

عائيل اولئيك قول عيسك تيركي

**SELECTED REPORTS OF THE OTTOMAN
MILITARY ATTACHE IN BUCHAREST
ON ROMANIAN ARMY
(1891-1897)**



**TURKISH NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY
FATİH INSTITUTE OF MILITARY HISTORY STUDIES**



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PREFACE

The National Defense University (TNDU), Fatih Institute of Military History Studies (Fatih HATEN) and the Romanian Ministry of National Defense, Institute for Defense Policy Studies and Military History (ISPAIM) established a close cooperation, starting with the Türkiye- Romania Joint War History Symposium held in 2023. This cooperation also prepares the ground for the studies and publications that will constitute a source for Turkish-Romanian military history research. On 14-15 May 2024, the second joint symposium in Turkey will be held under the theme of “Romania in the Ottoman-Russian Wars”. In conjunction with this symposium, two new books published by our academic staff from Fatih HATEN. The first book is a bibliography titled “Romanya Tarihine Dair Türkiye’de Hazırlanmış Bilimsel Yayınlar Bibliyografyası” (The Bibliography of Turkish Studies on Romanian History), containing over one thousand records on Turkish-Romanian history. The second book, “Bükreş’te 20 Yıl: Şevket Turgut Paşa ve Romanya Ataşemiliterliği Raporları” (20 Years in Bucharest: Şevket Turgut Pasha and his Military Attache Reports in Romania), on the other hand, focuses on the military career of Şevket Turgut Bey (later pasha) and his reports on the Romanian army. These prepared during his military attaché duty in Bucharest.

The military attaché reports had important place in military history studies, especially for 19th and 20th century military history studies. Şevket Turgut served as military attaché of the Ottoman Empire in Bucharest for 19 years, an unprecedented time and submitted many reports to İstanbul about the Romanian army. Among these reports, we selected four reports and published these reports by revealing the military career of him. The book is published in Turkish and in order to make these reports accessible to foreign researchers, this book under your hands has been prepared by translating the original Turkish publication by excluding his military career outside of Romania.

The first of these reports was prepared as an explanatory document and is very detailed. The aim of these reports was to inform the Ottoman decision-makers about the developments and changes in the Romanian army. These reports covered the issues such as the Romanian army during the 1877-1878 War, the regulations in the army after the war, administrative and military division, the anthropogeography of Romania, the enlistment procedures and rules, central and provincial army organization of Romania, the campaign and peacetime organization of infantry-cavalry-artillery and auxiliary service classes, the strength of the Romanian army during campaign and in peacetime, the weapons used in the Romanian army, and the naval organization. The first part of this book presents Şevket Bey’s detailed report dated 1891, and the

second part includes three reports with different dates following this report. We believe that this book will make a valuable contribution to the existing literature on Turkish-Romanian history studies.

We would like to express our sincere thanks to Prof. Dr. Erhan Afyoncu, Rector of the Turkish National Defense University, for his support and patronage. Our sincere thanks also go to Prof. Dr. B nyamin Kocaođlu, Director of Fatih Military History Studies, and compilers of the book Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mehmet Korkmaz, Research Assistant Ahmet Tađdemir and Lecturer Dilek Karabacak and the staff of Fatih Institute of Military History Studies for their significant contributions.

Prof. Dr. G ltekin YILDIZ

May 2024

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INTRODUCTION

The reports of military attachés are essential sources of information for 19th and 20th century military history studies. Unable to achieve its desired results after the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878, Romania lost Bessarabia to the Russians. This situation led the Romanians to have growing anger and discontent against the Russians, which in turn contributed to the establishment of relations between Romania and the Ottoman Empire. After the war, in 1878, the Deputy President of the Romanian Senate Dimitrie Bratianu was appointed as envoy extraordinary to İstanbul and, in return, the Ottoman Empire appointed the Undersecretary of the Petersburg Embassy Süleyman Bey as an envoy to Bucharest and, with this appointment, officially recognized Romania's independence.¹ The first military attaché to the Bucharest Embassy was appointed in 1889, with Staff Major Yusuf Kenan Bey.² However, he was then removed from his post on the grounds that he was negligent in his duties and was replaced on 8 October 1890 by Staff Senior Captain Hafız Şevket Bey, who had been serving as military attaché in Madrid since 1887.³

Hafız Şevket Bey, whose services as military attaché in the Bucharest Embassy were appreciated, remained in this position for 19 years, an unprecedented time. During this period, as the first military attaché of the embassy, he wrote reports on the army, naval, and gendarmerie forces of the Romanian army, closely followed the maneuvers of the Romanian army, and attended many official ceremonies.⁴ During ceremonies held under the auspices of the King of Romania, King Carol I paid more attention to Hafız Şevket Bey than the other military attachés.⁵ This situation appears to result from the political and military relations established by Hafız Şevket Bey, who spent considerable time in Romania

Hafız Şevket Bey was promoted to lieutenant colonel on 15 October 1894 and to colonel on 24 July 1903 while he served as a military attaché in

¹ Mehmet Fatih Sansar, *II. Abdülhamit Döneminde Osmanlı-Romanya İlişkileri*, Ankara 2023, p. 88-89.

² Gültekin Yıldız, *Osmanlı Devleti'nde Askerî İstihbarat*, İstanbul 2019, p. 50, 253.

³ Cumhurbaşkanlığı Devlet Arşivleri Başkanlığı Osmanlı Arşivi (Presidency Ottoman Archives) (BOA), *İrade-Dahiliye (İ.DH)*, 1195/93537, 6 October 1890; BOA, *Hariciye-Tahrirat (HR.TH)*, 103/23, 12 October 1890; 73/41, 8 June 1887.

⁴ BOA., *HR.TH*. 260/13. 8 October 1901; *HR.TH*. 273/110. 21 September 1902.

⁵ BOA., *Yıldız Perakende Yaveran ve Maiyet-i Seniyye (Y.PRK.MYD)*, 25/50. 3 June 1903.

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Romania.⁶ During his service, he also won the appreciation of the King of Romania and was honored with the Order of Etoile Cordon de Roumanie of the third degree in 1903 and with the Order of Etoile Cordon de Roumanie of the second degree.⁷ Moreover, while serving in Madrid, he was also rewarded with the Order of Portugal and the Order of Spain. Hafız Şevket Bey was also honored by the Ottoman Government with the Order of Mecidiye of the Third Degree in 1895 and the Order of Mecidiye of the Second Degree in 1905 for his successful services.⁸

During his service in Romania, Hafız Şevket married the daughter of General Viladesko, who was in charge of the Romanian Royal Palace.⁹ Ernst Jackh, who later had the opportunity to interact with Hafız Şevket, confirms this situation in one of his books, by noting that he married the maid of the Queen of Romania while he was serving as attaché-general in Romania, and that he was even politically negatively affected by this situation.¹⁰



Image 1: Hafız Şevket Turgut¹¹

⁶ BOA, *Bâbiâli Evrak Odası (BEO)*., 3382/253622, 25 August 1908; BOA, *HR.TH.*, 148/80, 28 October 1894; BOA, *İrade Taltifat (İ.TAL)* 306/64, 24 July 1903.

⁷ BOA, *HR.TH.* 291/83. 20 September 1901; BOA., *İ.TAL.* 314/1. 26 August 1903; BOA., *BEO.*, 2183/163694, 30 September 1903; 3529/264639, 3 April 1909.

⁸ BOA, *Y.MTV.*, 107/18, 17 December 1894; BOA, *HR.TH.*, 153/61, 27 February 1895; BOA, *İ. TAL*, 362/25, 2 May 1905.

⁹ “Hazin Bir Tecelli Şevket Turgut Paşa'nın Zevcesi Ne Hâlde?”, *Son Saat*, 21 Mart 1925, p. 3.

¹⁰ Ernst Jackh, *Im Türkischen Kriegslager Durch Albanien: Bekenntnisse zur Deutsch Türkischen Freundschaft*, Heilbronn 1912, p. 103-104.

¹¹ Şevket Turgut Paşa, *Şehbâl*, No 25, 28 August 1910, p. 10.

Hafız Şevket Bey, who served as military attaché in Bucharest for around 19 years until 1908, stood out among all the military attachés as the one who served the longest in the same embassy. He requested his transfer in May 1908 to serve in the field. Therefore, he was promoted to brigadier general in the same month and appointed as the Commander of the 46th Brigade of the Third Army.¹² Hafız Şevket Bey was promoted to the major general in the following years and became known as Şevket Turgut Pasha. During the critical events of the last years of the Ottoman Empire (such as the 31 March Incident, the Balkan Wars, World War I, and the Turkish War of Independence), he held strategic positions such as corps commander, Minister of Public Works, Minister of War, Chief of General Staff.¹³

This study presents the reports on the Romanian army written between 1891-1897) by Hafız Şevket. The military attaché reports, which constitute the main part of this study, emerged due to the reporting requirement, which is one of the primary duties of the military attaché missions. During his long tenure in Romania, Hafız Şevket Turgut submitted various reports to İstanbul. Among these reports, special attention was given to four reports focusing on the organization of the Romanian army and military reforms after the 1890s for this study.

The first one of these reports constitutes the main material of our study, and it was written in 1891 under the title “Military Power of the State of Romania”. Considering its content and scope, this report of 1891 presented the most detailed information about the Romanian army of the period in question.¹⁴ Hafız Şevket Bey wrote his first report on 5 December 1891, one year after starting his position as the military attaché in Romania. Upon examining the report’s contents, one of the most important reasons for its preparation was the new regulations introduced in Romania in 1891. This was the year in which significant changes were made in the Romanian army organization under the new regulation prepared by the Minister of War,

¹² BOA, *Y.MTV.*, 310/7-1, 23 May 1908.

¹³ Nurcan Fıdan, *Balkan Savaşı'na Katılan Komutanların Yaşam Öyküleri (Alay ve Daha Üst Birlik Komutanları)*, Ankara 2004, p. 19.

¹⁴ A general assessment of this report was published in a joint issue of the *Revista de Istorie Militara*, a peer-reviewed journal of the Romanian Ministry of National Defence, Institute for Defence Policy Studies and Military History (ISPAIM). Turkish and Romanian academics prepared the joint issue in question on the occasion of the centenary of the Republic of Türkiye. See Ahmet Taşdemir, “Assessing the Romanian Army: A Review of the Ottoman Military Attaché’s Report in Bucharest (1891)”, *Revista de Istorie Militara*, Sayı 3-4 (2023), p. 49-68.

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General Iacob Lahovary. It is considered that Hafız Şevket Bey aimed to inform Ottoman decision-makers about these changes in the Romanian Army through this report. The only copy of the report is preserved in hardcover in the Harbiye Military Museum Library, and no other copies of this report have been found. The report, written in Ottoman rik'a handwriting, has 86 pages. Consisting of 13 headings and many more sub-headings, this report covers the topics such as the Romanian army during the War of '93 (Russo-Turkish War, 1877-1878), the regulations done in the army after the war, administrative and military division, the anthropogeography of Romania, the enlistment procedures and rules, central and provincial army organization of Romania, the campaign and peacetime organization of infantry-cavalry-artillery and auxiliary service classes, the strength of the Romanian army during campaign and in peacetime, the weapons used in the Romanian army, and the naval organization.¹⁵



Image 2: The Romanian Minister of War, General Iacob Lahovary¹⁶

Şevket Turgut Bey's report attracted the attention of the Ottoman state officials. A resolution of the Council of Ministers dated 1892 questioned why the Ottoman Empire, which had a much larger population, had a lower mobilization strength than Romania, while Romania, with a population of 4.5 million, could have 500,000 soldiers in case of mobilization. The reasons were cited as the fact that the census and census

¹⁵ Turgudzâde Şevket, *Romanya Devleti'nin Kuvve-i Askeriyyesi*, 05 December 1891, Harbiye Military Museum Library, Record No: 11509.

¹⁶ King Ferdinand I National Military Museum. We would like to thank the Director of the Institute, Dr. Carmen-Sorina Rîjnovceanu, and all ISPAIM staff for providing various images from the Museum for our use.

registers had not yet been carried out effectively in the Ottoman Empire and that the military service period was 20 years in the Ottoman Empire while it was 25 years in Europe. Based on these examples, the Ottoman decision-makers made plans to accelerate the census-taking works and to increase the military service period to 25 years.¹⁷

The second report presented here, written in 1894, also discusses the changes in the Romanian military organization and was written in 1894. It is shorter than the first report and is preserved in the Ottoman Archives of the Presidency of the Republic of Türkiye. This ten-page report presented information on the regulations made in 1894, which restructured the Romanian Ministry of War and divided it into eight divisions.¹⁸

In addition to these two reports on the military changes in the Romanian army, this study presents two more reports on various subjects. Preserved in the Ottoman Archives of the Presidency of the Republic of Türkiye, Documents of Various Information Fund, these last two reports are on the subjects of “The Romanian Budget of 1894-1895 and its Comparison with the Budgets of 1890-1895 in the Context of Organizational Changes”¹⁹ and “Romania’s Measures and Expenditures against the Possibility of a Conflict in the Balkans”.²⁰ When the reports are analyzed, it is easily understood that Hafız Şevket Bey obtained the information about the Romanian army from the maneuvers he participated in, the visits he made, and the personal relations he established, as well as the written sources he received in Romania.

Full transliteration of these reports were published in Turkish together with the military career of Şevket Turgut Pasha.²¹ With this study, specially prepared for the use of the academicians from abroad. With This study, it is aimed to contribute to future studies of Turkish-Romanian military history.

¹⁷ BOA, *Yıldız Sadâret Resmî Maruzât Evrakı (Y.A.RES)*, 60/9/1-2, 15 August 1892.

¹⁸ BOA, *Y.A.RES*, 60/9/3-4, 15 June 1894.

¹⁹ BOA, *Yıldız Mütenevvi Maruzât (Y. MTV.)*, 98/32, 24 June 1894.

²⁰ BOA, *Y. MTV.*, 153/71, 21 Mart 1897.

²¹ Ahmet Taşdemir and Mehmet Korkmaz, *Bükreş'te 20 Yıl: Şevket Turgut Paşa ve Romanya Ataşemiliterliği Raporları*, İstanbul 2024.

CHAPTER I
**THE FIRST REPORT DATED 1891 TITLED AS MILITARY
POWER OF THE STATE OF ROMANIA**

MILITARY POWER OF THE STATE OF ROMANIA

The new Kingdom of Romania, comprising a part of Moldovia (Bogdan) and the lands of Wallachia and Dobrudja, is a legitimate hereditary government. It is separated from Austria in the north and northwest by the Carpathian Mountain range. The Prut and Danube rivers separate it from Russia in the northeast and east. The state is separated from Serbia in the southwest by the Danube River and from Bulgaria in the south by the Danube River and a straight line from Silistra to Mangalia on the Black Sea coast.

