

Viorica Moisuc



Romania's Treasure in Moscow

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*Romania's Treasure
evacuated to Moscow in 1916 and confiscated by the Soviets
a Present International Problem*

Specialist in Muzeography: Alexandru Arbunescu
Photographer: Marius Amariei

Manager: AUGUSTIA ANCA
© *Augusta Publishing House, 2001*
1900 Timișoara, 4-6 A. Lazăr Street,
Tel.: 0040-56-22 06 88 ; Fax: 0040-56-20 29 30
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(Translated by Harry Morgan and Flavia Terebențiu)



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Foreword

The present work brings out the issue of the Romanian treasure held in Moscow since December 1916 and the grounds for Romania's approach to regain this treasure.

Evacuated under exceptional political and military circumstances, the enormous wealth that is the Romanian treasure has been the object of Romanian-Russian disagreements up to the present day, 11 years after the fall of communism.

Transferred to Moscow with strong Russian guarantees and the endorsement of a Western power, but confiscated by the Soviets, the Romanian treasure should be now the object of negotiations between Romania and Russia.

The Council of Europe, the continental organism with the largest scope (taking into account both the number of its members and the multitude of matters under discussion) has directly recommended Russia to work out the problem of the Romanian treasure as a condition for being received into the organization.

Romanian proceedings in favour of re-opening the case of the treasure held in Moscow had no success so far. The Russian side confines to "leave it to the historians", although it is an issue of a political nature.

Following are Romania's historical-political arguments in this matter.

In a world in which democratic values prevail upon interests and disagreements work out at the negotiations table (see Romania which recently settled its 1929 debt toward Sweden), the Council of Europe can remind the Russian Federation one of the conditions imposed on its admission within the European democratic family.

The Council's support in urging for a Romanian-Russian dialogue, for the Russian side's openness, would be essential in solving this disagreement.

1. What Really is the Romanian Treasure?

At the beginning of the third Millennium, a valuable collection of Romanian art and other Treasure is still being held in Moscow since 1916. 85 years have now passed and the problem continues to be a dilemma for researchers, politicians and diplomats.

During the years of World War I, Romania transferred much of its art and wealth to the Russian Empire in order to keep it safe. The transfer included everything that Romania owned of an historical and artistic nature. There went to Moscow the entire gold stock of the Romanian National Bank (ingots, coins, medals), including all the assets of the National Company of Savings and Loans. In addition, archaeological objects, priceless paintings and other valuable works of art from state and private museums; historical documents in their original handwritings and rare books from the National Archives and the Romanian Academy were also part of this "safe-keeping transfer" to Moscow. Furthermore, additional transports to Moscow included religious art from Romanian monasteries and churches and private collections of jewels owned by Romanian citizens and private deposits made to different state institutions like the Pawn House. Even part of Queen Mary's own jewelry collection was transferred for similar protection.

In 1916, only the gold stock (coins and medals) of the National Bank was valued at **321,580,456.84 lei in gold**. In other words, this rose up to **93.36206 tons** of pure gold (**3,001,657.70 lbs.**). This amount was calculated according to the March 29th/April 11th 1867 law, "setting up a new monetary system". This law was still valid in 1916.

In 1990, a lb. of pure gold had an approximate value of \$ 400. In today's market, the value of the **93.36206 tons of pure gold** sent to Russia would equal \$ **1,200,663,081.56**. This amount could seem modest or confusing, since the National Bank's assets consisted mainly of medals, gold coins, Turkish pounds, Austrian crowns, sterling pounds etc. For instance, one sterling pound coin was equal to \$ **4.8** but that same coin in **1990** had a value of \$ **100**. This would mean that the original **88,000 sterling pound gold coins would have now an estimated value of \$ 8,800,000**.

In addition, other objects and values sent to Moscow were estimated at **547,523.57 lei in gold** belonging to the National Bank itself, and **7,500,000 lei** were assets on deposit with the Consignation House. An accurate estimation (on behalf) of the inventory's entire value has not been determined.

2. The Background

The outbreak of World War I found the Romanian nation spread on the territories of three states:

1. **The Romanian Kingdom**: which included the area between the Southern Carpathians and the Danube River; the area between the Black Sea and the Danube and the territory between the Eastern Carpathians and the Prut River;

2. **The Russian Empire**: which occupied the territory between Prut and Dniestr Rivers (Bessarabia), the Danube branch of Chilia and a part of the Black Sea shore;

3. **The Austro-Hungarian Empire**: which occupied the North-Eastern part of present-day Romania (Bukovina), the South-Western region (Banat), the middle Carpathian plateau (Transylvania) and the exterior sides of the Carpathians (Maramures, Crisana).

FRONTIERA ȘI TERITORIUL ROMÂNIEI ÎNAINTE DE ÎNCEPEREA PRIMULUI RĂZBOI MONDIAL



FRONTIERA ȘI TERITORIUL ROMÂNIEI STABILITE DE PUTERILE CENTRALE PRIN PACEA DE LA 24 APRILIE / 7 MAI 1918 – BUCUREȘTI



MAREA ROMÂNIE

FRONTIERELE ȘI TERITORIUL STABILITE PRIN TRATATELE DE PACE DE LA PARIS (1919 – 1920)



Structura etnică a populației în România, în procente, pe provincii istorice, după recensământul din 29 decembrie 1930**

The Ethnic Structure of the Romanian Population

Provincii Provinces	Total locuitorii Nr. of Inhabitants	Români Romanians	Maghiari Hungarians	Germani Germans	Ruși Russians	Ruteni Carpatho-Russians	Sârbi Serbians	Bulgari Bulgarians	Cehi - Slovaci Czechs - Slovaks	Poloni Polish	Huțuli Hutsullians	Evrei Jewish	Greci Greeks	Albanezi Albanians	Armeni Armenians	Turci Turks	Tătari Tartars	Găgăuzi Orthodox Turks	Țigani Gipsy	Alte naționi. Other national.
România	18.053.000	71.9	7.9	4.1	2.3	3.2	0.3	2.0	0.3	0.3	-	4.0	0.1	-	-	0.9	0.1	0.6	1.5	0.3
Oltenia	1.519.000	97.5	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	-
Muntenia	4.028.000	93.4	0.8	0.5	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	0.3	-	0.1	-	-	-	1.8	0.3
Dobrogea	811.000	44.2	0.3	1.5	3.4	-	0.1	22.8	-	-	-	0.5	1.1	-	0.7	18.5	2.7	0.9	1.4	1.9
Moldova	2.427.000	89.8	0.9	0.3	0.3	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	6.5	0.2	-	-	-	-	1.3	0.5	0.3
Basarabia	2.864.000	56.2	-	2.8	12.3	11.0	-	5.7	-	0.3	-	7.2	-	-	-	-	-	3.4	0.5	0.3
Bucovina	854.000	44.5	1.4	8.9	0.9	27.7	-	-	-	3.6	1.5	10.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.3
Transilvania	3.218.000	57.6	29.1	7.9	0.1	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.3	-
Banat	942.000	54.3	10.4	23.8	0.2	0.5	4.3	1.1	1.5	-	-	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	0.8
Crișana Maramureș	1.390.000	60.7	23.1	4.8	0.2	1.7	0.2	-	1.7	-	-	6.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-

Mădălina Ionescu

** Enciclopedia României, vol. II, București, Imprimeria Națională, 1938, p. 148

** Enciclopedia of Romania, vol. II, Bucharest, National Printing House, 1938, page 148

Most of the Romanian population of the time was living under foreign domination. In as much as Romania's prior political goal was the liberation of its occupied territories and the reunion within the Old Kingdom, the country chose from the beginning of World War I to join the allied forces (France, England, Russia). That option was carried out in the following manner:

1. A resolution of the Privy Council in Sinaia, August 3rd, 1914 placed the army on active alert;

2. On September 18th, 1914, in Petrograd, Russian Foreign Minister Sozonov and Romania's Minister in Petrograd C. Diamandy signed a secret convention: Russia acknowledged Romania's rights over the provinces occupied by the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and promised to support Romania in meetings scheduled for London and Paris;

3. Between September 10th, 1914 and January 24th, 1915, special treaties were signed with Italy. On April 26th, 1915 Italy entered the war on the allied side, making the treaties all more important.

Political and military treaties between Romania and the Quadruple Alliance were signed on **August 4th/17th, 1916**^{*}. The latter acknowledged Romania's right to incorporate Romanian occupied territories of Transylvania, Bucovina, Banat, Crisana and Maramures.

Clear conditions of political and military collaboration were established. As a result, on **August 14th/27th, 1916**, Romania entered the war with an army of almost a quarter of a million people, representing 15 % of the population.

While the Romanian offensive found the enemy in a difficult position, with four battlefields to fight in, the Allies' in disrespect of the agreement they signed on August totally changed the situation on the Romanian battlefield. The Central Forces finally brought massive military forces from the inactive battlefields in Italy, Galicia and the

* The thirteen days' difference is due to the calculation between the Julian and Gregorian Calendar.

Balkans into action. Following a spectacular offensive in Transylvania, abandoned Romanian soldiers had to withdraw with great losses. Thus, the enemy finally occupied Transylvania, Oltenia, Muntenia and Dobrudja.

3. What were the Political and Military Circumstances in which the Romanian Government Decided the Evacuation of the Treasure?

Since Bucharest was threatened, it was determined by the country's leadership to move the Government, including King Ferdinand and all the royal family, together with other state institutions, to Moldavia. The General Council of the National Bank of Romania decided on **October 11th, 1916**, that

*"if the Government moves its headquarters from Bucharest to another town, then the headquarters and the legal seat of the National Bank should also be moved to that town"*¹.

Then, one month later, the battlefield situation worsened. **The Royal Decree no. 3120/November 17th, 1916** decided to move the National Bank to Iasi, which would become the capital of Romania for a brief period of time². It was also decided to move Romania's great treasure to Iasi during that same period. Transportation of the metal stock alone required 18 railway wagons of 15,000 kilos each³.

The military disaster and its consequences required the Romanian Government (as agreed with the Allies) to transfer the Romanian Treasure to Moscow,

*"which offers greater security than anybody else"*⁴.

Those who feared Russia criticized this decision. They suggested the Treasure be sent to Christiania, in Denmark, or be deposited in London through the banker Mauriciu Blank. As it happened, the proposal to send the treasure to Moscow obtained a majority of votes cast. That

particular decision was also favoured by transport security conditions (since the transport on water would have been threatened by German submarines) together with the fact that Russia was still Romania's ally.

The General Council of the National Bank decided to move the Treasure on **December 2nd, 1916**, with the condition that "the Russian Government will secure its protection and preservation". Another condition insisted that the Romanian-Russian Protocol

*"would stipulate that the Treasure is and remains the property of the Bank, which will use it to its interests"*⁵.

To sustain the earlier agreement, the National Bank made another request on **December 11th, 1916**, and communicated to the Ministry of Finance that they refused to load and hand over their Treasure unless they

*"received the convention signed by the government and the Russian Empire guaranteed the convention and the authorization for certain employees to receive those values under the responsibility of the Russian Imperial Government"*⁶.

On that same day the Russian Minister in Bucharest General Mossoloff officially informed the Romanian Government that he was

*"entitled to sign the Protocol on Russian Government's behalf... and that the Russian Government guaranteed its integrity during the transport, and its deposit while in Moscow as well"*⁷.

As a result, on **December 12th, 1916**, The Journal of the Board of Ministers **no. 20901** bis came to the decision

*"to put the Treasure of the National Bank in secure conditions in Russia and also approve its transfer"*⁸.

At the same time, by the **Royal High Decision of October 11th, 1916**, and by the **Permanent Order no. 30 of the Chief of the State Quarter**, Alexandru Tzigara-Samurcas, from the royal family entourage was appointed

“to catalogue and transport the treasures of the monasteries which were threatened by the enemy invasion”⁹.

