

# X Ferma Model Perie și

- agricultură ialomișeană cu valențe europene -



*Noi, românii, în particular, dator m agriculturii, pe lâng existen a nostr politic i social , p strarea na ionalit ii noastre, a datinilor i deprinderilor pe care se întemeiaz latinitatea na iunii noastre”.*

De i ocupa ie tradi ional , evolu ia agriculturii trebuie în eleas în contextul complexelor realit i economice ale fiec rei etape istorice, procesul de modernizare fiind lent, dar sesizabil. Reformele agrare de la mijlocul sec. al XIX-lea i din sec. al XX-lea au transformat România, în urma redistribuirii masive a mo iilor, dintr-o ar dominat de mari latifundii, într-un stat cu economie agrar preponderent r neasc , dar au deschis i calea p trunderii i consolid rii rela iilor capitaliste în agricultur . Transform rilor cantitative din agricultur li s-au ad ugat i schimb ri calitative, corespunz toare sistemului juridic al propriet ii.

Este grea „misie” s m rturise ti despre „plugarii de seam ” ai rrii, deoarece tr ie ti sub imperiul gândului c s-ar putea s s vâr e ti o impietate trunchind, eliminând, adaptând etc., între coper ile unei lucr ri, documente, fapte, izbânzi i suferin e ce au marcat destinele unor oameni i locuri de mare reprezentativitate pentru agricultura Ialomi ei i a României.

P.S. Aurelian rostea în anul 1875 un adev r fr puțin de t gad : „*Agricultura a fost i este pân ast zi considerat ca ocupa iunea cea mai proprie nu numai pentru prosperitatea material , dar i pentru p strarea i înt rirea spiritului de familie ia bunelor moravuri.*




Apar speciali tii agricoli, muli mo ieri introduc procedee tehnice noi, organizeaz ferme model, utilizeaz sisteme moderne de control i administrare, se doateaz cu utilaje agricole moderne, valorific industrial produsele agricole sau le orienteaz spre pia a intern i extern . Apare i acea legend cu „România, grâнар al Europei”, viziune hiperbolizant a mândriei na ionale, care în realitatea istoric avea numai par ial acoperire i era folosit ca pretext pentru men inerea marilor latifundii!

Asemenea evolu ie este caracteristic i pentru agricultura ialomi ean . Jude ul a avut dintotdeauna o pozi ie privilegiat din punct de vedere al resurselor agricole, poten ialul de fertilitate al solului f cându-i pe nem i, în timpul primului r zboi mondial, s expedieze din B r gan spre Germania cîteva sute de trenuri cu p mânt din categoria cernoziom!

# The Model Farm Perieti

## - the Ialomita agriculture with European valences -

 It is a complicated task to attest to the "great plough-mans" of the country. You're haunted by the fear that you might do an injustice by omitting from consideration, eliminating, adapting, and so on, inside the covers of a book the documents, the deeds, the victories and the sufferings that marked the destinies of people and places very representative for the agriculture of Ialomi a and Romania.

P.S. Aurelian was saying in 1875, a truth that no one can deny: *"Agriculture was and it is until nowadays considered as the most appropriate occupation not only for material prosperity but also for keeping and holding the family spirit and the good manners. Us, the Romanians in particular, we owe to*

*agriculture not only our political and social existence but also the maintaining of our nationality, our customs and traditions on which the Latinity of our nation is based."*

Although it is a traditional occupation, the evolution of agriculture must be understood in the context of the complex economical realities of each historical period, the modernization process being slow, but visible. The agrarian reforms made in the middle of XIX century and in the XX century, which redistributed most of the estates, have transformed Romania, from a country dominated by latifundia into a state with an agrarian economy based on small farms, but also made possible and consolidated the apparition of capitalist relationships in the agriculture.



The quantitative transformations led to qualitative modifications in the agriculture, according to the juridical system of propriety. New specialists appear, lots of the landowners introduce new techniques, organize model farms, buy modern equipment, capitalize the agricultural products by industrial means, or orient them to the internal or external market. That is the period of time when appears the legend about Romania, the Granary of Europe. The hyperbolic vision of the national vanity,

which is only partially true according to the historical facts, and which was used as a pretext to maintain the latifundia!

Such an evolution is characteristic for the agriculture of Ialomi a as well. The region always had a privileged positions when it came to agricultural resources, the potential fertility of the soil making the Germans send, during the first world war, several hundred trains loaded with fertile Romanian soil (chernozem)!



Dar agricultura tradi ional avea limitele ei i, pe fondul muta iilor substan iale în sfera propriet ii, produc iei i exportului de la sfâr itul sec. al XIX-lea i din sec. al XX-lea, ea se va moderniza i integra în circuitul european al domeniului. Exploata iile agricole mari de inute i/sau administrate de adev ra i truditatori pentru temeliile viitorului agriculturii din Ialomi a, personalit i remarcabile ale tiin ei agricole române ti, precum : **Dumitru N. Seceleanu** (1857-1932), **Aurelian P. Pan** (1880-1951), **Aureliu Ioan Popescu** (1898-1967), **Nicolae D. Corn eanu** (1899-1977) sau familii de mari agricultori (**Urd rianu, Stoianovici, Ion Poenaru Bordea** i al ii) au adus i implementat metode agricole competitive din rile europene, dar au i propus Europei modele proprii de cultivare a p mântului.



**Dumitru N. Seceleanu** s-a stabilit în jude ul Ialomi a i dup anul 1888 a luat în arend mai multe mo ii ale statului de la Iazu, Slobozia, Bucu, Fr ilesti, M rcule ti, C l ra i. Adev rat pionier al introducerii noilor tehnologii în agricultur , a experimentat sisteme de iriga ii, a introdus noi soiuri de grâne, a extins planta iile de pomi fructiferi i rasele de animale apusene etc. Ferma sa de la M rcule ti (acum în jude ul C l ra i) a devenit model pentru agricultura din întreg Vechiul Regat. Dumitru Seceleanu s-a implicat în punerea în valoare a apelor de la Amara. La începutul secolului al XX-lea, fra ii Seceleanu aveau mo ie la M rcule ti, cu peste 5 000 ha de teren agricol, islaz i p dure, terenuri în arend la Slobozia, Lehliu, Rose i, etc., oierie, crescatorie de vite i de cai, precum i uzina electric de la Slobozia. Pentru deosebitele sale realiz ri în domeniul agrar, Dumitru N. Seceleanu a ob inut diplome i medalii la expozi ii interna ionale. S-a implicat în înfiin area Uniunii Sindicatelor Agricole din Romania, în organizarea i func ionarea unei coli de agricultur la M rcule ti. A fost senator conservator i apropiat al liderului Al. Marghiloman. Reforma agrar din anul 1921 i-a afectat vasta proprietate fiuciar .

**Aurelian P. Pan** a fost proprietar al mo iei Fr ile ti-Sudi i, jude ul Ialomi a, pre edintele Academiei de Agricultur i ministru al Agriculturii i Domeniilor între 1942-1943. Victim a aberantelor procese staliniste de dup anul 1944, Aurelian P. Pan a fost condamnat la 10 ani de închisoare, pentru "introducerea i încurajarea cultiv rii unei plante necunoscute i inutile rii noastre: soia". A murit în pu c ria Gherla, la 4 mai 1951, iar ultima sa dorin a fost s fie incinerat, iar cenu a s fie amestecat în p mântul B r ganului i pe acel loc s se semene grâu!