The armed forces in Romania are organized in four parts:

1. Standing and reserve army
2. Provisional and reserve army
3. Redif (reserve) soldiers
4. Mustahfiz²² (castle guard) soldiers

The regular (operational) army comprises a standing army and a provisional army. The standing army is organized into various military classes. Although the provisional army consists of only infantry and cavalry classes, the main force of the regular army consists of infantry and cavalry. The Romanian military organization is organized into the formation of army, corps, division, and brigade, and it is based on the division of the country into military departments.

The process of establishing the army of Two Crown Lands began in the 14th century when Prince Mircea of Wallachia and Prince of Moldovia (Bogdan) Alexander adopted military measures. A series of regulations based on these measures realized the final development of the army.

Many reforms and regulations were made in the army of Two Crown Land from the beginning of the last Ottoman-Russian War in 1877-1878 to 1891. On the day of 10 May 1877, when the Romanian government decided to participate in this war, the organization of the Army of Wallachia and Moldovia (Bogdan) was as follows:

²² Mustahfiz (castle guards) are the military class of men over forty who have completed their military service and are responsible for protecting the land and maintaining public order while the army is on the campaign.

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Standing Army

Infantry: Consisting of four gunner battalions, each of which has four companies and 3,200 men, and a total of 12,800 men in eight regiments of line infantry, each of which has four battalions of four companies.

Cavalry: Consisting of a total of 1,500 cavalries in two regiments, each of which has four companies called Roshiori (red cavalry). They have 1,400 horses.

Artillery: Consisting of four artillery regiments (each of which has six batteries, one infantry battery, and five cavalry batteries) and three labor companies. They have 3,200 artillery soldiers and 1,700 horses.

Military Engineering: Consisting of a battalion of 900 men in six companies, one of which is a telegraphy company and one of which is a bridge company.

Administration: Consisting of 900 men in one medical company, one labor company, two transportation companies, and 400 horses.

Gendarmerie: Consisting of two infantry companies. They have 600 men and 200 horses. The standing army comprises 23,100 men, 3,800 horses, and 144 guns.

Provisional Army

Infantry: Consisting of two battalions of four companies each. Seventeen regiments are from Dorobanți and have 42,500 men.

Cavalry: Consisting of eight Călărași regiments of four companies each and three independent companies. It has 11,000 cavalries and 10,000 horses.

Artillery: Used in the firefighting services in peacetime, the artillery of the provisional army consists of nine batteries and two teams. They have 2,500 men in total, 900 horses, and 100 guns.

When the standing army and the provisional army were combined, the regular army constituted a force of 79,100 men, 15,800 horses, and 244 guns.

At that time, in the army of the Two Crown Lands, infantry was armed with Peabody rifles of the Ulah (Vlach) model; the cavalry was armed with spears, carbines, six-shooter revolvers in the form of buesko(?), and swords, while the artillery soldiers were armed with revolvers and swords. In addition, every two foot-soldiers in the infantry and cavalry class were given a shovel each. These shovels proved to be very useful in the siege of Plevna.

Redif (Reserve) Soldiers

In the last war, Romania's national redif (reserve) soldiers comprised 30 battalions of infantry and 30 companies of cavalries, all armed with Russian-style Krnka and German-style Dreyse rifles. However, the number of excellent redif (reserve) officers was small.

Müstahfıza (Castle Guard) Soldiers

There were no organizational measures taken for Müstahfıza (Castle Guard) soldiers until the Ottoman-Russian War of 1877-1878. The army of Wallachia and Moldovia (Bogdan) was divided into two corps of two parts each at the start of this war. Each part consisted of two infantry brigades (each having two regiments of Dorobanți infantry and one regiment of line infantry), one cavalry brigade of two regiments, one artillery regiment of six batteries (one of which is cavalry battery), one company of military engineering, and administrative soldiers.

At the beginning of the Ottoman-Russian War of 1877-1878, the Russians did not allow the Vlachs to act independently. Thus, the alliance agreement concluded at that time between Russia and Romania did not limit the duties and operations of the army of Wallachia and Moldovia (Bogdan). Hence, the Romanian government avoided interfering with the Russians as much as possible and gathered its army on the right side of the Olt River. Around this time, it decided to defend the Danube River from Turnu Măgurele to Turnu Severin against an expected offensive operation by the Ottoman troops. With this purpose, the First Corps of the Army of Two Crown Lands was stationed on the north side of the river, making Calafat its headquarters. The Second Corps, with the city of Caracal as its headquarters, was deployed on the Danube coast from Calafat to Turnu Măgurele, near where the Olt River flows into the Danube River. These two corps then moved to the right side of the Danube River. The First Division was sent to Oryahovo and Vidin on a surveillance mission under the command of Lieutenant General Cernat, who is now the Commandant of the Second Corps. Since the other three divisions participated in the Siege of Plevna under the command of Prince Carol himself, the corps organization was not maintained until the end of the war.

Many new regulations were made in the organization of the Army of Two Crown Lands from the Ottoman-Russian War of 1877-1878 to 1897. In fact, the Provisional Army's infantry regiments were increased to thirty and

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cavalry regiments to eleven. Moreover, a Călărași regiment was formed to ensure order in the Dobrudja region. This regiment was named a gendarmerie regiment in 1891.

A Roshiori regiment with six batteries and two labor companies was added to the Standing Army, while five more batteries were added to the artillery of the Provisional Army. The number of military engineering companies was increased to ten in 1882. A military engineering regiment of two battalions was also formed, with each battalion having a telegraphy company, a bridge company, a railway company, and two sapper-miner companies. The existing two transportation companies were increased to four companies and one medical company to two companies.

The Kingdom of Romania was divided into four corps on 8 June 1882 by an order of the King. Dobrudja region became an independent division. The standing committees for corps and divisions, which had not existed in peacetime until then, were established in the organized corps, and the necessary officers were appointed to these standing committees. Thus, each corps of the Standing Army was organized to have a gunner battalion and two regiments of line infantry.

The troops for the independent division in the region of Dobrudja were made up of Dorobaṅis taken from Constanța and Tulcea sanjaks and of soldiers appointed to the corps. The Roshiori, the cavalry of the Standing army, was left untouched as they had to guard independently. Only the Călărași Standing Regiment in the Dobrudja region, which was renamed as the Gendarmerie Regiment in 1881, was transformed into the Roshiori Regiment in 1884 and formed the Third Cavalry Regiment of the Standing Army.

In 1883, the 31st and 32nd Dorobaṅi regiments were formed from the troops taken from the 1st and 11th regiments of the Provisional Army. Also, a 12th Călărași Regiment was formed. Thus, eight Dorobaṅi infantry regiments were established, four of which were allocated to each corps, while a Călărași cavalry brigade with three regiments was formed.

Three regiments were formed out of the artillery of the Provisional Army, and the number of artillery regiments of the Standing Army was raised from five to eight with these three regiments. Although the number of batteries differed in each regiment, the number in eight regiments increased to fifty. One cavalry battery was assigned to each regiment, while one mountain battery was assigned to every two regiments.

In 1884, a provisional military engineering regiment was formed by adding two more battalions with four companies (a telegraphy and railway company, a bridge company, and two sapper-miner companies) to the existing two military engineering battalions. In 1885, the number of medical companies was raised to four by assigning one company to each corps.

In 1887, eight more cavalry companies were created for the Standing Army, but the budget at that time was not enough to form the regiments from these companies and appoint their necessary staff committees. Therefore, the mentioned companies were divided and sent to Călărași regiments. Thus, standing cavalry companies were kept even in the Călărași regiments starting this year.

Again, in 1887, the existing eight artillery regiments were divided into two divisions, each consisting of four regiments. Half of these four regiments were corps artillery, and the other half were division artillery. The eight batteries organized this way were distributed two by two to the regiments from the fifth to the eighth regiment. The number of batteries in these eight artillery regiments increased to eight. The cavalry batteries in the division's artillery regiments were transformed into infantry batteries, while one infantry battery in each one of the corps's artillery regiments was transformed into a second cavalry battery. The mountain batteries were also converted into infantry batteries.

In 1885, a siege artillery was created by temporarily adding two siege companies to the Second Artillery Regiment. In 1888, two more companies were added to the two existing siege companies, and an independent siege battalion was formed. In 1886, a fifth company was added to each of the four military engineering battalions, forming the Military Engineering Regiment. Thus, a telegraphy company and a railroad company were formed within each battalion.

In 1887, the Military Engineering Regiment was divided into two; one battalion created from the railway companies was assigned to the first regiment, and one created from bridge companies was assigned to the second regiment. The telegraphy companies were not in the form of independent battalions but were organized into mixed battalions with sapper and miner companies. The mixed battalions were divided into two parts for each regiment: one telegraphy company and two sapper companies. In 1888, four more sapper and miner companies were created; thus, the number of companies in the mixed military engineering battalions was increased to

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four. In the same year, an industrial company and a supply company were established, and the military structure of the corps was reorganized and divided into divisions, brigades, and regiments. The military regulations made between 1889 and 1891 will be explained in detail separately since they are mostly related to the existing organization of the Army of Two Crown Lands.

1. AREA AND POPULATION OF ROMANIA

The Kingdom of Romania has an area of 129,947 square kilometers. According to the 1890 census, published in the Romanian Government's official gazette on 13 July 1891, the population was 5,044,723. There are approximately 41 people per square kilometer. The population of each sanjak will be explained in the section titled Administrative Division in this study.

2. ADMINISTRATIVE AND MILITARY DIVISION

Administrative Division

The Kingdom of Romania is divided into 32 sanjaks, 163 districts, 72 towns, and 2,998 sub-districts. Of 32 sanjaks, 17 are in Wallachia, 13 are in Moldovia (Bogdan), and two in Dobrudja. Each sanjak is administered by a council, which consists of a mutassarrif (governor) appointed by the government and three members elected by the population and which has a permanent office.

Each district is under the administration of a district governor. In each sub-district, there is an administrative council elected by the people. The director and his deputies of the sub-district are elected through the administrative council and approved by the government. The names of the 32 sanjaks, their centers, and population are listed below:

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Wallachia

Name of Sanjaks	Population	Center
1 Mehedinți	208,833	Turnu Severin
2 Gorj	154,527	Târgu Jiu
3 Vâlcea	166,666	Râmnicu Vâlcea
4 Arceș	176,406	Pitești
5 Muscel	94,494	Câmpulung
6 Dâmbovița	17,6143	Târgoviște
7 Prahova	256,693	Ploești
8 Buzău	200,344	Buzău
9 Râmnicu Sărat	114,778	Râmnicu Sărat
10 Ibrail (Brăila)	118,731	Ibrail
11 Ialomița	146,630	Călărași
12 Ilfov	421,136	Bucharest
13 Vlașca	171,610	Yergöğü (Giurgiu)
14 Teleorman	188,332	Turnu Măgurele
15 Olt	119,743	Slatina
16 Romanați	163,393	Caracal
17 Dolj	302,385	Craiova
Total Population of Wallachia	3,183,844	

Moldovia (Bogdan)

Name of Sanjaks	Population	Center
1 Putna	126,432	Focșani
2 Bacău	182,496	Bacău
3 Neamț	155,141	Piatra
4 Roman	101,549	Roman
5 Suceava	115,854	Fălticeni
6 Botoșani	148,380	Botoșani
7 Dorohoi	135,048	Dorohoi
8 Iași	185,988	Iași
9 Vaslui	99,841	Vaslui
10 Tecuci	107,072	Tecuci
11 Fălciu	83,694	Huși
12 Tutova	102,521	Bârlad
13 Covurlui	127,153	Galați
Total population of Moldovia (Bogdan)	1,661,169	

Dobrudja

Name of Sanjaks	Population	Center
1 Tulcea	103,677	Tulcae
2 Constanța	96,033	Constanța
Total population of Dobrudja	199,710	

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Military Division

The territory of the Kingdom of Romania was divided into four corps, eight divisions, 16 brigades, and 33 regiments by the King's decree of 11 February 1889. Each regiment was divided into two battalions of four companies each.

Until 1880, the Romanian territory was divided into four corps departments, one corps department for each of the eight sanjaks. However, since this old division did not consider the population in each corps department, peacetime military obligations did not respond to the population of each sanjak.

In the time of mobilization, one corps could complete its mobilization force by calling up only one or two years of reserve soldiers, whereas another corps might need to call up all its reserve foot-soldiers to arms to mobilize. Therefore, the military division made in 1889 ensured that the number of inhabitants corresponding to the corps department was as equal as possible, and various numbers of sanjaks and districts were allocated to each corps department in proportion to their populations.

The sanjaks comprising each corps department are as follows:

First Corps Department: The center is Craiova, and the department includes the sanjaks of Mehedinți, Gorj, Dolj, Vâlcea, Olt, and Romanați.

Second Corps Department: The center is Bucharest, and the department includes the sanjaks of Muscle, Arceș, Dâmbovița, Teleorman, Vlașca, and Ilfov.

Third Corps Department: The center is Galați, and the department includes the sanjaks of Prahova, Buzău, Ialomița, Râmnicu Sărat, Ibrail, Putna, and Covurlui, and as well as the district of Nicorești from the sanjak of Tecuci and the district of Troțuș from the sanjak of Bacău.

Fourth Corps Department: The center is Iași, and the department includes the sanjaks of Dorohoi, Botoșani, Fălciu, Suceava, Neamț, Roman, Vaslui, Iași, and Tutova, and three sub-districts of the sanjak of Bacău, excluding Troțuș, and the sub-districts of Barcea and Zalatinu(?) of the sanjak of Tecuci.

The population and part centers of the corps departments, the distribution of infantry to the brigade, regiment, and battalion centers, and the distribution of cavalry to the brigade, regiment, and company centers will be described below.