Fourteen monasteries (Slatina, Agapia, Varatec, Neamt, Bistrita Horezu, Arnota, Tismana, Dintr-un lemn, Ramnic Diocese, Cozia, St. Paraschiva, Three Hierarchs, Iasi Metropolitan Church) were visited by officials that took on a consignment note and superficial inventory basis all medieval and modern religious and clerical art values.

The activity of this commission was ultimately stopped by the Order of the Public Instruction Ministry of October 30th, 1916, when Alexandru Tzigara-Samurcas was instructed to

“transport to Iasi all those splendid treasures in no more than 48 hours”.

He wrote in his Confessions that he “had no time to finish taking pictures or to complete the detailed inventory” he had earlier started.

On November 3rd,

“the seven boxes, chained with iron springs and sealed containing the artistic treasures of the monasteries, were handed over to the Director of the Metropolitan Office in Iasi”

in exchange for the certificate **no. 2418/November 3rd 1916** from the Metropolitan Church of Moldavia and Suceava. These boxes were to be sent to Moldavia in the summer of 1917, together with the second transport.

4. The First Step: December 1916–February 1917

The Romanian Finance Minister and the Russian Minister in Bucharest A. Mossoloff, acting on Russia’s behalf, together with delegates from the National Bank of Romania (Th. Capitanovic, A. Saligny, M. Z. Demetrescu), signed the Romanian-Russian Protocol on **December 14th, 1916**. **The Romanian-Russian Protocol** enclosed several explanatory documents specifying the technical details

requested by the National Bank regarding the transport, deposit and security of the Treasure held in the Kremlin. They underlined the following:

*"the Treasure of the National Bank of Romania, as well as other boxes (containing Queen Mary's jewels). Since the day they were handed over to the Russian Imperial delegate, and loaded into trucks, they have been under the guarantee of the Imperial Government of Russia, in regards to transport, security of deposit and its return to Romania"*¹⁰.

The transport of the Treasure from the National Bank headquarters to Iasi was made at night on December 12th, 13th and 14th. A total of **1,740 boxes** were loaded into 17 merchant wagons; three consignment notes were signed by officials of the two governments.

The total value of the boxes was assessed to **321,580,456.84 lei in gold**. The wagons were sealed. The train, with 17 wagons containing the Treasure, 4 wagons with 200 guards and 3 wagons with the companion staff from the National Bank, left Iasi at 3 a.m., on December 15th. Reaching Odessa on December 17th, the train left for Moscow the same day, arriving at Nicolaevska railway station on December 20th at 4 a.m. The delegation was received by official representatives of the Russian State Bank: V. I. Kovalnitki, General A. C. Tscesko, N. V. Veniaminof, and the Romanian General Consul in Moscow, P. Guérin. The transport was registered in a temporary consignment note¹¹. Then, they started loading everything into 30 Russian trucks. The operation started at 10 p.m. and ended the next day at 4 a.m.

Guarded by 200 soldiers, the convoy departed for the Kremlin. After the boxes were deposited in the Armour Hall of the Palace, delegates from both Romanian National Bank and Russian State Bank made an inventory on January 7th. That operation lasted for 19 days and the boxes were marked with the seal of the National Bank of Romania and

“deposited in the reserve compartment of Moscow’s branch of the State Bank under the guarantees of the Russian Imperial Government concerning the security of the Treasure”.

The deposit hall was large, paved with stones and located at the ground floor of the Orejnaia Palace, its four windows protected with iron bars and an electric alarm system. The Protocol the delegates signed on **February 16th, 1917** included all the consignment notes and a memo of figures. It was signed by the officials of the National Bank of Romania and those of the Finance Ministry in Russia. The Russian State Bank signed as well¹².

An extremely important statement was made in the **Protocol, on 16th February 1917**. The first point says:

“Watching the detailed check and inspecting the conditions in which the treasures will be preserved, it will not be necessary for another check at the moment of restitution, and only boxes with damaged seal be opened”.

The armoured doors of the compartment were closed and officially marked with both Romanian National Bank and Russian State Bank seals, and a special military unit, including a group of clerks from the Moscow branch of the State Bank, were posted to guard it.

This was the **first transport to Russia**, which included the National Bank Treasure and Queen Mary’s jewels. On May 23rd Th. Capitanovici, the director of the National Bank, and a censor named M. Z. Demetrescu inspected the Treasure and concluded that everything was all right¹³.

5. The Second Step: July–August 1917

During the first months of 1917, Romania’s international position became worse. The Central Forces occupied more than half of the Old

Kingdom's territory. Assisted by the Allies, the Romanian army took refuge in Moldavia, in an effort to reorganize and reestablish itself.

At the time, the Russian General Headquarters had more than 1 million soldiers on the Romanian territory, mostly near Iasi and in other urban centres. The Russian army had just passed through an "authority crisis" on the Romanian-Russian battlefield. This in itself complicated Romania's internal and external conditions even more. Still, Russia remained the only communication channel with the Allies and the only supplier for the army and population. Many Romanian factories, shipyards and workers were transferred to Russia. The harbour in Odessa was the shelter for seven Romanian passenger ships, lots of commercial ships and barges. The Romanian Government also established several warehouses for food and ammunition on the Russian territory.

People from Romanian institutions and factories, including private persons emigrated to Russia in the spring of 1917. A special commission surveyed the operation of the state institutions seeking refuge to Russia, and prepared the evacuation of the Government and the Royal Family to Kerson, on the Dniepr river shore.

All this happened while the relations within the Ally Coalition were deteriorating, due to the instability in Russia. On **March 17th/30th, 1917**, Gucikov, the War Minister at that time, declared at a meeting with other military chiefs that the situation in Russia was getting worse and the army and the fleet were

"totally disorganized" and that he was sceptical about the future military cooperation within the Alliance"¹⁴.

Under these circumstances, and at the proposal of the Finance Minister Nicolae Titulescu, the Romanian Government decided to move the National Bank's headquarters and fortune to Russia (in the **Journal of the Ministers' Board no. 272, July 18th, 1917**). Several days later, on July 22nd, Titulescu authorized the National Bank, which had already been evacuated to Iasi,

"to move its fortune and headquarters elsewhere".

The same note was sent to the most important bank institutions: Marmorosch Blank-Bank, Romanian Commercial Bank, Romanian Bank, Commercial Bank and Discount Bank.

On **July 24th/27th 1917**, letters from the Russian Minister in Romania, Poklewski-Koziell, informed Romania's Finance Minister Nicolae Titulescu that he was entitled by the Russian Government "to sign the **Protocols** regarding the evacuation of the National Bank's wealth and that of other public institutions from Romania to Russia"¹⁵. This new transport was loaded into 24 train wagons, between 23rd-27th of July.

According to the Protocol signed in Iasi on **July 27th 1917** by Nicolae Titulescu, C. Nacu and General N. C. Constantinescu (delegated from the Romanian National Bank) and the Russian Minister Poklewski-Koziell, the second transport contained the rest of the gold stock (private property of the Romanian National Bank, estimated at **574,523.57 lei in gold**), values, titles, effects, archives, and documents. All were loaded in 188 boxes, with an entire value of **1,594,836,721.09 lei**.

The Protocol mentioned that these values

*"have been, since the day they were given to the delegate of the Russian Government and loaded into the wagons, under the Russian Government's guarantee over transport, conditions of deposit, security and transport back to Romania"*¹⁶.

On the same day, the Savings and Consignation House gave the Russian delegate, under the guarantee of the Finance Minister Nicolae Titulescu, "its entire fortunes", estimated at seven and a half billion lei. This amount was deposited in 1,635 boxes. In the meantime the representatives of the two countries signed another Protocol. mentioned:

*"all values, of any kind, are loaded in the wagons mentioned above, having a declared value of seven and a half billion lei under the guarantee of the Russian Government for transport, deposit security and transport back to Romania"*¹⁷.

On **August 5th/19th 1917**, the 24 wagon train with the second transport reached Moscow. Another consignment note was signed by the delegates of the two countries: Th. Capitanovici, C. Nacu, General N. C. Constantinescu and P. Guérin (Romania) and V. Kovalnitki, N. Veniaminov, V. Iacovlev (Russia)¹⁸.

The first 188 sealed boxes belonging to the Romanian National Bank, with an overall value of 1 594 336 712,09 lei, were deposited in the Armour Hall in the Kremlin. On the same day, **August 5th/18th 1917**, the 1,635 boxes containing the fortunes of the Savings and Consignation House were deposited in 3 rooms (basement, ground floor and third floor) at the State House of Loans and Deposits in Moscow, at 3 Nastasinski street. This was done after another consignment note was signed between the two parts¹⁹.

National Archives documents and Brasov Archives documents, Nicolae Grigorescu's paintings, National Painting Museum art works (Kalinderu Museum), precious objects from the Pawn House, collections from Moldavian and Wallachian monasteries, collections of rare books and manuscripts from the Romanian Academy, masterpieces from the Antiquities Museum (among them, the Hatching Hen and the Golden Chickens), were sent to Russia with that same transport of **August 12th, 1917**.

The Romanian National Bank's censors, C. Nacu and General Constantinescu checked the values deposited in the Kremlin and said that everything was all right²⁰.

6. The Treasure's Condition after the Events in October 1917

After the ascension of the Soviet Power in Russia, in November 1917, the Romanian Treasure was no longer safe. The official delegate in Russia, Th. Capitanovici, who took refuge in the Romanian Consulate building, sent the following to the Governor of the National Bank:

*"On November 5th, we received the first information about the Treasure in the Kremlin, where there had been heavy artillery fights; we were assured that our deposit was in good conditions. Today, December 5th, our Treasure was intact, the entries were checked and the seals were found to be intact. The situation continues to be under pressure and unsure. It's an impossible atmosphere here, and I don't know what will happen to our deposits or to us"*²¹.

Under such circumstances, the Romanian Government tried to take urgent measures and move the treasure from Kremlin to the United States. Until that problem was solved, representatives of the Allied Forces were asked to get assurance from the Soviet authorities regarding the security of the Treasure.

At any rate, on **December 2nd 1917**, Titulescu learned that *"the Allies refused to guarantee transport security"*²² on the Trans-Siberian railway and then transport on water to the United States. On **January 11th 1918**, Titulescu appointed the Romanian Minister in Paris Victor Antonescu

*"to make a pact with the Allied Governments, especially with America, to cede to the United States the gold and the other values from Moscow, with the obligation to return them back to Romania following the general peace"*²³.

At the end of 1917, bilateral Romanian-Russian relations were seriously damaged, since the Red Army's attempt to establish a Soviet power in Romania had failed and because Bessarabia's autonomy had been declared on December 2nd, 1917.

In the meantime, the intentions of the Soviet Government to sign a separate peace agreement with the Central Forces was reflected in the disorganization of the Romanian-Russian front, with negative influences upon Romania's internal stability.

After arresting the Romanian Minister Constantin Diamandy in Petrograd on **January 13th/26th 1918** and sending him to jail

Petropavlovsk, the resolution of the People's Commissaries in Petrograd was sent to Iasi

“declaring the relations between the two countries to be broken”.

As for the Treasure, the resolution concluded:

“the Romanian gold stock in Moscow is declared intangible to the Romanian oligarchy. The Soviet Government is assuming its responsibility to preserve this fund and give it back in the hands of the Romanian people”²⁴.

This statement of the Soviet Government expresses:

- a clear recognition of the existence of the Romanian Treasure in Russia;
- a recognition of the owner's rights upon this Treasure;
- the Russian Government is not claiming ownership of this Treasure;
- the engagement of the Russian Government to preserve the Treasure;
- the engagement of the Russian Government to give it back to its rightful owners (the Romanian people).

So, without cancelling the previous engagements of the Russian Government regarding the preservation of the treasure and its return to its owner, the Soviet Government's statement confirmed all these engagements.

After the breaking of Romanian-Russian diplomatic relations, Romania's interests were represented by the French Ambassador Noulens in Moscow. On **January 19th/February 1st 1918**, he announced to the French Consul E. Labonne in Moscow, that

“the Romanian Treasure in Kremlin was ceded to the allied countries, as property”.

and requested that the other representatives of the Associated and Allied Powers begin negotiating with the Soviet authorities in order

“to get the assurance of the Treasure's integrity”²⁵.

