

**Decizie de indexare a faptei de plagiat la poziția  
00455 / 1.02.2020  
și pentru admitere la publicare în volum tipărit****care se bazează pe:****A. Nota de constatare și confirmare a indiciilor de plagiat** prin fișa suspiciunii  
inclusă în decizie.

| Fișa suspiciunii de plagiat / Sheet of plagiarism's suspicion   |  |                      |
|---|--|----------------------|
| Opera suspicionată (OS)   |  | Opera autentică (OA) |
| Suspicious work   |  | Authentic work       |
| OS  | IAVORENCIUC Emanuel. <i>Ordinul Templierilor. Între istorie și legende</i> . Timișoara: Hyperliteratura. 2019.   |                      |
| OA  | ***. Robert the Bruce. 23 ianuarie 2002.<br>Disponibil la / Available at: <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_the_Bruce">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_the_Bruce</a> . Ultima accesare: / Last accessing: 18.01.2020. |                      |
| <b>Sursa suspiciunii:</b><br>NECȘE Karina și TODIKA Raul-Alexandru. Recenzie extinsă: Emanuel Iavorenciuc, „Ordinul Templierilor. Între istorie și legende”, Timișoara, Editura Hyperliteratura, 2019. Disponibil la:<br><a href="https://www.academia.edu/41268426/Recenzie_Emanuel_Iavorenciuc_Ordinul_Templierilor._%C3%82ntre_istorie_%C8%99i_l egende_Timi%C8%99oara_editura_Hyperliteratura_2019">https://www.academia.edu/41268426/Recenzie_Emanuel_Iavorenciuc_Ordinul_Templierilor._%C3%82ntre_istorie_%C8%99i_l egende_Timi%C8%99oara_editura_Hyperliteratura_2019</a> . Ultima accesare: 23 ianuarie 2020. |  |                      |
| Incidența minimă a suspiciunii / Minimum incidence of suspicion   |  |                      |
| P.01  | p.243  | fila 1               |
| P.02  | p.243  | fila 8               |
| Fișa întocmită pentru includerea suspiciunii în Indexul Operelor Plagiate în România de la<br>Sheet drawn up for including the suspicion in the Index of Plagiarized Works in Romania at<br><a href="http://www.plagiate.ro">www.plagiate.ro</a>  |  |                      |

**Notă:** Prin „p.72:00” se înțelege paragraful care se termină la finele pag.72. Notăția „p.00:00” semnifică până la ultima pagină a capitolului curent, în întregime de la punctul inițial al preluării.

**Note:** By „p.72:00” one understands the text ending with the end of the page 72. By „p.00:00” one understands the taking over from the initial point till the last page of the current chapter, entirely.