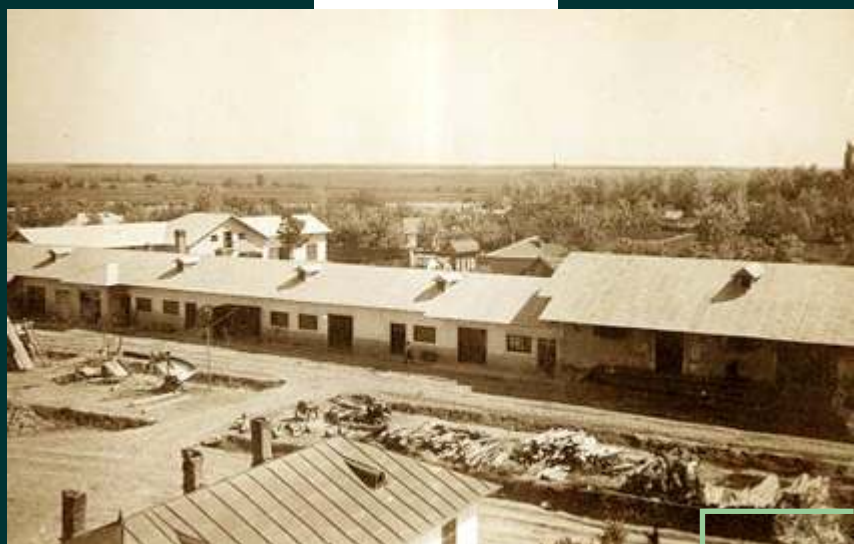
**Nicolae D. Corn eanu** (1899-1977) a fost profesor universitar, doctor în tiin e agricole, deputat, pre edintele Societ ii Inginerilor Agronomi din România, ministrul Agriculturii i Domeniilor, membru de onoare al Academiei de tiin e Agricole i Silvice. În jude ul Ialomi a avea mo ie la Ghimpa i. Este de re inut c , dup 1 februarie 1939, în calitate de ministru al Agriculturii, de i a stat pu in la conducerea acestuia, a dat o nou organizare ministerului. Luptând pentru diminuarea birocratismului a desfiin at o serie de func ii i oficii total neeconomicoase, a luptat pentru drepturile ranilor, a organizat „Concursul na ional al grâului i porumbului”, a f cut o lege pentru ap rarea agriculturii i a înfiin at ob tii experimentale care au dat rezultate foarte bune, în baza c rora ranii au putut aplica asolamente ra ionale în agricultur .

**Dumitru N. Seceleanu** has settled into the Ialomi a region and, after the year of 1888 became lease-holder of several governmental estates from Iazu, Slobozia, Bucu, Fr ilesti, M rcule ti, C l ra i. A true pioneer of introducing new technologies in agriculture, he experimented with systems of irrigation, introduced new species of grains, and new races of western farm animals, extended meadows, etc. His farm from M rcule ti (situated now in the region of C l ra i) has become a model for the agriculture in the whole Old Kingdom. Dumitru Seceleanu was involved in the capitalization of the waters from Amara. At the beginning of XX century, the Seceleanu brothers had an estate at M rcule ti, which contained over 5000 Ha cultivable land, cattle run, and forest. On the lands they were leaseholders in Slobozia, Lehliu, Rose i etc., they had a place to raise sheep, cows and horses, and also the electrical plant from Slobozia. Dumitru N. Seceleanu was awarded medals and diplomas for his special accomplishments in agriculture at international expositions. He was involved in the founding of The Romanian Trade Union of Agriculture, in the organization and operation of an agriculture school at M rcule ti. He was senator of conservator party and a close friend of its leader, Al. Marghiloman. The agrarian reform from the year 1921 affected his large estate.

**Aurelian P. Pan** was the owner of the Fr ile ti-Sudi i estate, from the region of Ialomi a, and also the president of The Agriculture Academy and ministry of Agriculture and Domains between the years of 1942 and 1943. A martyr of the aberrant Stalinist case trials, was condemned at 10 years of prison for „bringing in and encouraging the growing of an unknown and useless plant in our country: soy”. He died on 4 May 1951, in the prison of Gherla, and his last wish was to be cremated, and his ashes to be mixed up with the soil of B r gan, in an area where wheat would be planted!

**Nicolae D. Corn eanu** (1899-1977) was a university teacher, with a PhD in agriculture, deputy, president of the Society of Agrarian Engineers from Romania, ministry of Agriculture and Domains, honorary member of the Academy of Agriculture and Sylviculture. His estate in Ialomi a was at Ghimpa i. It is remarkable the fact that, after 1 February 1939, as ministry of agriculture, although he kept that position only for a short while, he managed to change its organization. In the fight to eliminate bureaucracy he abolished a batch of functions and offices that weren't economically efficient, fought for the rights of the peasants, organized the „National Contest of Wheat and Corn,” created a law to protect agriculture and started up experimental communities which have reached very good results, and based on which the peasants were able to apply rational crop rotation in agriculture.

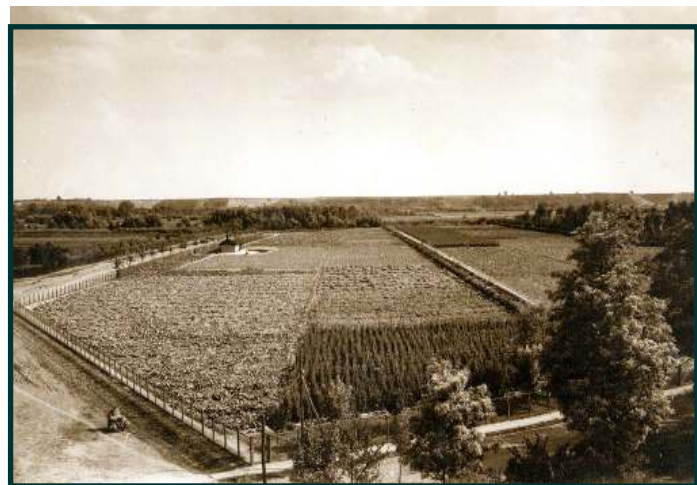
But traditional agriculture had its own limitations, and on the background of the substantial changes in the domain of propriety, production and export from the end of XIX century and XX century it will become modern, and integrated into the European circuit. The big farms owned or administrated by the people that really toiled to put the basis for the future of agriculture in Ialomita, like : **Dumitru N. Seceleanu** (1857-1932), **Aurelian P. Pan** (1880-1951), **Aureliu Ioan Popescu** (1898-1967), **Nicolae D. Corn eanu** (1899-1977) or families of great agriculturists (**Urd rianu, Stoianovici, Ion Poenaru Bordea** and others) have brought and implemented competitive agrarian methods, originated in European countries, but also suggested, to Europe, theirs own ways of cultivating the earth.





**Aureliu Ioan Popescu**, „suflet iubitor al câmpului i al c r ilor”, cum îi scria Adrian Maniu într-o dedica ie pe volumul „*Versuri*”, din anul 1938, i-a legat numele de Ferma de la Perie i, care putea servi „drept model chiar peste grani ele rii noastre”, f când performan , într-un domeniu, cel al agriculturii, cu care nu se fac pariuri, ci te oblig la sinceritate, decen i profesionalism.

S-a n scut în anul 1898, într-o familie modest de func ionari, dar a avut mereu dorin a i cutezan a de a se împlini profesional. A fost, în perioada 1918 – 1923, bursier la **London School of Economics and Political Sciences**, colaborând la „The Nation”, „The New Statesman”, „The Manchester Guardian”, „Idea European”, „Independenena economic ” (al c rei redactor va fi între 1923 i 1926). Familia Rockefeller îi ofer o burs la **Columbia University** din New York, iar virtu ile i excelenta preg tire profesional i-au adus m gultoarea caracterizare de „gentleman” din partea profesorilor. Ascensiunea lui pân în anul 1935 a fost fulminant , iar lumea l-a r spl tit cu recunoa teri i onoruri: *Crucea Comemorativ a R zboiului* (1922), *R splata Muncii pentru Înv mânt, cls. I* (1930), *Ordinul Steaua României, grad ofi er* (1930), *Meritul Comercial i Industrial, cls.I* (1933), *Ordinul Coroanei României, grad de comandor* (1933), *Ordinul Legiunii de Onoare, grad de ofi er* (1931, *Fran a*). Ca ata at comercial pe lâng Lega ia român din Paris a determinat încheierea unei noi conven ii comerciale cu Fran a, care a dus la înzecirea valorii tranzac iilor bilaterale (de la 400 de milioane la patru miliarde lei). A fost profesor la **Institut des Hautes Etudes Agraires din Paris**, era recunoscut de comunitatea tiin ific interna ional , avea posibilit i tentante de lucru în înstiu ii repute. Cu toate acestea, **tân rul economist se întoarce acas i ajunge, la doar 35 de ani, secretar general în Ministerul Industriei i Comer ului**. F cea parte dintr-o pleiad de str luci i economi ti români, coli i în Occident, avându-i colegi de genera ie pe Victor Sl vescu, Virgil Madgearu, Victor B dulescu, oameni care i-au dat m sura valorii în controversatul i totu i atât de bogatul în înf ptuiri economice deceniu al patrulea al secolului XX.




