cossacks being allowed to leave the fortress and to employ in various jobs, "At the level of 1923, the process of integration in society advancing rapidly, in fact, «the fighters became citizens»" [13].

In February 1923, of those 251 Ukrainians accommodated in Fagaras, 92.40% were men (232), 6.00% were women (15) and 1.60% children (4).

Going through the two existent nominal tables from the National Archives in Brasov, we find that – even if in another official document there were 70 cases (30 officers and 40 soldiers) [3] of those wishing to repatriate – the situation was as follows:

- One wanted repatriation to Cernauti (Bucovina);
- 35 to Ukraine;
- 29 to Russia.

From the cited document (with the date of 13th of February 1923) it emerges the fact that five of the officers, without having their nationality mentioned, married Romanian women, probably all of them from Fagaras [3].

From a total of 763 refugees, 382 figured as reservists or with an uncertain or unknown military situation: 183 Ukrainians and 199 Russians and Cossacks. We present in what follows some figures regarding the previous socio-professional situation of the Ukrainians: police chiefs – 1.10%; teachers – 1.60%; office clerks – 7.10%; from the juridical domain – 1.10%; free arts – 0.50% (one painter); students – 10.40%; merchants – 0.50%; from the communication domain – 1.10%; from industry – 13.70% including a watchmaker and a printer; various owners – 7.70%; agriculture – 55.20%. It can be clearly observed that the majority of them was obviously formed by citizens from the agricultural domain, in the other cases existing some clear or almost subtle differences. Also, it is worth mentioning the fact that there was a significant percentage of intellectual refugees – approximately 20%.

The refugees enjoyed during their whole period of staying the sympathy and support not only of the locals but also of some great personalities. Thereby, in support of the Ukrainians and of the other refugees sheltered in Fagaras Fortress came Queen Mary herself who on the 2nd of December 1921 came to Fagaras with a special train. In the local press, the event was recorded as follows: "The unutterable good heart of the Sovereign took under Her protection hundreds of refugees (...). Which fully loaded with warm winter clothes, food, chocolate, cigarettes, soap were distributed to these afflicted by fate". Her seafaring gesture benefited "of the blessings and the warmest sympathy and love feelings of the nation proud of having a queen as Her Majesty Queen Mary" [5, p. 3].

As mentioned, the citizens from Fagaras contributed themselves as much as possible in the difficult post-war moments of household restoration from an economic point of view, in order to make the lives of these wanderers easier. Thereby, in the columns of a local newspaper from 21st of March 1923 was released a calling towards the authorities in the nearby area of Fagaras to help those accommodated in the fortress, by undertaking an offertory of eggs for Easter holidays. The statement had a favorable result, the citizens from Fagaras collecting several thousands of eggs [8, p. 4].

On the other hand, in order to improve the situation they were in, even the internees organized their own charitable actions. For example, "the Ukrainians Committee from Fagaras" organized on 3rd of May 1921 in "Transylvania" hall in the town a performance "in favor of

² Temporary Governing Body of the Romanians from Transylvania and Banat after the Union at 1st of December 1918.

³ Sambata de Jos, locality situated at approximately 20 km from Fagaras.

the internees from <<Mihai Viteazul>> Castle". It consisted of Ukrainian folk songs and national dances [6, p. 3]. The action achieved its goal because the "Committee of the Ukrainians wanderers" gave "the warmest thanks to all the Ladies and gentlemen from Fagaras who with their beautiful gifts achieved that in the great days of the Resurrection they were able to feel the uplifting charm of these holy holidays and to forget for a moment the burden of alienation" [7, p. 4].

At long last, the moment of disbanding the internment camp came. In a short piece of news from the end of August 1923 appeared the information that "the Social Assistance decided the disbanding of the camp (...) from Fagaras. The assistance, also, will take care of placing the ablebodied to work and of the cripples in different institutes of the country" [9, p. 2].

The assertion of the press from Fagaras received official confirmation a week later, when it was announced that a commission had met at the Ministry of Labor to place the unfortunate forcibly displaced from their countries, composed of representatives of the Red Cross, National Security, Ministry of Labor and Social Assistance and two officers.

Following the consultations, the committee took the following final decisions:

"1. Tuberculosis patients will be hospitalized in sanatoriums;

2. The disabled and the incapable of work will be hospitalized in the colony from Marcuta⁴;

3. The apt people will be placed for agricultural, industrial works etc.

4. Those who want to go abroad for studies will obtain this permission" [10, p. 3].

The article also stated that the amounts spent on the maintenance of refugees amounted to approximately 20 million lei, which were to be covered by France, based on an agreement in principle established two years ago. If at the beginning the refugees had received, in addition to a good treatment, the payment of balances corresponding to the related military ranks, lately it was not possible, because the Romanian state had received the proposal to recover the amounts through the Paris Reparations Commission. Disagreeing with the new situation, the Romanian Government and the Ministry of War decided not to pay the balances and to abolish the Fagaras internment camp [10, p. 3].

After the abolition of detention centers in Romania, many Ukrainian refugees settled in the country, applying for Romanian citizenship, very few repatriated (about 5%), some left for other European countries or the two Americas, and those who they could not be hired, they remained with the status of internees, being transferred to the colony from the Marcuta monastery.

To confirm what has been said, we finally reproduce, in part, some of Hnat Porohivski's notes regarding the period when he was present in the Fagaras fortress: "Our organization at that time was as follows: the Romanian authorities recognized me as commander of both camps (from Brasov – our note), and in time for the third one – from Fagaras. Each camp had a Ukrainian commander to whom all inmates directly obeyed. The Romanian commanders of the respective camps interacted in all matters only with the Ukrainian commanders. The right to punish in all cases of deviation from the status falls under the sole responsibility of the Ukrainian commanders. (...) In this way, in fact, the Romanians limited themselves only to our security, as well as to food (...)" [12, p. 74].

After a journey in the Oradea internment camp, located 400 km from Fagaras, in January 1923 "I received the news that the camp is being transferred from Oradea Mare to Fagaras.

It was a great winter, with a thick layer of snow.