However, they took into account only **the first transport of the National Bank, estimated at 321,580,456.84 lei in gold.**

French Consul Labonne received from the Romanian Consul Guérin in Moscow the entire archive of the Consulate, including Protocols, consignment notes, letters and other documents from the time when the Romanian values were deposited in the Kremlin and in the Russian Saving House. Because of this, Labonne took the printing machine of the National Bank in Moscow (used to print banknotes for internal use), as well as the keys of the Kremlin compartments, where the Treasure was deposited.

Through a **Verbal Note**, Labonne informed the Soviet Commissary on Foreign Affairs Fritsche, that the Romanian Treasure was under guarantee of the Associated and Allied Forces. On **February 27th 1918**, Fritsche asked imperatively for the keys of the Treasure. He presented as an "argument" the so-called "state of war"²⁶ between Russia and Romania that resulted from the above-mentioned Soviet Government Statement of January 13th/26th.

The French diplomat's refusal and his statement made in front of the representatives of the Allied Powers that he was

*"obliged to give up because of the pressure"*²⁷

made Fritsche write him a note. **The Note no. 7595/March 14th 1918**, signed by Fritsche and B. Besonov, the Chief of Staff, said:

*"I feel that it is my duty to assure you that Romania's state values deposited there will remain untouched, according to the consignment notes you have"*²⁸.

Fritsche was to be given the keys only temporarily, only to remove the values belonging to the Russian state. However, on **March 2nd/15th 1918**, the Soviet Commissary removed **8 boxes with Romanian banknotes, worth 1,920,000 lei**, from the Romanian deposit. He then returned the keys back to Consul Labonne.

From that day on, any official information regarding the status of the Treasure in the Kremlin and other deposits ceased to come out.

The story of the keys is more like a joke: since Soviet Power expelled all diplomats of Western countries, the keys were then passed on to the different representatives of the countries who guaranteed Romania's interests.

The keys passed from Ambassador Labonne to the Consul of Denmark, who took them to Copenhagen after he himself was expelled. The keys finally arrived in Paris from Copenhagen; they were given to the French Foreign Affairs Minister, and finally to Ion I. I. C. Bratianu in Bucharest.

For a short period of time, when the interests of France, Romania and Denmark were represented by the Norwegian Consul, the Romanian Minister for Foreign Affairs tried to take advantage of the good relations between the Consul and Cicerin, the Commissary of Foreign Affairs, to obtain the return of the archives, the printing machine and paper, all of which having been sequestered by the Soviet Power. But the attempt failed.

7. Romania's Treasure Becomes an International Issue after World War I

Romania was a country that had just survived the war. Its economy was in a full process of recovery; yet it still had its serious administrative, legislative, monetary and political unification problems. The absence of the Treasure worsened the budget situation and brought about serious financial problems. This is one of the reasons why Romania's biggest problem at the Peace conference in Paris was to recover the Treasure.

The Memoirs addressed to the French and English Governments by I. I. C. Bratianu, Prime Minister and head of the Romanian delegation in Paris, and G. Danielopol, another expert, were based on the guarantees they offered Romania in 1918.

The Repair Commission note no. 15/April 8th 1919 clarifies G. Danielopol's speech, who briefly presented the reasons that led to the Treasure's transport to Moscow in 1916–1917; he also presented the situation of the Treasure after the ascension of the Soviet Power in Russia in 1917 and the guarantees that the Allied and Associated Powers offered at the time. He said:

*"the Romanian delegation insists on both its country interests and on the interests of those powers who guaranteed it that those values, which are worth over a billion francs would be assured and handed back"*²⁹.

At the proposal of the Repair Commission President, French Finance Minister Klotz, a decision to transfer the Romanian Treasure problem to the Financial Commission of the Peace Conference was taken. On **April 16th 1919** the Romanian delegation presented a detailed **Memorandum** to the Repair Commission and to the "4 councils" (France, Great Britain, USA and Italy).

Explaining that the Romanian Treasure's evacuation to Russia was a direct consequence of the military occupation of Romania, including its capital Bucharest, they said:

*"The Romanian delegation considers that it is its duty to kindly draw the attention of the Conference while discussing the preliminary peace conditions that are going to be imposed to Germany, on what measures are to be taken, in our country's interest and in the interests of those countries which guaranteed it. This would assure the restitution of the values"*³⁰.

Believing that Germany and its allies were responsible for the evacuation of the Treasure to Russia, and underlining the fact

"that the present situation in Russia made the restitution impossible",

the Romanian delegation asked:

"it should be demanded of Germany and its allies to send to Romania a quantity of gold equal to 322,154,980.41 French francs".

They added that, for the other values,

*"Germany and the enemy forces should be held responsible to compensate Romania and the National Bank for the losses they suffered"*³¹.

On **May 26th 1919**, the English Delegation, through Lord Balfour's letter addressed to G. Danielopol, took this position:

*"His Majesty's Government was not able to find any existing obligation of guaranteeing the safety or restitution of any part of this property"*³².

Keeping the same position, the Romanian delegation requested that the British

"re-examine this matter and accept the conditions of the Romanian Memorandum"

mentioned above.

On **June 23rd 1919**, I. I. C. Bratianu, head of the Romanian delegation, addressed a personal memorandum to Georges Clemenceau and General Foch. Referring to the guarantee given by Romania's allies, for 310 million lei in gold of the Treasure in Moscow in **February 1918**, he renewed the request that Germany should be obliged to return this amount to Romania³³.

In the **Verbal Note of July 3rd 1919** sent to C. Diamandy, the Romanian Minister in Paris, the French joined the English, saying:

*"the French Government is not aware of this engagement"*³⁴.

Two days later, on **July 5th 1919**, the French Finance Minister Klotz answered I. I. C. Bratianu's Memorandum, saying that Germany was in no way involved in the Romanian gold problem and recommended to discuss the restitution of the Treasure again in the Repair Commission³⁵.

Considering the Peace Treaty with Germany in Versailles, especially article 231 which made the latter responsible for all war

damages and losses caused to the people of the Allied Forces, an article 233 which stipulated that until May 1st 1921 the Repair Commission would notify Germany the repairs it has to pay, the National Bank of Romania sent a Memorandum (January 10th, 1921) to the Romanian Finance Ministry. They wanted them to present to the Repair Commission a request that Germany issue vouchers in exchange for the Treasure should be given to Romania immediately. Still,

*“they should not start payment unless it was certain that the Treasure was lost and vice-versa, and, if the National Bank still possesses the deposits, it would return those vouchers”*³⁶

Romania's intervention to the Repair Commission remained hopeless. The quantum of repairs for Romania was established to 1% of the whole reparation Germany was obligated to pay.

However, Romania still insisted on recovering the entire Treasure. In 1922, at the International Economic Conference in Genoa, Romania sent a detailed Memorandum analysing the causes leading to evacuation of the Romanian values in December 1916 to Moscow. As a result,

*“the Romanian Government, using its rights... demands the Conference in Genoa to consider its request and to decide the restitution of the entire deposit made by Romania in Russia”*³⁷.

Romania won and the Conference determined that

“the Russian-Soviet Government should return to the Romanian Government the values deposited in Moscow”.

The resolution was officially communicated to the Soviet delegation attending the Conference on **May 3rd, 1922**.

Russia rejected the Conference's request indicating that

“this matter is part of the political, territorial and other disputes between Russia and Romania, and it cannot be specifically examined”.

Since that day, the problem of recovering the Romanian Treasure that was evacuated to Moscow and confiscated by the Soviets has never again been the object of discussion at any international conference.

8. The Treasure as Part of Mutual Romanian-Soviet Negotiations: 1919–1991

Litigious problems had long existed between Romania and the Soviet Power. The latter had broken its relations with Romania on January 13th/26th 1918, confiscating the National Bank Treasure and other fortunes preserved in Moscow by the Romanian state in 1916/1917.

During 1919–1924, to establish diplomatic relations between the two states was the purpose of several Romanian-Russian negotiations. Their positions were entirely divergent. Before re-establishing diplomatic relations, Romania considered essential that:

a) the Soviets should recognize the Romanian-Soviet border on the Dniestr river (including the recognition of Bessarabia's affiliation to Romania);

b) the Soviets should restitute the entire Treasure and fortune to the Romanian Legation in Petrograd.

On the other hand, USSR wanted immediate negotiation and later discussions over other problems, including the Treasure, in the so-called "general mutual discount". On **September 26th 1921**, the Romanian delegate Filaliti, during negotiations in Warsaw, underlined that

"the Treasure was a deposit made by a Government to another Government, and, therefore, sacred and all existing laws oblige you to give it back entirely".

The Soviet delegate Karahan replied:

*“when Moscow was threatened by Denikin we started to evacuate the valuable things, including the Romanian Treasure; they were taken either to Nijni-Novgorod, or Perm, or perhaps elsewhere. I cannot tell you if all the boxes were brought back to Moscow, but certainly the Treasure is not intact anymore. When you’ll have a representative in our country, the boxes and everything we find will be presented to him”*³⁸.

This statement reveals two very clear things:

1. the Treasure was taken somewhere outside the Kremlin, in the province;
2. the Treasure was not intact anymore in 1921.

A new element appeared in **December 1922** in **Lausanne**, during negotiations between the Romanian diplomat C. Diamandy, and the Soviet Foreign Minister, Cicerin. Cicerin suggested

*“the recognition of Bessarabia’s unification to Romania in exchange for the Treasure and the Crown’s jewels, ending in a total cancelling of each others’ debts”*³⁹.

The Romanian Government refused the proposal at that time; it was also refused later, in 1929 and 1931. Further talks did not bring any news in solving this problem.

During **March–April 1924**, during the **Vienna** negotiations, the Soviets emphasized the Bessarabian matter, even though they had never given up the idea of the “exchange”. (However, they made an agreement with Germany in 1939 and, one year later, invaded Bessarabia, hacked it and transformed it into a Soviet province, today independent as the Republic of Moldova.) Therefore, Romanian representatives approached the problem in a different manner. The premier I. I. C. Bratianu instructed his delegation that there were no going to be any talks

“unless Bessarabia’s affiliation to Romania is recognized”.

He added:

“we won't give up the Treasure unless the Russians will give up their plans; then we expect to receive the private deposits, the archives and Queen Mary's jewels”⁴⁰.

It was a pragmatic position of the premier, considering that the Soviets had already declared that the Treasure was not intact in 1921. Yet, this issue was not further discussed, because Soviet Russia, having a better position after the conventions and the agreements with Germany, adopted a tough position at the Vienna treaties. They claimed an open “referendum” in Bessarabia, a fact that would have cancelled the affiliation resolution to the Romanian kingdom of the Romanian province. The Romanian Government rejected the Soviet proposal.

After **diplomatic contacts were established in 1934** (without Russia recognizing the border on Dniestr river), the USSR Government sent back to Romania a part of the treasures from the second transport (July 1917). On **May 31st 1935**, on behalf of the **Protocol** signed by Stern, the Soviet director for Romanian Affairs, and Ciuntu, the Romanian Minister in Moscow, 1,443 boxes were returned. They were all broken and damaged. Except some items missing, the boxes contained the State Archives, documents from the Romanian Academy, the platinum gold standard meter and kilogram, private documents and other objects of little importance.

During the negotiations, the Romanian side asked for all the art masterpieces belonging to the State Painting Museum, Kalinderu Museum, archaeological and artistic objects from the National Museum of Antiquities and the National Bank, the Nicolae Balanescu collection, the collection of secular and clerical objects from the Middle Age, manuscripts, gold objects from monasteries and churches. These requests never received an answer.

In **1956**, on behalf of the **Protocol** signed on **August 6th**, USSR returned **1,350 paintings** to Romania, 120 of them signed by I. Grigorescu, **156 icons** form the 16th and 17th centuries, **350 church objects**, **35,533 medals and old coins** and the gold

archaeological treasure of Pietroasa, known as **“the Hatching Hen and the Golden Chickens”**. According to the Soviets, they were talking about **33 kilos of gold, 690 kilos of silver, 22.12 karats brilliants, 30.03 karats rubies, 184.55 kilos of emeralds**. The latest inventories showed **great differences between the Romanian and the Soviet statistics, with great losses for the Romanian side**.