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First Corps Military Division Chart

Cavalry (Călărași)			Infantry (Dorobanți)			Centers of Part	Centers of Corps Department	Population of Corps Departments		
Center of Battalion	Center of Regiment	Center of Brigade	Center of Battalion	Center of Regiment	Center of Brigade					
1. Turnu Severin	9. Turnu Severin	1. Craiova	1. Turnu Severin	17. Turnu Severin	1. Turnu Severin	1. Turnu Severin	1. Craiova	1,115,547		
2. Turnu Severin			2. Strahaba (?)							
3. Turnu Severin			1. Calafat	31. Calafat						
4. Târgu Jiu			2. Goruia (?)							
1. Craiova	1. Craiova		1. Târgu Jiu	18. Târgu Jiu	2. Târgu Jiu					
2. Craiova			2. Târgu Jiu							
3. Craiova			1. Craiova	26. Craiova						
4. Râmnicu Vâlcea			2. Filiași							
1. Caracal	2. Caracal		1. Craiova	1. Craiova	1. Craiova				3. Craiova	
2. Caracal				2. Bechet						
3. Caracal				1. Caracal	19. Caracal					
4. Slatina				2. Corabia						
				1. Râmnicu Vâlcea	2. Râmnicu Vâlcea				4. Slatina	2. Craiova
				2. Dragașani						
				1. Slatina	3. Slatina					
				2. Slatina						

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Second Corps Military Division Chart

Cavalry (Călărași)			Infantry (Dorobanți)			Centers of Part	Centers of Corps Department	Population of Corps Departments	
Center of Battalion	Center of Regiment	Center of Brigade	Center of Battalion	Center of Regiment	Center of Brigade				
1. Bucharest	3. Bucharest	2. Bucharest	1. Pitești	4. Pitești	5. Campulung	3. Târgoviște	2. Bucharest	1,231,161	
2. Bucharest			2. Argeș						
3. Bucharest			1. Campulung	30. Campulung					
4. Bucharest			2. Dealu						
1. Pitești	4. Pitești		1. Târgoviște	22. Târgoviște	6. Târgoviște				
2. Pitești			2. Puciosă						
3. Târgoviște			1. Gaești	28. Gaești					
4. Campulung			2. Titu						
1. Giurgiu	10. Giurgiu		1. Giurgiu	5. Giurgiu	7. Giurgiu				4. Bucharest
2. Giurgiu			2. Giurgiu						
3. Turnu Magurele			1. Turnu Magurele	20. Turnu Magurele					
4. Turnu Magurele			2. Aleksandria						
		1. Bucharest	6. Bucharest	8. Bucharest					
		2. Bucharest							
		1. Bucharest	7. Bucharest						
		2. Bucharest							

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Third Corps Military Division Chart

Cavalry (Călărași)			Infantry (Dorobanți)			Centers of Part	Centers of Corps Department	Population of Corps Departments
Center of Battalion	Center of Regiment	Center of Brigade	Center of Battalion	Center of Regiment	Center of Brigade			
1. Focșani	6. Focșani	3. Galati	1. Ploiești	7. Ploiești	9. Ploiești	5. Buzău	3. Galati	1,184,391
2. Kalas			2. Campina					
3. Tecuci			1. Mizil	32. Mizil				
4. Ibrail			2. Valeni					
1. Ploiești	5. Ploiești		1. Buzău	8. Buzău	10. Buzău			
2. Ploiești			2. Pătărlagele					
3. Călărași			1. Călărași	23. Călărași				
4. Călărași			2. Urziceni					
1. Buzău	12. Buzău		1. Focșani	10. Focșani	11. Focșani			
2. Buzău			2. Adjud					
3. Râmnicu Sârat			1. Râmnicu Sârat	9. Râmnicu Sârat				
4. Râmnicu Sârat			2. Râmnicu Sârat					
		1. Galati	11. Galati	12. Galati				
		2. Ibrail						
		1. Tecuci	24. Tecuci					
		2. Tecuci						

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Fourth Corps Military Division Chart

Cavalry (Călărași)			Infantry (Dorobanți)			Centers of Part	Centers of Corps Department	Population of Corps Departments
Center of Battalion	Center of Regiment	Center of Brigade	Center of Battalion	Center of Regiment	Center of Brigade			
1. Iași	7. Iași	4. Iași	1. Bârlad	12. Bârlad	12. Bârlad	7. Roman	4. Iași	1,313,914
2. Vaslui			2. Falciu					
3. Huși			1. Vaslui	25. Vaslui				
4. Bârlad			2. Huși					
1. Roman	8. Roman		1. Roman	14. Roman	14. Roman			
2. Bacău			2. Roman					
3. Piatra			1. Iași	13. Iași				
4. Piatra			2. Iași					
1. Botașani	12. Botașani		1. Bacău	27. Bacău	15. Bacău			
2. Botașani			2. Ocna					
3. Dorohoi			1. Piatra	15. Piatra				
4. Falticeni			2. Neamt					
		1. Falticeni	16. Falticeni	8. Botașani				
		2. Botașani						
		1. Dorohoi	29. Dorohoi					
		2. Dorohoi						

3. ENLISTMENT PROCEDURE AND LENGTH OF MILITARY SERVICE

The enlistment procedure was initially determined by a regulation prepared in 1873 and amended in 1882 and 1891. According to this regulation, all Romanian citizens who can bear arms and be employed in the army must perform their military service personally. Young people who were born in Romania and whose father is a citizen of a foreign country cannot be released from their military obligation unless they prove that they have served or will serve in the army of the said foreign country.

The length of military service is precisely 25 years. It starts at the age of 21 and ends at the age of 46. Of these 25 years, nine are spent in the regular army class, six years in the redif (reserve) class, and the remaining ten years in the mustahfiz (castle guard) class. Those who enter the age of military service obligation serve as a soldier in the regular army from the age of 21 to the age of 30, as a redif (reserve) soldier from the age of 30 to the age of 36, and as a müstahfiza (castle guard) from the age of 36 to the age of 46.

Since the Standing Army and the Provisional Army, which constitute the regular army of Romania, are different in terms of service and development, the time spent under arms in these two armies by the foot-soldiers is not the same. This is because most of the Provisional Army in peacetime comprises a permanent delegation of officers. The foot-soldiers usually spend three weeks at home and one week under arms in a month. However, there are exceptions of call-ups in case of needs due to large maneuvers and internal public order. In this way, the soldiers in each class in the Standing Army spend three years of their regular military service time under arms and six years of it in the reserves of the Standing Army.

On the other hand, in the Provisional Army, the infantry soldiers (Dorobanți) spend five years of their regular military service, and the cavalry soldiers (Călărași) spend four years of their regular military service under arms without any changes. They spend the remaining four or five years in the Provisional Army reserves.

According to the bill, which was presented to the Parliament by General Iacon Lahovary, the current Minister of War, and adopted in the Parliament on 22 June 1891 after being discussed, the regular military service period, which was nine years under arms was divided into three parts in terms of

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leaves and reserves. Thus, the foot-soldiers in various classes in the Standing Army will now spend three years of their regular military service under arms, four years on leave, and the remaining two years in the reserves.

In the Provisional Army, the infantry soldiers will serve under arms full-time for five years, then be on leave for two years and in the reserves for two years. The cavalry soldiers will serve under arms full-time for four years, then be on leave for three years, and in the reserves for two years. In times of financial instability, the Minister of War is authorized to provide licenses for all or some of the foot-soldiers in their last year of military service under arms to go home. These foot-soldiers spend the rest of their regular military service on leave.

Each class's military service term starts in February. During wartime, the soldiers are not allowed to switch classes. The soldiers of the Standing Army and the Provisional Army are selected by lot, provided that the order required for cavalries of the Provisional Army (Călărași) is taken into account.

Although the population of Dobrudja is temporarily exempt from military service in the Standing Army, they are obliged to serve in the Provisional Army. During wartime, the reserve foot-soldiers of both the Standing Army and the Provisional Army are called to arms by the King's order for training periods.

The general personnel required for each corps are taken from the military department given to that corps. Until now, the personnel required for each military unit of the Standing Army has been taken from a corps department or several sanjaks and completed according to the class numbers in question. Since this application prevented the urgent mobilization of special battalions, the new regulations state that each battalion of the Standing Army will now be taken from the department of the Dorobanți regiment to which it belongs. New adjustments will also be made for the other classes.

Reasons for Exemption from Military Service

Those accused of murder and those sentenced to imprisonment for two or more years are excluded from military service. Young people who are crippled to the extent that they cannot perform any duties in the army service are also completely exempt from military service. If a widow, a blind person, a person at the age of 70, or a person incapable of providing for themselves due to their disabilities has only one son, this son is also exempt from military service. If a person with these qualifications has more than one son,

the eldest son is exempt from military service. The older brother of an orphan is also exempted from military service. If a soldier dies under arms or is disabled during his military service and retires, and if the parent of this soldier has no other children or is incapable of making their own living, the brother of this soldier is also exempted from military service.

The exemption conditions mentioned above must be proved before an enlistment council. A soldier subjected to one of these conditions while under arms is naturally exempted from his remaining military service and sent to his home. However, he must prove his exemption condition after one year by applying to one of the enlistment councils.

Individuals exempted from regular military service in peacetime due to the conditions mentioned above and deemed necessary to stay in their homes are called to arms in wartime like all the others if they are within the age limits to be called up. The individuals who stay at home are trained and educated to a certain degree in peacetime through the Dorobanți (provisional infantry) companies. They spend their leave and reserve times together with the Dorobanți infantry foot-soldiers of the Provisional Army of their own class.

Any clerical student at the age of twenty-six from a religious community who can take his clerical examination is completely exempted from military service. This exemption also applies to students of religion from the Muslim population of Dobrudja.

Provisions Regarding Reorganization and Postponement of Conscription

In the Army of the Two Crown Lands, there is a procedure for reorganizing or postponing the military service period.

Reorganization of Conscription

Those who teach in primary schools and have worked ten years in educational services, who have a higher education diploma, who studied in one of the universities in Romania or foreign countries, and who received education in the Mining schools are obliged to serve under arms only six months in the Standing Army. For the students of high schools and schools of industry, agriculture, forestry, commerce, and fine arts, the military service period is one year. These privileges of reorganization of the military service period are only for those who have completed their education and

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received a diploma at the age of 26 and for those who are students at universities or various schools. The students who fail to receive ratification before age 26 are deprived of these privileges of reorganization.

Although the young people who are subject to the provisions mentioned above of reorganization of the military service period are free to choose between serving in the armed forces starting from the age of 18 and taking one-year leave from the Ministry of War until the age of 26 if they continue their education, they are obliged to serve in the army after the age of 26. If the privileged foot-soldiers who spent six months of one year under arms take leave until the age of 27, they remain in the reserve classes until the age of 30.

Students of university or higher education schools are obliged to take the reserve lieutenant exams after serving six months under arms. Those who fail these exams must remain in the regiments for three months, and those who fail these exams for the second time must remain under arms for another six months. Thus, if they fail the exams, they remain under arms for a total of one year.

Postponement of the Military Service Period

Those who have reached the age of military service but are of weak constitution to be trained in military schools, short or physically underdeveloped, have their conscription postponed for two years. This postponement can be done during the first physical examination of the individuals as well as after their enlistment. For this purpose, the conscripts are carefully examined by a commission of three military physicians following their arrival at the military units to which they are sent.

Substitution in Cash (Paid Military Service Exemption)

Young people who are exempted or whose enlistments are postponed due to the above reasons must pay "Substitution in Cash", if they are financially well-off. The money collected from the "Substitution in Cash" is delivered to the army's Equipment Fund. The money accumulated in this fund is transferred to the allocations paid to the senior non-commissioned officers, foot-soldiers, over-age soldiers, and their families.

Execution of Military Enlistment Procedures

Every year, at the end of January, the lists containing the identity information of the young people who turn 25 years old are sent to the sub-districts by the mayors. These lists are announced to the population by posting in appropriate places. Then, these lists are examined by an inspection commission consisting of an officer appointed by the Ministry of War, an official sent by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the mayor of each neighborhood. These inspection commissions are authorized to inspect whether the young people up to the age of 30 living in each sub-district have fully performed their duties, which they are obliged to do so under military law. Individuals over 30 years old are not obliged to perform duties other than those under the redif (reserve) or mustahfiz (castle guard) classes according to their ages.

The inspection commission examines the identity information of those obliged to military service and then listens carefully to the declarations of parents or relatives of individuals to be conscripted. After consulting the mayor's opinion, the inspection commission makes its decision. The new identity information lists that have been inspected this way are once again posted on the doors of the church and municipal offices.

A commission is formed in the center of each district, consisting of the district governor, captain of the Dorobanđi company present in the district, and one of the most respected persons in the district. This commission receives and investigates the requests and claims made by the local people in the district regarding the enlistment procedures. As a result, the commission is responsible for compiling an annotated list of individuals in the district who are obliged to serve in the army. The lists in the centers of sanjaks are drawn up separately by local neighborhood commissions. These commissions send a copy of their list to the regiment commander to which their sanjaks belong. The timelines for execution of these procedures are determined by law. These procedures are usually carried out in November and December, except during wartime.

Enlistment Councils

For the enlistment procedures, a council with three members is established in each sanjak. The mutassarrif (governor) of the relevant sanjak is the chairman of the council, whereas a member of the administrative council and a high-ranking officer selected by the King's order are the other two

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members. A military physician and the director of the enlistment office of the sanjak are also present during the deliberations. If a member of the enlistment council is absent for a meeting, the council does not continue its deliberations. Decisions must be made unanimously. If there is a difference of opinion or a disagreement among the three members of the council on a subject, this situation is reported to the Minister of War without delay, and the Minister himself resolves the matter.

When the Enlistment Councils visit the centers of districts and sub-districts, the mayors of various sub-districts are also present during the discussions. The duty of the enlistment councils is to investigate the requests and claims registered in the population lists. They also examine and decide on all the requests for exemption from military service and decide on them. These councils also draw lots of newly conscripted soldiers. At each meeting, a list containing the identity information of young people to be conscripted in the sub-district is read in front of the community. The council listens to the claims and evaluations put forth by the relatives of the individuals to be conscripted, if there are any. After the examination, the enlistment lists are drawn up once again and for the last time. The enlistment council inspects the military capabilities of the individuals to be conscripted into the army. The council identifies those exempted from military service or whose conscriptions are postponed due to their weak constitution.

The enlistment process starts from the sub-districts which are far away from the districts' centers. The closest sub-district to the center is left for the last. The enlistment council's decisions regarding those exempted from military service are final. The individuals who are obliged to serve in the military but do not show up before the enlistment council on the announced dates are given 20 days to prove their rights and claims. The requests of those who do not adhere to the announced dates or who show up before the enlistment council after the announced dates are left for the following year. These individuals are brought under arms, and their lot lists are drawn up by the enlistment councils. In this regard, those who enter the age of military service are evaluated in five classes:

1. Individuals with a capability for military service to be drafted into the Regular Army.
2. Individuals whose military service is postponed due to their physical illness, shortness, or continuing education.