Aureliu Popescu era un om cult i informat, care vizitase locuri de referin în civiliza ia lumii, tia s asculte muzica lui Mozart i Beethoven, citea i traducea lucr ri de economie, istorie, arte. Nu putea tr i f r apropierea artelor r ne ti i fi avea ca prieteni pe Nicolae Titulescu sau Antoine Bibescu.

Dup un divor , în anul 1934, Aureliu Popescu se c s tore te cu **Lelia URD RIANU**, artist plastic, boierdesc , pe linie patern , din vechea familie boiereasc a Urd rienilor i, pe linie matern , dintr-o familie de origine francez .

Din acest clip , lui Aureliu Popescu i se va schimba nu numai starea civil , ci i destinul profesional! P r se te lumea oficial i vine la mo ia Perie i din Ialomi a, r mas Leliei Urd rianu de la primul so , dr. Ion Stoianovici, decedat în anul 1926. La rândul s u acesta o dobândise de la un unchi, Ion Poenaru-Bordea, mare proprietar agrar pân la primul r zboi mondial.

Va fi fost atrac ia, uneori de neîn eles dar irezistibil a B r ganului, ori sentimentul c poate aplica nestingherit în practic toate cuno tin ele în u te în colile din str in tate ori în c l toriile de studiu din Fran a, Olanda, Anglia, Danemarca, Germania, Ungaria, Bulgaria? Oricum, Aureliu Popescu, muncind „de i-au ie it ochii din cap”, cum singur m rturise te, avea s dialogheze profitabil cu p mântul i acesta, sim indu-i dragostea i priceperea, i s-a supus bucuros i darnic.



 **Aureliu Ioan Popescu**, „a soul that loves the field and the books”, as Adrian Maniu wrote in a dedication on the volume „Lyrics,” published in 1938, will always be remembered as linked to the farm of Perie i, which could serve „as model even beyond the borders of our country”, for reaching performances, in the domain of agriculture, where no one can gamble, but rather everyone is obliged to honesty, decency and professionalism.

He was born in 1898, in a modest clerk family, but he has always had the wish and audacity to carry out his professional dreams. He had a scholarship between 1918-1923 at **London School of Economics and Political Sciences**, and wrote for "The Nation", "The New Statesman", "The Manchester Guardian", "The European Idea", "The Economical Independence", (whose editor he'd later become between 1923 and 1926). The Rockefeller's offered him a scholarship at **Columbia University**, in New York, and his virtues and his exquisite professional qualification brought him the complimentary characterization of "gentleman" from his teachers. His tenure until the year 1935 was explosive with ideas, and he was awarded acknowledgments and honors: The Commemorative Cross of War (1922), Repay of Work for Studying, first class (1930), The Medal Star of Romania, for officers (1930), The Commercial and Industrial Medal, first class (1933), The Medal of the Romanian Crown, Commodore rank (1933), The medal of Legion of Honor, officer rank (1931, France). As Commercial Attaché to the Romanian legate in Paris, he negotiated a new commercial convention with France, which led to a ten-fold increase in the value of the bilateral transactions (from 400 millions to 4 millions lei).

He was a teacher at **Institut des Hautes Etudes Agraires in Paris** and he was well known by the international scientific community. He had tempting offers to work in well known institutions, however the young economist elected to return home, and became, at the early age of 35 years, general Secretary in the **Minister of Industry and Commerce**. He was part of a group of outstanding Romanian economists with occidental studies, from the same generation as Victor Sl vescu, Virgil Madgearu, Victor B dulescu, people who have proved their value in the controversial but prolific economic achievements of the 1940s.



Aureliu Popescu was a cultivated and informed man that had visited places essential for the civilization of the world, knew how to listen to Mozart and Beethoven, read and translated works of economy, art, history. He could not stand being away from peasant's arts and he had friends as Nicolae Titulescu and Antoine Bibescu.

After a divorce in 1934, Aureliu Popescu married the plastic artist **Lelia UDR RIANU**. Her ancestors on his father's side were the ancient family of the Urd rienis, and on his mother's, a French origins family.

From that moment on, Aureliu Popescu not only changed his marital status but also his professional destiny! He quit the world of officialdom and comes to the Perie i estate, from Ialomi a, which was inherited by Leliei Urd rianu from his first husband, Md. Ion Stoianovici, deceased in 1926. On his turn, he had inherited it from an uncle, Ion Poenaru-Bordea, big agrarian owner before the First World War.

Maybe this could be explained by the impossible to understand but irresistible attraction of B r gan, or maybe by the feeling that he could finally apply everything he learned in the foreign schools or in the study trips from France, Holland, Anglia, Denmark, Germany, Hungary, Bulgaria? Whichever was the reason, Aureliu Popescu, by working „like a slave”, according to his own words, would manage to have a profitable dialog with the land, which submitted to his love and knowledge with joy and generosity.





S-a dedicat, cu o pasiune dus pân la sacrificiu, producerii semin elor de legume, într-o vreme în care pia a de profil era apanjul bulgarilor, iar politicile economice coerente în materie de legumicultur lipseau cu des vârsire. Anul 1934 va marca fundamental statutul acestei ramuri a agriculturii române ti, deoarece prin munca i tenacitatea lui Aureliu I. Popescu i a Leliei Urd rianu, în zece ani, din dependen i de s mân importat , românii ajung exportatori, de în tori ai unor soiuri calitativ superioare, posesori ai unui patrimoniu semincer legumicol de invidiat, iar legumicultura ialomi ean ajunge curând etalon pentru întreaga ar .

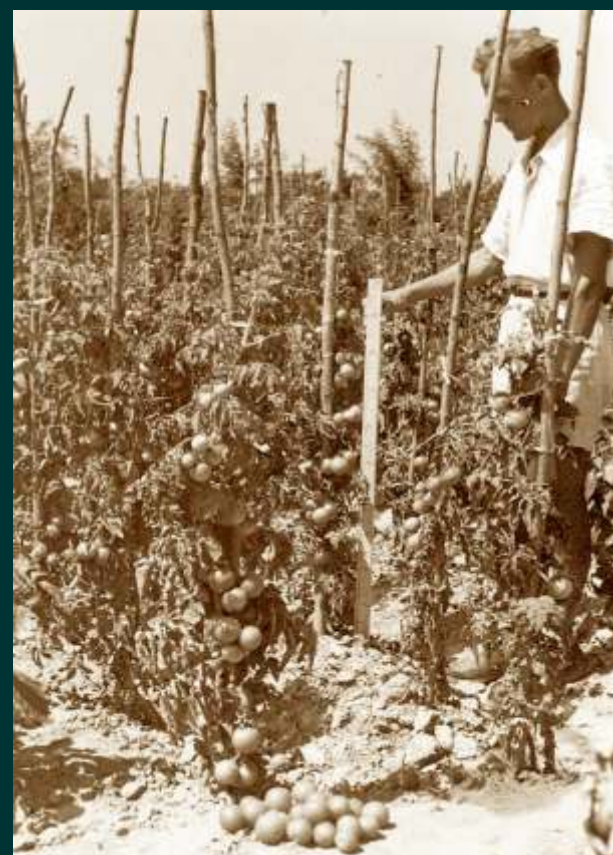


În anul 1935 a g sit pe cele 390 ha „un haos de soiuri nepotrivite” i „în majoritate corcite”. Nu s-a descurajat. A adus din str in tate semin e potrivite zonei, le-a încercat, le-a selectat inteligent în a a fel încât, la un moment dat, putea declara cu mândrie: „am extras tot ce ochiul meu de gr dinar a g sitc e mai productiv i mai gustos”.