I left for Fagaras, but my train, like the one of the internees, got stuck in the snow. They were stuck for two days in a train station, and I spent 36 hours on the train in the middle of the field. Finally we managed to get out from the snow and <<con-querred>> the castle <<Radu Negru>> from Fagaras" [12, p. 98].

Next, H. Porohivski describes in beautiful words the Land of Fagaras, the city of Fagaras and makes a brief history of the fortress here, the place where he would be hosted until the beginning of September, after which he returns to the reality of the moment: "In Fagaras, as well as in Oradea Mare, we managed to occupy that half of the castle which in newer times was adapted for the living of military units. Accommodation was done without altercations with the Russians. They were in a good state of orga-nization, and Colonel Cijikov – their commander – kept them under obedience. And in general, the year of living with us taught them to come to terms with the idea that Ukrainians can exist independently alongside them. More than that. The Russians had also come to terms with the idea that the Cossacks on the Don were moving further and further away from them and forming an ever closer friendship with the Ukrainians. Time is the best doctor, who will probably soon accustom all Russians, both emigrants and those in Russia, to the idea that Ukraine can be independent.

The houses we occupied corresponded to the wishes of both Ukrainians and Russians. We had large, bright rooms, just right for small units and groups, and the Russians had small rooms, just right for families.

Families had a hard life, especially those with children. But it wasn't easy for the lonely either. The clothes were worn to the end, the shoes required constant care. The food was insufficient ... Despair gripped everyone harder and harder.

It was the very extreme moment to bring radical changes in the continuation of our life abroad.

(...) Meanwhile, the steps taken by the Ukrainian Diplomatic Mission to the Romanian High Command, as well as mine to the Camp Commander, contributed to the "gradual fall of the bars". The going out of the internees in the city became free. This allowed many soldiers to engage in various jobs. Some went "to the snow", meaning to clean the streets of snow, others went to various warehouses, of wood, of goods, etc. A significant number of officers were engaged in the construction of the pyrotechnic plant that was being built near Fagaras. It was paid well there. They went to work alter-natively, because it was hard due to the unusualness and the cold.

A large number of soldiers left the camp for work in other cities in Romania.

It was felt that the time would come soon for the total liquidation of the camp. That doesn't make everyone happy. **With the liquidation of the camp, our last common nest was abolished** (emphasis added). We had to spread everywhere in a foreign country in the struggle for existence ... It was easy to lead this struggle with shelter and food in the camp. But what will happen when people have to rely only on their own strengths?

All this made the mood in the camp neither happy nor safe. The reports of those soldiers who either returned alone to the camp or were brought in by the gendarmes to leave one job and move on to another were not likely to invigorate the people.

⁴ Marcuta Monastery, nowadays situated in 2nd Sector of the municipality of Bucharest.

The camp, which in previous years was a single military whole, ceased to exist as such (...). The soldiers became citizens.

These were the saddest times of our stay behind bars and that is why as the bars shattered, our hopes of returning home were soon shattered. The open doors of the camp seemed to tell us that the time had come for a steady silence, when our release could no longer bother anyone. From an organized army of Ukraine, which in its desire for independence could disturb Eastern Europe, we, by virtue of time and circumstances, had become a superfluous element, which could only be annoying to the country in which it was located. In Europe, which had calmed down, we had become "superfluous" people. Moreover, for Europe, which at that time in its longing for world peace, was ready to extend its hand not only to the Bolsheviks, but even to the devil himself, we were like salt in the eyes, because we were the victims of injustice and savagery on the part of those whom Europe intended to take in their arms (...).

Well, if so, we'll wait. We are Ukrainians, we have a lot of stubbornness ... This stubbornness may take us alone on the path of independent life. It will be even better" [12, pp. 99-101].

We add a few more paragraphs related to the mood, cultural emulation and social situation of the Ukrainians in the citadel of Fagaras: «Hard times, of despair. But the Ukrainian military is able to carry them all, as it endured this sad state of mind, which tore their souls.

They often sat motionless, their heads bowed, overwhelmed with grief. Their sad thoughts flew to the incomprehensibility of the Fatherland. They remembered the past, they tried to lift the mysterious veil that hid the future. They sat in silence for hours. Suddenly another sighed and began to sing a sad song. A few began to slowly keep up the song. Then the voices started louder. The number of sin-gers was increasing. Sad songs began to resound in the castle, one after the other. But suddenly a lively, cheerful song was heard. Then, all of a sudden, he jumped to his feet and, passing on a patch of free space, shouted a "hopak"! The song became more and more rhythmic, they clapped. The dancer was spinning, banging on the floor with his broken boots so that he will torn off the walls! (...) And the soldiers started, one after the other, to play with fire and in figures...

This is how our lives flowed then: people sat sad, immersed in silence, then rejoiced loudly, hiding their bitter tears.

IV. But even in these unfavorable conditions, the social life and related to the national culture did not stop. In the "Ukrainian Camp Courier", which had started to appear in Fagaras, we read: "This year the Ukrainians from Fagaras camp failed to celebrate the anniversary of the proclamation of Ukraine's Independence because between January 15th and 24th the transfer from Oradea Mare took place (...)».

But as soon as we settled in and arranged, Ukrainian cultural life reentered its path. So, in the same newspaper, we read: "The celebration dedicated to the commemoration

of T.G. Şevcenko. On March 11th, the Ukrainian emigration from Fagaras organized the celebration dedicated to the commemoration of our Great poet and martyr for the freedom of the Fatherland. In a festively arranged hall, adorned with the portrait of Şevcenko, as well as with the portraits of Ukrainian hetmans and leaders during the last battle, all the Ukrainian emigration, both military and civilian, gathered.

After the memorial service (...), I. Drobit read a short report, and the choir performed the National Anthem «"A program of poetry recitation and choral music followed: "Evening in Ukraine", "Listen, my brother!", "The Dnieper's Song", "Ukrainian Mother, the Executioner Died" and others. "» The songs and recitations made a very beautiful impression and they all left in a calm and sad mood".

Sad mood! When will he leave us?