3. Individuals whose military service period is reorganized as one year or six months.
4. Individuals who are currently under arms and students of military schools.
5. Individuals who are required to stay with their relatives by being exempt from military service.

A general list is prepared for each sanjak center by combining the lists from the districts constituting that sanjak.

Drawing of Lots

In Romania, the purpose of drawing lots is just to divide the newly enlisted individuals who form the first part of the list mentioned above into the Standing Army and Provisional Army. Starting from one, as many men as are needed in the Standing Army (Standing Force according to the new organization) are taken into the Standing Army (Standing Force). The rest of the men are allocated to the infantry (Dorobanți) of the Provisional Army.

The individuals who do not belong to standing companies comprising the cavalry (Călărași) of the Provisional Army must provide their own horse on their own account. These individuals are not included in the lots and are allocated to these units voluntarily. If the number of cavalries allocated in this way exceeds the required number of soldiers, they are selected by lot. If the number of those who are selected is less than the pre-determined number, then the wealthiest young people of each sub-district who meet the relevant prerequisites are allocated, and the number of cavalries is completed.

The individuals required for the naval services are allocated voluntarily. Therefore, before drawing lots, the individuals are asked whether they prefer army forces or navy forces. If the regular number required for the naval class is not filled with the volunteering individuals, individuals from the banks of the Danube River and the Black Sea are enlisted with drawings lots. Individuals included in these special classes cannot enter the general draws.

The individuals of each sub-district draw lots separately. The first lots are reserved for individuals who try to avoid military service by duplication or fraud, and these individuals are removed from the draw bag.

The individuals entering the draw are called according to the order (alphabetically) in which their names are registered in the population charts of their sub-districts. The numbers drawn are read aloud. The numbers and the names are written down by the two youngest of the present mayors.

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Drawing lots is final and cannot be repeated under any conditions. The numbers are drawn, and the enlistment councils organize their lists. These lists are announced by posting them in appropriate places in each sub-district.

Distribution of Newly Conscripted Soldiers into Various Units

The results of the enlistment procedures in each sanjak and each district are reported to the Ministry of War by the directors of the enlistment offices. The required number of newly conscripted soldiers for the various units of the Standing Army and the Provisional Army is determined by the Ministry of War. Then, the enlistment offices send these soldiers to the Standing Army and the Provisional Army units, using the numbers they have drawn. For this purpose, the directors of the enlistment offices organize the identification books of the newly conscripted soldiers and send them to the units they will join. Each soldier is given a traveling permit and a draft card indicating the date they will join their units.

Every February, the newly conscripted soldiers are distributed to various units. As soon as they join their units, these soldiers first and foremost take the oath of loyalty to their King and obedience to the laws and military rules.

Recruiting Offices

For the proper execution of the enlistment and recruiting process, every Dorobañi regiment department has a recruiting office under the direction and command of a captain. It includes a sergeant and a corporal to be used in clerical work. The captains, who are the directors of these recruiting offices under the command of the commanders of their Dorobañi regiments, are responsible for the full execution of the recruiting, mobilization, and war obligation procedures.

In each recruiting office, the names of all individuals in the regiment department to which the office belongs and who are included in the drawing of lots are written in an identification book. Until the end of the military service period of these soldiers, all the changes and details of their positions in terms of their military service and status are recorded in this book. When those individuals, whose names are recorded in the identification books, move from one neighborhood to another, they notify the mayors of the neighborhood which they have left and the neighborhood to which they have moved. Those who are in foreign locations apply to the consulates for this procedure. Those who fail to carry out this obligatory procedure are

sentenced to a fine of 10 to 200 Francs in cash and imprisonment from 15 days to three months.

The commanders of all Dorobañı companies and all Călărași regiments are entrusted with inspecting and controlling the number of reserve and redif (reserve) soldiers for whose training and education they are responsible.

Soldiers Who Enlist by Volunteering, Leaving their Discharge Papers, or Renewing their Military Service

Except for the students who graduated from university or some specific schools, as explained in the section on reorganization of the military service period, the young people between the ages of 18 and 21 who are not obliged for the military service due to their age, may enlist in the army in the various classes of the Standing Army and infantry and cavalry classes of the Provisional Army for the specified periods during peacetime. This means these young people may volunteer for three years in various classes of the Standing Army, five years in the infantry, and four years in the cavalry of the Provisional Army.

In wartime, both young people between the ages of 18 and 21 who have not been called up under arms since they have not yet reached the age of military service and soldiers who have been called under arms and who served their regular military service periods with the reserves can be enlisted as volunteering foot-soldiers in the army as long as the war continues. The individuals have to apply to the recruiting officers or directly to the commanders of the military units to be enlisted voluntarily.

The foot-soldiers who have been under arms and have completed their military service period may leave their discharge papers for two, three, or four years. The soldiers in the reserves of the Regular Army may also renew their military service periods for the same periods. However, these soldiers who wish to leave their discharge papers or renew their military service period must rise to the rank of non-commissioned officer or at least be capable of rising to the rank of corporal while under arms.

The petitions for leaving one's discharge papers or renewing one's military service period are accepted by the commanders of the military units. There is no restriction on the repetition of these procedures of leaving discharge papers or renewing the military service period for those wishing to do so until the soldiers in question reach the age of müstahfıza (castle guard) soldier class.

4. ARMY IN PEACETIME

The Organization of the Army of Two Crown Lands

Commander-in-Chief

According to Romanian law, King Carol I is the commander-in-chief of the Romanian army. The command and administration are subordinated directly to the Ministry of War in peacetime.

Staff Officers at the Court of the King

The staff officers at the court of the King are six high-ranking officers, consisting of one leader in the rank of brigadier general, two colonels, two lieutenant colonels, and a major. The officers at the court of the King are used in the service of aide-de-camp. They are in charge of providing consultation to the King, especially on military matters, and they also mediate the transactions between the King and the military attachés of foreign countries in official matters. Apart from these six officers, both those officers who served in the army without interruption and some retired officers have the title of honorary aide-de-camp of the King.

Ministry of War

The Ministry of War is divided into two general departments: one for exclusively military matters and the other for exclusively administrative matters. Each department is divided into the following five branches.

Branches of the First Department

1. The Chief of Staff and the Infantry Branch (the military schools and military courts are also under this branch)
2. Cavalry and Remont Branch
3. Artillery Branch
4. Military Engineering Branch
5. Naval Branch

Branches of the Second Department

1. Administration and Commissariat Branch
2. Accounting Branch
3. Inspection Branch
4. Health Branch
5. Pensions and Social Assistance Branch

Officers and Civil Servants in the Ministry of War

There are 116 people in total, including a Minister of War with the rank of brigadier general, a general civil inspector, two colonels, one administrative colonel, three lieutenant colonels, one physician with the rank of lieutenant colonel, three majors, two administrative majors, eight captains, two administrative captains, three civil servants, one pharmacist with the rank of captain, one civilian court official, six head clerks, six administrative lieutenants, one surgeon with the rank of lieutenant, secondary secretaries (five people), one chief architect, three architects, seven registrars, five calligraphers, 15 first-class clerks, 16 second-class clerks, and six quartermaster sergeants.

Department of the General Staff

The General Staff, which is separated from the Ministry of War but is under the command of the Ministry of War, is in charge of military regulations, war preparations, and inspection and research of means required in the transition periods from peacetime to wartime. The General Staff is headed by a Chief of General Staff with the rank of brigadier general and a Vice-Chief with the rank of colonel. The Chief of Staff is also in charge of inspecting military schools.

The Department of Chief of Staff is divided into three branches, each of which is headed by a colonel and has duties listed below:

The First Branch deals with military regulations, war preparations, mobilization, and enlistments. It is responsible for organizing major maneuvers held each autumn and inspecting the country's military operations.

The Second Branch is responsible for administering the army's railway, postal, and telegraph services and gathering information (intelligence)

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during mobilization. It is also in charge of analyzing the structure of foreign armies and recording their major maneuvers and wars.

The Third Branch consists of three parts. The first part deals with land division, the second part deals with topography, and the third part deals with drawing up the land.

In addition to these three branches explained above, the Department of Chief of Staff also has a commission headed by the Chief of Staff and consisting of the directors of the second branch, one officer from each of the various services of the army, the railway director, one civil servant each from the ministries of internal affair and of public works. This Commission carries out transportation and logistics services required in peacetime and wartime. The commission is always consulted regarding the conditions of railways, roads, rivers, and harbors suitable for transportation and military use.

In its current state, the officers and civil servants of the Chief of General Staff are as follows:

There are 40 people in total, including a Brigadier General (Chief of General Staff), three colonels (branch directors), one lieutenant colonel (director of the part for division of land), one major (director of the topography part), ten captains, eight lieutenants (in the topography part), one administrative captain, one librarian and translator, one clerk, one registrar, one first-class clerk, one second-class clerk, one printing house hakkak (engraver) civil servant, one assistant hakkak (engraver)²³, one printing house illustrator, one assistant illustrator, one presser (lithographer), one assistant presser, one photographer, and two laborers.

²³ A Hakkak (engraver) is a person whose job is to engrave on metals, stones, or wood with a steel pen. This profession is also called graving or the art of carving seals. (Source: Kubbealtı Lügati)

5. INFANTRY

As of 27 July 1891, the infantry strength of the army of Two Crown Lands is as follows: The Standing Army consists of four gunner battalions of four companies each and also eight line regiments reorganized into two battalions of four companies each, while the Provisional Army consists of 33 Dorobañi regiments comprised of two battalions of four companies each. However, all 33 regiments of the Provisional Army are not fully under arms, and the officer corps of each regiment is less than perfect. Of all its military units, only two companies each serve permanently, and six companies each serve on rotation.

There are the following disadvantages in the organization of the infantry of the army of Two Crown Lands as described above:

1. The fact that the regiments are reorganized of two battalions each is, first of all, not only tactically inconvenient for them to be divided into three lines but also incomplete for the organization to be taken in terms of command and administration. The reason for this is that in case of mobilization, the existing four corps in Romania consist of eight Dorobañi regiments (infantry of the Provisional Army) of two battalions each, two line regiments, and one gunner battalion, which means a total of 20 battalions. However, the Great Powers (Düvel-i Muntazama), which are neighbors of Romania, have more battalions; for example, each battalion consists of 34 battalions in the Ottoman Empire, 32 battalions in Russia, and 25 battalions in Austria, so the Ulah (Vlach) infantry in the Romanian corps organization is less than the infantry of the neighboring states.
2. It is calculated that each Dorobañi regiment can be mobilized in six to eight days. Since the line regiments are in various places, far away from their training units, and with scattered reserve soldiers, 14 to 16 days are needed to mobilize each regiment.
3. Training units that are often away from their line regiments cause a significant expense and loss of equipment when traveling with their regiments.
4. Since the officer corps are not well-organized, two infantry companies, each always present within the Dorobañi regiments, cost as much as the line infantry. The officer corps are scattered into very small units. Thus, they cannot perform a serious service in the proper training and education of newly conscripted soldiers in the regiments to which they belong.

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Considering the above-mentioned negativities, the current Minister of War, General Iacob Lahovary, presented a bill to the Parliament regarding the reorganization of the infantry and the merging of the infantries of the Standing Army and the Provisional Army. The bill, which General Lahovary had the Parliament approve, was enacted on 27 July 1891. It was decided that the regulations would be completed by 27 October 1891.

According to the new regulations, the Ulah (Vlach) infantry is organized as follows:

1. The infantry linen regiments are merged with the Dorobanți regiments; three battalions, one standing and two provisional, are formed in each regiment, and their officers are appointed.
2. In each of the 33 Dorobanți regiment departments, the foot-soldiers to be enlisted for three years under arms will be allocated to the standing battalions, and the remaining foot-soldiers will be allocated to the provisional battalions. These provisional battalions may be called up under arms temporarily for training, guard services, major maneuvers, and replenishing shortages in the number of the standing battalions. The officers of the provisional battalions are appointed. Recruiting departments for each company will also be established in the future.
3. With the help of new regulations, the peacetime strength of each standing battalion will be reinforced by adding foot-soldiers from the provisional battalions whenever a shortage of foot-soldiers occurs in the standing battalion so that the strength of the permanent battalion will never diminish.
4. The individuals who have performed their military service under arms in the standing army for three years, as the law requires, will return to the Two Crown Lands after their military service and remain on leave for four years. These individuals will be called up under arms only for major maneuvers during these four years, except in the case of mobilization. The individuals who have served under arms for three years and on leave for four years will spend the remaining two years of their regular military service (nine years in total) in the reserve class.
5. The foot-soldiers who have performed their military duties properly in the standing battalions will be sent home in the following years as a reward for their excellent behavior. These individuals will be replaced by those who have served in the guard services of the provisional battalions and have been lax in performing their duties.

If it becomes possible in the future to train and educate the foot-soldiers in less than three years, the length of the military service under arms may be reorganized.

6. Under current conditions, the military service period for the foot-soldiers in the standing battalions is three years. As for the organization of 33 standing battalions, with one battalion in each regiment, 64 standing companies of 32 Dorobañi regiments were merged with the 64 battalions of eight line regiments, and thus, 32 standing battalions of four companies each were formed. In addition, a standing battalion of the 33rd Dorobañi regiment in Dobrudja was organized. The foot-soldiers for this battalion will be enlisted from the Dobrudja population.

7. Under the command of a major, the standing battalions of the Dorobañi regiments will receive the necessary equipment from the regiments' depots without inflicting any prejudice to the administration and mobilization of the regiments to which they belong. These battalions may be employed in big cities such as Bucharest, Craiova, Galați, and Iași as mobile battalions and in the Dobrudja region for guard services.

In Romania, the number of men in their seven years of legal military service (who are under arms and on leave) is sufficient to bring the total number of the 33rd Dorobañi regiment up to its wartime strength. Therefore, it is planned to organize a fourth depot battalion for each regiment, which will be under the command of a reserve officer and consist of reserve foot-soldiers in their six years of military service.