**B. Fișa de argumentare a calificării** de plagiat alăturată, fișă care la rândul său este parte a deciziei.

Echipa Indexului Operelor Plagiate în România

## Fișa de argumentare a calificării

| Nr. crt. | Descrierea situației care este încadrată drept plagiat  | Se confirmă |
|----------|---|-------------|
| 1.       | Preluarea identică a unor fragmente (piese de creație de tip text) dintr-o operă autentică publicată, fără precizarea întinderii și menționarea provenienței și însușirea acestora într-o lucrare ulterioară celei autentice.   | ✓           |
| 2.       | Preluarea unor fragmente (piese de creație de tip text) dintr-o operă autentică publicată, care sunt rezumate ale unor opere anterioare operei autentice, fără precizarea întinderii și menționarea provenienței și însușirea acestora într-o lucrare ulterioară celei autentice.   |             |
| 3.       | Preluarea identică a unor figuri (piese de creație de tip grafic) dintr-o operă autentică publicată, fără menționarea provenienței și însușirea acestora într-o lucrare ulterioară celei autentice.   | ✓           |
| 4.       | Preluarea identică a unor tabele (piese de creație de tip structură de informație) dintr-o operă autentică publicată, fără menționarea provenienței și însușirea acestora într-o lucrare ulterioară celei autentice.  |             |
| 5.       | Republicarea unei opere anterioare publicate, prin includerea unui nou autor sau de noi autori fără contribuție explicită în lista de autori  |             |
| 6.       | Republicarea unei opere anterioare publicate, prin excluderea unui autor sau a unor autori din lista inițială de autori.  |             |
| 7.       | Preluarea identică de pasaje (piese de creație) dintr-o operă autentică publicată, fără precizarea întinderii și menționarea provenienței, fără nici o intervenție personală care să justifice exemplificarea sau critica prin aportul creator al autorului care preia și însușirea acestora într-o lucrare ulterioară celei autentice.   | ✓           |
| 8.       | Preluarea identică de figuri sau reprezentări grafice (piese de creație de tip grafic) dintr-o operă autentică publicată, fără menționarea provenienței, fără nici o intervenție care să justifice exemplificarea sau critica prin aportul creator al autorului care preia și însușirea acestora într-o lucrare ulterioară celei autentice.   | ✓           |
| 9.       | Preluarea identică de tabele (piese de creație de tip structură de informație) dintr-o operă autentică publicată, fără menționarea provenienței, fără nici o intervenție care să justifice exemplificarea sau critica prin aportul creator al autorului care preia și însușirea acestora într-o lucrare ulterioară celei autentice.   |             |
| 10.      | Preluarea identică a unor fragmente de demonstrație sau de deducere a unor relații matematice care nu se justifică în regăsirea unei relații matematice finale necesare aplicării efective dintr-o operă autentică publicată, fără menționarea provenienței, fără nici o intervenție care să justifice exemplificarea sau critica prin aportul creator al autorului care preia și însușirea acestora într-o lucrare ulterioară celei autentice. |             |
| 11.      | Preluarea identică a textului (piese de creație de tip text) unei lucrări publicate anterior sau simultan, cu același titlu sau cu titlu similar, de un același autor / un același grup de autori în publicații sau edituri diferite.   |             |
| 12.      | Preluarea identică de pasaje (piese de creație de tip text) ale unui cuvânt înainte sau ale unei prefețe care se referă la două opere, diferite, publicate în două momente diferite de timp.  |             |

**Alte argumente particulare:** a) Prelucrările de poze nu indică sursa, locul unde se află, autorul real sau posibil.

**Notă:**

a) Prin „proveniență” se înțelege informația din care se pot identifica cel puțin numele autorului / autorilor, titlul operei, anul apariției.

b) Plagiatul este definit prin textul legii<sup>1</sup>.

„...plagiatul – expunerea într-o operă scrisă sau o comunicare orală, inclusiv în format electronic, a unor texte, idei, demonstrații, date, ipoteze, teorii, rezultate ori metode științifice extrase din opere scrise, inclusiv în format electronic, ale altor autori, fără a menționa acest lucru și fără a face trimitere la operele originale...”.

Tehnic, plagiatul are la bază conceptul de **piesă de creație** care<sup>2</sup>:

„...este un element de comunicare prezentat în formă scrisă, ca text, imagine sau combinat, care posedă un subiect, o organizare sau o construcție logică și de argumentare care presupune niște premise, un raționament și o concluzie. Piesa de creație presupune în mod necesar o formă de exprimare specifică unei persoane. Piesa de creație se poate asocia cu întreaga operă autentică sau cu o parte a acesteia...”.

cu care se poate face identificarea operei plagiate sau suspionate de plagiat<sup>3</sup>:

„...O operă de creație se găsește în poziția de operă plagiată sau operă suspionată de plagiat în raport cu o altă operă considerată autentică dacă:

- Cele două opere tratează același subiect sau subiecte înrudite.
- Opera autentică a fost făcută publică anterior operei suspionate.
- Cele două opere conțin piese de creație identificabile comune care posedă, fiecare în parte, un subiect și o formă de prezentare bine definită.
- Pentru piesele de creație comune, adică prezente în opera autentică și în opera suspionată, nu există o menționare explicită a provenienței. Menționarea provenienței se face printr-o citare care permite identificarea piesei de creație preluate din opera autentică.
- Simpla menționare a titlului unei opere autentice într-un capitol de bibliografie sau similar acestuia fără delimitarea întinderii preluării nu este de natură să evite punerea în discuție a suspiciunii de plagiat.
- Piesele de creație preluate din opera autentică se utilizează la construcții realizate prin juxtapunere fără ca acestea să fie tratate de autorul operei suspionate prin poziția sa explicită.
- În opera suspionată se identifică un fir sau mai multe fire logice de argumentare și tratare care leagă aceleași premise cu aceleași concluzii ca în opera autentică...”

<sup>1</sup> Legea nr. 206/2004 privind buna conduită în cercetarea științifică, dezvoltarea tehnologică și inovare, publicată în Monitorul Oficial al României, Partea I, nr. 505 din 4 iunie 2004

<sup>2</sup> ISOC, D. Ghid de acțiune împotriva plagiatului: bună-conduită, prevenire, combatere. Cluj-Napoca: Ecou Transilvan, 2012.