(...) "Ukrainian Camp Courier" reports that "many officers and Cossacks work at the dynamite plant for 40 lei for a 10-hour job". For that time it was a very good salary, because at the camp canteen you could get a very good and tasty lunch at that time for 8 lei. Since then, the salary for ordinary workers has increased more than twice (100-150 lei per day), but to have a good and tasty lunch now, even for an unpretentious person, it is possible only by 45-50 lei. Therefore, those who went to work had the opportunity not only to eat well, but even to buy something, because the prices of other products were also appropriate (...)" [12, pp. 101-102].

After the years of internment in Fagaras, a new period began for the Ukrainian emigrants, "this one is not easy either, which requires the adaptation to the civil life in their new homeland, which had received them with hospitality. They had nowhere to go, there was no way back, although, perhaps, in their souls it still flickered, like a dim light, the vague hope of some return, someday, in the future. But there, in Ukraine, after many freedom fighters had fallen on the battlefield, the Soviet power had established its rule" [12, p. 39].

Ukrainian refugees, "hardworking and per-severing people, were also reckless in taking on any kind of work. In addition, many had artistic inclinations: among them, were painters and poets, many knew how to play the band and, of course, all knew how to sing vocally, which they did with great pleasure on any occasion. In order to meet, they gathered at the home of one or the other, and in the case of those who arrived in Bucharest, most often at Colonel Porohivski, who since 1923 was in the Capital, where the Committee for the Aid of Ukrainian Emigrants had been set up" [12, p. 39].

The Fagaras Fortress ended its humanitarian mission in the years immediately following the First World War, including sheltering these unfortunate people forced to leave their families and country because of the Bolsheviks. After a period as a military garrison, in the autumn of 1939 the fortress will again become a center for housing foreign refugees, this time the Poles, who had left the country after the division and occupation of Poland by Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union.

ANNEXES

1. Ukrainian refugees from Fagaras Fortress in February 1923 [2]

a) Active military:

Lieutenant-Colonel: Porohivski Hnat (Co-mmander of the Ukrainian Group).

Administrative colonels: Mimieh Grigori.

Captains: Corobco Vasili, Labunet Adrian, Macarenco Andrei, Ovsienko Vohovschi, Savon Feodor.

Lieutenants: Dovghi Nicolai, Fedorov Mihail, Iacobenco Eugen, Lechterenco Toma, Melnic Vasili, Nazarciuc Feodor, Pelepciuc Alexandr, Romaniuc Simion, Savciuc Nicolae, Snitovschi Pavel, Torianic Ivan, Varda Nicolai, Zacrevschi Nicolai.

Second lieutenants: Alexandrov Grigori, Calinicenco Alexa, Calniţchi Ştefan, Cuşnirenco Constantin, Danelco Ivan, Dercaci Alexa, Drobit Elarion, Dubovăc Feodor, Fabnevici Dimitri, Gordienco Feodor, Grodschi Leon, Hedachivschi Platon, Macovschi Valentin, Mihalovschi Vasili,

Milco Alexei, Ohnivenco Nicolai, Onisimov Nicolai, Peredelschi Ivan, Ponomarenco Tesmis (?), Savalenco Ivan, Savciuc Iarema (?), Serotchi Serghie, Smirnâi Serghie, Tapenco Ivan, Vacherinet Ivan, Varfolamico Vasili, Vlasiuc Grigorii, Zinograd Tumis (?) ...ambaliuc Stratim (?).

Administrative lieutenants: Levîtchi Iliia.

b) Military in reserve: Asadci Vladimir (second lieutenant), Averiamov Semen (administrative second lieutenant), Baranicov Vasili (administrative second lieutenant), Bogdanovici Ștefan (lieutenant), Bohacenco Ivan (second lieutenant), Boico Eugen (administrative second lieutenant), Borivscăi Iulian (second lieutenant), Bucasiv Iurco (administrative second lieutenant), Burlaca Ivan (second lieutenant), Calujnâi Feodor (second lieutenant), Cerevco Dimitri (lieutenant), Cociubei Nicolai (second lieutenant), Crâmschi Ivan (second lieutenant), Danilov Vasili (captain), Danilovschi Vladimir (second lieutenant), Debenco Ștefan (second lieutenant), Deineca Gherasim (administrative second lieutenant), Hladcliv Ivan (second lieutenant), Hlaniastai Anatol (second lieutenant), Hlopetchi Iosif (second lieutenant), Hrăuleți Nichita (second lieutenant), Leonov Danil (second lieutenant), Marcenco Iurco (second lieutenant), Monailo Demian (second lieutenant), Monastirschi Dimitri (administrative second lieutenant), Motornâi Pavlo (administrative second lieutenant), Nascioci Andrei (second lieutenant), Nedilco Victor (second lieutenant), Nesterenco Gherasim (captain), Onopco Iacob (administrative second lieutenant), Ovhanenco Semen (second lieutenant), Patuic Ivan (second lieutenant), Pocorschi Naum (administrative second lieutenant), Popovchin Iachim (lieutenant), Rusac Ivan (lieutenant), Sadovschi Vladimir (lieutenant), Sevcenco Axente (lieutenant), Smirnâi Piotr (lieutenant), Tarasenco Vasili (second lieutenant), Tejug Vasili (second lieutenant), Tretiac Trofin (administrative second lieutenant), Usenco Ivan (second lieutenant), Zincovschi Danil (second lieutenant), Zincovschi Leo (lieutenant), Zui Andrei (second lieutenant).