Dar acesta a fost numai începutul. Pentru c mo ia a fost progresiv înzestrat cu inventar agricol performant, achizi ionat din Anglia, Fran a, Germania, Ungaria (tractoare Lanz Bulldog, pr itoare Wolf, batoze Stahl Lanz, germinatoare, vântur toare, selectoare). Toate construc iile (conacul, casele administra iei, p s r ria, porumbarul, grajdurile, magaziile, remizele, atelierile, platforma de b legar) - ridicate pe 2.500 m.p. aveau funda iile de beton i poduri pentru uscat semin ele (pentru producerea a 80 de soiuri). Valoarea inventarului agricol era de zece ori mai mare decât valoarea p mântului!




Într-o perioad în care România era dependent de importul de semin e de legume, cu pre uri exagerate i de o calitate nu de pu ine ori îndoielnic , Aureliu Popescu a în eles c trebuie s abordeze, vizionar, strategic i economic, ni ele de pia ale vremurilor în care atr it i s schimbe radical structura culturilor agricole de pe mo ia sa, trecând de la obi nuita cultur a cerealelor la domeniul legumicol i floricol. Aureliu I. Popescu sesizeaz corect i oportun c „semin ele de legume produse în ara noastr sunt cel pu în tot a a de bune, dac nu superioare celor produse în rile din Apus i Bulgaria, de unde noi am importat întotdeauna aceste semin e de legume necesare pentru acoperirea îns mân rilor, precum i pentru export. Clima rii noastre fiind foarte propice pentru produc ia acestor semin e, organizarea temeinic pentru producerea i valorificarea la intern i export a acestor semin e este o problem foarte important pentru economia noastr na ional ”.



Mai mult decât atât, deosebita preg tire profesional , experien a dobândit prin exerci iu practic i leg turile permanente cu ferme reputeate din str in tate, între care cea de la Vilmorin (Fran a), au fost factorii care l-au f cut pe Aureliu Popescu s se situeze în avangarda moderniz rii exploata iilor agricole, deoarece el a conceput ferma-model de la Perie i într-un modul integrator, cu tehnologii nepoluante specifice agriculturii biologice. Aplicând în condi ii optime formula zootehnie - produc ie de cereale - produc ie de legume, el a organizat o produc ie în care ciclul i circuitul se închideau, unde „totul se transform , nimic nu se arunc ”.



 He dedicated himself, with a passion that leaned to self sacrifice, to producing legumes, in a time were the market of those was exclusively dominated by the Bulgarians, and there wasn't any coherent public policy plans whatsoever in the field of cultivating legumes. The year 1934 will change fundamentally the status of this domain of Romanian agriculture, because, through the work and tenacity of Aureliu I. Popescu and Leliei Urd rianu, over the course of ten years, the Romanians went from being dependent on imported seeds to exporting them, became the owners of type of legumes seeds patrimony which was envied, and the agriculture of Ialomi a in leguminous field becomes soon a standard for the entire country. In the year of 1935, he found on the 39000 square meters a "chaos of unfitted species", which were "mostly base-born". He didn't lose his hope. He imported seeds that were fit for the area, tried them, cleverly selected them, in such a way that, at a certain point he was able to declare: "I brought up everything that my gardener eye found more productive and tasty."

But that was only the beginning. In time, the estate was progressively equipped with working agriculture equipment, bought from England, France, Germany, Hungary (Lanz Bulldog tractors, Wolf weeding machines, Stahl Lanz threshing machines, artificial germination tools, fanners, selecting devices). All the buildings (the manor, the administrative houses, the coops, the columbary, the stables, the warehouses, the remise, the workshops, the manure platform) raised on a surface of 2500 square meters had concrete foundations and garrets to dry up the seeds (for production of 80 species). The value of the agriculture tools were ten times bigger then the value of the land!

In a time when Romania was dependent of imports of legume seeds, of doubtful quality and which were paid at high prices, Aureliu Popescu understood that he needed to tackle in a visionary, strategically and economical way the niches of market of the times he has lived in, and to radically change the structure of the agriculture on his estate, moving from the habit of growing cereals to the field of legume and flowers. Aureliu I. Popescu noticed, correctly the opportunity that *"the legume seeds which are produced in our country can be just as good or even better to the ones produced in the western countries and Hungary, from where we always imported those seeds of legume needed both for planting and for export. Since the climate of our country is very well suited for producing such seeds, the good organization of the production and capitalization of those seeds in imports and exports is a very important matter for our national economy"*.

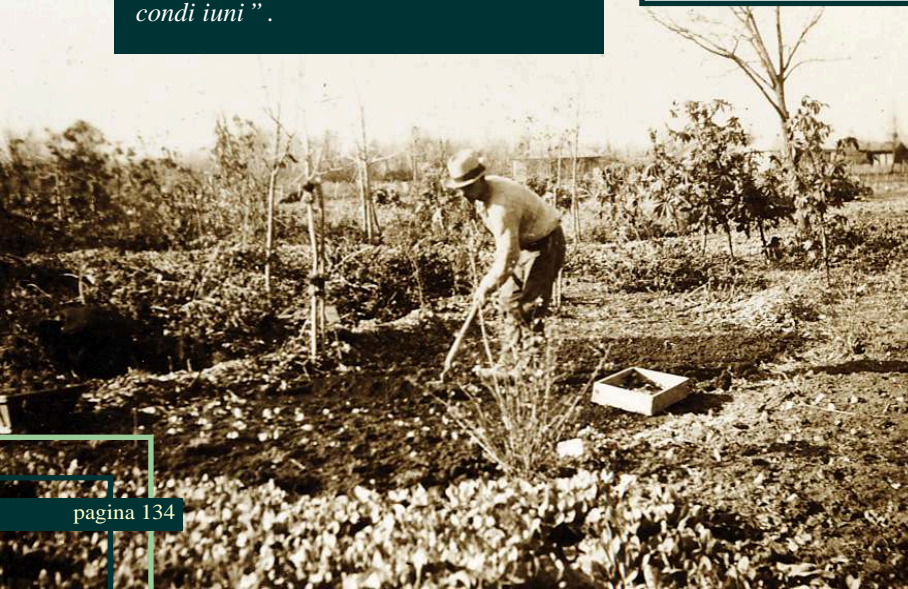


Besides, the exquisite professional qualification, the experience obtained through practice and the permanent connections to famous foreign farms, among which the one from Vilmorin (France), where the reasons which made Aureliu Popescu become the vanguard of modernizing the agriculture exploitations, because he conceived the model farm from Perie i in a holistic way, containing clean technologies characteristic for ecological agriculture. By applying in optimum conditions the formula animal husbandry – grains production – legume production, he organized a closed production cycle where "everything transforms fast, nothing is throw away".