The **TASS Report of June 11th 1956** brings up new and valuable information regarding the story of the Treasure:

“during the years of World War II, all Soviet archives of state wealth, including the Romanian treasures, were evacuated to safe regions in the country”.

We also find out from Kremlin Commander General Vedenin's declarations towards Academy Member George Oprescu that the Romanian treasures were not in the deposits of the Kremlin, but in several churches (as St. Apostles in the Kremlin) or in the basement of the Palace. The General informed the Soviet Government about this matter. The Government decided that

“everything brought to Russia in 1916 should be sent back to the People's Republic of Romania”.

From “the whole lot”, Vedenin said,

“a part remained in Moscow”.

This information cannot be found anywhere.

After 1956, neither USSR nor Russia returned anything that Romania had deposited in Moscow in 1916–1917.

However, the Treasure problem still remained a burning matter in the talks between Bucharest and Moscow over the next several years. Then, in 1990, a member of the Investigation Commission to Moscow on the “Treasure problem” mentioned once again the theory of forced evacuation during Denikin's offensive. He concluded: “the traces were lost in Samara”.

In 1991, on an Iliescu-Gorbaciiov meeting, the two leaders agreed to set up a new commission to study this problem. After the putsch in Moscow, the problem was discussed only at diplomatic levels.

Igor Stroeve, the Chairman of the Federation Board of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation presented the Russia's latest official point of view regarding the Treasure. The statement made in Bucharest in **February 2001** said that

“there were no kind of international treaties or agreements to settle the restitution of these values to Romania and there was no official document”

as a basis for Romania

“to claim ownership pretensions upon these values”¹¹.

9. What was not given back?

- the National Bank Treasure; the total quantity, estimated in 1916 at **314,580,456.84 lei in gold**;
- Queen Mary's jewels, estimated in 1916 at **7,000,000 lei in gold**;
- the metal stock of the National Bank, estimated at **547,523 lei in gold**;
- values of the Saving and Consignation House, estimated at **103,000,000 lei in gold**;
- art objects, paintings, and the wealth of monasteries and churches;
- the banknote printing machine of the National Bank kept in Moscow, estimated at **225,000 rubles**;
- the National Bank deposits at different banks in Russia, estimated at **2,493,525 rubles**.

Thus, from the above mentioned results that: Romania sent to Russia 93 tons of pure gold and recovered 33 kilos of gold, 690 kilos of silver, 22.12 karats brilliants, 30.03 karats rubies, 184.55 karats emeralds.

10. Conclusions

From the documents mentioned above, it is clear that:

- the Romanian Government's decision to evacuate the National Bank Treasure to Russia, as well as other national values, was determined by the invasion of the Central Forces in December 1916;
- the Imperial Russian Government entitled its officials with full rights to sign official documents in Bucharest, in order to secure the Treasure to Russia;
- the Imperial Russian Government, according to these protocols, engaged itself to: **1/ assure the transport security from Bucharest to Moscow 2/ assure the security during the deposit period in Moscow 3/ send back to Romania the whole quantity after the war;**
- **the Soviet Government recognized, through its statement of January 13th/26th 1918 Romania's owner rights upon the Treasure and promised to return it "in the hands of the Romanian people";**
- during the Romanian-Soviet treaties in 1919–1924 **the Soviet Government recognized in different forms Romania's owner rights upon the Treasure;**
- the partial restitution in 1935 and 1956 is a certain way of explicit and implicit recognition of USSR's promises **to return Romania's treasure;**
- the International Conference in Genoa decided that Russia should return all Romanian Treasure.

The analysed facts and data prove that Romania's owner rights over its Treasure evacuated to Moscow are intact. These rights are based on official documents signed by both parties and on further recognitions from the part of Soviet Russia and from the international community. No agreements, conventions or international treaties have been signed between 1918 and 2001 in order to cancel the above-mentioned and there are no bilateral agreements stating that Romania is renouncing at the Treasure or that Russia is contesting Romania's rights over the Treasure. Consequently, the restoring of the Romania treasure, deposited in Kremlin 85 years ago, far from being only a "historical" matter, remains a present open international issue.

Notes

1. C. I. Baicoianu, *Istoria politicii noastre monetare și Băncii Naționale 1914-1920 (The History of our Monetary Policy and that of the National Bank, 1914–1920)*, vol. II 1933, p. 133.
2. „Monitorul Oficial”, nr. 184/20/XI/1916.
3. *Tezaurul României la Moscova (The Romanian Treasure in Moscow)*, Documents (ed. by Viorica Moisuc), Bucureș Editura Globus, House, 1993, doc. nr. 5, p. 35. (în continuare *Tezaurul...*)
4. *Tezaurul...*, doc. 2, p. 32.
5. *Odiseea Tezaurului din Moscova (The History of the Treasure in Moscow)*, în „Argus”, nr. 19/III/1922; Aristic Blank, *Economice (Economics)*, București, Editura „Adevărul” 1933, p. 64; p. 151–152.
6. C. I. Băicoianu, *op. cit.*, p. 139–140.
7. *Tezaurul...*, doc. 8, p. 38; *Arhiva Ministerului de Externe României (Romanian Foreign Affairs Ministry Archive)*, continuare *Arh. MAE*, Fond 71/1914, E.2, Partea I-a, vol. 183, f. 49.
8. *Tezaurul...*, doc. 9, p. 39.
9. *Ibidem*, p. 80, 82.
10. *Arh. MAE*, *loc. cit.*, f. 50–53; *Tezaurul...*, doc. 10, p. 39–41
11. *Tezaurul...*, p. 41.
12. *Arh. MAE*, *loc. cit.*, f. 54–60.
13. *Arhiva Băncii Naționale a României (The Romanian National Bank Archive)*, în continuare *Arh. BNR*, dosar 22, f. 39.
14. Viorica Moisuc (coordonator), *România la Conferința de Pace de la Paris, 1918–1920 (Romania at the Peace Conference of Paris, 1918–1920)*

- Conference in Paris, 1918–1920), Cluj-Napoca, Editura „Dacia”. 1983, p. 152.
15. *Tezaurul...*, doc. 19, 21, p. 63–65.
 16. *Arh. MAE, loc. cit.*, f. 64–67.
 17. *Ibidem*, f. 76–80.
 18. *Ibidem*, Fond 71/USSR, vol. 133, f. 163–165.
 19. *Ibidem*, Fond 71/1914, E.2, Partea I-a, vol. 183, f. 72–75.
 20. *Arh. BNR*, dosar 22, f. 96; *Tezaurul...*, doc. 26, p. 74.
 21. *Ibidem*, f. 83–84.
 22. *Tezaurul...*, doc. 42, p. 112.
 23. *Ibidem*, doc. 43, p. 113.
 24. *Ibidem*, doc. 45, p. 114.
 25. *Arh. MAE*, Fond 71/USSR, vol. 133.
 26. *Tezaurul...*, p.116, nota 53.
 27. *Ibidem*, doc. 51, p. 119.
 28. *Ibidem*, doc. 52, p. 120, nota 57.
 29. *Ibidem*, doc. 54, p. 123–124.
 30. *Ibidem*, doc. 55, p. 125–126.
 31. *Ibidem*.
 32. *Ibidem*, doc. 57, p. 127–128.
 33. *Ibidem*, doc. 59, p. 129–130.
 34. *Ibidem*, doc. 60, p. 131.
 35. *Ibidem*, doc. 61, p. 132–133.
 36. *Ibidem*, doc. 62, p. 133–135.
 37. *Ibidem*, doc. 63, p. 135–139.
 38. *Arh. MAE*, Fond 71/USSR, 1921–1933, vol. 134.
 39. *Ibidem*, Fond 71/USSR, 1941–1947, vol. 132.
 40. *Ibidem*.
 41. Ziarul „Național”, București, 28 Februarie 2001.

List of Documents

1. **1916 December 11th, Iasi.** Letter no. 148 addressed to the Romanian Ministry of Finance by the Russian Minister in Iasi, general Mossoloff.

The General announces that he has been authorized by the Russian Minister of Finance, Mr. Bark, to sign, on his behalf, the Protocol concerning the transport of the treasure to Moscow, and that document regarding its depositing is going to be signed in Moscow by the delegate of the Russian Ministry of Finance.

2. **1916 December 11th, Iasi.** Letter no. 1151 addressed to the Romanian National Bank by the Ministry of Finance.

Announces the board of the National Bank that the Russian Minister in Iasi, general Mossoloff, has been authorized by the Russian Minister of Finance to sign the Protocol, "on behalf of the Imperial Government, giving all the assurance to the Bank concerning transportation and the safe-keeping of the stock within the Imperial Treasury in Kremlin".

3. **1916 December 14th, Iasi.** Protocol concluded in Iasi between Romanian Minister of Finance, V. Antonescu and the Russian Minister, Mossoloff, on the occasion of transporting the Romanian Treasure (values of the National Bank) to Moscow.

Contains the conditions according to which the transport has been made, amounting to 321,580,456.84 lei in gold, consisting of metal stock of the B.N.R. (gold, ingots, coins etc., to the value of 314, 580, 456. 84 lei) and the jewels of Queen Mary (7,000,000 worth).

4. **The inventory of the Treasury** of the Romanian National Bank transported to Iasi; and deposited in Kremlin, Moscow (The Archive of the Romanian National Bank file no. 22, page 104).

5. **Table of operations made between January 9th to February 4th 1917**, in view of the reception of the Romania's National Bank Treasure, Moscow. (The Archive of the Romanian National Bank, file no. 22, page 248).

6. **1917 February 16th, Moscow**. Protocol concluded on the occasion of depositing the Romanian Treasure (the values of the National Bank) in Kremlin (the first transport).

It is presented the manner in which a Romanian-Russian joint commission has verified the content of the boxes, caskets and sacks, and measures of security. There have been established the terms of checking the Treasure after returning it to the Romanian National Bank.

7. **1917 August 5th, Moscow**. Consignment note concluded on the occasion of sealing and depositing of the Romanian Treasure (values of the National Bank) in Kremlin, Moscow (the second transport).

The representatives of the House of State and Loans of Moscow and those of the House of Savings and Loans of the Romanian Kingdom, record the state of the 1,621 boxes arrived in Moscow, containing titles, effects, values, deposits, books, documents etc. and register the measures of depositing, safe-keeping and guarding the Treasure.

8. **Report** addressed to the governor of the National Bank by C. Nacu and general N.C. Constantinescu, censors, for checking the Treasure's condition in Moscow (first transport).

Contains the remarks made on the occasion of the checking of the golden supply of the Romanian National Bank deposited in Moscow.

9. 1917 July 22nd, Iasi. Letter no. 11 960 addressed to the government of the National Bank, by the Ministry of Finance.

The Council of Ministers, on behalf of the Decision from July 18 1917, authorises the National Bank to move its headquarters and wealth, as well as the wealth kept in custody, to Russia.

LEGATION IMPÉRIALE
DE RUSSIE
EN ROUMANIE

No. 148.

Jassy
Bucarest, le 11 Décembre 1916

17

Reçu à la lég. No. 2470-12 Dec 1916

Confidentiel

Monsieur le Ministre,

J'ai l'honneur d'informer Votre Excellence que par un télégramme de ce jour S. E. Mr. Pokrowsky, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, me fait savoir que S. E. Mr. Bark, Ministre des Finances, m'autorise de signer pour lui le Protocole que tel nombre de caisses avec la valeur déclarée par la Banque Nationale de Roumanie ont été chargées dans le train et que le Gouvernement Russe garantit leur intégrité tant pendant le parcours que pendant le dépôt à Moscou. Après ceci cette cargaison devra être livrée contre un reçu spécial au chef de l'escorte du train. Le second Protocole relatif au dépôt des fonds à Moscou dans un compartiment séparé ayant deux clefs dont une sera gardée par les fonctionnaires roumains et l'autre par les fonctionnaires russes sera signé par le Délégué du Ministère Impérial des Finances à Moscou.