c) Unknown previous military situation: Aleniuc Pantelei (soldier), Alexin Alexa (soldier), Asapiv Ștefan (soldier), Asatuic (?) Ivan (soldier), Astrovschi Mihailo (soldier), Baclim Ivan (soldier), Balaban Vasile (soldier), Balitchi Vladimir (soldier), Barbarschi Teodor (soldier), Bersateli Matvei (soldier), Besub Grigori (soldier), Bogdan Ivan (soldier), Boicenco Almenco (?) (soldier), Boroda Griț (soldier), Branschiv (?) ... (soldier), Buhacenco Feodor (soldier), Calenic Mihail (soldier), Ceachivschi Efrim (soldier), Cereaceno (?) Trofim (soldier), Cernac Simen (soldier), Ceselnitchi Pavel (soldier), Chislim Feodor (soldier), Cirhaino Filip (soldier), Cociatchiv Vasili (soldier), Colos Temisfeiu (?) (soldier), Corpinschi Casian (soldier), Cotariv Piotr (soldier), Cotlcarenco Efrim (soldier), Covalev Iosif (soldier), Covaliv ... (soldier), Crajanovschi Teodor (soldier), Cucer Vasili (soldier), Cudiș (?) Serghie (soldier), Cuiprina Constantin (soldier), Cuscii Toma (soldier), Cusnir Taras (soldier), Deluchin Ivan (soldier), Domasenco Iacub (soldier), Dorosciuc Luca (soldier), Doros Vladimir (soldier), Hacoschi Ivan (soldier), Halian (?) Alexei (soldier), Halusciac Filip (soldier), Havrenic Petros (soldier), Hcenco Grigori (soldier), Herasmenco (?) Andrei (soldier), Hladnin (?) ... (soldier), Horbenco Ivan (soldier), Horobeț Nichita (soldier), Hrațchiv Vasili (soldier), Hubimic (?) Ivan (soldier), Huivan Ignat (soldier), Iacusev Andrei (soldier), Jogenco Alexandr (soldier), Juruc Danilo (soldier), Jutenco Turutie (?) (soldier), Lazavoi Sava (soldier), Leonov Vasili (soldier), Lepoiseli Ivan (soldier), Macsimiv Mihailo (soldier), Macsimșin Mare (?) (soldier), Medvid Tuinis (?) (soldier), Melniciuc Vladimir (soldier), Micolaiuc Mihail (soldier), Miller Gregori (soldier), Morhunenco Grigori (sergeant), Moscalenco Anisie (soldier), Neleapin Iosif (soldier), Ohremov Ivan (soldier), Pasisnai (?) Ivan (soldier), Petrenco Pavlo (soldier), Petrosevic Eremia (soldier), Popac Misolo (?) (soldier), Poponco (?) Condrat (soldier), Popovici Mihail (sergeant), Protenco Vladimir (sergeant), Puitea Toma (soldier), Rabalca Fedir (soldier), Rabovslic Sidor (soldier), Rahac Nechifor (soldier), Revensco Nicolai (soldier), Romantiev Serghie (soldier), Rudenco Vasili (soldier), Salschi Caleric (?) (soldier), Sapovalov Roman (soldier), Sarapanivschi Archip (soldier), Savcenco Andrei (soldier), Savcenco Va... (soldier), Savciuc Constantin (soldier), Savciuc Mihailo (soldier), Savciuc Mihailo-alter (soldier), Savelenco Pavlo (soldier), Savitchi Casian (soldier), Scheol Iufin (?) (soldier), Scerbi Mihail (soldier), Scomschi Andrei (soldier), Semenemo Pavlo (soldier), Semenuc Feodor (soldier), Sencar Ivan (soldier), Serdiuc Lavro (soldier), Sespanischi Ivan (sergent), Sidorenco Nichita (soldier), Silin Stanislav (soldier), Smimiac Vasili (soldier), Spartaluc Danilo (soldier), Stasiuc Calistrat (soldier), Strabeno (?) Grigori (soldier), Svittac Grigori (soldier), Șlapac Grigori (soldier), Tanchiu Dimitri (soldier), Telenchevici Nechifor (soldier), Tulgaev Vasili (soldier), Tumoverov ... (soldier), Urban Petro (soldier), Voimilovici Alex (soldier), Voitich Iurco (soldier), Voronțiev Iacub (soldier), Zarembo Constantin (soldier), Zraenco Grigori (soldier), Zvarici (?) Dimitri (soldier).

d) Civilians: Calosin Ivan, Chiriciuc Ignat, Cuhaevschi Ivan, Cuhrevati (?) Feodor, Filipenco Nichefor, Haiduchevschi Alexandr, Haiduchevschi Mihail, Hlovateli Andrei, Hlusev Ignat, Honciar Lidoc (?), Lescenco Luca, Postoveți Atanasie, Rangaci Silvestru, Sorocha Ivan, Visnevai Ivan, Zilinschi Alexandru, ... Feodor.

e) Womens: Bogdanovici Acsana, Calosiu Maria, Chiriciuc Augustina, Dubnic Maria, Fomicivo Natalia, Ginter Emilia, Haiduchevici Ana, Hlopetcha Ana, Hurjos Ana, Mai Lidia, Palamarciuc Emilia, Rodionov Ludmila, Romaneti Autsuma ?, Selihovscaia Maria, Sevcenco Ozana.

f) Childrens: Bacica Maria, Brusenschi T..., Chiriciuc Feodor, Selihovscaia Elena.

2. Table with officers, troops, women and children
Nominal table with the Ukrainian internees in Fagaras [2]

No. crt.	Name and surname	Current rank	With or without children in Romania	Active or reserve officer	If in reserve, the profession	The last corps where he served in the Russian army
1.	Porohioscai Ignat	lieutenant colonel	no	active	-	43 V Siberia Regiment
2.	Corobco Vasile	captain	-/-	-/-	-	3 rd General Staff Division
3.	Labunet Adrian	-/-	-/-	-/-	-	34 th Infantry Regiment
4.	Macarenco Andrei	-/-	-/-	-/-	-	639 th Infantry Regiment
5.	Savon Feodor	-/-	-/-	-/-	-	4 th Infantry Regiment
6.	Varda Nicolae	lieutenant	-/-	-/-	-	7 th Guard Regiment
7.	Lechterenco Toma	-/-	-/-	-/-	-	311 th Infantry Regiment
8.	Zacrevschi Nicolae	-/-	-/-	-/-	-	2 nd Grenadier Artillery
9.	Melnic Vasile	-/-	-/-	-/-	-	198 th Infantry Regiment
10.	Nazarciuc Feodor	-/-	-/-	-/-	-	12 th Cavalry Regiment
11.	Pelepchiuc Alexandr	-/-	-/-	-/-	-	675 th Infantry Regiment
12.	Rusac Ivan	-/-	-/-	reserve	police chief	101 st Infantry Regiment
13.	Snitcovschi Pavel	-/-	-/-	active	-	71 st Infantry Regiment
14.	Torianic Ivan	-/-	-/-	-/-	-	78 th Infantry Regiment
15.	Fedorov Mihail	-/-	-/-	-/-	-	312 nd Infantry Regiment
16.	Iacobenco Eugen	-/-	-/-	-/-	-	-/-
17.	Popovchin Iachim	-/-	-/-	reserve	teacher	23 V Siberia Regiment
18.	Savciuc Nicolae	-/-	-/-	active	-	307 th Infantry Regiment
19.	Romaniuc Simion	-/-	-/-	-/-	-	174 th Infantry Regiment
20.	Sevcenco Axente	-/-	married, without children	reserve	office clerk	17 th CF Battalion
21.	Smirnâi Petru	-/-	no	-/-	-/-	467 th Infantry Regiment