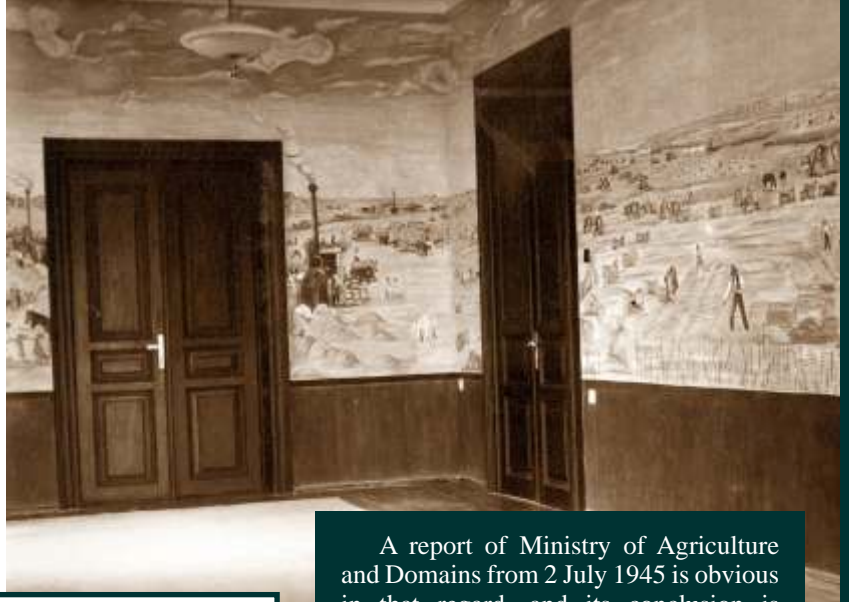
Un raport al Ministerului Agriculturii i Domeniilor din 2 iulie 1945 este relevant în acest sens, iar concluzia lui edificatoare: ferma era „de factur european ”! În el se preciza c Ferma de la Perie i era organizat ca ferm cu circuit închis, în care „cultura diferitelor plante i legume pentru s mân , producerea plantelor-mume (semincerilor) în gr dina de legume”, f cut dup asolamentul de 4 ani de tip Norfolk, era corelat cu „cresc toria model de porci i vaci de ras , care consuma toate de eurile fermei i îl valorifica la maximum, procurând împreun cu animalele de munc – boi i cai – b legarul necesar pentru confec ionarea r sadni elor i îngr area ra ional a terenului, pentru gr din rie, constituie circuitul ideal în economia fermei (...). Grajdurile spa ioase, bine între inute i aerisite, pot fi socotite, f r ezitare, ca model. Ra iile de hran pentru diferite specii i categorii de animale, vite de munc , vite de rent , tineret, scroafe pentru a f ta etc. – prepararea hranei în condi iuni perfecte de igien , ma ini speciale pentru f cut uruiul i tocat furaje i instala ii speciale pentru p strat i preparat furajele i hrana concentrat – platform de gunoi, cisterne de beton pentru colectarea urinei, pompe pentru scos urina din bazine, saca pentru transportat i ma in pentru împr tiat urina, dovedesc spiritul de ini iativ i competen a proprietarului, care a tiut s prevad totul, pân la cele mai mici am nunte, s foloseasc i s valorifice toate produsele fermei în cele mai bune condi iuni ”.



S le spunem azi celor interesa i (tineri fermieri, asocia ii agricole, patroni cu veleit i în agricultur ) c „la ferma model de la Perie i, cu un teren arabil format din patru tarlale înconjurate cu protec ie de salcâmi, exista, pe lâng agricultur i un vast parc de flori, c aici se cultivau la iriga ii 300 piersici, 200 pomi fructiferi diferi i, 500 fire de vi de vie, c mai erau 30 stupi de albine, o cresc torie de iepuri de Angora, toate exploatare de un personal select , c ruia i se asigurase „o via civilizat în mijlocul B r ganului” (A.I. Popescu, Memorii, 1945, 14 aprilie). Pentru a întregi imaginea fermei model de la Perie i s mai cit m din raportul Ministerului Agriculturii i Domeniilor spre luare aminte: „Locuin a proprietarului, locuin ele personalului de administra ie (...), ateliere de tot felul, magazii i depozite de cereale i semin e, produse i materiale de tot felul sunt (...) modele de construc ii de factur european , care rar se pot întâlni a a de bine concepute i asociat într-o singur ferm , nu numai la noi în ar ci i în diferite ri din Apus.”

Îndeplinind o important func ie economic (vezi rezisten a contra monopolului extern al produc torilor de semin e de legume), la ferma model de la Perie i – unica întreprindere complet utilat pentru producerea, selec ionarea, ameliorarea i cur irea semin elor de legume, capabile s satisfac mai mult de jum tate din nevoile rii – s-au elaborat studii i au fost promovate „experiment ri i culturi comparative vaste”, din toat lumea, împreun cu Institutul de Cercet ri Agronomice al României.

For those that are interested (young farmers, agrarian associations, entrepreneurs with agricultural attractions), let's tell that, "at the model farm of Perie i, with agrarian fields of 4 areas, surrounded by protective barriers of acacia, there was, besides agriculture, a huge garden of flowers, there were 300 peach trees which were irrigated, 200 different fruit bearing trees, and 500 grape vines. There were also 30 beehives, a place where Angora rabbits were raised, all harvested by a selected staff, which were insured a civilized life in the middle of B r gan". (A.I. Popescu, *Memoirs*, 1945, April 14 Th). Let's also remember and think about another report from the Ministry of Agriculture and Domains, from which we'll take another quote, to add to the image of the model farm from Perie i: "the owners house, the houses of the administrative staff (...) all sorts of workshops, storage and warehouses for grains and seeds, products and all kind of materials are (...) models of buildings of European style, which can rarely be found in such a well conceived single farm, not only in our country but in all kinds of western countries."



A report of Ministry of Agriculture and Domains from 2 July 1945 is obvious in that regard, and its conclusion is enlightening: the farm was of "European parameters"! In the report it was said that the Farm from Perie i was organized in a close circuit, in which, the "cultivation of different plants and legume for their seeds, the production of the mother plants (the seed producers) in the legume garden", made in rotation in the Norfolk style, was correlated to "the model farm of pigs and cows of good breeds, which eaten up all the left over from the farm which were furthermore used and capitalized at maximum, by offering, together with the farm animals – horses and oxen - the manure needed for creating the hotbeds and the rational enriching of the land, for gardening, and that's the ideal cycle in the economy of the farm (...) The wide stables, well cared for and full of air, can be undoubtedly, conceived as a model. The ratios of food for different species and categories of animals, cattle for work, cattle for production, the youths, the female pigs ready to give birth, etc – the preparation of food in perfectly hygienic conditions, special equipment for grinding and cutting out the fodder and the concentrates – a garbage platform, tanks made of concrete for storing the urine, pumps for emptying the urine, barrels for transporting and machines for spreading the urine, prove the initiative spirit and competency of the owner, which was able to foresee every little detail, to use and capitalize all the products of the farm in the best possible way."

While achieving an important economical function (resisting toward the foreign monopoly of the producers of legume seeds), on the model farm of Perie i, the only enterprise fully equipped for production, selective improvement and cleaning up the legume seeds, able to satisfy more than half of the needs of the country – they initialized studies and promoted "experiments and large comparatives cultures" from all over the world, with the help of The Romanian Institute of Agrarian Studies.



Prosperitatea fermei până în anul 1945 a fost favorizată de o serie de factori: calitatea garantată a seminilor („eu mi-am făcut azi o clientelă care nu m'arează în pace”, scrie Aurel Popescu în *Începuturi*); prețul modest (așa, de pildă, se mânca bulgărească de ceapă se vindea cu 6000 lei/kg, în vreme ce Perie îi o furnizau la 4000 lei/kg) și absența concurenței. Amintim că firma **Semina**, producătoare de semințe, înut de săruri și de vâblă, și-a încetat activitatea la sfârșitul războiului, proprietarii fiind considerați colaboratori ai naziștilor.

Trebuie observat că în timpul războiului a existat o adevărată politică de stat privind creșterea și susținerea grânelor de zarzavat. Astfel, li s-au oferit locuitorilor loturi și semințe gratuite. În județul Ialomița funcționau deja în 1944, 316 grădini comunale, 560 irigate și 1207 neirigate. Dar și aici intervine omul de știință care era Aureliu Popescu. El adresează un memoriu autorităților, cerând înregistrarea acestor grădini cu măsuri, sporirea producției de răsaduri și supravegherea atentă a calității produselor. În lupta împotriva intermediarilor la distribuția semințelor (prin creșterea bursei respective), deschiderea de expoziții, demonstrații practice și reviste de popularizare erau tot atâtea elemente recomandate de specialiștii pentru ca grădinile să nu se transforme în păltoage; astfel „*fiecare pune în fiecare loc ce vrea și ne pomenim cu ...dovleci semnați printre porumb, într-un teren vecin cu... dovleci*”.