<sup>3</sup> ISOC, D. Prevenitor de plagiat. Cluj-Napoca: Ecou Transilvan, 2014.

# Robert the Bruce

**P.01** **Robert I** (11 July 1274 – 7 June 1329), popularly known as **Robert the Bruce** (Medieval Gaelic: *Roibert a Briuis*; modern Scottish Gaelic: *Raibeart Brus*; Norman French: *Robert de Brus* or *Robert de Bruys*; Early Scots: *Robert Brus*; Latin: *Robertus Brussius*), was [King of Scotland](#) from 1306 until his death in 1329. Robert was one of the most famous warriors of his generation, and eventually led Scotland during the [First War of Scottish Independence](#) against [England](#). He fought successfully during his reign to regain Scotland's place as an independent country and is today revered in Scotland as a national hero.

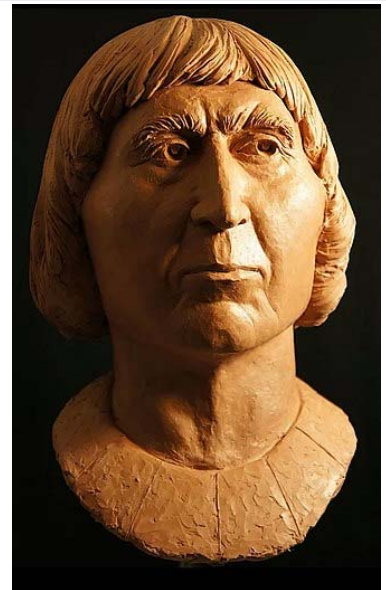
His paternal fourth great-grandfather was [King David I](#). Robert's grandfather, [Robert de Brus](#), 5th Lord of Annandale, was one of the claimants to the Scottish throne during the "Great Cause". As Earl of Carrick, Robert the Bruce supported his family's claim to the Scottish throne and took part in [William Wallace's](#) revolt against [Edward I of England](#). Appointed in 1298 as a [Guardian of Scotland](#) alongside his chief rival for the throne, [John III Comyn](#), Lord of Badenoch, and [William Lamberton](#), Bishop of St Andrews, Robert later resigned in 1300 due to his quarrels with Comyn and the apparently imminent restoration of [John Balliol](#) to the Scottish throne. After submitting to Edward I in 1302 and returning to "the king's peace", Robert inherited his family's claim to the Scottish throne upon his father's death.

In February 1306, Bruce, having wounded Comyn, rushed from the church where they had met and encountered his attendants outside. He told them what had happened and said, "I must be off, for I doubt I have slain the Red Comyn." "Doubt?", [Roger de Kirkpatrick](#) of Closeburn answered. "I mak sikker," ("I'll make sure," or "I make sure"). [Kirkpatrick](#) then rushed into the church and killed Comyn. For this, Bruce was then excommunicated by the Pope (although he received [absolution](#) from [Robert Wishart](#), Bishop of Glasgow). Bruce moved quickly to seize the throne, and was crowned king of Scots on 25 March 1306. Edward I's forces defeated Robert in battle, forcing him to flee into hiding before re-emerging in 1307 to defeat an English army at [Loudoun Hill](#) and wage a highly successful guerrilla war against the English. Bruce defeated his other Scots enemies, destroying their strongholds and devastating their lands, and in 1309 held his first [parliament](#). A series of military victories between 1310 and 1314 won him control of much of Scotland, and at the [Battle of Bannockburn](#) in 1314, Robert defeated a much larger English army under [Edward II of England](#), confirming the re-establishment of an independent Scottish kingdom. The battle marked a significant turning point, with Robert's armies now free to launch devastating raids throughout [northern England](#), while also extending his war against the English to [Ireland](#) by sending an army to invade there and by appealing to the Irish to rise against Edward II's rule.