22.	Cerevco Dumitru	-/-	-/-	-/-	owner	34 th Infantry Regiment
23.	Sadovschi Vladimir	-/-	-/-	-/-	office clerk	The Ukrainian Legion from Austria-Hungary
24.	Bogdanovici Ștefan	-/-	married, without children	-/-	painter	Military School from Kiev
25.	Milco Alexei	second lieutenant	no	active	-	9 th Infantry Regiment
26.	Vacherinet Ivan	-/-	-/-	-/-	-	765 th Infantry Regiment
27.	Varfolamico Vasile	-/-	-/-	-/-	-	728 th Infantry Regiment
28.	Vlasiuc Grigorie	-/-	-/-	-/-	-	-/-
29.	Grodschi Leon	-/-	-/-	-/-	-	4 th Infantry Regiment
30.	Gordienco Feodor	-/-	-/-	-/-	-	226 th Infantry Regiment
31.	Danilovschi Vladimir	-/-	-/-	reserve	student	90 th Infantry Regiment
32.	Dercaci Alexa	-/-	-/-	active	-	260 th Infantry Regiment
33.	Drobit Elarion	-/-	-/-	-/-	-	1 st Lutr. Regiment (?)
34.	Dubovâc Feodor	-/-	-/-	-/-	-	1 st Infantry Regiment
35.	Zinoglad Tumis (?)	-/-	-/-	-/-	-	34 th Infantry Regiment
36.	Zui Andrei	-/-	-/-	reserve	teacher	School ... (?)
37.	Calnițchi Ștefan	-/-	-/-	active	-	4 th Infantry Regiment
38.	Calujnâi Feodor	-/-	married, without children	reserve	student	12 Dragons Regiment
39.	Calinicenco Alexa	-/-	no	active	-	248 th Infantry Regiment
40.	Cușnirenco Constantin	-/-	-/-	-/-	-	311 st Infantry Regiment
41.	Borivscăi Iulian	-/-	-/-	reserve	philosophy student	30 th Austrian-Hungarian Infantry Regiment
42.	Danelco Ivan	-/-	-/-	active	-	6 th Ulani Austrian-Hungarian Regiment
43.	Smârânăi Serghie	-/-	-/-	-/-	-	467 th Infantry Regiment
44.	Mihalovschi Vasile	-/-	-/-	-/-	-	215 th Infantry Regiment
45.	Macovschi Valentin	-/-	-/-	-/-	-	145 th Infantry Regiment
46.	Marcenco Iurco	-/-	-/-	reserve	student	416 th Infantry Regiment
47.	Nasciocici Andrei	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	77 th Austrian-Hungarian Infantry Regiment
48.	Nedilco Victor	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	Caucasian Detachment
49.	Alexandrov Grigori	-/-	-/-	active	-	196 th Infantry Regiment
50.	Ohnivenco Nicolae	-/-	-/-	-/-	-	14 th Infantry Regiment
51.	Onisimov Nicolae	-/-	-/-	-/-	-	13 th Infantry Regiment
52.	Patuic Ivan	-/-	-/-	reserve	student	148 th Infantry Regiment
53.	Ponomarenco Tesmis (?)	-/-	-/-	active	-	Cuban Cossacks Detachment
54.	Peredelschi Ivan	-/-	-/-	-/-	-	41 st Infantry Regiment
55.	Savciuc Iarema (?)	-/-	-/-	-/-	-	121 st Infantry Regiment
56.	Tejug Vasile	-/-	-/-	reserve	owner	8 th V. Turkestan Regiment
57.	Tapenco Ivan	-/-	-/-	active	-	91 st Infantry Regiment
58.	Hedachivschi Platon	-/-	-/-	-/-	-	Ukrainian Army
59.	...ambaliuc Stratim (?)	-/-	-/-	-/-	-	400 th Infantry Regiment
60.	Serotchi Serghie	-/-	married, one child	-/-	-	63 rd Infantry Regiment
61.	Fabnevici Dumitru	-/-	no	-/-	-	79 th Infantry Regiment
62.	Monailo Demian	-/-	-/-	reserve	merchant	116 th Infantry Regiment
63.	Cociubei Nicolae	-/-	-/-	-/-	owner	1 st Kuban Regiment
64.	Savalenco Ioan	-/-	-/-	active	-	274 th Infantry Regiment
65.	Mimieh (?) Grigorie	administrative colonel	-/-	reserve	lawyer	400 th Infantry Regiment
66.	Boico Eugen	administrative second lieutenant	-/-	-/-	owner	524 th Infantry Regiment
67.	Onopko Iacob	-/-	-/-	-/-	notary	71 st Infantry Regiment
68.	Bucasiv Iurco	-/-	-/-	-/-	office clerk	-
69.	Deineca Gherasim	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	Caucasian Intendance Circle
70.	Levițchi Ilia	-/-	-/-	active	-	609 th Infantry Regiment
71.	Pocorschi Naum	-/-	-/-	reserve	office clerk	Odessa Information Service
72.	Baranicov Vasile	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	Tatar Cavalry Regiment
73.	Motornâi Pavlo	-/-	-/-	-/-	police chief	Odessa General Staff
74.	Averiamov Semen	-/-	-/-	-/-	office clerk	Cuban Cossacks Group
75.	Tretiac Trofin	-/-	-/-	-/-	locksmith	Caucasian General Staff II Corps
76.	Monastirschi Dumitru	-/-	married, without children	-/-	office clerk	Did not serve
77.	Danilov Vasile	captain	no	-/-	mechanic	Breslitovsk Artillery Group
78.	Zincovschi Leo	lieutenant	-/-	-/-	owner	-