Ferma-model Perie și-a avut și un important caracter social, anual utilizând circa 100.000 zile de lucru, dând posibilitatea lucrătorilor din comunele învecinate să-și găsească ocupație în tot timpul anului. De exemplu, în anul 1946, lucrau un contingent de circa 70 de angajați lunar, cu salarii de 40.000 – 80.000 lei, între altele complet și care primeau lunar un sac de porumb sau de grâu. Nu s-a descurajat că „ranul nu cunoaște munca delicată a semințelor” și și-a învățat pe lucrătorii și tainele culturilor horticoale, munca atentă și organizată, transformându-i în adevărați grădinari. Așa se face că într-o corespondență scrisă cu nedismulată mândrie: „*Eu am azi la fermă doi ingineri selecționeri, un inginer mecanic care se ocupă de mașini, un grădinar eficient, un administrator, un ef de cultură la câmp, grădinari ajutoari, grădinari ordinari și suta de golani*”. A adus 14 semințe de porumb, 10 pluguri și grape, o batoză pe care le-a vândut în rate ranilor. Grație muncii surilor întreprinse de el a dispărut pelagra. Când ranii s-au dovedit puștii în interesul și să-și lucreze pământul, a arendat o suprafață de 200 ha de la ei, le-a arat izlazul comunal pentru a-i îmbunătăți fertilitatea și le-a treierat grânele.

Tot pentru oamenii locurilor a întemeiat și înregistrat cu toate cele necesare un centru cultural, despre care, în celebra lucrare „*60 de săte românești*”, editat de Institutul de Științe Sociale al României în anul 1943, se spunea că „pe lângă preocupările de ridicare economică a sătenilor, dezvoltarea activității culturale ce nu se întâlnește aiurea. Conducătorul este cel ce îi poartă numele, un intelectual înregistrat cu o frumoasă cultură occidentală, cu o reală înțelegere a nevoilor ranilor; el contribuie la ridicarea lor sufletească”.



A construit un dispensar comunal, oșele, podele, fântâni și altele, toate constituindu-se într-un efort aproape singular de emancipare a locuitorilor în care nu se născuse, dar de care se atașase atât de mult.

Borna istoriei de la 23 august 1944 a marcat decisiv evoluția și condiția fermei de la Perie și, dar și a întemeietorului ei, Aureliu I. Popescu, acesta având să îndure umilințele după umilințele și întâmplări dramatice. Ferma cu valoare de unicat de la Perie și-a fost devalizată după 23 august 1944 de soldații ai armatei roșii, ajutăți, din păcate, de săteni, pagubele în vehicule, animale, cereale, obiecte de gospodărie cifrându-se la 46.470.000 lei.



🇷🇴 The prosperity of the farm until 1945 was helped by several circumstances: the guaranteed quality of the seeds (*"I have, today a customer base that won't leave me alone"*), write Aurel Popescu, on an optimist tone); the very low prices (for instance, the onion seeds from Bulgarians was sell for 6000 lei/kg, while in Perie i the were selling for only 4000 lei/kg) and the fact that they had no competition. We must point out that the **Semina** incorporation, which produced seeds, and was managed by Saxons and Swabs ceased the activity at the end of the war, since their owners were considered to be collaborationist of the Nazis.

We also must point out that, during the war, there was a whole public policy aimed toward starting up and maintaining legume gardens. The people were offered free fields and seeds. In 1944, in Ialomi a there were a large number of community gardens, 560 irrigated and 1207 not. But the scientist Aureliu Popescu got involved in that as well. He sent the authorities a memo, asking for those gardens to be endowed with farm equipment, for the enlargement of sapling production and the careful check on the quality of the products. The specialist also recommended, in order to stop the gardens from turning into uncultivated fields, the elimination of the intermediate firms (by opening a stock exchange on that domain), the opening of public classes, practical demonstrations and popularization magazines; otherwise, *„everybody will put everywhere whatever he wants and we'll end up having ... pumpkins planted between corn plants in the proximity of a field planted with ... vegetable marrow."*

The model farm from Perie i also had a very important social role, by utilizing each year around 100.000 days of work, therefor permitting the habitants of the neighbor villages to find a place to work all year long. For instance, during the year of 1946, a lot of 70 people were employed monthly, having paychecks of 40 000 – 80 000 lei, house and meals offered free, and receiving monthly a sack of corn or wheat. He didn't let himself be discouraged by the fact that "the peasant does not know the delicate work of seeds" and taught his workers the mysteries of horticulture, to work in an organized and careful fashion, thus transforming them into real gardeners. That's the reason why in one of his letters he wrote with obvious pride: *"Today, I have at my farm two agrarian selection engineers, one mechanical engineer who is in charge of the equipment, a chief gardener, an administrator, a chief on the field cultures, apprentice gardeners, regular gardeners, made from one hundred scamps."* He brought in 100 seeders, 10 ploughs and harrows, and one threshing machine that he leased to the peasants. The pellagra was eliminated by the measures he took. When the peasants proved not interested in working their own land he leased 20000 square meters from them and ploughed theirs common in order to make it more fertile, and threshed their grains.

For the people of the area he also created and endowed a cultural institution, which described in the famous work "60 Romanian villages", published in 1943 by Romanian Social Sciences Institute. *"Besides the permanent preoccupations toward the improvement of the economical status of the peasants, also had a cultural activity that you can not find in other places. The cultural institution, that has the name of the one that manage it, an intellectual of an exquisite European culture, and a real understanding of the needs of the peasants, contributes to their spiritual elevation"*. He build up a community medical unit, roads, footbridges, fountains, and other such things that united in an almost unique effort of emancipation of the places he was not born in but of which he was so fond.

Aureliu I. Popescu n-a disperat i a continuat s lupte, împrindu- i timpul între refacerea fermei i încercarea disperat de a convinge noile autorit i c ferma nu apar inuse „moierilor fasci ti”, „criminalilor de r zboi” care „exploataser barbar for a de munc a ranilor”.

Ca membru în Consiliul superior al economiei na ionale (între 1945 i 1947), pre edinte al Sindicatului produc torilor de legume, al Asocia iei produc torilor i amelioratorilor de legume i flori, pre edinte al Societ ii de horticultur din România, Aureliu Popescu i-a putut impune vremelnic voina, ajutat i de sus inerea unor personalit i ale tiinei agricole. A a se face c la 22 octombrie 1945, ferma Perie i e recunoscut ca **ferm model**, cu o suprafa de 150 ha (surplusul peste 50 ha impus de noua lege agrar devenind rezerv de stat), pentru ca în anul 1947 s între în categoria **sta iunilor de ameliorare**. E vremea când produc ia i productivitatea fermei ating cote excep ionale, când s-a ob inut ameliorarea calit ii legumelor în România i au fost realizate soiuri de tip **elite**, iar cantitatea de semine de legume produs la Perie i era în m sur s aprovizioneze întreprinderile agricole de stat, precum i produc torii particulari. Semnificative din acest punct de vedere sunt prevederile din *Certificatul eliberat de Ministerul Agriculturii i Domeniilor/ Direc iunea Viticulturii i Horticulturii* pentru ferma de la Perie i, unde se arat c „*produc iile cele mai mari de semine de legume din cele mai selec ionate care au fost distribuite în cea mai mare parte s tenilor prin Camerele de Agricultur la pre uri moderate i au corespuns pe de-a-ntregul soiurilor, contribuind prin aceasta la aprovizionarea rii cu semine de legume (...), scutind ara în ace ti ani de importul din afar*”.