Until now, the infantry regiments in Romania were named with their own numbers. However, under the new order from the King, each regiment was given a special name. These new names are the names of the military divisions to which the regiments belong, famous locations within the military divisions, or prominent people in Romanian history. The new names given to the regiments are as follows:

1st Regiment, Dolj; 2nd Regiment, Vâlcea; 3rd Regiment, Olt; 4th Regiment, Arceç; 5th Regiment, Vlașca; 6th Regiment, Mihai Viteazul (Michael the Brave); 7th Regiment, Prahova; 8th Regiment, Buzău; 9th Regiment, Buzău; 10th Regiment, Putna; 11th, Siret; 12th Regiment, Cantemir; 13th Regiment, Ștefan cel Mare (Stephen the Great); 14th Regiment, Roman; 15th Regiment, Resbuyeti(?); 16th Regiment, Suceava; 17th Regiment, Intaiul Mehedinți; 18th Regiment, Gorj; 19th, Second Romanati; 20th Regiment, Teleorman; 21st Regiment, Forth Ilfoy; 22nd

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Regiment, Üçüncü Third Dâmbovița; 23rd Regiment, Fifth Ialomița; 24th Regiment, Sixth Tecuci; 25th Regiment, Seventh Oryahovo; 26th Regiment, Rovin; 27th Regiment, Bacău; 28th Regiment, Negru Vodă (Radu the Black); 29th Regiment, Dragoș VIII; 30th Regiment, Muscel; 31st Regiment, Calafat; 32nd Regiment, Mircea; 33. Alay, Dobrudja.

Training of the Individuals Who are not in the Standing Lists

1. Sunday Trainings: They are held on Sundays and at the company centers from the beginning of April to the 15th of May and at the battalion centers as far as possible from the 15th of August to the autumn maneuvers of each Greek year. The duration of training is six hours on Sundays and four hours on winter days. In these trainings, the foot-soldiers are even trained to shoot at targets.
2. Training of Newly Conscripted Soldiers: Young people who are the age of obligation to military service but not on the standing lists are called up in gradual groups and subjected to sixty days of training.
3. For the general training periods and major maneuvers, all the men, including those in the last classes, are subjected to training and education for 15 or 20 days.

The total number of individuals who will be gradually called up under arms from June 1819 to July of the following year is 63,063.

Gunner Battalions

Although there was a desire to increase the number of newly organized fighter battalions to eight, it has been deemed to keep this number as it is for the time being since the financial budget is not available for this increase. There are four gunner battalions, one battalion for each corps. Each battalion consists of one team, which is excluded from the list, and four companies.

Organization of a Gunner Battalion

Battalion Officers: One major (battalion commander), one captain (deputy commander), two administrative lieutenants, one second-class regimental physician (with the rank of captain), and one battalion executive officer (with the rank of second lieutenant). A total of four officers and two deputy officers.

Non-Commissioned Officers: One deputy officer (sergeant major and second lieutenant are one rank), one sergeant major (flag bearer), one drum sergeant, and one drum corporal. A total of four non-commissioned officers.

Team excluded from the list: One sergeant major, two sergeants (clerks), one sergeant (keeper of the company), one sergeant (keeper of the depot), one sergeant (tailor), one sergeant (shoemaker), three corporals (scribes), one corporal (waterman), one corporal (rifleman), one corporal (tailor), one corporal (shoemaker), one foot-soldier (rifleman), eight foot-soldiers (tailors), seven foot-soldier (shoemaker). A total of 30 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers.

As can be seen from the numbers stated above, a gunner battalion consists of six officers, 34 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers. A gunner company comprises one captain, one lieutenant, one or two second lieutenants (two companies of the battalion have two second lieutenants each, and the other two companies of the battalion have one second lieutenant each), one sergeant major, one sergeant (keeper of the company), four line sergeants, eight corporals, for drum foot-soldiers, ninety foot-soldiers. The company comprises three or four officers and 108 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers.

The total strength of the four companies is 14 officers and 432 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers. In this context, the peacetime strength of a gunner battalion is 20 officers and 466 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers. The peacetime strength of four battalions is 80 officers and 1864 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers. The strength of a gunner battalion during mobilization is 1050 men.

Infantry Regiments

The appointed officers for the 33 infantry regiments, each of which is organized with one standing battalion and two provisional battalions, and the available foot-soldiers on the lists are as follows:

Twenty-four colonels: 16 colonels will command both brigades and regiments, while eight colonels will command only regiments.

Twenty-five lieutenant colonels: Nine lieutenant colonels will serve as regiment commanders, while 16 will serve as deputy regiment commanders.

Eighty-three majors: 17 will serve as major regimental deputy commanders, while 66 will serve as major battalion commanders.

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Four hundred twenty-nine captains: 33 of these will serve as battalion commanders, while 33 serve as accounting officers, 33 as directors of recruiting offices, and 330 as company commanders.

Four hundred nineteen lieutenants: 63 will serve as company commanders, while 33 will serve as accounting officers, and 330 will serve in the companies.

Two hundred ninety-seven second lieutenants: 33 will serve as company deputy commanders, while 234 will serve in the companies.

Also, there are 33 second-class regimental physicians with the rank of captain, eight battalion physicians with the rank of captain, eight regimental pharmacists with the rank of lieutenant, ten battalion pharmacists with the rank of second lieutenant, and nine band officers. The total number of men is 1355.

Non-Commissioned Officers and Foot-Soldiers

There are 33 officer deputies, nine sergeants (band officer deputies), 424 sergeant majors, 1378 sergeants, 2202 corporals, and 13,945 foot-soldiers (these numbers do not include the men in the provisional battalions). The total number of non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers is 18,296.

Strength of standing gunner battalions: 1,864

Total number of officers: $1,355+80=1,435$

Total strength of standing infantry class soldiers carrying rifles: 20,160

6. CAVALRY

There are two types of cavalries in the army of the Two Crown Lands. The first one is Roshiori, the regular cavalry of the Standing Army, whose equipment and animals are supplied by the government. The second one is Călărași, the cavalry of the Provisional Army, whose animals in the provisional companies are provided by the foot-soldiers themselves and on their own account.

Roshiori (Standing Army Cavalry): This cavalry is composed of three independent regiments, and each regiment consists of one team excluded from the list and four companies. Each regiment is under the command of a colonel, followed by a lieutenant colonel as a deputy commander and a major. A regiment is divided into four companies under the command of four captains, while each company is divided into four teams, two of which are commanded by a lieutenant and the other two by a second lieutenant, and each team is divided into two half-teams under the command of a sergeant.

Organization of a Cavalry Regiment

Regimental Officers: One colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major, two administrative captains, one administrative lieutenant, one second-class regimental physician (with the rank of captain), one battalion physician (lieutenant), one battalion pharmacist (second lieutenant), one corps veterinarian (lieutenant), one company veterinarian (second lieutenant). A total of 11 officers.

Non-Commissioned Officers: Two deputies to officers and one sergeant major (flag bearer). A total of three non-commissioned officers.

Team excluded from the list: One sergeant major, eight sergeant (one keeper of the company, one waterman, one keeper of depot, one fencing tutor, one rifleman, one tailor, one shoemaker, one saddler), seven corporals (three waterman, one rifleman, one tailor, one shoemaker, one saddler), 29 foot-soldiers (two rifleman, 13 tailors, 11 shoemakers, three saddlers). There are 45 men, 16 of whom are non-commissioned officers and 29 of whom are foot-soldiers.

The strength of a cavalry company: One captain, two lieutenants, two second lieutenants, one sergeant major, one keeper of the company with the rank of sergeant, eight line sergeants, one deputy to the keeper of the company (corporal), 16 corporals, four horn-blowers, four blacksmiths, 95 foot-

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soldiers. The cavalry company consists of five officers, 130 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers, and 110 horses. The strength of four companies includes 20 officers, 520 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers, and 440 horses.

Senior officers are authorized to have two horses, while other officers have one horse each. In this context, the strength of the entire cavalry regiment is 31 officers, 568 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers, 35 officers' horses, and 446 non-commissioned officers' and foot-soldiers' horses.

Thus, the peacetime strength of three cavalry regiments is 93 officers, 1704 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers, and 1443 horses. The strength of a Roshiori regiment during mobilization is 750 men.

Călărași, i.e. Provisional Army Cavalry

In Romania, the cavalry of the Provisional Army is called Călărași, which means soldiers with horses. Although Călărași has always been in 12 regiments, these regiments have been reorganized many times since 1889. At present, of 12 Călărași regiments, four companies of four regiments each are standing companies, and one company of four regiments each is provisional company; whereas in the remaining eight regiments, only one company each is standing company and three companies each are provisional. In addition, there are two provisional companies in Dobrudja.

The officers and foot-soldiers forming the standing companies of Călărași regiments are organized and enlisted in the same way as the Roshiori (standing army cavalry). They hold the same responsibilities. The horses procured and brought in by the provisional Călărași soldiers whose military service period has started are examined by the company commanders and a veterinarian and approved by the decision of regiment commanders. Alternatively, Călărași soldiers are given a remount horse each for 300 Francs.

Provisional Călărași soldiers are obliged to keep and feed their own horses at their own expense when not in military service. The government only pays for the horses' cost during military service. The training period of the provisional Călărași soldiers is as follows: 120 days in the first year, 90 days in the second year, 60 days in the third year, and 30 days in the fourth year, totaling 300 days.

For normal services, the strength of provisional Călărași companies is divided into four parts. Each part assumes one week-long guard duty once every four weeks. For each service duty, not all the men in the companies

are called up; only the required number of foot-soldiers is called up. Thus, each foot-soldier can only be on service duty once every eight weeks. This means the period of being under arms for each foot-soldiers is 20 weeks or 140 days in four years. If this period is added to the training periods in those four years, each provisional Călărași foot-soldier serves under arms for approximately 440 days in four years.

The Călărași regiments are also responsible for performing most of the services of gendarmerie men. Civilian or judicial officials employ these men under certain conditions to maintain public order and enforce and execute judicial orders. Călărași officers also have the duties of judicial police. Călărași regiments are responsible for training cavalry redif (reserve) soldiers; thus, these individuals are always inspected by the Călărași regiments without applying to the recruiting offices.

Organization: 12 Călărași regiments are organized in threes to form four cavalry brigades, each belonging to a corps. Călărași regiments are under the command of corps commanders for their general services. They are under the command of a general inspector of cavalry for the training of individuals.

Each cavalry brigade is under the command of a colonel, who also commands a regiment. The remaining eight Călărași regiments are commanded by a lieutenant colonel. Until now, Călărași regiments consist of four companies each and two provisional companies in Dobrudja, reaching 50 companies, 16 of which are standing and 34 of which are provisional.

With the new arrangement done on 27 July 1891, one company each of the eight regiments (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 9th, 10th, and 12th regiments) out of 12 Călărași regiments are organized as standing companies. Three companies in each of these regiments are organized as provisional, while four companies in each of four regiments (3rd, 7th, 8th, and 11th regiments) are organized as standing, and one company in each of these four regiments is organized as provisional. The provisional companies in Dobrudja will continue as they are. Thus, the strength of the standing companies will increase from 16 to 24, and the number of Călărași companies will increase to 54 by reorganizing four provisional companies.

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Organization of Călărași Regiments

Regimental Officers: One colonel or lieutenant colonel, one major, two administrative lieutenants, and one regimental veterinarian (lieutenant), totaling five officers.

Non-commissioned officers and team excluded from the list: One sergeant major (flag bearer), one brigade clerk with the rank of sergeant (each of the four regiments has one clerk), four sergeants (one regiment clerk, one keeper of the company, one horn-blower, one blacksmith), three corporals (two scribes and one keeper of the company), 18 foot-soldier (three tailors, two bootmakers, two rifleman, three breeders, and eight orderlies of the regimental officers), totaling 27 or (if the brigade clerk is omitted then) 26 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers.

The strength of one standing Călărași company: One captain, two lieutenants, two second lieutenants, one sergeant major, one keeper of the company (sergeant), eight line sergeants, one deputy to the keeper of the company (corporal), 16 corporals, three horn-blower, two blacksmiths, two coachmen, 71 foot-soldiers, five orderlies. There are five officers, 110 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers, and 90 horses.

The permanent strength of one provisional Călărași company: One captain, one lieutenant, and two second lieutenants. A total of four officers, 14 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers, and eight horses.

The number of men to be included in each provisional company for their rotational military service this year is 272 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers.

The permanent strength of each of the two independent companies located in Dobrudja: One captain, one lieutenant, one second lieutenant, i.e., three officers, and 26 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers and 17 horses. Thus, the strength of each of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 9th, 10th, and 12th Călărași regiments, only one company each of which is standing, and the three companies each are provisional, is 22 officers, 180 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers, and 138 horses.

The strength of eight regiments is as follows: $22 \times 8 = 176$ officers, $180 \times 8 = 1,440$ non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers and $148 \times 8 = 1,186$ horses.

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The strength of the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 11th regiments each is 29 officers, 483 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers, and 392 horses. The strength of the four regiments is as follows: $28 \times 4 = 116$ officers, $483 \times 4 = 1,932$ non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers, and $392 \times 4 = 1,568$ horses.

Since the strength of two independent Dobrudja companies is six officers, 52 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers, and 34 horses, the peacetime strength of 12 Călărași regiments is as follows:

	Officer	Non-Commissioned Officer	Horse
Peacetime Strength of Eight Regiments of Four Companies Each	176	1,440	1,186
Peacetime Strength of Four Regiments of Five Companies Each	116	1,932	1,568
Peacetime Strength of Two Independent Dobrudja Companies	6	52	34
Peacetime Strength of All Călărași Regiments	298	3,424	2,788

As a rule, the strength of a Călărași regiment during mobilization is 650 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers, and 604 horses.

Remont Depot

The remont depot, which is under the supervision of a deputy artillery inspector with the rank of colonel, consists of one cavalry lieutenant colonel, one chief veterinarian, one major whose role is chief clerk, a captain who is the commander of the remont company, two lieutenants, one division veterinarian, two administrative non-commissioned officers, one sergeant major, four sergeants, eight corporal and 87 foot-soldiers, totaling seven officers and 100 non-commissioned officers and foot soldiers. The artillery colonel, cavalry lieutenant colonel, and chief veterinarian are responsible for full-time inspection of the remont depot.

Military Stud

The stud under the command of a cavalry captain comprises one lieutenant and one administrative second lieutenant, one division veterinarian, one brigade physician, one sergeant major, four sergeants, ten corporals, and 96 foot-soldiers. There are a total of five officers and 111 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers. With the help of special commissions to supply and replenish the numbers of animals during wartime, horses and mules are

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examined and owned by the population in the presence of military and civilian officials, and the animals suitable for the army are taken by drawing lots.

Peacetime Strength of All Cavalry Classes

	Officer	Non-Commissioned Officer and Foot- Soldier	Horse
Three Roshiori Regiments	93	1,704	1,443
Twelve Călărași Regiments	298	3,424	2,788
Remont Company	7	100	-
Military Stud	5	111	-
Total	403	5,339	4,231

7. ARTILLERY

The Romanian artillery class is divided into three sections: field artillery, siege artillery, and labor companies. The artillery class also provides fire department services in the big cities.