79.	Zincovschi Danil	second lieutenant	-/-	-/-	-/-	-
80.	Leonov Danil	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	1 st Cavalry Regiment
81.	Crâmschi Ivan	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	32 nd Infantry Regiment
82.	Tarasenco Vasil	-/-	-/-	-/-	tailor	192 nd Infantry Regiment
83.	Dovghi Nicolae	lieutenant	-/-	active	-	104 th Infantry Regiment
84.	Ovsienco Vohovschi	captain	-/-	-/-	-	1 st Turkestan Cavalry Regiment
85.	Ovhanenco Semen	second lieutenant	-/-	reserve	owner	-
86.	Debenco Ștefan	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-
87.	Usenco Ivan	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	Black Sea Marine
88.	Hladcliv Ivan	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	259 th Infantry Regiment
89.	Burlaca Ivan	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-
90.	Hrăuleți Nichita	-/-	-/-	-/-	post office clerk	-
91.	Hlopetchi Iosif	-/-	-/-	-/-	office clerk C.F.	4 th C.F. Battalion
92.	Bohacenco Ivan	-/-	-/-	-/-	student	-
93.	Hlaniastai Anatol	-/-	-/-	-/-	office clerk	173 rd Infantry Regiment
94.	Asadci Vladimir	-/-	-/-	-/-	owner	9 th Infantry Regiment
95.	Nesterenco Gherasim	captain	-/-	-/-	teacher	Odessa Military School
96.	Morhunenco Grigorie	sergeant	-/-	-	worker	-
97.	Deluchin Ivan	soldier	-/-	-	-/-	-
98.	Rangaci Silvestru	civil	-/-	-	cobbler	-
99.	Asapiv Ștefan	soldier	-/-	-	plowman	Don Cossacks group
100.	Romantiev Serghie	-/-	-/-	-	student	-
101.	Rabalca Fedir (?)	-/-	-/-	-	worker	-
102.	Iacuşev Andrei	-/-	married, without children	-	-/-	42 nd Don Cossacks Regiment
103.	Puitea Toma	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	no
104.	Ceaichivschi Efrim	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	66 th Infantry Regiment
105.	Neleapin Iosif	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	9 th Infantry Regiment
106.	Scehol Iufim (?)	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	-
107.	Serdiuc Lavro	-/-	-/-	-	printer	-
108.	Aleniuc Pantelei	-/-	-/-	-	plowman	-
109.	Revensnco Nicolae	-/-	-/-	-	student	-
110.	Herasmenco (?) Andrei	-/-	-/-	-	plowman	-
111.	Huivan Ignat	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	-
112.	Barbarschi Teodor	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	-
113.	Rabovslic Sidor	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	-
114.	Hacoschi Ivan	civil	-/-	-	-/-	44 th Siberia Regiment
115.	Petrenco Pavlo	soldier	-/-	-	-/-	14 th Infantry Regiment
116.	Cernac Simen	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	-
117.	Sencar Ivan	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	-
118.	Savciuc Mihailo	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	-
119.	Rahac Nechifor	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	11 th Finnish Infantry Regiment
120.	Cucer Vasile	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	-
121.	Alexin Alexa	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	-
122.	Protenco Vladimir	sergeant	-/-	-	student	-
123.	Semeniuc Feodor	soldier	-/-	-	plowman	-
124.	Postoveți Atanasie	civil	-/-	-	carpenter	-
125.	Visnevai Ivan	-/-	-/-	-	plowman	-
126.	Zilinschi Alexandru	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	-
127.	Melniciuc Vladimir	soldier	-/-	-	-/-	24 th Infantry Regiment
128.	Moscalenco Anisie	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	134 th Infantry Regiment
129.	Telenchevici Nechifor	-/-	-/-	-	gardener	40 th Infantry Regiment
130.	Astrovski Mihail	-/-	-/-	-	student	-
131.	Popovici Mihail	sergeant	married, one children	-	barber	73 rd Infantry Regiment
132.	Petrosevici Eremia	soldier	no	-	plowman	55 th Infantry Regiment
133.	Urban Petro	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	-
134.	Semenemo Pavlo	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	146 th Infantry Regiment
135.	Cusnir Taras	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	140 th Infantry Regiment
136.	Lescenco Luca	civil	-/-	-	cobbler	-
137.	Hcenco Grigorie	soldier	-/-	-	student	-
138.	Savelenco Pavlo	-/-	-/-	-	plowman	160 th Infantry Regiment
139.	Medvid Tuinis (?)	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	333 rd Infantry Regiment
140.	Savitchi Casian	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	-
141.	Covalev Iosif	-/-	-/-	-	carpenter	-
142.	Voinilovici Alex	-/-	-/-	-	blacksmith	76 th Infantry Regiment
143.	Corpinschi Casian	-/-	-/-	-	mailman	-
144.	Rudenco Vasile	-/-	-/-	-	blacksmith	-
145.	Popac Misolo (?)	-/-	-/-	-	plowman	-