Veillez agréer, Monsieur le Ministre, l'assurance de ma haute considération.

Son Excellence
Monsieur Costinescu
Ministre des Finances

A. Mousoloff



MINISTERUL FINANTELOR

DIRECȚIUNEA

A FAMILIĂȚII GENERALE A STATULUI

SA

DATORIEI PUBLICE

DE ADMINISTRARE ȘI CONTABILITĂȚII DATORIEI PUBLICE

10 / 293

 13 Dec
 Com. a. Ministrului
 15

No. 1158-11 Dec 916 Domnule Guvernator,

În urma asigurării verbale a Domnului General Mossoloff, Ministrul Rusiei, că va semnifica protocolul de prețare a stocului metal al Băncii, a venit acum și autorizarea Sătei Ministrului de Finanțe al Rusiei Domnului General Mossoloff de a semnifica acel protocol în numele Guvernului Imperial, conținând toate asigurările trebuincioase Băncii atât pentru transportul aceluia stoc cât și pentru păstrarea lui în gaurul Imperial din Kremlin. Cu un preț, aceluia, cât mai mult încărcarea stocului, rațiunea fiind de natură a se face cât mai de Putăți lui în același timp înțelegere cu Ministrul Rusiei pentru reșterirea protocolului care semnifica îndată ce tot stocul va fi încărcat.

Primiți Vă rog, Domnule Guvernator, asigurarea înaltei mele considerații.

Ministrul Financelor

Elatrescu

Domniei-sale

Domnului Guvernator al Băncii Naționale

S. 101. - Empruntul Statului.

14 Dec 1916

277 / 11° 20

Protocole

La Banque Nationale de Roumanie voulant mettre en sûreté son trésor en or, qui garantit l'émission de ses billets de banque et qui constitue sa propriété privée a décidé conformément à la décision de son Conseil Général de transporter ce trésor en Russie, à Moscou.

La Banque Nationale ^{de Roumanie} ayant obtenu l'assentiment du Gouvernement Impérial de Russie à ce sujet, par l'intervention du Gouvernement Roumain, a confié ce trésor au délégué du Gouvernement Impérial de Russie en gare de Jassy, qui a procédé en l'assistance des délégués de la Banque Nationale de Roumanie au chargement dans les wagons, des caisses en bois contenant le dit trésor, caisses fermées et scellées avec les sceaux de la Banque Nationale de Roumanie, et à l'apposition des scellés sur les wagons.

Dans la journée du 12/25 Décembre 1916, on a chargé sept wagons portant les numéros :

218873	Pivrelanski
324609	P ₂
170607	P ₃

983 002 HMK
39 815 G
300 668 MPK
346 002 PPA

mettant dans chaque wagon par cent (100) saisses, soit en tout sept cents (700) saisses.

Dans la journée du 13/26 Décembre 1916 on a chargé sept (7) autres wagons portant les numéros :

889.135 Az Mau
286.927 Py
597.576 syubue
500 934 MKH. H
608.008 syubue
44083 G B M
112.150 IO B

mettant dans chaque wagon par cent (100) en sauf dans le wagon N° 44083 G B M, en en chargé 140 (cent quarante) saisses, soit en tout 740 (sept cent quarante) saisses.

Dans la journée du 14/27 Décembre, on a chargé trois autres wagons, portant les numéros :

290 221 G B M
528 259 HMK $\frac{1}{2}$ Az
225 692 IO B

mettant dans les deux premiers par cent (100) saisses et dans le troisième 98 (quatre vingt huit) saisses, soit en tout 298 (deux cent quatre vingt huit) saisses.

La valeur totale du trésor en or est composé de monnaies de différentes natures & lingots d'or, chargés dans les crédits wagons
L'or 314 580 456. 14 bani (trois cent quatre millions cinq cent quatre vingt mille quatre cent cinquante six 3/4 %), d'après la déclaration

278 29

des délégués de la Banque Nationale de Roumanie.

Nous déclarons avoir constaté que les scellés apposés sur chaque caisse sont intacts.

En dehors du trésor de la Banque Nationale de Roumanie plus haut indiqué, on a chargé dans le même wagon N^o 225 692 10 B encore deux autres caisses portant les scellés de la Banque Nationale de Roumanie, caisses dont la valeur déclarée est de 7 (sept) millions.

Les portes de chaque wagon ont été fermées par des cadenas et ont été scellées chacune par deux sceaux, l'un apposé par le délégué du Gouvernement Impérial Russe et l'autre, celui de la Banque Nationale de Roumanie, apposé par les délégués de cette Banque. En plus chaque porte a été plombée avec le plomb de la Banque Nationale de Roumanie.

Le trésor de la Banque Nationale de Roumanie, ainsi que les deux autres caisses se trouvent, à partir du jour où ils ont été confiés au délégué du Gouvernement Impérial et chargés dans les wagons, sous la garantie du Gouvernement Impérial de Russie en ce qui concerne la sûreté du transport, la sûreté du dépôt, ainsi que du retour en Roumanie.

Lorsque ce trésor sera déposé en Russie, sous le commencement réservé par le Gouvernement Impérial, il sera fait un inventaire du contenu des caisses, inventaire dont on fera mention dans le protocole qu'on rédigera à bas et qui constatera, entre autres l'effectif du dépôt ainsi que sa valeur.

Le présent Protocole a été rédigé en triple exemplaire originaux dont l'un a été pris par le délégué du Gouvernement Impérial de Russie, l'autre par le Ministre des Finances du Royaume de Roumanie et le troisième par les délégués de la Banque Nationale de Roumanie et a été signé par Son Excellence le

Général

Général Lieutenant Massoloff, Envoyé Extra-
ordinaire, Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Sa Majesté
l'Empereur de Russie, agissant comme délégué
à ce sujet du Gouvernement Impérial Russe,
par M. Victor Antonescu, Ministre des Finances
du Royaume de Roumanie et par les délégués de
la Banque Nationale de Roumanie M. J.
Capitanovici, directeur, M. A. Saligney, caissier
et M. M. L. Demetrescu, caissier principal de la
Banque.

Fait aujourd'hui, le 14/24 Décembre
1916 à Iassy, Roumanie.

Ministre de Russie A. Massoloff

La Banque Union Austréenne-Musulmane de
Finances de Roumanie certifie que la Banque
Nationale de Roumanie a honoré le
trésor par son intervention et avec le
consentement du gouvernement Roumain
et que le trésor constitue la propriété
propre de la Banque Nationale

Le Ministre des Finances

Antonescu

Capitanovici - directeur de la Banque
Nationale de Roumanie
A. Saligney caissier de la même banque
M. Demetrescu caissier principal de la
Banque Nationale de Roumanie



21 Iulie 1917

Anua

107

Inventaire
de l'Etat de la Banque Nationale de Roumanie
transporté de Iassy et déposé a Kremlin, Moscou.

Invazii Squeamuraco Kayomancuaco Cas sa ,
mucos osd mber u naco tuncual br Apromit
in Xico 2600 02 11 00 00 00 -

Ni	Caisies	Pață scasi m. a. Natură și monnaie	denaruri c. des	Numărul scasi m. de scasi m. de conținut a un sac	Altece Kaccerenbe scasi m. Total de sacs	Altece Kaccerenbe scasi m. Total de monnaie	raportul de valoare Total de monnaie	Altece apona scasi m. Total en Lei
1	725	Marks germanas	8	1000 pieses	5800	5800000	24.70	143 260 000 -
2	508	Dronnes austrohungar	2	1000 .	4382	4382000	21.-	92 064 000 -
3	288	Scudoons	8	1000 .	2304	2304000	20.-	46 080 000 -
4	6	Carsti românai	8	1000 .	48	48000	20.-	960 000 -
5	110	Livres sterlings	8	1000 .	880	880000	25.22	22 193 600 -
6	47	ottomanes	8	1000 .	376	376000	22.70	8 535 200 -
					13792			313 092 800 -
7	11	Monnaie d'or	scasi m.					1 150 409 000
8	3	Lindols or						337 267 80
9	2	Autres caisses	P. R.					7 000 000 -
	1740	Total caisses						321 580 456 84
					Total general Lei			

Total general Lei

M. J. Stănescu
Caisii Central de la Banque
National de Roumanie

Inventar al tezaurului Băncii Naționale a României transportat la Iași și de-
pus la Kremlin, Moscova (Arh. Băncii Naționale a R. R., dos. nr. 22,

f. 104)

Romeu

Таблица операций кассы Национального Банка за 9 января по 4 февраля 1917 года.
 Tableau des opérations faites du 9 janvier au 4 février 1917 pour la caisse du Trésor de la Banque Nationale de Roumanie.

28, 57

Месяц. Mois.	Число. Jour.	Германская зол. монета. Monnaie d'or allemande			Австрийская монета. Monnaie autrichienne			Французская монета. Monnaie française			Английская монета. Monnaie anglaise			Турецкая монета. Monnaie turque			Разная зол. монета. Différente monnaie d'or		ВСЕГО. Total			
		Кол. в румын. лейсах.	Сумма в румын. лейсах.	Сумма в герман. марках.	Кол. в австр. кронах.	Сумма в австр. кронах.	Сумма в австр. шиллингах.	Кол. в франках.	Сумма в франках.	Сумма в франках.	Кол. в фунтах.	Сумма в фунтах.	Сумма в фунтах.	Кол. в турецк. лирах.	Сумма в турецк. лирах.	Сумма в турецк. лирах.	Кол. в лейсах.	Сумма в лейсах.	Кол. в лейсах.	Сумма в лейсах.		
Январь Janvier	9	27	2200000	2200000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	5335200	
	10	30	2000000	2000000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	9880000	
	11	73	1800000	1800000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	14424000	
	12	100	2500000	2500000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	19760000	
	13	20	1500000	1500000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	19760000	
	14	-	-	-	111	1273000	1273000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	15800000	
	15	-	-	-	100	1800000	1800000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111	18800000	
	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	9120000	9120000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	16800000	
	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	2800000	2800000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	9120000	
	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	680000	-	-	61	9760000	
	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	19368960	
	1	1	180000	197500	2	320000	320000	2	320000	320000	1	0000	201750	42	336000	7627200	-	-	-	42	7627200	
	21	10	1600000	1873000	5	800000	840000	3	480000	480000	1	2000	201750	1	0000	181800	-	-	10	1137200	17	2370000
	25	110	17600000	17600000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	120000	21	3080000
	26	74	1120000	1622000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	21760000	
	28	120	1920000	23712000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	14622000	
	30	20	1200000	1200000	100	1600000	1600000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	23712000	
	31	-	-	-	110	1760000	1760000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	32600000	
Февраль Février	3	-	-	-	120	1920000	2016000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1840000	
	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	171	2736000	2736000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	23120000	
Итого Total		725	16000000	21600000	546	2736000	3206000	288	4600000	4600000	-	-	-	26	768000	19368960	-	-	-	71	27360000	

[Handwritten signature]
 H. Nemșanu
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Кроме того 21 января было получено:
 En outre le 21 janvier a été reçu:
 1) монеты в слитках... 2) 357200
 2) в виде ливров... 3) 700000
 3) в виде итальянских денег... 4) 200000
 Итого Total 170221560456

[Handwritten signature]
 Constantin Oblique
 m. g. secretar
[Handwritten signature]

25055

ПРИМЕЧАНИЕ.