Field Artillery

Field artillery consists of eight regiments, each regiment having a number from one to eight. Each two regiments combine to form four brigades, each assigned to a corps. The first part of the eight regiments is corps artillery and is named with the numbers of the corps to which they belong, i.e., with the numbers from one to four. The remaining four regiments are divisional artillery and allocated to the corps in numerical order, i.e., fifth regiment to first corps, sixth regiment to second corps, and as such.

The first and second regiments of the corps artillery consist of six batteries each, whereas the third and fourth regiments have seven batteries each. In this way, the corps artillery comprises 26 batteries in total, and each regiment has two cavalry batteries. In the future, when it is financially favorable, the strength of these regiments will be increased to nine batteries.

The field artillery regiments consist of eight infantry batteries and 32 batteries in total, with each regiment divided into two battalions of four batteries each. Therefore, the entire field artillery has 50 infantry and eight cavalry batteries. In addition, there is one team excluded from the list.

Artillery brigades are under the command of a colonel, and artillery regiments are under the command of a lieutenant colonel. In each regiment, two majors command the battalions, one of whom is the deputy to the regimental commander.

Out of the 58 batteries present, 24 have one captain and two lieutenants each, and 34 have one captain, one lieutenant, and one second lieutenant each. Thus, there are three officers in each battery.

Organization of Artillery Regiments

Officer Corps of an Artillery Regiment: One lieutenant colonel (regimental commander), two majors, one administrative captain, one administrative lieutenant, one administrative second lieutenant, one regimental physician (of first- or second-class), one battalion physician, one pharmacist, one

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regimental veterinarian, and one company veterinarian. A total of six officers and five deputies to officers.

Non-Commissioned Officers Corpus of an Artillery Regiment: Two deputies to officers, one sergeant major (flagbearer), one horn-blower sergeant, and one industrial clerk; thus, a total of five non-commissioned officers.

Team excluded from the list: six sergeants (two clerks, one keeper of the company, one tailor, one shoemaker, one keeper of depot), 11 corporals (two scribes, one waterman, two tailors, two shoemakers, one rifleman, one carpenter, one saddler, one blacksmith), 33 foot-soldiers (two watermen, 14 tailors, two saddlers). A total of 50 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers.

The strength of the officer corps and team excluded from the list in an artillery regiment comprises 11 officers and 55 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers, while the strength of an infantry battery is one captain, one lieutenant, and one second lieutenant (or lieutenant), totaling three officers, 81 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers, and 50 horses.

The strength of a cavalry battery: One captain, one second lieutenant, one lieutenant, 92 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers, and 82 horses. Thus, the strength of eight artillery regiments is as follows:

Corps Artillery

	Officer	Non-Commissioned Officer and Foot- Soldier	Horse
First Regiment	29	563	394
Second Regiment	29	563	394
Third Regiment	32	644	644

Divisional Artillery

	Officer	Non-Commissioned Officer and Foot- Soldier	Horse
Fifth Regiment	35	703	438
Sixth Regiment	35	703	438
Seventh Regiment	35	703	438
Eighth Regiment	35	703	438

Total: 262 officers, 5,226 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers, and 3,438 horses.

Siege Artillery

Siege artillery consists of a battalion of six companies and a team excluded from the list and is organized as follows:

The strength of battalion officers and team excluded from the list: One major (battalion commander), two administrative lieutenants, one administrative second lieutenant, one regimental physician (of second-class), one deputy of officer, one sergeant major, four sergeants (two clerks, one keeper of the company, one keeper of the depot), four corporals (two scribes, one tailor, one shoemaker), 17 foot soldiers (one rifleman, eight tailors, eight shoemakers). A total of six officers and 27 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers.

The strength of a siege artillery company: One captain, one lieutenant, two second lieutenants, one sergeant major, one keeper of the company (sergeant), four line sergeants, one deputy to the keeper of the company (corporal), five corporals, and 77 foot-soldiers. A total of four officers and 89 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers.

The strength of six companies is 24 officers, 532 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers, while the strength of the battalions is 30 officers and 531 soldiers carrying rifles. The officers of siege artillery ride on horses.

In line with the newly enforced military applications, it is essential to organize a siege regiment consisting of two battalions with four companies each to be stationed in the fortifications, constructions of which have been recently completed, and therefore, the strength of siege artillery will be increased to a total of 43 officers and 849 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers.

Labor Companies

The artillery labor force consists of two companies and one platoon and is organized as follows:

1. Labor company at the artillery manufacturing factory in Bucharest: One captain, two lieutenants, and 400 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers.
2. Depot platoon of the artillery manufacturing factory in Bucharest: One captain, one lieutenant, one second lieutenant, and 70 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers.

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3. Fire Industry Company: One captain, one second lieutenant, one battalion physician, and 224 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers.

4. Powder Mill Platoon: 40 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers under the command of a captain.

As described above, the strength of the labor companies is a total of 10 officers and 732 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers.

Fire Services

The part of the artillery class, which is in the fire services, is organized into 21 teams as follows:

Five teams under the command of a captain in Bucharest: Five lieutenants, 197 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers, and 100 horses.

Three teams under the command of a captain in Iași: Three lieutenants, 118 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers, and 60 horses.

One team under the command of a captain in Craiova: One lieutenant, 55 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers, and 24 horses.

One team in Galați: One lieutenant, 55 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers, and 24 horses.

One team in Ibrail: One lieutenant, 55 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers, and 24 horses.

One team in Ploești: One lieutenant, 50 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers, and 26 horses.

One team in Focșani: One lieutenant, 50 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers, and 26 horses.

One team in Botoșani: One lieutenant, 50 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers, and 26 horses.

One team in Severin: One lieutenant, 40 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers, and 20 horses.

One team in Pitești: One lieutenant, 50 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers, and 26 horses.

One team in Yergöğü (Giurgiu): One lieutenant, 40 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers, and 20 horses.

One team in Buzău: One lieutenant, 40 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers, and 20 horses.

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One team in Bârlad: One lieutenant, 40 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers, and 20 horses.

One team in Bacău: One lieutenant, 40 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers, and 20 horses.

One team in Roman: One lieutenant, 40 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers, and 20 horses.

In light of the information provided above, there are a total of 21 teams, 23 officers, 910 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers, and 450 horses in the fire services in Romania.

The Standing Strength of the entire Artillery Class is as follows:

	Officer	Non-Commissioned Officer and Foot- Soldier	Horse
Eight Artillery Regiment	262	5,266	3,438
Siege Battalion	30	561	31
21 Fire Service Team	23	910	450
Total	315	6,737	3,919

8. OTHER MILITARY CLASSES

1. Military Engineering Class

The military engineering class, which is in charge of all the technical services of the army, consists of two regiments, each comprising three battalions of four companies and one team excluded from the list.

The first and second battalions of each regiment have three sapper and miner companies and one telegraphy company. The third battalion of the first regiment is allocated to railway services, and the third battalion of the second regiment is allocated to bridge-building. Thus, the military engineering class comprises 12 companies of sappers and miners, four companies of telegraphers, four companies of railway, four companies of bridge-builders, and two teams excluded from the list.

The foot-soldiers in the telegraphy, railway, and bridge-building companies are used in the construction of fortifications, while the foot-soldiers in the sapper and miner companies are trained for the bridge-building services.

The Railway Battalion is in charge of the railway line connecting the fortifications built around Bucharest. The Railway Battalion has built the railway line in question.

For the First Military Engineering Regiment, there is a regimental school, especially for the first and second corps in Bucharest, and for the Second Military Engineering Regiment, there is a regimental school, especially for the third and fourth corps in Focşani. These regimental schools provide theoretical and practical training and education on using military engineering equipment in wartime and preserving equipment for infantry and cavalry. These schools are under the command of the commander of the military engineering regiments to which they belong, and military engineering battalion majors are appointed as the commanders of the schools in rotation. Each school commander has one captain and one lieutenant as a deputy.

The military engineering regiments are under the command of a colonel, and the military engineering battalions are under the command of a major, while there is a lieutenant colonel in each regiment who is a deputy to the commander.

Organization of Military Engineering Regiments

The Officer corps of the military engineering regiments: One colonel, one lieutenant colonel, three majors, two administrative captains, one captain in the military engineering school, one administrative lieutenant, one lieutenant who is a school officer, two administrative second lieutenant, one regimental physician, two battalion physicians, and one regimental pharmacist. A total of 16 officers.

Non-commissioned officer corps of the military engineering regiments: Three deputies to the officers, one sergeant major (flag bearer), one horn-blower sergeant, and one horn-blower corporal, totaling six non-commissioned officers.

Corps of the team excluded from the list: One sergeant major, ten line sergeants (two clerks, one keeper of the company, one keeper of the depot, one fencing tutor, one rifleman, one carpenter, one tailor, one shoemaker, one coachman), 11 corporals (four scribes, one deputy to the keeper of the company, one waterman, one rifleman, one carpenter, one tailor, one shoemaker, one coachman), and 71 foot-soldiers (four rifleman, four blacksmiths, six carpenters, 22 tailors, 15 shoemakers, 20 coachmen). A total of 93 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers. The strength of regimental officers and the team excluded from the list is 16 officers and 99 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers.

The strength of a military engineering company: One captain, two lieutenants, and 106 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers.

The strength of 12 companies, comprising a regiment, is 36 officers and 1,272 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers. Thus, the standing strength of a regiment is 52 officers and 1371 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers. The peacetime strength of the two regiments is 104 officers and 2742 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers.

The strength of a military engineering company during mobilization is six officers and 250 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers.

In peacetime, in the team excluded from the list in each regiment, a small platoon consisting of one sergeant major, one corporal, and 20 foot-soldiers, as well as two spare and 21 harness horses, are trained for the transportation services by a captain. In this way, during mobilization, the transportation for the military engineering companies can be easily organized with the help of

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reserve foot-soldiers taken from the transportation companies and cavalry and with the help of animals supplied through war obligations of the population.

Military Engineering Parks

The services to be provided by each military engineering company is a park consisting of various number of carriages and organized as follows:

The park specific to each sapper and miner company: It comprises two carriages containing equipment and tools for mining, carpentry, blacksmithing, earth digging, and topography. It also consists of one closed carriage and two carriages with lids for flammable materials such as gunpowder and dynamites, totaling five carriages. In addition to this equipment, there are also 224 tools that are easy to transport in each of the sapper and miner companies.

The park specific to each railway company: It comprises two carriages containing equipment for carpentry, blacksmithing, masonry, earth digging, railway layout, and topography, two closed carriages, and two small carriages with a list of flammable materials, totaling six carriages.

The park for telegraphy company: It contains four carriages for batteries and related equipment required for establishing a telegraph station and another four carriages for six thousand meters of cable, 13 thousand meters of thin copper wire with a diameter of one and a half millimeters, and other equipment. In addition, there are two carriages for 210 telegraph poles and tools for erecting telegraph poles, other equipment such as an iron forge and its spare parts, chemical materials, binoculars, torches, lanterns, etc. There are also two closed carriages for telephone equipment and 12 carriages carrying enough equipment to establish a telegraph line of 76 kilometers on land and one kilometer underwater.

The park specific to each bridge-building company: There are 32 carriages, two of which are used for the bridge abutments, one for the ropes necessary for maneuvering, one for the ropes necessary for reconnaissance, eight for stands (each carriage has a stand with three legs), 16 for the transportation of the barges (one barge for each carriage). One carriage is kept as a spare carriage for ropes, hooks, and tools. One of the carriages is used for the

battering ram²⁴, hoist (cereskal)²⁵, carpentry, and caulking equipment. One carriage is allocated for the mobile iron forge, one carriage for the large hammer, one carriage for the labor force, and another carriage for bridging joists and floorboards specific for transporting under-probe topography and terracing equipment.

In Romania, there are two bridge barge models, one old and one new. The old model is 7.50 meters long, 1.44 meters high, covered with sheet metal, and capable of carrying a weight of 8,076 kilograms. The new model is 7.50 meters long, 7.46 meters high, and capable of carrying a weight of 7,417 kilograms.

The bridge stands are of the Belgian model called Teyerri(?). With the available equipment, one bridge-building company can build a bridge 145 meters long. Since the railway and telegraphy companies have their carriages in even numbers, the park for each company can be reorganized and divided into two half-companies when deemed necessary. During mobilization times, one cargo carriage and one supplies carriage are added to each company park.

The foot-soldiers for the railway and bridge-building battalions are enlisted from the whole territory of Romania. The two mixed battalions of the first regiment are taken from the first and second corps departments, while the other two mixed battalions of the second regiment are taken from the third and fourth corps departments.

2. Gendarmerie

In Romania, most of the gendarmerie services are performed by the soldiers of the Provisional Army, especially the Călărași (cavalry of the Provisional Army) class. Therefore, the duty of gendarmerie is oriented solely to maintaining public order in Bucharest and Iași. The gendarmerie class comprises two infantry companies (one in Bucharest and one in Iași) and two cavalry companies (two in Bucharest and one in Iași). The organization of companies is as follows:

²⁴ A Battering Ram is a device for forging and shaping large pieces of metal and for driving piles. It consists of a heavy piece of iron guided vertically and a mechanism that allows it to fall to the designated place by releasing it from a certain height.

²⁵ A Hoist (Cereskal) is a mechanism for pulling and lifting heavy loads.

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In Bucharest

One infantry company comprises one captain, two lieutenants, two second lieutenants, and 250 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers. Two cavalry companies in Bucharest consist of one major, one captain (deputy to the major), one administrative lieutenant, one administrative second lieutenant, one battalion physician, two captains (as the commanders of the companies), four lieutenants, four second lieutenant, one veterinarian, and 233 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers.

In Iași

The infantry company under the gendarmerie class comprises one captain, one lieutenant, one second lieutenant, and 98 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers. The cavalry company in Iași comprises one captain, one battalion physician, one lieutenant, one second lieutenant, and 106 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers.

In light of the number mentioned above, the strength of the gendarmerie class is 28 officers and 687 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers. Although the gendarmerie soldiers are enlisted the same way as the soldiers of other classes, they were also required to be literate and have a dashing and well-proportioned physical appearance.

The gendarmerie soldiers in Bucharest are enlisted from the second corps department, while the gendarmerie soldiers stationed in Iași are enlisted from the fourth corps department.