146.	Hratchiv Vasile	-/-	-/-	-	carpenter	-
147.	Balitchi Vladimir	-/-	-/-	-	plowman	-
148.	Halusciac Filip	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	-
149.	Sespanischi Ivan	sergeant	-/-	-	-/-	Ukrainian Austrian-Hungarian Legion
150.	Scerbi Mihail	soldier	-/-	-	-/-	-
151.	Horobet Nichita	-/-	-/-	-	cobbler	-
152.	Jutenco Turutie (?)	-/-	-/-	-	plowman	-
153.	Balaban Vasile	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	-
154.	Voitich Iurco	-/-	-/-	-	student	-
155.	Baclim Ivan	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	-
156.	Şlapac Grigorie	-/-	-/-	-	plowman	-
157.	Ohremov Ivan	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	Ukrainian Austrian-Hungarian Legion
158.	Havrelnic Petros	-/-	-/-	-	mechanic	-
159.	Smimiac Vasile	-/-	-/-	-	plowman	-
160.	Stasiuc Calistrat	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	Marine, French Fleet
161.	Savciuc Mihailo	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	9 th Infantry Regiment
162.	Pasisnai (?) Ivan	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	-
163.	Besub Grigori	-/-	-/-	-	locksmith	-
164.	Svittac Grigori	-/-	-/-	-	plowman	-
165.	Vorontŕev Iacluv	-/-	-/-	-	carpenter	-
166.	Crajanovschi Teodor	-/-	-/-	-	student	-
167.	Ceselnitchi Pavel	-/-	-/-	-	plowman	-
168.	Zaremba Constantin	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	-
169.	Savciuc Constantin	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	-
170.	Sarapanivschi Archip	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	-
171.	Spartaliuc Danilo	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	-
172.	Covaliv ... (?)	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	-
173.	Cudiŕ (?) Serghie	-/-	-/-	-	mechanic	11 th Battalion ...
174.	Scomschi Andrei	-/-	-/-	-	plowman	7 th Infantry Regiment
175.	Cuscii Toma	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	Turkestan Group
176.	Savcenco Andrei	-/-	-/-	-	office clerk	-
177.	Sapovalov Roman	-/-	-/-	-	plowman	222 nd Infantry Regiment
178.	Tumoverov ... (?)	-/-	-/-	-	cobbler	-
179.	Dorosciuc Luca	-/-	-/-	-	miner (?)	-
180.	Cotariv Petre	-/-	-/-	-	plowman	-
181.	Maccsimiv Mihailo	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	292 nd Infantry Regiment
182.	Coticarencu Efim	-/-	-/-	-	carpenter	92 nd Infantry Regiment
183.	Tulgaev Vasile	-/-	-/-	-	cobbler	305 th Infantry Regiment
184.	Sidorencu Nichita	-/-	-/-	-	plowman	-
185.	Bogdan Ivan	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	-
186.	Boroda Griŕ	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	-
187.	Cociatchiv Vasile	-/-	-/-	-	telephone operator	-
188.	Boicenco Almenco (?)	-/-	-/-	-	plowman	-
189.	Cirhaino Filip	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	71 st Infantry Regiment
190.	Buhacenco Feodor	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	-
191.	Hubimie (?) Ivan	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	-
192.	Cuiprina Constantin	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	-
193.	Zraenco Grigori	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	-
194.	Haiduhevsci Mihail	civil	-/-	-	-/-	-
195.	Cuhrevati (?) Feodor	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	-
196.	Cuhaevschi Ivan	-/-	-/-	-	tailor	-
197.	Calosin Ivan	-/-	married, without children	-	plowman	-
198.	Haiduhevsci Alex.	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	-
199.	... (?) Feodor	-/-	no	-	-/-	-
200.	Hlovateli Andrei	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	-
201.	Hlusev Ignat	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	-
202.	Filipenco Nichefor	-/-	-/-	-	watch-maker	45 th Infantry Regiment
203.	Soroŕha Ivan	-/-	-/-	-	plowman	-
204.	Cereaceno (?) Trofim	soldier	-/-	-	-/-	-
205.	Doroş Vladimir	-/-	-/-	-	student	20 th Austrian-Hungarian Infantry Regiment
206.	Calenic Mihail	-/-	-/-	-	plowman	-
207.	Maccsimşin Mare (?)	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	-
208.	Horbenco Ivan	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	224 th Infantry Regiment
209.	Lepoiseli Ivan	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	316 th Infantry Regiment
210.	Strabeno (?) Grigorie	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	-
211.	Silin Stanislav	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	-
212.	Zvarici (?) Dumitru	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	-
213.	Colos Temisfeiu (?)	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	-
214.	Juruc Danilo	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	30 th Infantry Regiment

215.	Bersateli Matvei	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	33 rd Infantry Regiment
216.	Lazavoi Sava	-/-	-/-	-	cobbler	32 nd Infantry Regiment
217.	Asatuic (?) Ivan	-/-	-/-	-	plowman	-
218.	Halian (?) Alexei	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	-
219.	Salschi Caleric (?)	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	-
220.	Jogenco Alex	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	42 nd Infantry Regiment
221.	Poponco (?) Condrat	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	-
222.	Chisclim Feodor	-/-	-/-	-	baker	-
223.	Branschiv (?)... (?)	-/-	-/-	-	plowman	11 th Artillery Brigade
224.	Hladnin (?)... (?)	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	4 th Grenadier Regiment
225.	Miller Gregorie	-/-	-/-	-	student	-
226.	Micolaiciuc Mihail	-/-	-/-	-	plowman	22 nd Artillery Division
227.	Chiriciuc Ignat	civil	married, one children	-	-/-	-
228.	Tanchiu Demetru	soldier	nu	-	-/-	-
229.	Honciar Lidoc (?)	civil	-/-	-	-/-	42 nd Infantry Regiment
230.	Savcenco Va... (?)	soldier	-/-	-	student	Siberian I Artillery Division
231.	Leonov Vasile	-/-	-/-	-	plowman	-
232.	Domasenco Iacluv	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	-
233.	Rodionov Ludmila	woman	married, without children	-	-	-
234.	Sevcenco Ozana	-/-	-/-	-	-	-
235.	Bogdanovici Acsana	-/-	-/-	-	-	-
236.	Ginter Emilia (?)	-/-	-/-	-	-	-
237.	Chiriciuc Augustina	-/-	married, one children	-	-	-
238.	Calosiu Maria	-/-	married, without children	-	-	-
239.	Haiduchevicei Ana	-/-	-/-	-	-	-
240.	Dubnic Maria	-/-	-/-	-	-	-
241.	Mai Lidia	-/-	-/-	-	-	-
242.	Hurjos Ana	-/-	-/-	-	-	-
243.	Romaneti Autsuna?	-/-	-/-	-	-	-
244.	Hlopetca Ana	-/-	-/-	-	-	-
245.	Palamarciuc Emilia	-/-	-/-	-	-	-
246.	Fomicivo Natalia	-/-	-/-	-	-	-
247.	Selihovscaia Maria	-/-	married, one children	-	-	-
248.	Brusenschi T... (?)	children	-	-	-	-
249.	Chiriciuc Feodor	-/-	-	-	-	-
250.	Bacica Maria	-/-	-	-	-	-
251.	Selihovscaia Elena	-/-	-	-	-	-