De i tr ia într-o lume ce se pr v lea în jurul lui, Aureliu Popescu continua, ajutat în special de fiica sa vitreg , inginer agronom Ileana Stoianovici, s fac planuri, s scrie memorii i întâmpin ri despre importan a producerii i valorific rii semin elor de calitate i p trunderea lor pe pia a interna ional , despre necesitatea soiurilor extratimpurii ori ultratârzii i elaborarea unui Tratat pentru produc ia i ameliorarea semin elor, despre subven ionarea revistei de horticultur , întemeierea unor c mine pentru ucenicii gr dinari i altele. Spera chiar la o extindere a activit ii de producere a semin elor, propunându-i, în anul 1947, lui T. Dumitrescu s înfiin eze o ferm de semine de legume în Banat, la Calacea-Lovrin, spunând: „*ce-mi trebuie în primul rând este specialistul; fac acolo unde g sesc oamenii*”, dar fiind i atent s nu fac „*afaceri proaste*”, în condi iile de instabilitate monetar ale vremii, pentru c „*azi dac am investi zece milioane, la anul când culegem roadele pot valora o găscă!*”.



Zbaterea i efortul s u supraomnesc vor primi o grea lovitur la 2 martie 1949, când ferma Perie i e na ionalizat , pentru c trebuia „sf rîmat puterea economica i politic a moierimii”.

La 10 martie 1949 (p str m în arhiva Muzelui Na ional al Agriculturii Slobozia procesul verbal redactat într-un agramatism jenant) pentru „*des vâr irea Reformei Agrare*” se va trece i la „*luarea în primire a bunurilor fostei propriet i Ferma Model Perie i.*”

Re inem, din categoria, „**inventar mort**” terenuri însumând 236,14 ha i , la punctele 2, 3, 4 din procesul verbal amintit, un num r de 101 articole, dac articole se pot numi, tractoare Lanz, pluguri tractor Rud Sack, pluguri cu trac iune animal , boroane Rud Sack , împr tietoare de îngr minte, sem n tori cu trac iune animal Melichar, secer tori leg tori I.H.C., cositoare I.H.C., batoze cereale Hofner i Stahl Lanz, selectoare Hofner i Petkus, motoare Ganz, Robot, Rieger sau Sidiling, camioane etc. Simpla enumerare a terenurilor i construc iilor de folosin , a utilajelor i firmelor produc toare exprim gradul de înzestrare tehnic la care s-a ajuns la Perie i, într-un timp record, prin munc , inteligen i spirit gospod resc.

Procesul verbal din 10 martie 1949 consemneaz la categoria „**inventar viu**” un num r de 538 animale i p s ri (cai , boi de pr sil i rent , porci, oi, colonii de animale, etc.). Valoarea total a bunurilor „*luate în primire*” se ridic , la valoarea din anul 1949, la 49.530.394 lei. Aureliu I. Popescu nu a fost iertat nici m car de crati e, ceaune, saltele de paie sau fe e de pern !

O clip , st pânul Perie ilor a crezut c poate pleda, argumenta, dovedi cu fapte c „*preocuparea primordial a fost experimentul tiin ific i nu exploatarea moiereasc*”. El explic patetic într-un memoriu din acea vreme c i-a dobândit capitalul nu din „*truda ranilor*”, ci din vinderea colec iei de m rci po tale române ti, ca i din câ tigul realizat în universit ile i institu iile americane i engleze. Apoi cinci ha din proprietate fuseser mla tin i, luând pilda din Olanda, le amenajase i, prin urmare, „*aceste terenuri au fost create, nu g site a a de la natur*”. Dar totul a fost zadarnic !

Ce a urmat la ferma Perie i dup na ionalizare, demonstreaz , înc o dat , e ecul unui sistem în care dezinteresul, demagogia, lipsa motiva iei i a spiritului gospod resc au s pat adânc i ireversibil.



His struggle and his super-human efforts received a tough hit on 2 March 1949, when the farm of Perie i was nationalized, in order to "break the economical and political power of the landowners".


On 10 March 1949 (we keep the record, written in an embarrassing poor grammar, in our archives, at the National Museum of Agriculture) in order to „complete the Agrarian Reforms” they'll proceed to "take the inventory of the former propriety, the Model Farm of Perie i".

We'll mention, in the category of **inanimate inventory** estates that add up to 236140 square meters, and in that record, at paragraph 2,3,4 a number of 101 goods, if goods is the proper name for: Lanz tractors, Rud Sack ploughs, ploughs with animal traction, harrows Rud Sack, fertilizer spreaders, animal traction seeders Melichar, reapers that tied up I.H.C., scythe machines I.H.C., grain threshing machines Hofner and Stahl Lanz, selection machines Hofner and Petkus, Ganz, Robot, Rieger or Sidiling engines, trucks, and so on. The mere record of the lands and the constructions, of the machines and theirs trademarks proves the advanced degree of technical endowment that was reached in a very short time at Perie i, through work, intelligence and thrift.

According to the record from 10 March 1949, the animal inventory added up 538 animals and birds (horses, breeding oxen, and oxen that leased, pigs, sheep, flocks of animals, etc). The summed up value of the goods that were "took away", is, in the year of 1947, of 49.530.394 lei. Aureliu I. Popescu was forced to give even his pots, cast-iron kettle, straw made mattresses or pillow sheet!

For a short time, the owner of Perie i thought that he could plead, argue and prove based on facts that "his main goal was the scientific experiment not the land owner exploitation." He explained, in a sympathetic appeal written in that period of time that he didn't collect his capital from the work of the peasants but from selling his collection of Romanian postal stamps, and from the earnings received in the institutions and universities from England and USA. Also, 500 square meters from the estate were formally a swamp and he made them fertile land, by the Dutch example, and therefore those lands were "created by him not by the nature". But everything was in vain.

What happened at Perie i after the nationalization proves once again the complete failure of a system which was irreversibly eroded by the demagogy and the lack of care, motivation and thrift.

 The historical milestone of 23 August 1945 influenced decisively the state and the evolution of both the Perie i farm and his founder, Aureliu I. Popescu, this last one being forced to bear one humility after another and dramatic events. The unique farm from Perie i was robbed after 23 August 1945 by the soldiers of the red army, with the help of the peasants, unfortunately. The lost cars, animals, grains, and household goods were estimated at 46 470 000 lei.

Aureliu I. Popescu did not got discouraged, and carried on the fight, sharing his time between rebuilding the farm and the struggle to convince the new authorities that the farm never belonged to the "Nazi landowners", the "war criminals" that "mercilessly exploited the work of the peasants".

Since he was a member in the superior Council of national economy (between 1945 and 1947), president of the legume producers trade-union, and of the flowers and legume improver and producer Association, president of Romanian horticulture Society, Aureliu Popescu was able to impose his will for a while, with the help of some other personalities of the agrarian sciences. That's the reason why, at October 22 1945, the farm from Perie i was declared a **model farm**, with an area of 15000 square meters (the rest of 5000 square meters that were took due to the new agrarian laws was transformed into state reserves), and in the year 1947 was declared **quality improvement farm**. Those were the times when the production and productivity of the farm reach exquisite highs, when in Romania the quality of the legume was improved, and top notched species were created, and Perie i produced an amount of seeds which was enough to furnish all the governmental agrarian enterprises and also the particular producers. Very meaningful in that regard are the stipulations from the *Certificate released by The Ministry of Agriculture and Domains/ The Horticulture and Viticulture Department* for the Perie i farm, where it is wrote that :*"The biggest productions of best selected legume seeds which were distributed in their majority to the peasants, at medium prices through the agricultural departments were entirely up to the standards, and therefor contributed to providing the country with legume seeds (... ) permitting the country not to import them"*.



Although he was living in a world that was falling apart all around him, Aureliu Popescu, with the help of his daughter, the agrarian engineer Ileana Stoianovici, carried on the planning, the writing of grievances and appeals relating to the importance of producing and capitalization of quality seeds and theirs exports, and about the need for very early or very late species, about the need to elaborate a treaty about the production and improvement of the seeds, about the subvention of a horticulture magazine, the foundation of hostels for the gardener apprentices and so on. He was even hoping to extend the activity of seed production, and proposed to T. Dumitrescu, in 1947, to start up a farm for legume seeds in Banat, at Calacea-Lovrin, by saying: *"What I need first of all is the specialist; I'll do it where I'll find the people,"* but being also careful not to start "bad deals" due to the monetary instability of the times, because *"if we'd invest today 10 millions, next year, when we reap the harvest it might not worth more then a goose's price!"*



Aureliu Popescu, „de ocupa ie gr dinar”, avea s fie condamnat în 1949 pentru „crim de r zboi”. Dup cinci ani de canal, au urmat al i cinci de r t cire pe antiere, ca zugrav sau muncitor necalificat. H ituit în continuare pentru „uneltire contra ordinii sociale”, e rearestat în 1959, confiscându-i-se i pu inul care îi mai r m sese.