3. Transportation

There are four transportation companies, each of which is under the command of a captain and belongs to a corps. Their organization is as follows:

The first company comprises one captain, one second lieutenant, 54 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers, and 47 horses. The second company has one captain, one lieutenant, one second lieutenant, 168 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers, and 179 horses. The third company comprises one captain, one second lieutenant, 125 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers, and 136 horses, while the fourth company comprises one captain, one second lieutenant, 87 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers, and 90 horses.

In light of the numbers mentioned above, the strength of four transportation companies is nine officers, 434 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers, and 452 horses. The soldiers for transportation companies are enlisted from the departments of the corps to which they belong.

4. Administration and Commissariat

The class of administration and commissariat consists of four platoons, and their organization is as follows:

1. The Strength of Equipment Depot Platoon: Of administrative officers, one major, one captain, five lieutenants, one second lieutenant, six deputies to officers, and 64 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers.
2. The Strength of Industry Platoon: Of administrative officers, one major, one captain, two lieutenants, two second lieutenants, two deputies to officers, and 420 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers.
3. The Strength of Supplies Platoon: Of administrative officers, one major, six captains, 12 lieutenants, 10 second lieutenants, 26 deputies to officers, and 452 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers.
4. The Strength of Tannery Platoon: One captain, one lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one deputy to officers, three civil servants, and 49 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers.

In light of the numbers mentioned above, the strength of four platoons is 81 officers, three civil servants, and 985 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers. The soldiers for administration and commissariat are enlisted from the whole Romanian territory.

5. Medical Companies

There are four medical companies, one for each corps. Each medical company is under the command of an administrative captain. The strength of four medical companies is ten administrative officers and 694 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers. In peacetime, civil servants and laborers needed for the military hospitals are sent from the medical companies. During mobilization, each is given a company consisting of four mobile hospital carriages, one carriage for equipment, one carriage for medical pharmacy, and one carriage for supplies. There is one surgical pharmacy carriage in the chief of staff of each corps.

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Redif (Reserve) Soldiers

As explained in the section regarding the duration of military service, the individuals between the ages of 30 and 36 who have completed their military service comprise the redif (reserve) class. Since the military units necessary for forming redif (reserve) soldiers in peacetime have not been organized so far due to unfavorable financial conditions, these redif (reserve) soldiers cannot be expected to perform serious service in an offensive operation.

Until 1887, the redif (reserve) soldiers were divided into three parts. The first part consisted of unmarried young men and men without children, the second part consisted of married men without children, and the third part consisted of married men with children and widowed men. Later, the men in the redif (reserve) have been divided into six classes, each year consisting of one class.

In the event of mobilization, the men in redif (reserve) are called up under arms class-by-class and by order of the King, starting with the youngest men first. These men participate in Sunday training and are divided into various military units during mobilization to replace the casualties suffered in the Regular Army. The number of the redif (reserve) soldiers is around 120,000.

Mustahfiz (Castle Guard) Soldiers

The mustahfiz (castle guard) consists of men between the ages of 36 and 46. These men are called up under arms during mobilization to maintain order in Romanian territory and defend fortified positions and some strategic border lines and points. The mustahfiz (castle guard) soldiers do not have an organization and command chain during peacetime, and their number is 180,000.

9. MILITARY UNITS FORMING THE ARMY OF TWO CROWN LANDS

As explained earlier, the Romanian military forces are organized into four corps. Each corps consists of military units required to be ready for mobilization, even in peacetime. The Army of Two Crown Lands comprises the command echelon of these units and the personnel to perform other necessary services. In a case of service necessity, sometimes one or more units of one corps may be temporarily assigned to other corps departments and under the command of their commanders.

Being identical to one another, the units comprising each corps are organized as follows:

1. Two infantry divisions, each of which consists of two brigades of two regiments each, and a gunner battalion (Each regiment has three battalions, one standing and two provisional, so that the whole corps has 25 infantry battalions).
2. One cavalry brigade consisting of three Călărași regiments.
3. Two gunner regiments of seven or eight batteries with six guns each.
4. One mixed military engineering battalion (with sappers, miners, and telegraphers), one railroad company, and one bridge-building company.
5. One transportation company.
6. One medical company.

Each corps has a head of corps chief of staff and has its subordinate units of artillery and military engineering delegations, commissariat and medical services, and a court-martial. Each division has a head of divisional chief of staff and directorates of commissariat and medical services. In peacetime, the units of military engineering class are not divided into corps in the same way as other classes, but they are organized as regiments of military engineering companies specific to the corps in question.

Three Roshiori regiments are not part of the corps organization but constitute three independent cavalry regiments. In addition, there is an independent infantry regiment consisting of three battalions, one standing and two provisional, in the Dobrudja.

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Population of Romania and Its Military Force by Enlistments

Romania has a population of 5,044,723. Accordingly, the number of young people entering the age of obligation of military service each year is approximately fifty thousand. Of this number, only 29,000 young people, on average, take up arms. Until now, the Standing Army and the Provisional Army have been divided into their various classes as follows:

There were, on average, 13,500 soldiers in the standing numbers of the Standing Army and the Provisional Army; there were also, on average, 13,300 soldiers in the infantry of the Provisional Army and, on average, 2,200 soldiers in the cavalry of the Provisional Army for rotational services. Assuming a loss of four percent in the first year, three percent in the second year, and two percent in the remaining years for each class during the nine years of compulsory military service, the current strength of the various classes of the Regular Army and its reserve strength are as follows:

Regular Army

	On Provisional Service		On Leave		In Reserve		Total	
	Class	Foot-soldier	Class	Foot-soldier	Class	Foot-soldier	Class	Foot-soldier
Various Classes of the Standing Army and Standing Number of the Provisional Army	3	39,030	4	46,256	2	22,196	9	107,482
Provisional Army Infantry	5	62,482	2	22,836	2	21,914	9	107,232
Provisional Army Cavalry	4	8,370	3	5,667	2	3,681	9	17,721
Total		109,882		74,759		47,804		232,435

According to the numbers above and considering casualties and excused men, the number of trained soldiers who are on leave and in reserve in the provisional services and who perform their duties for the Regular Army can be considered to be at least 200,000 men.

Since the number of redif (reserve) soldiers is 120,000 and the number of müstahfıza (castle guard) soldiers is around 180,000, the mobilization

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strength of the Army of Two Crown Lands will reach 500,000 men when officer delegations and standing regular units for the classes of redif (reserve) and müstahfiza (castle guard) soldiers are formed in the future.

10. STATE OF MOBILIZATION

The mobilization organization of each division: It consists of four infantry regiments, each of which has three battalions of one thousand men each, four infantry batteries of six guns each, one military engineering company (sapper and miner), one ammunition caravan with two ammunition columns, one column is for infantry and one column for artillery, and one mobile division hospital with four teams.

The mobilization organization of each of the four corps constituting the army of Two Crown Lands is as follows:

1. Two infantry parts.
2. One gunner battalion of 1050 men.
3. One cavalry brigade consisting of three regiments of four companies each. There are 650 men and 600 horses in each regiment.
4. Corps artillery with eight batteries. Each battery has six guns.
5. Two ammunition columns for artillery.
6. One artillery park.
7. Four military engineering companies: One sapper-miner company, one bridge-builder company, one railway company, and one telegraphy company, which can be divided into two parts if necessary.
8. One transportation company with the necessary vehicles for the administrative and medical services of corps and parts.
9. One medical company.
10. One mobile corps hospital consisting of 51 carriages and eight teams.
11. One supply caravan consisting of 520 carriages and four teams, each containing one day's ration for the strength of the entire corps.
12. One mobile supply caravan consisting of 300 carriages.

11. TRANSITION FROM PEACETIME TO MOBILIZATION

One hundred thirty thousand men are needed for the transition of four corps in Romania from peacetime to mobilization. However, the number of trained men in their seven-year compulsory military service or on their leave in various classes of the Standing Army and the Provisional Army is more than one hundred and eighty thousand. Thus, this number is more than enough to increase the strength of the mobilization levels for the four corps, the three independent cavalry regiments, and the Dobrudja Independent Infantry Regiment.

The number of men in their remaining two years of compulsory military service is 47,000, and these reserve soldiers can supply the mobilization strength of 33 depot battalions.

Since the corps centers in the cities of Craiova, Bucharest, Galați, and Iași have all kinds of depots for clothing, equipment, and ammunition necessary for mobilization, the entire Regular Army can be put into mobilization 24 days after the mobilization order is issued.

In the light of the information provided above, in the event of a mobilization, the force from which the Romanian government could seriously benefit consists of 103 battalions of infantry, 72 companies of cavalry, 64 batteries of guns, one siege battalion, 24 military engineering companies, four transportation companies, four medical companies and the Regular Army of 136,050 men.

Until now, no regular units and no commander echelon for these units have been organized for redif (reserve) and mustahfiz (castle guard) classes. In the event of mobilization, redif (reserve) and müstahfıza (castle guard) soldiers will be called up under arms when necessary. After this process of calling up has been organized by depot battalions, these soldiers can be assigned only to replenish the losses occurring in the Regular Army, to assume the commanding posts of reserve officers to be organized, to serve in defense of certain strategic borders or places and fortified positions and to maintain internal order.

12. WEAPONS USED

Light Weapons

The infantry force of the Army of Two Crown Lands is armed with Martini Henry rifles of 1879 model. This rifle has a diameter of 11.43 millimeters, a weight of 3.970 kilograms, a length of 1.26 meters, a velocity of 401 meters, and a maximum range of 1,380 meters. The cartridge for the Martini Henry rifles used in the Army of Two Crown Lands is a center-fire cartridge and weighs 49.12 grams. The lone bullet weighs 31 grams, and the powder charge is 5.5 grams.

The rifles are fitted with a bayonet with a length of 0.52 meters and a weight of 800 grams. Even though Martini Henry rifles used in the Army of Two Crown Lands were considered a perfect weapon before the invention and use of repeating firearms, nowadays, almost every state army prefers the repeating firearms over the old weapons. The Romanian government allocated ten million Francs to purchase one hundred thousand repeating firearms in 1887. A technical delegation, formed from officers of various classes to examine this item to be purchased, examined the repeating arms, which were considered the most perfect among all the repeating firearms models in existence. An investigation was conducted to see whether it would be possible to convert the Martini Henry rifle still in use into a small repeating rifle.

As a result of the research performed, it was decided in July 1891 that Mannlicher and Mavzer rifles were superior to the other rifles. However, the final decision on which of these two rifles would be accepted has not been reached. According to a telegraph dated 20 November 1891 from Bucharest to Istanbul, it was decided that Mannlicher rifles were the most suitable ones, and one hundred thousand rifles had been ordered.

The cavalry units of the army of Two Crown Land are armed with Martini Henry carbines with a length of 0.94 meters and a weight of 3.47 kilograms. The foot-soldiers comprising the first line in the Roshiori regiments are equipped with spears with a length of 3.05 meters and a weight of 2.50 kilograms. The cavalry non-commissioned officers are issued a revolver each instead of a carbine.

The foot-soldiers of the field artillery are given only a revolver each. The foot-soldiers in the cavalry batteries are equipped with one cavalry sword

each, while the foot-soldiers in the infantry batteries and the industrial laborers are equipped with one bayonet each.

Heavy Weapons

In the Army of Two Crown Lands, the divisional artillery is armed with steel Krupp guns with a diameter of 87 millimeters, and the corps artillery is armed with steel Krupp guns with a diameter of 85 millimeters. During mobilization, one battery of six 87-millimeter guns each has eight carriages for gun ammunition and one spare mount, while one battery of six 85-millimeter guns each has six carriages for gun ammunition and one big mount.

13. NAVAL FORCES

In Romania, the naval forces are also under the command of the Ministry of War and are considered an integral part of the army. The Navy of Two Crown Lands was reorganized with a regulation issued on 9 July 1886. According to this regulation, the duties of the naval forces are as follows:

1. to act jointly with the army during campaigns, defend the Romanian coast, and carry out the necessary military transport.
2. to perform the services in the sea and river coastlines over which the Kingdom has sovereignty, carry out transactions related to inspecting commercial ships under the Ulah (Vlach) flag and harbors, and monitor and supervise the shipping and salvage services.

Naval soldiers are selected from the young people of the Black Sea and Danube coasts before the general lots are drawn for the army. The military service period for naval soldiers is eight years in total, five years of which are served active under arms and three years of which are served as reserve. Those who have completed this period of military service are exempted from all other military obligations. The parents of the naval soldiers serving active under arms are also exempted from the taxes or forced labor imposed on the population for the purpose of repairing and maintaining roads.

In addition, there are about 300 provisional naval soldiers enlisted from the population of Dobrudja for naval forces. They are called up under arms occasionally for a month's military service, and they are used especially for inspecting harbors and coastlines and ships reserved for seamanship training.

To train the necessary petty officers for naval forces, a naval school exclusive for the children of the soldiers was opened in Galați under the name of Etfâl-I Bahriyye (Children of the Navy) in 1884. This school admits children between the ages of 14 and 16. The cadets learn various technical courses at the secondary level in this school within three years. They spend half the year in theoretical training and the other half in practical training on the ship. In this way, they receive an excellent education and training. After successfully passing their graduation exam, the cadets can start to work in the naval forces with the rank of corporal.

The cadets who come first in the success rankings are entitled to transfer to one of the military high schools and, from there, to the Military Academy. If necessary, they may even be sent to the naval schools of foreign countries for further education.

Since there is no military academy exclusive for naval officers in Romania, young people with good financial conditions receive education in the naval academies in France and Italy. In the current situation, the naval officers are primarily selected from the petty officers with at least three years of seniority, provided they have spent two years of this three-year seniority on a ship. Those who have completed their education and training in the naval schools of foreign countries are also employed as naval officers. The cadets coming to the naval forces from the Military Academy are allocated to the special officers class. In addition, the naval officers are also selected from the second lieutenants from various classes in the land forces who have less than two years of seniority and perform successfully in transferring to the naval forces.

The deputies to officers, who are required for the commissariat, administration, and similar duties, and guards are selected from among the officers in the land forces. The engineers are selected from those who have completed their education in foreign countries, while the mechanics are selected from those who graduated from civilian schools.