Всего

Родъ монеты.	МѢШКИ ОЪ 1000 МОН.			ОСТАТКИ.			ВСЕГО.			ОТНОСИТЕЛЬНОСТЬ.			
	Въ 1888 г.			Въ 1888 г.			Въ 1888 г.			Въ валютѣ.		Въ ляхъ.	
	Число мѣшковъ.	Цѣна.	Валюта.	Лит.	Мѣшк. и ост.	Валюта.	Лит.	Мѣшк. и ост.	Валюта.	Въ валютѣ.	Въ ляхъ.	Док.	
Англійскіе соеврны	110	880	880.000сов.	I	5+3	6482	111	885	219	3	886482 сов.	25,22	22357076.04
Австрійскія кроны	548	4384	8768000кр.	2	3+4	118560	550	4387	1081	4	87798560 крон.	1,05	92188488л.
Германскія марку	725	5800	116000000м.	I	1+4	50000	726	5801	1561	4	116050000мар.	1,235	143321750л.
Турецкія лиры	47	376	376000л.	I	1+4	3074 ³ / ₄	48	377	94	4	379074 ³ / ₄ л.	22,10	8604996л.82
Румынскія левы	6	48	960000л.	I	4+2	105705л.	7	52	11	2	1065705л.	1,00	1065000л.
Французскіе фр.	288	2304	46080000фр.			37140фр.	288	2304	59	3	46117140фр.	1000	46117140л.
Русская монета новыя чек.				2	13+1	139130р.	2	13		1	139130р.	2,66	370085л.80б.
Стар. чек.				I	4+1	37983.45	I	4		I	37983р.45к.	20,60 за полу-м- пер.	101298л.40
Разная монета: доллары				I	14	9940дол.				14	103605л.12б.	1,00	103605л.12б.
талеры.						I 2 1/2т.							
австр.дукаты						1025дук							
разные остатки						41849л. 02б.							
Билеты	3		337247,80л.							3	337247,80л.	1,00	337247л.80б.
медный ланк				I	-	13063.8б					13.063л.86б.	1,00	13.063л.86б.
Особая цѣнность	2		7000000л.							2	7000000л.	1,00л.	7000000л.
Итого	1729	13792	32043004780л.	II	31+36	115040304л.					1740 13823 350		321580456л.84б.

Принято по объявлен-
ной цѣнѣ и вѣсу.
Принято безъ покр-
тѣ ланковъ по объ-
явленной цѣнѣ.
Въсѣ суммы объявленныя
въ ляхъ и въ фр.

В. Кавалеридзе
Н. Керемиджов
Р. Кавалеридзе

И. Каравановъ
А. Каравановъ
М. Каравановъ
Р. Каравановъ

п р о т о к о л ь .

Москва 1917г. февраля "16" дня.
 въ дополненіе къ протоколу, подписанному нами въ г.москвѣ 21 декабря 1916 г., мы, нижеподписавшіеся съ одной стороны уполномоченные министерства финансовъ управляющій московской конторой Государственного банка дѣятельный статскій Совѣтникъ вasilій Яковлевичъ "ОВАЛЬНИКІИ"; директоръ пасаъ этой же конторы и.в.вѣніаміновъ и помощникъ директора Государственного банка в.і.Яковлевъ, а съ другой - уполномоченные гуминскаго національнаго банка: директоръ названнаго банка Т.Капитановичъ, цензоръ А.Салиныи и главный кассиръ того же банка м.с.Деметреску, перше - согласно предложенію Министра финансовъ отъ 14-го декабря и.г. за № 1267, а вторые - согласно протоколу, подписанному въ лосахъ 14/27 того же декабря, составили настоящіи протоколъ, въ присутствіи, въ качестве представителя гуминскаго правительства,

Protocole.

241

64

16 Febr 1917

Comme suite au protocole signé par nous à Moscou le 21 Décembre 1916, nous soussignés, délégués du ministère des Finances, Basile Jacowlewitch Kowalnisky, Conseiller d'état actuel Gérant de la Succursale de la Banque de l'Etat à Moscou, N.W. Weniaminoff, Directeur des caisses de ladite Succursale et W.I. Jacowleff sous-directeur de la Banque de l'Etat d'une part et T. Capitanowici, Directeur de la Banque nationale de Roumanie, A. Saligny censeur et M.E. Demetresco caissier principal de ladite banque, délégués de la Banque Nationale de Roumanie d'autre part, les premiers agissant conformément aux dispositions du Ministre des Finances en date du 14 Décembre 1916 № 1267, les seconds en vertu du procès-verbal signé à Jassy le 14/27 Decembre 1916 avons en présence de

генерального консула въ Москвѣ и.п.

Герена, - о нижеслѣдующемъ:

Въ соответствии съ указаніями протокола, подписаннаго 14/27 декабря въ Яссахъ, 9 января с.г. было приступлено къ составленію подробной описи содержанія 1740 ящиковъ за печатями гумынского національнаго банка, принятыхъ 21 мин. декабря на храненіе въ запасную кладовую московской конторы государственнаго банка /Кремль, зданіе Оружейной Палаты/, въ цѣляхъ подтвержденія наличности заключающихся въ ящикахъ цѣнностей и стоимости послѣднихъ.

Предварительно вскрытія ящиковъ, былъ произведенъ предусмотрѣнный протоколомъ 1 декабря и.г. тщательный осмотръ печатей гумынского національнаго банка на всѣхъ 1740 ящиковъ, съ одновременнымъ распределеніемъ ящиковъ по родамъ содержащейся въ нихъ монеты.

Печати оказались поврежденными на 774 ящикахъ, причемъ, однако, было констатировано, что значительное большинство

M. Pierre Guérin, Consul de Roumanie
Mouscou, représentant le Gouvernement
Roumain, rédigé le present procès
verbal comme suit:

Selon le protocole signé le 14/27
décembre 1916 à Yassy, le 9 Janvier
1917 on a commencé à rédiger un
inventaire détaillé du contenu de
caisses aux scellés de la Banque
nationale de Roumanie, déposé le
21 décembre 1916 dans le compartiment
réserve de la Succursale de la Banque
de l'Etat à Moscou au Kremlin /
des Armes/ dans le but de vérifier
le contenu des caisses et sa valeur.

Avant d'ouvrir les caisses
conformément au protocole du
14/27 décembre 1916, procéda à une inspection
minutieuse des sceaux de la Banque
Nationale de Roumanie sur toutes
1740 caisses et en même temps
procéda, à la classification des caisses
selon la nature des monnaies.

ство этих поврежденій имѣеть характеръ тонкихъ трещинъ, происшедшихъ либо вслѣдствіе колебаній температуры воздуха, либо отъ неизбежныхъ при передвиженіи толчковъ.

Засимъ, по взаимному соглашенію, были установлены нижеслѣдующія условія и порядокъ провѣрки цѣнностей и сопровождающихъ ее дѣйствиій.

1/ Въ первую очередь вскрываются ящики съ поврежденными печатами, а засимъ остальные - въ порядкѣ отдѣльныхъ категорій монетъ.

2/ По вскрытіи ящиковъ съ золотой монетой изъ числа 8 находящихся въ каждомъ ящикѣ мѣшковъ, каждый на равную сумму, 2 мѣшка вскрываются и находящаяся въ нихъ монета принимается на перечетъ и переясъ съ соответствующими этикетками на вновь прикрѣпленныхъ послѣ провѣрки къ этимъ мѣшкамъ. Остальные же 6 мѣшковъ берутся только на переясъ въ нескрытый видъ и стоимость содержащихся

scellés de 774 caisses furent trouvés endommagés, néanmoins il a été constaté, qu'une partie considérable de ces endommagements portent le caractère de très minces fissures produites par le changement de la température ou bien provenant de chocs inévitables, dus au transport.

Ensuite ont été établies d'un commun accord les conditions et l'ordre de la vérification des valeurs ainsi que des formalités à observer pendant cette vérification:

1. en premier lieu on ouvrira les caisses avec les sceaux endommagés et ensuite les autres dans l'ordre des catégories des monnaies.
2. On ouvrira les caisses contenant 8 sacs chacune avec de la monnaie or de même valeur, on comptera seulement le contenu de deux sacs et on pèsera tous les 8 sacs, en vérifiant le poids et la valeur indiqués sur chaque fiche

въ этихъ мѣшкахъ монеты опредѣляется по соответствующимъ отмѣткамъ на ярлыкахъ. Вскрытые мѣшки послѣ перчета опломбировываются пломбами Румынскаго національнаго Банка.

3/ Цѣнности, которыя по тѣмъ или другимъ причинамъ не могутъ быть приняты на перевѣсъ и перчетъ, принимаются по объявленной Румынскимъ Национальнымъ Банкомъ цѣнѣ.

4/ По проверкѣ содержимаго цѣнности укладываются въ ящики, которые вновь опечатываются печатями Румынскаго національнаго Банка.

5/ О ходѣ проверки ведутся ежедневно краткіе протоколы, на основаніи коихъ по окончаніи повѣрки составляется вѣдомость хода работъ, прилагаемая къ приемочному протоколу.

6/ Къ этому же протоколу приобщается подробная вѣдомость принятыхъ цѣнностей, по отдѣльнымъ категоріямъ, съ указаніемъ числа ящиковъ, мѣшковъ и стоимости въ ляхъ.

et en metant de nouvelle, fiche aux sacs comptés.

Les sacs ouverts seront après la verification plombés avec les plombs de la Banque Nationale de Roumanie.

3. Les valeurs qui pour une raison quelconque ne pourront être ni comptées ni pesées sont acceptées pour la valeur déclarée par la Banque Nationale de Roumanie.

4. Après la verification faite, on renfermera dans les caisses le contenu de valeurs qui seront scellées de nouveau avec les sceaux de la Banque Nationale de Roumanie.

5. Chaque jour un procès verbal sommaire sera rédigé sur la procédure de verification d'après lesquels a lieu la verification il sera fait un relevé des travaux qui sera joint au procès.

6. Un tableau détaillé des valeurs déposées avec indication du nombre de caisses, des sacs et de la nature

на указанных основаніях работы по проверкѣ и приему принадлежащих Румынскому національному Банку цѣнностей производились въ теченіе 19 дней въ періодъ времени съ 9 января по 4 февраля включительно, причемъ:

a/ было вскрыто и вновь заделано съ наложениемъ новыхъ печатей Румынского національного Банка - 1737 ящиковъ,

б/ было взвѣшено 13,823 мѣшка съ золотомъ монетой и изъ этого количества 3565 мѣшковъ были вскрыты, и находящаяся въ нихъ монета была взята на перепечатку, съ отпѣткой о семь на новыхъ ярлыкахъ,

в/ золотые слитки послѣ наружнаго осмотра и частичнаго взвѣшивания были приняты по объявленнымъ на нихъ цѣнѣ и вѣсу,

г/ разная монета на сумму 103.005 лее 12 б. была принята по цѣнѣ, объявленной на ярлыкахъ при опечатанныхъ мѣшкахъ и ~~и~~ ~~и~~ ярлыкахъ съ особыми цѣнностями,

monnaies et de leur valeur en leys sera également annexé au présent protocole.

Suivant les prescriptions indiquées, la verification et la reception des valeurs qui constituent la propriété de la Banque Nationale de Roumanie ont été exécutées pendant 19 jours a partir du 9 Janvier jusqu'au 4 Février inclusivement, comme suit:

a/ 1737 caisses ont été ouvertes et, après verification, ont été refermées en apposant de nouveaux sceaux de la Banque Nationale de Roumanie,

b/ 13823 sacs avec de la monnaie d'or ont été pesés et de ce nombre 3565 sacs ont été ouverts et la monnaie qu'ils contenaient a été comptée et une inscription a été faite sur de nouvelles étiquettes /fiches/,

c/ Les lingots d'or inspectés a vue d'oeil et partiellement pesés ont été acceptés pour la valeur et le poids déclarés,

d/ Les autres sacs avec différentes

съ объявленной цѣной 7.000.000 лей и одинъ желѣзный ящикъ съ объявленной цѣной 13.063 лей об б. были приняты безъ вскрытія.

Всѣ фактически проверенныя цѣнности, т.е. принятыя на перечесть или перевѣсъ, оказались относительно ихъ количества и стоимости въ полномъ соотвѣтствіи съ показаніями гумынскаго національнаго Банка, а съ присоединеніемъ къ ихъ стоимости цѣны остальныхъ, фактически не проверенныхъ цѣнностей, получена въ итогѣ та именно общая сумма стоимости всѣхъ цѣнностей 321.580.456 лей 84 бани, которая первоначально была объявлена гумынскимъ банкомъ.