Despite Bannockburn and the capture of the final English stronghold at [Berwick](#) in 1318, Edward II refused to renounce his claim to the overlordship of Scotland. In 1320, the Scottish nobility submitted the [Declaration of Arbroath](#) to [Pope John XXII](#), declaring Robert as their rightful monarch and asserting Scotland's status as an independent kingdom. In 1324, the Pope recognised Robert I as king of an independent Scotland, and in 1326, the [Franco-Scottish alliance](#) was renewed in the [Treaty of Corbeil](#). In 1327, the English deposed Edward II in favour of his son, [Edward III](#), and peace was concluded between Scotland and England with the

## Robert I

*King of Scotland*  
*Mormaer of Carrick*



The face of Robert the Bruce by forensic sculptor Christian Corbet

### King of Scotland

| Reign       | 25 March 1306 – 7 June 1329  |
|-------------|--|
| Coronation  | 25 March 1306  |
| Predecessor | John   |
| Successor   | David II   |
| Born        | 11 July 1274 <div>Turnberry Castle, Ayrshire</div>   |
| Died        | 7 June 1329 (aged 54) <div>Palace of Cardross, presently on the grounds of Dalmoak Castle in Dunbartonshire, Scotland</div>  |
| Burial      | <div><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Dunfermline Abbey (Body)</li><li>Melrose Abbey (Heart)</li><li>St Serf's Church, Dumbarton (Embalm'd Viscera)<sup>[1]</sup></li></ul></div> |

1305.

In September 1305, Edward ordered Robert Bruce to put his castle at Kildrummy, "in the keeping of such a man as he himself will be willing to answer for," suggesting that King Edward suspected Robert was not entirely trustworthy and may have been plotting behind his back. However, an identical phrase appears in an agreement between Edward and his lieutenant and lifelong friend, Aymer de Valence. A further sign of Edward's distrust occurred on 10 October 1305, when Edward revoked his gift of Sir Gilbert de Umfraville's lands to Bruce that he had made only six months before.<sup>[40]</sup>

Robert Bruce as Earl of Carrick, and now 7th Lord of Annandale, held huge estates and property in Scotland and a barony and some minor properties in England, and a strong claim to the Scottish throne.

## Murder of John Comyn

Bruce, like all his family, had a complete belief in his right to the throne. His ambition was further thwarted by John Comyn, who supported John Balliol. Comyn was the most powerful noble in Scotland and was related to many more powerful nobles both within Scotland and England, including relatives that held the earldoms of Buchan, Mar, Ross, Fife, Angus, Dunbar, and Strathearn; the Lordships of Kilbride, Kirkintilloch, Lenzie, Bedrule, and Scraesburgh; and sherifffdoms in Banff, Dingwall, Wigtown, and Aberdeen. He also had a powerful claim to the Scottish throne through his descent from Donald III on his father's side and David I on his mother's side. Comyn was the nephew of John Balliol.

According to Barbour and Fordoun, in the late summer of 1305, in a secret agreement sworn, signed, and sealed, John Comyn agreed to forfeit his claim to the Scottish throne in favour of Robert Bruce upon receipt of the Bruce lands in Scotland should an uprising occur led by Bruce.<sup>[41]</sup> Whether the details of the agreement with Comyn are correct or not, King Edward moved to arrest Bruce while Bruce was still at the English court. Ralph de Monthermer learned of Edward's intention and warned Bruce by sending him twelve pence and a pair of spurs. Bruce took the hint, and he and a squire fled the English court during the night. They made their way quickly for Scotland.<sup>[40]</sup>

According to Barbour, Comyn betrayed his agreement with Bruce to King Edward I, and when Bruce arranged a meeting for 10 February 1306 with Comyn in the Chapel of Greyfriars Monastery in Dumfries and accused him of treachery, they came to blows.<sup>[42]</sup> Bruce stabbed Comyn before the high altar. The Scotichronicon says that on being told that Comyn had survived the attack and was being treated, two of Bruce's supporters, Roger de Kirkpatrick (uttering the words "I mak siccar" ("I make sure")) and John Lindsay, went back into the church and finished Bruce's work. Barbour, however, tells no such story. The *Flores Historiarum* which was written c. 1307 says Bruce and Comyn disagreed and Bruce drew his sword and struck Comyn over the head. Bruce supporters then ran up and stabbed Comyn with their swords.<sup>[43]</sup> Bruce asserted his claim to the Scottish crown and began his campaign by force for the independence of Scotland.