Marele i înzestratul specialist trebuie s fi răs amar când, la pu in timp dup ce a fost eliberat din penitenciarul din Boto ani, prin „gr iere”, a fost solicitat s traduc în limba englez documenta ia celui de-al VIII-lea congres de tiin a solului....

Dar recunoa terea calit ilor omului de tiin a fost trec toare, conjunctural i în fond o simpl batjocur fiindc peste un an e somat s predea aurul de inut, iar în 1966 e arestat pentru banii ce i-ar fi trimis în str in tate.

Neîndurarea autoritarilor comuniste l-a urm rit i dup moarte, survenit în 1967, deoarece, pân la vârsta de 80 ani, so ia lui a pl tit desp gubirile pretinse de Banca Na ionala a României!



Ileana Stoianovici




Am încercat prin această succint prezentare s intra i în atmosfera Fermei Model de la Perie i i s v determin m s ne fi i oaspe i atât la Ferma de la Perie i, aflat acum în plin proces de restaurare, cât i la Muzeul Na ional al Agriculturii din Slobozia, care este beneficiarul unui extraordinar fond documentar, donat cu generozitate de doamna Ileana Stoianovici (n.21 mai 1925) destoinic inginer agronom, fiica Leliei Urdrarianu (so ia lui Aureliu I. Popescu). Documentele au fost donate, în 1994, Muzeului Na ional al Agriculturii i se reg sesc în Fondul Stoianovici al muzeului – în total 6 000 de piese, reprezentând **arhiv istoric i memorial**, art plastic (pictur i grafic ), artizanat, podoabe, obiecte de uz casnic i personal, publica ii, discuri, piese de mobilier i altele.

În prim vara anului 2005, **Muzeul Na ional al Agriculturii Slobozia** a intrat, prin dona ie, în posesia cl dirii

fostei Ferme Model de la Perie i , „cea mai mare ferm produc toare de semin e de legume i flori din Europa de R s rit” (1935-1949). Monument de istorie agrar , înscris la pozi ia 23 B 115 pe Lista Patrimoniului Cultural Na ional i la pozi ia IL-II-a-B-14153 pe Lista Monumentelor Istorice ale Jude ului Ialomi a, Ferma Model Perie i cuprinde o suprafa de 5,4 ha i 18 cl diri (conac, magazii, grajduri, cl dire P+1/zilieri, turn de ap .a.) i constituie una dintre priorit ile muzeului, scopul pe care ni l-am propus fiind de reabilitare, men inere i valorificare - personalizare a cl dirilor i terenului aferent (culturi agricole i alei pietonale, parc).

F r fals curtoazie, adres m -înc odat !- i din acest col de pagin , Doamnei Ileana Stoianovici, recuno tin a noastr nem rginit !

 The "gardener" Aureliu Popescu would be condemned in 1949 for "war crimes". After 5 years of digging at the canal, other 5 years he wandered in constructions, employed as painter or unqualified worker. Hunted again for "machinations against the social order" he's arrested again in 1959, and even the little possessions that he still had were confiscated.

He must have found ironic the fact that, the great and endowed specialist was solicited, shortly after being released from the prison from Boto ani, by receiving a "pardon", to translate in English the documents of the VIII Congress of earth sciences....

But the acknowledgment of the qualities of the scientist was transitory, conjectural, and all in all just a derision, since in the next year he's summoned to give the gold he owned, and in 1966 he's arrested for allegedly sending money outside the country.

Not even after his death, in 1967 was he left in peace by the communist authorities, since his wife had to pay until the age of 80 years the damages that the Romanian National Bank required from her!



Through this short presentation we have tried to let you enter the atmosphere of the Model Farm of Perie i, and convince you to be our guests both at the Farm of Perie i, which is now in a process of full restoration, and the National Museum of Agriculture from Slobozia, which is the beneficiary of a generous donation of documents of extraordinary value, donation made by Ileana Stoianovici (born in may 21 1925), exquisite agrarian engineer, daughter of Leliei Urd rianu (the wife of Aureliu I. Popescu). The documents, which were donated in 1994 to the National Museum of Agriculture, are in the Stoianovici fund of the museum – adding up to a number of 6000 pieces which represent historical and memorial archive, plastic arts (pictures and graphics), handicrafts, finery, personal and domestic objects, publications, disks, furniture objects, and so on.

In the spring of the year 2005, The National Museum of Agriculture, Slobozia, was donated the building of the former

Model Farm of Perie i, „the biggest farm that produced legume and flowers seeds in the eastern Europe” (1935-1949). The Model Farm of Perie i, which is a monument of agrarian history, placed on the 23 B 115 position on the list of National Cultural Patrimony, and on the IL-II-a-B-14153 position on the list of Historical Monuments of Ialomi a region, has an area of 540 square meters and 18 buildings (mansion, warehouses, stables, the P+1 building for daily workers, water tower, and so on) and constitute one of the priorities of the museum, with the assumed goal of rehabilitate, maintaining and capitalizing-personalizing the buildings and the afferent estate (agriculture lands, streets for walking, park).

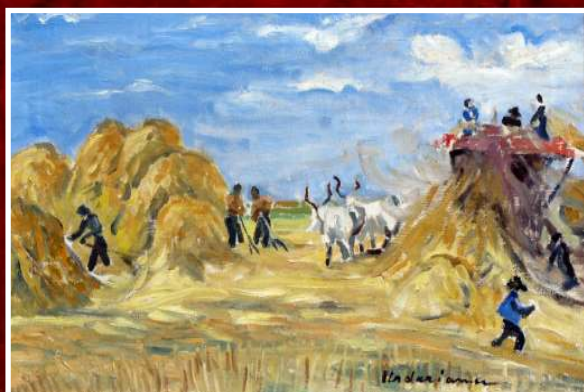
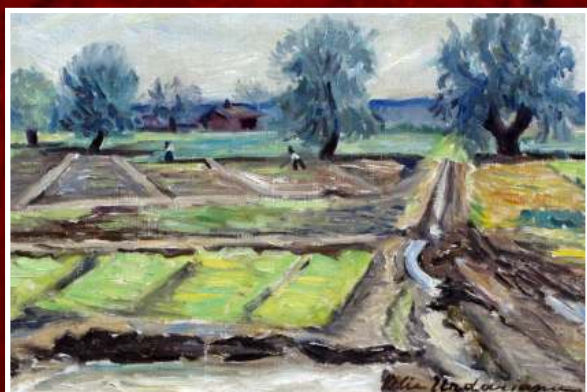
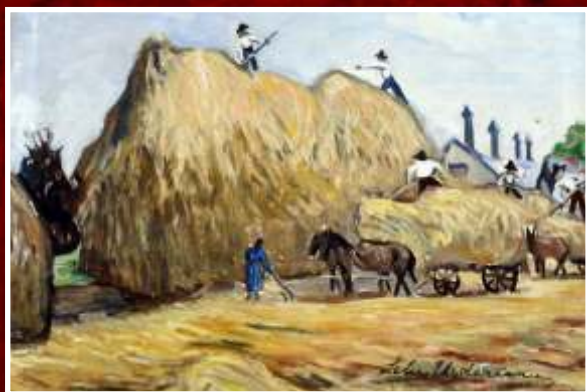
Without false modesty we address again, from the corner of this page, our eternal gratitude to lady Ileana Stoianovici.



Lelia Urd rianu

# Ferma Model Perie i

*fascinația culorilor*



Lelia Urd rianu

# The Model Farm „Perie i“

*color fascination*