Подробныя данныя о ходѣ работъ по проверкѣ и о составѣ проверенныхъ цѣнностей приведены въ приложенныхъ къ настоящему протоколу двухъ вѣдомостяхъ за подписями уполномоченныхъ.

По окончаніи всѣхъ работъ по проверкѣ и приему цѣнностей, 1738 ящи-

monnaies pour la somme de 103.605 lei, 12 banys furent acceptés pour la valeur indiquée sur les étiquettes des ces sacs scellés et

e/ Deux autres caisses avec des valeurs spéciales d'une valeur déclarée de 7.000.000 leys et une caisse en fer d'une valeur déclarée de 13.063 leys 88 banys ont été reçues sans être ouvertes.

Toute les valeurs effectivement vérifiées, c'est à dire comptées ou pesées ont été trouvées parfaitement conformes quant à leur nombre et à leur valeur, aux déclarations faites par la Banque Nationale de Roumanie et en joignant à leur montant celui des autres valeurs non effectivement vérifiées, on obtient la somme totale de toute les valeurs de 321.580.456 leys 84 banys, qui a été déclarée dès l'origine par la Banque Nationale de Roumanie.

Les données détaillées concernant le marche des travaux de vérification et

чу

ковъ съ цѣнностями, принадлежащими
 румынскому Национальному Банку на сум-
 му 314.580.456 лей 84 бани, и 2 дру-
 гихъ ящика съ особыми цѣнностями на
 сумму 7.000.000 лей, а всего тысяча
 семьсотъ сорокъ /1740/ ящичковъ, опе-
 чатанныхъ печатями Румынскаго Націо-
 нальнаго Банка, съ цѣнностями на об-
 щую сумму триста двадцать одинъ мил-
 лионъ пятьсотъ восемьдесятъ тысячъ
 четыреста пятьдесятъ шесть лей 84 бани
 /321.580.456 лей 84 бани/ были остав-
 лены на храненіи въ той же Запасной
 Кладовой Московскои Конторы Государ-
 ственнаго Банка /Кремль, оружейная па-
 лата/ съ гарантіей русскаго Правител-
 ства за ихъ сохранность въ соответ-
 ствіи съ данными, изложенными въ на-
 стоящемъ протоколѣ.

При этомъ нижеподписавшіеся согласи-
 лись :

Въ виду тщательности произведен-
 ной проверки и исполнѣн гарантіи, уличихъ
 интерес: обихъ сторонъ условій хра-

l'Etat des valeurs verifiées, sont
 mentionnées dans deux tableaux annexés
 au présent protocole et dument signés
 par les délégués.

A la fin de toutes les operations
 de verification et de reception ces
 1738 caisses contenant les valeurs
 constituant la propriété privée de la
 Banque Nationale de Roumanie pour la
 somme de 314.580.456 leys or 84 banys
 et deux autres caisses d'une valeur
 de 7.000.000 leys soit en tout mille
 sept cent quarante /1740/ caisses,
 scellées avec les sceaux de la Banque
 Nationale de Roumanie pour la somme
 totale de trois cents vingt et un mil-
 lions cinq cent quatre vingt mille
 quatre cent cinquante six leys or 84 b.
 -/321.580.456 leys or 84 banys/ ont
 été déposées dans le même comparti-
 ment de réserve de la Succursale de la
 Banque de l'Etat à Moscou au Kremlin
 /Palais des Armures/ sous la garan-

ненія цѣнностей - при обратной сдачѣ
таковыхъ Румынскому Национальному Банку
новой повѣрки на перечетъ и пере-
вѣсъ не производить, ограничившись лишь
вскрытіемъ тѣхъ ящиковъ, которые носи-
ли бы слѣды явнаго поврежденія какъ
самыхъ ящиковъ, такъ и печатей; тре-
щины же на печатяхъ, явно происшедшія
отъ колебаній температуры или отъ тол-
чковъ, не должны служить обязательнымъ
поводомъ къ вскрытію ящика, если со-
вокупность другихъ признаковъ не вну-
шаетъ опасеній и

2/ во время нахождения цѣнностей

въ Москвѣ представители Румынскаго На-
циональнаго Банка, надлежаще уполно-
моченные, имѣютъ во всякое время до-
ступъ въ кладовую, гдѣ хранятся цѣнно-
сти Банка, и могутъ дѣлать частичныя
ихъ повѣрки и осмотры. Однако, какъ
самый доступъ въ кладовую, такъ равно
всякаго рода дѣйствія съ цѣнностями
возможны не иначе, какъ въ присутствіи
соотвѣствующихъ чиновъ Московской Кон-

tie du Gouvernement Imperial russe
pour la sécurité du dépôt en conformi-
des données insérés dans le protocole
présent.

Sur quoi les soussignés ont convenus que :

1/ Vu la vérification minutieuse et
les conditions selon les quelles se-
ront gardées les valeurs, garantis-
sant parfaitement les intérêts de
deux parties, une nouvelle vérifica-
tion détaillée n'aura pas besoin
d'être effectuée à la restitution à
la Banque Nationale de Roumanie de
son trésor et on se limitera à l'ou-
verture de celles des caisses dont
les scellés auraient été réellement
endommagés. Les fractures sur les
scellés produites par le changement
de température ou bien par suite de
chocs ne doivent pas servir de motif
pour l'ouverture des caisses, et
l'ensemble d'autres indices n'inspi-
rent pas d'inquiétude.

торы Государственного Банка, забла- временно о семь предупреждаемых. О всѣхъ посѣщеніяхъ кладовой и всякаго рода дѣйствіяхъ съ цѣнностями состав- лены краткіе протоколы. Извѣтіе цѣнно- стей къ кладовой возможно не иначе, какъ по предьявленіи представителями Румынскаго Національнаго Банка спеціаль- ныхъ на то полномочій.

4 февраля по окончаніи всѣхъ работъ двери кладовой съ цѣнностями Румын- скаго Національнаго Банка были запер- ты и опечатаны: внутренняя/ желѣзная рѣшетка/ ключемъ и печатью представи- теля румынскаго національнаго Банка Т.КАПИТАНОВИЧА, Директора названнаго Банка, уполномоченнаго оставаться въ Москвѣ до новыхъ распоряженій, а на- ружная /несгораемая/ ключами управляю- щаго Московскою Конторой Государствен- наго Банка и того же уполномоченнаго Національнаго румынскаго Банка и пе- чатами вышеупомянутыхъ уполномочен- ныхъ Русскаго Министерства Финансовъ;

2/Pendant la periode durant laquelle les valeurs se trouveront à Moscou les representants de la Banque Natio- nale de Roumanie dûment accredités auront à toute heure accès au compartiment de réserve où est gardé le trésor de cette Banque et pourront faire des inspections et des verifications partielles.

Cependant l'entrée dans le compartiment de réserve, de même que toutes sortes d'opérations sur les valeurs ne seront permises qu'en présence des fonctionnaires autorisés par la Sucur- sale de la Banque de L'Etat à Moscou, prévenus à l'avance. Pour toute les entrées dans le compartiment de ré- serve et pour toutes les sortes d'ope- rations, un procès verbal sommaire sera rédigé.

La restitution du trésor ne sera possible, que sur la présentation des pleins pouvoirs spéciaux des délégués de la Banque Nationale de Roumanie.

245. a

засимъ у дверей кладовой былъ поставленъ воинскій караулъ и особая охрана изъ счетчиковъ Московской Конторы Г'осударственнаго Банка.

Протоколъ этотъ съ параллельнымъ на русскомъ и французскомъ языкахъ текстомъ составленъ въ 4-хъ экземплярахъ, изъ коихъ 2 переданы уполномоченному Министерства Финансовъ Управляющему Московской Конторой Г'осударственнаго Банка а остальные 2 - представителямъ Румынскаго Правительства и уполномоченному Румынскаго національнаго Банка.

Sto unanimitate
Ministeru Finantelor
Republicii Romane
cau Romaniilor Tot.
Tomasa J. C. - Cob.
Becheti Vasile
Kovalevsky
Директоръ Московской Конторы
Г'осударственнаго Банка Снаменъ
Советникъ Н. Керисинкоф
Полномоченъ Супремуса Румынскаго
национальнаго банка
В. Левко

Le 4 Février 1917 toutes les opérations étant terminées les portes du compartiment réservé au dépôt de la Banque Nationale de Roumanie ont été fermées.

Sur la porte intérieure /grille en fer/ a été apposée le sceau de la Banque Nationale de Roumanie et sur la porte extérieure /coffre fort/ les scellés, des délégués du Ministère Impérial des Finances et les clefs ont été remises, celle de la porte extérieure à monsieur Basile Jakowlewitch Kowalnitzky, gérant de la Succursale de la Banque de l'Etat à Moscou et celle de la porte extérieure ainsi que celle de la grille intérieure à Monsieur T. Capitanowici délégué de la Banque Nationale de Roumanie et Directeur de cette Banque qui est autorisé a séjourner à Moscou jusqu'a nouvelle disposition de cette Banque.

Des sentinelles ont été mises en

246 59

faction auprès de la porte d'entrée
de ce compartiment et des serwiteurs
de la Banque de l'Etat ont été égale-
ment préposés à sa garde.

Le présent protocole rédigé paral-
lèlement en français et en russe a été
fait en quatre exemplaires dont deux
ont été remis au Gérant de la Sucur-
sale de la Banque de l'Etat à Moscou
et les deux autres au représentant du
Gouvernement Roumain et aux délégués
de la Banque Nationale de Roumanie.

Fait à Moscou le 16 février 1917

*Capitanevsky -
August Chiquis
M. Z. Dimitresco
P. Niculescu*

ПРОТОКОЛЬ.

Томас 1917
1917
М

...а, 5 августа 1917 года, мы, подписавшиеся, с одной стороны, делегацией Московском Конторо Государственного Банка В.Я.Ковальчик и И. Директоръ той же Конторы В.В.Вениаминовъ и Подписавшій Директора Государственного Банка В.И.Яковлевъ, а с другой стороны - уполномоченные Национального Румынского Банка: Директоръ сего Банка И.Капитановичъ и цензоръ того же Банка сенаторъ К.Н.Анненску, на основании письма Капитановича на имя Главы Управляющаго Московском Конторо Государственного Банка отъ 4 августа 1917 года и приложенной къ сему письму копии протокола, составленной въ яссахъ ^{27 июля} 9-августа 1917 года и подписаннаго Полномочнымъ Министромъ Россіи въ Румыніи С.Поклевский-Ковелло, Министромъ Финансовъ Румыніи Н.Титулеску и уполномоченными Румынскаго Национального Банка цензорами К.Наку и генераломъ Константинеску, составили настоящій протоколъ, въ присутствіи Румынскаго Генеральнаго Консула въ Москвѣ Г.Перона, о нижеслѣдующемъ:

Сего числа въ присутствіи вышеупомянутыхъ лицъ въ находящущейся въ распоряженіи Московской Конторы Государственного Банка запасной клѣткѣ /Кремль, здание Оружейно Па-

Bois-verbal 103

Moscou le 5/18 août 1917, nous soussignés M^r W. Kowalitsky, directeur de la succursale de la Banque de l'Etat à Moscou, N. Wenieminoff, directeur des caisses et W. Jakoweff, sous directeur de la Banque de l'Etat d'une part et M^r E. Capitanoici, directeur de la Banque Nationale de Roumanie, I. N. en signature et le général N. B. Constantinescu, caissier de la dite Banque d'autre part agissant en dernier lieu en qualité des délégués de la Banque Nationale de Roumanie, conformément au protocole rédigé à Jassi le 27 juillet 1917 et signé par M^r S. Poklewsky-Kowelle, Ministre plénipotentiaire de Russie en Roumanie, M^r N. Titulescu, Ministre des Finances de Roumanie et les délégués de la Banque Nationale de Roumanie, M^r V. Nacu et M^r N. B. Constantinescu, caissier de la dite Banque, - ayant en vue la lettre du 4 août de M^r E. Capitanoici, directeur de la Banque Nationale de Roumanie, adressée à M^r le Général de la succursale de la Banque de l'Etat à Moscou et le protocole de Jassi mentionnés, s'agit en copie, en présence de M^r G. Perona,

платн/ были доставлены и помещены на хранение 188 ящиковъ, закрытыхъ и опечатанныхъ печатами Румынскаго Национальнаго Банка, въ каковыхъ ящикахъ содержатся, по заявленію уполномоченныхъ Румынскаго Национальнаго Банка, разнаго рода принадлежания этому Банку цѣнности какъ-то: золотая монета, процентныя бумаги, облигаціи, вклады, книги, акты и проч. на общую сумму одинъ миллиардъ пятьсотъ девяносто четыре милліона триста тридцать шесть тысячъ семьсотъ двадцать одна лѣя девять бани /1.594.336.721,09 /.