Bruce and his party then attacked Dumfries Castle where the English garrison surrendered. Bruce hurried from Dumfries to Glasgow, where his friend and supporter Bishop Robert Wishart granted him absolution and subsequently adjured the clergy throughout the land to rally to Bruce.<sup>[44]</sup> Nonetheless, Bruce was excommunicated for this crime.<sup>[45]</sup>

English records still in existence today tell a completely different story. They state that the Comyn murder was planned in an attempt to gain the throne of Scotland. For this reason King Edward of England wrote to the Pope and asked for his excommunication of Robert Bruce. No records have ever been found in England stating that King Edward had any knowledge of treachery by Robert Bruce before his acts against Comyn. They state that King Edward did not hear of the murder of John Comyn until several days after his death.

## Early reign (1306–1314)



The killing of Comyn in the Greyfriars church in Dumfries, as imagined by Felix Philippoteaux, a 19th-century illustrator



## War of Robert the Bruce

Six weeks after Comyn was killed in Dumfries, Bruce was crowned King of Scots by Bishop William de Lamberton at Scone, near Perth, on Palm Sunday<sup>[46]</sup> 25 March 1306 with all formality and solemnity. The royal robes and vestments that Robert Wishart had hidden from the English were brought out by the bishop and set upon King Robert. The bishops of Moray and Glasgow were in attendance, as were the earls of Atholl, Menteith, Lennox, and Mar. The great banner of the kings of Scotland was planted behind Bruce's throne.<sup>[47]</sup>



Bruce crowned King of Scots; modern tableau at Edinburgh Castle

Isabella MacDuff, Countess of Buchan and wife of John Comyn, 3rd Earl of Buchan (a cousin of the murdered John Comyn) arrived the next day, too late for the coronation. She claimed the right of her family, the MacDuff Earl of Fife, to crown the Scottish king for her brother, Donnchadh IV, Earl of Fife, who was not yet of age, and in English hands. So a second coronation was held and once more the crown was placed on the brow of Robert Bruce, Earl of Carrick, Lord of Annandale, King of the Scots.

In June 1306 Bruce was defeated at the Battle of Methven. His wife and daughters and other women of the party were sent to Kildrummy in August 1306 under the protection of Bruce's brother, Neil Bruce, and the Earl of Atholl and most of his remaining men.<sup>[48]</sup> Bruce fled with a small following of his most faithful men, including Sir James Douglas and Gilbert Hay, Bruce's brothers Thomas, Alexander, and Edward, as well as Sir Neil Campbell and the Earl of Lennox.<sup>[48]</sup>

A strong force under Edward, Prince of Wales, captured Kildrummy Castle on 13 September taking prisoner the King's youngest brother, Nigel de Bruce, as well as Robert Boyd and Alexander Lindsay, and Sir Simon Fraser. Boyd managed to escape but both Nigel de Bruce and Lindsay were executed shortly after at Berwick following King Edward's orders to execute all followers of Robert de Bruce. Fraser was taken to London to suffer the same fate. Shortly before the fall of Kildrummy Castle, the Earl of Athol made a desperate attempt to take Queen Elizabeth de Burgh, Margery de Bruce, as well as King Robert's sisters and Isabella of Fife. They were betrayed a few days later and also fell into English hands, Atholl to be executed in London and the women to be held under the harshest possible circumstances.<sup>[49]</sup> Edward I marched north again in the spring. On his way, he granted the Scottish estates of Bruce and his adherents to his own followers and had published a bill excommunicating Bruce.

On 7 July 1307, King Edward I died, leaving Bruce opposed by the king's son, Edward II.

It is still uncertain where Bruce spent the winter of 1306–07. Most likely he spent it in the Hebrides, possibly sheltered by Christina of the Isles. The latter was married to a member of the Mar kindred, a family to which Bruce was related (not only was his first wife a member of this family but her brother, Gartnait, was married to a sister of Bruce). Ireland is also a serious possibility, and Orkney (under Norwegian rule at the time) or Norway proper (where his sister Isabel Bruce was queen dowager) are unlikely but not impossible.<sup>[50]</sup> Bruce and his followers returned to the Scottish mainland in February in two groups. One, led by Bruce and his brother Edward, landed at Turnberry Castle and began a guerrilla war in south-west Scotland. The other, led by his brothers Thomas and Alexander, landed slightly further south in Loch Ryan, but they were soon captured and executed. In April, Bruce won a small victory over the English at the Battle of Glen Trool, before defeating Aymer de Valence, 2nd Earl of Pembroke, at the Battle of Loudoun Hill. At the same time, James Douglas made his first foray for Bruce into south-western Scotland, attacking and burning his own castle in Douglasdale. Leaving his brother Edward in command in Galloway, Bruce travelled north, capturing Inverlochy and Urquhart Castles, burning to the ground Inverness Castle and Nairn, then unsuccessfully threatening Elgin.