Sources

1. Brasov County National Archive Service (in continuation BvCNAS), Fagaras Prefecture Fund (1916-1950). Administrative, Folder no. 38 (970)/1923 (table no. 1, sheet 1-4 for Ukrainians; table no. 2, sheet 1-8 for Russians and Cossacks).
2. BvCNAS, Fagaras Prefecture Fund, Folder no. 38 (970)/1923.
3. BvCNAS, Fagaras Prefecture Fund, sheet 2.
4. Glasul Oltului. – 1920. – no. 13. – Fagaras. – P. 3.
5. Glasul Oltului. – 1921. – no. 32. – P. 3.
6. Glasul Oltului. – 1921. – no. 36. – P. 3.
7. Glasul Oltului. – 1921. – no. 37. – P. 4.
8. Glasul Oltului. – 1923. – no. 136. – P. 4.
9. Glasul Oltului. – 1923. – no. 153. – P. 2.
10. Glasul Oltului. – 1923. – no. 154. – P. 3.
11. Guzun, V. (Ed.). Chestiunea refugiaților de peste Nistru: documente diplomatice și ale serviciilor române de informații, 1919-1936 / V. Guzun. – Cluj-Napoca: Argonaut Publishing House, 2012. – doc. no. 108, 109, 114, 116.
12. Guzun, V. (Ed.). Hnat Porohivski: asul ucrainean al SSI: publicații, documente, scrisori și fotografii / V. Guzun. – Cluj-Napoca: Argonaut Publishing House, 2013. – 458 s.
13. Guzun, V. (Ed.). Hnat Porohivski: asul ucrainean al Serviciului Special de Informații [Online] / V. Guzun. – Bucharest: Filos Publishing House, 2014. – 458 s. – URL: <https://books.google.ro/books?isbn=6069360397> (accessed: 25th of August 2016).
14. Oltul. – 1919. – no. 58-59. – Fagaras. – P. 4.
15. Oltul. – 1919. – no. 79. – Fagaras. – P. 2.
16. Oltul. – 1920. – no. 9. – P. 2.
17. Vlasenko, V.; Guzun, V. Konstantin Mațevici, omul de știință și diplomatul ucrainian / V. Vlasenko, V. Guzun // Caiete Diplomatice. – 2015. – no. 3. – Pp. 20-45.

References

1. Brasov County National Archive Service (in continuation BvCNAS), Fagaras Prefecture Fund (1916-1950). Administrative, Folder no. 38 (970)/1923 (table no. 1, sheet 1-4 for Ukrainians; table no. 2, sheet 1-8 for Russians and Cossacks).
2. BvCNAS, Fagaras Prefecture Fund, Folder no. 38 (970)/1923.
3. BvCNAS, Fagaras Prefecture Fund, sheet 2.
4. *Glasul Oltului*. (1920). no. 13. Fagaras. P. 3.
5. *Glasul Oltului*. (1921). no. 32. P. 3.
6. *Glasul Oltului*. (1921). no. 36. P. 3.
7. *Glasul Oltului*. (1921). no. 37. P. 4.
8. *Glasul Oltului*. (1923). no. 136. P. 4.
9. *Glasul Oltului*. (1923). no. 153. P. 2.
10. *Glasul Oltului*. (1923). no. 154. P. 3.
11. Guzun, V. (Ed.). (2012). Chestiunea refugiaților de peste Nistru: documente diplomatice și ale serviciilor române de informații, 1919-1936. Cluj-Napoca: Argonaut Publishing House.
12. Guzun, V. (Ed.). (2013). Hnat Porohivski: asul ucrainean al SSI: publicații, documente, scrisori și fotografii. Cluj-Napoca: Argonaut Publishing House.
13. Guzun, V. (Ed.). (2014). Hnat Porohivski: asul ucrainean al Serviciului Special de Informații. Bucharest: Filos Publishing House.
14. Oltul. (1919). no. 58-59. Fagaras. P. 4.
15. Oltul. (1919). no. 79. Fagaras. P. 2.
16. Oltul. (1920). no. 9. P. 2.
17. Vlasenko, V. & Guzun, V. (2015). Konstantin Mațevici, omul de știință și diplomatul ucrainian. *Caiete Diplomatice*, no. 3, 20-45.

Submitted 02.02.21

K. Баженову, доктор філософії (історія)
Музей Землі Феєраш "Валер Літерат", Феєраш, Румунія

УКРАЇНСЬКІ БІЖЕНЦІ-АНТИБІЛЬШОВИКИ У ФОРТЕЦІ ФЕГЕРАШ, РУМУНІЯ (1920-1923)

Фортеця Феєраш впродовж століть свого існування займала особливе місце в історії Румунії. Загальновідомими є факти, що вона використовувалась як потужна захисна фортеця, резиденція трансільванських князів, військової гарнізон, комуністи ж перетворили її на в'язницю. Тим не менш, маловідомим є інший аспект її застосування – після 1918 року фортеця була притулком та прихистком для іноземних військових та цивільних біженців з України, які втікали від більшовицького "парового катка". У статті на основі архівних джерел та повідомлень місцевої преси розглядається цей короткий період кількотиричного існування фортеці Феєраш.

Ключові слова: Фортеця Феєраш, притулок, табір, українці, Гнат Погоровський.