При поверхностномъ осмотрѣ ящиковъ оказалось, что всѣ 188 ящиковъ цѣлы, но многія печати на нѣкоторыхъ ящикахъ и бичежка, которой они были прикрѣплены, повреждены при перевозкѣ.

По внесеніи всѣхъ упомянутыхъ ящиковъ въ кладовую въ то же помещеніе, гдѣ находится на храненіи золото Румынскаго Национальнаго Банка, согласно протоколъ, составленному 16 февраля 1917 года, кладовая была закрыта, причѣмъ внутренняя дверь была запѣрta ключемъ и опечатана печатки Румынскаго Национальнаго Банка, а наружная лверь запѣрta ключами Управляющаго Московскою Конторою Государственнаго Банка и уполномоченнаго Румынскаго Национальнаго Банка г. Капитановича и опечатана печатами вышепоименованныхъ представителей Московской Конторы Государственнаго Банка,

Journal d'Etat de Roumanie;
son nom, tel que le present
est inscrit, comme suit :

Le même jour un prisonnier
inconnu momentanément, et qui
occidé un transport et à la
le dépôt dans le compteur
de nombre de la succursale
Banque de l'Etat (Roumanie
vintime Rubate) de 188 en
quatre vingt huit) enissés
et scellés sur deux de la
Banque Nationale de Rou
mie, contenant d'après la
ration des obligations de la
Nationale de Roumanie, de
valeur, comme monnaie ou de
titres, obligations, dépôts, etc.
etc. en valeur totale de
1.594.336.721 lei 08; un million
cinq cent quatre-vingt quatre
millions trois cent trente
sept cent vingt
lei 0,8 bani, constituant de
de la Banque Nationale de
Roumanie.

À la suite d'une inspection
faite on a constaté que cette
est quatre vingt huit enissés
instruits, mais que beaucoup de
dépôts sur quelques uns des
quelles que les papiers sur lesquels
ils étaient attachés à cause de
transport, et n'ont été
après que les enissés ont
dépôts dans le même
mit où a été déposés

были те гручени: одинъ отъ внутрен-
 ней двери и одинъ отъ наружной г.Т.Ка-
 шляковичу, уполномоченному Руминска-
 го Национальнаго Банка, а второй
 ключъ отъ наружной двери Управляюще-
 му Московскои Конторой Государствен-
 наго Банка г.К о в а л ь н и ц к о -
 в а .

Засимъ у двери кладовой былъ по-
 ставленъ воинскій караулъ и особая
 охрана изъ счетчиковъ Московскои Кон-
 торой Государственнаго Банка.

Настоящій протоколъ, съ параллель-
 нымъ на русскомъ и французскомъ язы-
 камъ текстомъ, составленъ въ 1-хъ
 экземплярахъ, изъ коихъ два переданы
 Управляющему Московскои Конторой
 Государственнаго Банка, а остальные
 по уполномоченнымъ Руминскаго На-
 циональнаго Банка.

Заключено въ
Московскои Конторой
Государственнаго Банка
1899

Директоръ Московскои
 Конторы Государственнаго
 Банка Н. Невиллинъ
 Помощникъ Директора
 Конторы В. С. Шереметьевъ

de la Banque Nationale de
 Roumanie, conformément aux
 protocoles en date du 16 janvier 1899, on a
 procédé à sa fermeture. Sur les
 portes intérieures ont été apposés les
 scellés de la Banque Nationale de
 Roumanie, et sur les portes extérieures
 ont été apposés les scellés des délégués
 de la succursale de la Banque de l'État
 à Moscou, et les clés ont été remises
 celles de la porte intérieure, ainsi
 qu'une de la porte extérieure à M.
 Supitnowski délégué de la Banque
 Nationale de Roumanie et l'autre
 chef de la porte extérieure à M.
 Kowalitzky, vient de la succu-
 sale de la Banque de l'État à
 Moscou -

Puis après des sentinelles ont été
 mises en motion ainsi de la porte
 d'entrée de ce compartiment et de
 ceux de la Banque de l'État
 ont été également apposés à sa
 clé pris est procès verbal rédigé
 séparément en français et en
 russe, en quatre exemplaires dont
 deux ont été remis un exemplaire
 de la succursale de la Banque
 de l'État à Moscou et les
 deux autres aux délégués de la
 Banque Nationale de Roumanie

Christianovici
C. Macy
General n. c. Constantinovici
V. Gherin

*Trasmit Comisiei Finantelor
in data 29.8.1917 cont*

cont a inceput nr 141
Domnule Guvernator

Marcova 12/25 August 1917
avem nr 171
No 12331
Tara 29 Aug 917
96

Ca ocaziunea deschiderii tesaurului statului Rus de la Moscova pentru depozitarea ultimelor valori aduse din Tara aci, am procedat la verificarea stocului de aur depus in acel tesaur in ca din luna Ianuarie 1917 si am constatat urmatoarele:

Lezitile ca monede de aur, le am gasit in perfecta stare, putand fi folosite cu usuz, iar numarul lor si valoarea continutului sunt urmatoarele:

Marci germane	725	lezițe a 8	faci de 1000	bucați lei	743.260.000,00
Coroane Austriace	548	"	"	"	93.864.000,00
Napoleoni	288	"	"	"	46.080.000,00
Caroli	6	"	"	"	960.000,00
Lezi Sterlinge	110	"	"	"	23.193.600,00
Lezi Otomane	47	"	"	"	8.535.200,00
Sisteme monede	11	in	valoare de lei		1.150.409,00
Lezi pure aur	3	"	"	"	357.247,00
Total	1738				314.580.436,00

S'a mai gasit asemenea 2 lezi mari sigilate si marcate cu litere P. R. in valoare declarata de lei 7.000.000,00

Daca la lezitile de mai sus conținând monede de aur, mai adăugăm și cele 4 lezițe: C. 18; C. 20; C. 24; C. 22, din ultimul transport, care conțin și ele tot monede de aur in valoare de lei 574.525,00

Se constată că s'a depozitat in total in depozitul de la Moscova pentru a fi 1742 lezițe, cuprinzând monede diferite de aur in valoare de lei 315.154.960,00

Adăucându-se la cunoastinta, vor stabili aceste inspectiuni, Buna vointa și rugăm Domnule Guvernator, a primi asigurarea perfectei noastre considerabile.

Comisi
Presedinte
General de C. Constantin



MINISTERUL FINANTELOR

DIRECȚIUNEA

CONTABILITĂȚII GENERALE A STATULUI

ȘI

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Nr. 11960-22 Iulie 1917

Nr. 11072 / 105
Juc. 24 Iulie 17
11/1

Domnule Guvernator,

Am onoie a vă înainta în
cum pământul Căminului de
Munții din 18 Iulie a.s. Ora
care Banca Națională este
autorizată conform art. 1 al
Legii publicate în Monitorul
oficial N. 233/916 a. n. strâns
anexa sediul și contul ei

Do in nic-sus
Domnului Guvernator al Banca Națională

cât și pe cel pe care
are în păstrare.

În conștiința voastră ca
datori o datorie sau în mai
multe rânduri să luați
măsurile necesare pentru
ca față cu împrejurările economice
interesele Dăneș să fie
apărate.

Dacă înțeles și rezon
să țineți seama că statul
va avea aici nevoie mai
deosebit de concursul Dăneș,
și deci vă rezonă a începe
să se întina starea necesară

/.

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Picture 1



Picture 2



Picture 3



Picture 4



Picture 5



Picture 6



Picture 7



Picture 8





Picture 10



Picture 11



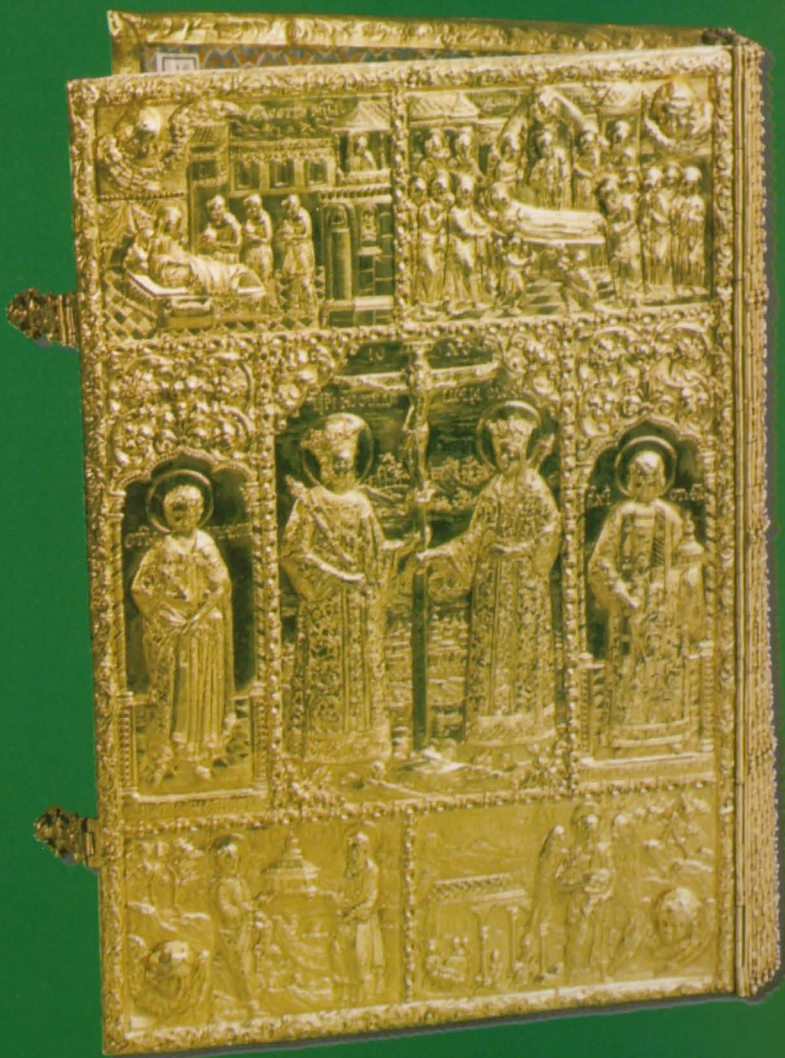
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Viorica Moisuc attended the Faculty of History within the university of Bucharest and she has the Ph.D. in History. Mrs. Moisuc is a scientific researches at the "Nicolae Iorga" History Institute and the Institute for South-Eastern European Studies within the Romanian Academy.

Professor at the "Ovidius" University in Constanta, specialist in the history of international relationships and the history of diplomacy.

The author has published many works in the field, textbooks of documents, studies and articles, both in Romania and abroad (The Romanian Diplomacy and the National sovereignty, 1938 – 1940, the Edition of the Romanian Academy 1971, awarded by the Academy).

As a visiting professor she has held lectures at the Universities of Krakow, Toronto, Geneva, Berlin etc.

Mrs. Moisuc is the president of the Romanian Committee for the History of World War II and she is a Board member of the international Committee for the History of World War II.