Bruce reading stories to his followers; from a 19th-century Scottish history book

Transferring operations to Aberdeenshire in late 1307, he threatened Banff before falling seriously ill, probably owing to the hardships of the lengthy campaign. Recovering, leaving John Comyn, 3rd

fighting.<sup>[61]</sup> The historian Roy Haines describes the defeat as a "calamity of stunning proportions" for the English, whose losses were huge.<sup>[62]</sup> In the aftermath of the defeat, Edward retreated to Dunbar, then travelled by ship to Berwick, and then back to York; in his absence, Stirling Castle quickly fell.<sup>[63]</sup>

## Mid-reign (1314–1320)

### Further confrontation with England then the Irish conflict

Freed from English threats, Scotland's armies could now invade northern England. Bruce also drove back a subsequent English expedition north of the border and launched raids into Yorkshire and Lancashire. Buoyed by his military successes, Bruce's forces also invaded Ireland in 1315, in an attempt to free the country from English rule (having received a reply to offers of assistance from Domhnall Ó Néill, king of Tír Eoghain), and to open a second front in the continuing wars with England. Bruce was even crowned as High King of Ireland in 1316. Robert later went there with another army to assist his brother.



Bruce addresses his troops, from Cassell's *History of England*.<sup>[64]</sup>

In conjunction with the invasion, Bruce popularised an ideological vision of a "Pan-Gaelic Greater Scotia" with his lineage ruling over both Ireland and Scotland. This propaganda campaign was aided by two factors. The first was his marriage alliance from 1302 with the de Burgh family of the Earldom of Ulster in Ireland; second, Bruce himself, on his mother's side of Carrick, was descended from Gaelic royalty in Scotland as well as Ireland. Bruce's Irish ancestors included Aoife of Leinster (d.1188), whose ancestors included Brian Boru of Munster and the kings of Leinster. Thus, lineally and geopolitically, Bruce attempted to support his anticipated notion of a pan-Gaelic alliance between Scottish-Irish Gaelic populations, under his kingship. This is revealed by a letter he sent to the Irish chiefs, where he calls the Scots and Irish collectively *nostra nacio* (our nation), stressing the common language, customs and heritage of the two peoples:

Whereas we and you and our people and your people, free since ancient times, share the same national ancestry and are urged to come together more eagerly and joyfully in friendship by a common language and by common custom, we have sent you our beloved kinsman, the bearers of this letter, to negotiate with you in our name about permanently strengthening and maintaining inviolate the special friendship between us and you, so that with God's will our nation (*nostra nacio*) may be able to recover her ancient liberty.

The diplomacy worked to a certain extent, at least in Ulster, where the Scots had some support. The Irish chief, Domhnall Ó Néill, for instance, later justified his support for the Scots to Pope John XXII by saying "the Kings of Lesser Scotia all trace their blood to our *Greater Scotia* and retain to some degree our language and customs."<sup>[65]</sup>

The Bruce campaign in Ireland was characterised by some initial military success. However, the Scots failed to win over the non-Ulster chiefs or to make any other significant gains in the south of the island, where people couldn't see the difference between English and Scottish occupation. Eventually it was defeated when Edward Bruce was killed at the Battle of Faughart. The Irish Annals of the period described the defeat of the Bruces by the English as one of the greatest things ever done for the Irish nation due to the fact it brought an end to the famine and pillaging wrought upon the Irish by both the Scots and the English.<sup>[66]</sup>

## Later reign (1320–1329)

The reign of Robert Bruce also included some significant diplomatic achievements. The Declaration of Arbroath of 1320 strengthened his position, particularly in relation to the Papacy, and Pope John XXII eventually lifted Bruce's excommunication. In May 1328 King Edward III of England signed the Treaty of Edinburgh-Northampton, which recognised Scotland as an independent kingdom, and Bruce as its king.

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# Robert the Bruce: Revision history

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- [\(cur | prev\)](#)  [05:23, 28 July 2004](#) [Neutrality](#) ([talk](#) | [contribs](#)) [m](#) . . (4,132 bytes) **(+34)** . . (Category:Scottish politicians) ([undo](#))
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- (cur | prev) ● [03:20, 24 December 2003](#) [Gmh04](#) (talk | contribs) m . . (2,613 bytes) (+305) . . (add picture) (undo)
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