Naval Services

Romanian Naval Forces are divided into various services, as explained below:

1. Fleet Command: It consists of a commander with the rank of colonel, a chief of staff with the rank of lieutenant colonel, an engineer with the rank of captain, and officials from science, commissariat, and medical services. There are 15 officers and non-commissioned officers.
2. Naval Division and Depot: The naval division comprises warships equipped under the command of a colonel. There are 33 officers, including one major, six captains, eight lieutenants, nine second lieutenants, four mechanics, two administrative officers, one physician, and one pharmacist, and apart from these officers, there are 500 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers. In addition, the naval infantry, which comprises training and depot companies under the command and administration of a major in charge of the defense of the city of Galați, and the Naval School are directly under the command of the colonel, who is also the commander of the Naval Division. The major, who is the director of the Naval School, is also the cavalryman on the ship “Mircea”, which is allocated as a training ship for the cadets of the Naval School. The officers assigned to the Naval Depot are a total of 21 officers, including one major, three captains, four lieutenants,

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six second lieutenants, one mechanic, three administrative officers, two physicians, and one pharmacist, and in addition to these officers, there are also 446 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers, and 50 cadets.

3. Service of Inspection of harbors and ships: It is under the command of an inspector with the rank of major. It comprises sea and river police, the crew of steamers and boats, and masters and officials of the harbors. The inspection delegation consists of a total of 83 officers and officials, including a major, three captains, four lieutenants, four second lieutenants, two administrative officers, one physician, eight harbor masters (with the rank of captain), five translators, 25 copying clerks, and 30 guards, and the inspection delegation also has 340 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers. There are also 300 provisional non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers.

4. Shipyard: Galați Shipyard, which is under the command of a first-class chief engineer with the equivalent rank of lieutenant colonel, has a total of 25 officers, including three second-class engineers, two third-class engineers, one captain, one lieutenant, two mechanics, and various officials and, in addition to these officers, there are also 140 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers. This shipyard carries out only repairs and second-class construction works of minor importance. Romania applies to the shipyards of foreign states for warships on which more important works need to be done. The strength of the Naval Forces is as follows:

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	In the Naval Command	In the Naval Division and Depot	In Port Authorities	In Galaşı Shipyard	Total
Naval Officer	3	39	20	2	64
Military Engineer	-	-	-	6	6
Mechanical Engineer	1	-	-	-	1
Mechanic	-	5	-	2	7
Artillery Officer	2	-	-	5	7
Military Engineering Officer	1	-	-	-	1
Administrative Official	3	5	2	7	17
Physician	1	3	1	1	6
Pharmacist	1	2	-	2	5
Machine Official	4	-	30	-	34
Guard	-	-	30	-	30
Non-Commissioned Officer	-	193	65	30	288
Foot-Soldier	-	753	275	110	1138
Cadet	-	50	-	-	50
Provisional Soldiers	-	-	48 non-commissioned officers and 252 foot-soldiers	-	300
Total	16	1050	723	165	1954

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Chart of Warships of the Fleet of Two Crown Lands

Type and Name of Vessel	Material of Construction	Date of Construction	Length (Meter)	Width (Meter)	Water Line (Meter)	Maximum Load Amount (Tonnage)	Power of its Machine (Horsepower)	Speed (Miles)	Guns
ARMORED CRUISER									
Elisabeta	Steel	1889	80	10.50	.	1320	4500	18	Four Krup Guns of 17 centimeters, Eight Light Guns, Four Torpedoes
PADDLE STREAMER									
Romania	Iron	1832	45	4.75	1.10	130	240	9	Four Krup Guns of 8 centimeters
Stefan cel Mare	Iron	1866	57	8.52	2.01	350	570	13	Four Krup Guns of 8 centimeters
FIRST-CLASS LARGE GUNBOAT									
Oltul	Iron	1889	30.5	4.2	1.80	100	160	11 Three Guns ²⁶
Seret	Iron	1889	30.5	4.2	1.80	100	160	11	Same Here ²⁷
Bistrita	Iron	1889	30.5	4.2	1.80	100	160	11	Same Here ²⁸
SECOND-CLASS LARGE GUNBOAT									
Grivita	Iron	1880	30	5.15	1.80	110	160	9	Four Krup Guns of 8 centimeters, One Light Gun
Fulgerul	Iron	1873	25	4.80	1.30	85	85	7	Four Krup Guns of 8 centimeters, One Light Gun
PADDLE BOAT									
Mircea	Metal covered	1882	36	7.60	3.65	350	160	8	Four Krup Guns of 8 centimeters

²⁶ These are used in harbor administrations and for transporting small numbers of soldiers.

²⁷ These are used in harbor administrations and for transporting small numbers of soldiers.

²⁸ These are used in harbor administrations and for transporting small numbers of soldiers.

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LARGE GUNBOAT SLOOP									
Rahova	Iron	1882	17	3.50	1.60	45	100	8.5	Two Light Guns
Smârdan	Iron	1882	17	3.50	1.60	45	100	8.5	Two Light Guns
Openezul	Iron	1882	17	3.50	1.60	45	100	8.5	Two Light Guns
Cel Bun	Iron	1882	22.8	4.6	1.7	100	150	8	Two Light Guns
FIRST-CLASS TORPEDO SHIP									
Naluca	Steel	1888	36.8	3.45	0.90	86	.	21	One Hotchkiss Gun of 37 centimeters, 2 Torpedoes
Sborul	Steel	1888	36.8	3.45	0.90	86	.	21	One Hotchkiss Gun of 37 centimeters, 2 Torpedoes
Smeul	Steel	1888	36.8	3.45	0.90	86	.	21	One Hotchkiss Gun of 37 centimeters, 2 Torpedoes
SECOND-CLASS TORPEDO SHIP									
Zmeul	Steel	1882	19.2	2.4	0.7	15	150	16.5	One Light Gun
Voltrul	Steel	1882	19.2	2.4	0.7	15	150	16.5	One Light Gun

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**Summary Chart of Peacetime Strength of the Army
of Two Crown Lands**

		Battalion	Company	Cavalry Company	Battery	Officer	Soldier	Animal	Total
	Command Echelon	20	4:3	5:3	3	-	-	-	-
Infantry	Fighter (Gunner) Battalion	4	16	-	-	80	1,864	-	-
	Standing Battalion - Dorobanți	33	132	-	-	594	13,200	-	-
	Provisional Battalion - Dorobanți	66	264	-	-	861	5096	-	-
	Total	103	412	-	-	1,435	20,160	-	-
Cavalry	Roshiori	-	-	12	-	93	1,704	1,443	-
	Standing Călărași	-	-	24	-	298	3,424	2,788	-
	Provisional Călărași	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-
	Remont	-	-	1	-	7	100	-	-
	Military Stud	-	-	-	-	5	111	-	-
	Total	-	-	66	-	403	5,339	4,231	-
Artillery	Field Artillery	-	-	-	58	262	5,226	3,438	348
	Siege Artillery	(1)	(6)	-	-	30	561	31	-
	21 Fire Service Teams	-	-	-	-	23	910	450	-
	Four Labor Platoons	-	-	-	-	10	734	-	-
	Total	(1)	(6)	-	58	325	7,431	3,919	348
Other Classes	Military Engineering	(6)	(24)	-	-	104	2,742	-	-
	Transportation	-	-	(4)	-	9	434	452	-
	Four Administration Platoons	-	-	-	-	84	985	-	-
	Medical	-	-	(4)	-	10	694	-	-
	Gendarmerie	-	2	3	-	28	687	340	-
Total²⁹	110	444	73	58	2,398	38,472	8,942	348	

Naval Force: 18 ships, 178 naval officers and officials, 1,426 non-commissioned officers and foot-soldiers, 50 cadets, and 300 provisional soldiers, totaling 1,954 men.

²⁹ Excluding the Council of High-Ranking Officials

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Chart Showing the Campaign Force Strength of the Army

		Battalion	Company	Cavalry Company	Battery	Officer	Soldier	Animal	Total
	Command Echelon	20	4	5	5	-	-	-	-
Infantry	Fighter (Gunner)	4	16	-	-	80	4,200	120	-
	Dorobanți	99	396	-	-	2,475	99,000	3,000	-
	Total	103	412	-	-	2,555	103,200	3,120	-
Cavalry	Roshiori	-	-	12	-	93	2,250	1,800	-
	Călărăși	-	-	60	-	360	7,800	7,248	-
	Total	-	-	72	-	453	10,050	9,048	-
Artillery	Field Artillery	-	-	-	64	408	12,800	10,000	348
	Siege Artillery	(1)	(6)	-	-	30	1,000	200	Missing
	Total	(1)	(6)	-	64	438	13,800	10,200	348
Other Classes	Military Engineering	6	24	-	-	160	6,000	1,000	-
	Transportation	-	-	4	-	16	2,000	1,000	-
	Medical	-	-	4	-	16	1,000	500	-
Total³⁰		110	436	80	64	3,638	136,500	24,868	348

³⁰ Excluding the command echelon.

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MY GENERAL ASSESSMENT

The new Kingdom of Romania is situated between the small Slavic governments of Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro on the one hand, and Russia, which claims to be the protectorate of these Slavic governments on the other hand. Therefore, Romania is of utmost importance both militarily and politically. For several centuries, the Romanian territory has been considered a theatre of operations in the wars between the Ottoman Empire and Russia, and the armies passed the east side of the Danube River and the city of Galați or the south side of the city of Galați and Wallachia. As a matter of fact, in the event of Russia's actual involvement in the Eastern Question in the future, it is only natural that the operations of the Russian armies would consist of the line of Iași-Galați-Bucharest-Slatina or, as seen in the last battle, of Bucharest-Yergöğü (Giurgiu)- Zimnicea or of Galați -Radeti(?)-İsakçı-Medgidia within the Romanian territory.

Before the Crimean campaign, Ulahs (Vlachs) thought of Russians as their national allies in their eagerness for independence and their will to take advantage of every opportunity that arose in the East. However, as a result of the Crimean campaign, it became clear that the subordination of Two Crown Lands to the Ottoman Empire was an excellent guarantee for the lands' internal development and prosperity, and the apparent friendship of Russia was a great disaster for Romania's survival and salvation.

It was against their conscience and against their interests for the Ulahs (Vlachs) to start an armed rebellion against the state to which they were subjected and unite with the Russians during the 1877-1878 Ottoman-Russian War. However, at that time, the Russian troops occupied the territory of Two Crown Lands, and the Russian general began to rule every part of Two Crown Lands. Therefore, the Ulahs (Vlachs) had no choice but to accept all Russian proposals. However, the corps of the Two Crown Lands, which had been mobilized at the beginning of the war, concentrated its troops in small Wallachia, avoiding interfering with the Russians as much as possible.

It is a well-known fact that, after the second famous battle of Plevna, in which the valor and heroism of the Ottoman army were once again demonstrated to the whole world, the entrance of the Army of Two Crown Lands into war upon the request of Russians helped to save Russians' military glory and played an essential role in turning the course of the war in favor of Russia. However, while the Ulahs (Vlachs) expected to be

appreciated due to the help and extraordinary service of Ulah (Vlach) soldiers in the siege of Plevna, they got agitated to see that Bessarabia, which was inhabited by the Ulahs (Vlachs) as opposed to Dobrudja and which has very fertile land also, was cut out of Two Crown Lands and incorporated into Russian territory.

From the 1877-1878 Ottoman-Russian War to the year 1891, the Romanian state gained the trust of European states by making the most progress and development among the small Balkan states according to its existing treaties and the rules of international law. The Army of Two Crown Lands has been perfectly organized and reformed by transferring and applying the rules and regulations of the Russian army. Therefore, the Romanian government could play a significant role in preventing the Slavic ambitions in the East regarding the alliance with the Ottoman Empire. In addition, the army of Two Crown Lands can also be considered a capable advance guard for a disadvantageous war.

The Prut River, which separates the Kingdom of Romania from Russian territory, cannot be considered a serious military obstacle since it is navigable for ships and can be easily crossed over. The Seret River is slightly more important than the Prut River but is also unsuitable for forming a strategic defense. However, there are perfect bastion positions to attack the right flank of an enemy column following the line of operations of Iași-Focșani-Buzău. For this reason and for the defense against an offensive move from the eastern side of the Romanian Kingdom, it is necessary only to determine the positions of advance guards in Moldavia (Bogdan) and to establish the main line of defense of 60 kilometers on the line between Galați and Focșani and along the Seret River, and thus this line in its current situation is being fortified by the Ulah (Vlach) officers.

While it is of a great inconvenience to leave Moldavia (Bogdan) defenseless, it is only natural to gather all of Romania's military power on the shortest line of defense between the Danube River and the Carpathian Mountains, given the significant difference in numbers between the Russian military power and the administration of Two Crown Lands.

The construction of the Bucharest fortified camp, organized by the famous Belgian General Brialmon, has been mostly completed. At present, since only the armored towers and mobile batteries have been installed, the city of Bucharest will be a fortified position surrounded on all sides by natural and artificial fortifications, with the city being the place of retreat for the Romanian Kingdom when the defense line of Galați-Focșani is completed.

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The Ulah(Vlah) soldiers are vigorous, strong, and brave. Since the mountain people are into hunting and capable of coping with all kinds of difficulties, they make excellent infantry and artillery soldiers. As the lowlanders ride horses from very early ages and gain experience in this field, they make perfect cavalry soldiers. These soldiers receive excellent training and education.

One-third of the officers received their education and diplomas from the Bucharest Military Academy or military academies of foreign countries. The other one-third of the officers are appointed from non-commissioned officers who attend officers' schools after serving as a sergeant in the regiments for at least two years and who complete their education by successfully passing the examinations.

In addition, the officers must take and successfully pass the examinations to be promoted to a higher rank. If they fail in these examinations, they must be sent to retirement. Therefore, the officers of the army of Two Crown Lands are perfect in every way.

5 December 1891

Staff Major

Military Attaché of Embassy in Bucharest

Şevket Turgut

**Chart Showing the Position/Places of Standing Forces of the
Army of Two Crown Lands**

Corps	Infantry Four Gunner Battalion and 33 Standing Battalions of 33 Dorobanți Regiments	Cavalry³¹ Three Roshiori Regiments and 12 Călărași Regiments	Artillery Four Regiment Parts, Four Regimental Corps Gunnars	Other Classes Two Military Engineering Regiments and Five Gendarmerie Companies, Four Transportation Companies, and Four Medical Companies
1	Standing Battalion of 17th Regiment: in Turnu Severin, Standing Battalion of 18th Regiment: in Târgu Jiu, Standing Battalions of 1st, 3rd, and 26th Regiments: in Craiova, Standing Battalion of 2nd Regiment: in Ocna Mare Standing Battalion of 31st Regiment: in Calafat, Standing Battalion of 19th Regiment: in Caracal.	2nd Roshiori Regiment: in Craiova, 1st Călărași Regiment: in Craiova, 2nd Călărași Regiment: in Caracal, 9th Călărași Regiment: in Severin.	1st Regiment: in Craiova.	1st Transportation Company and a big part of 1st Medical Company: in Craiova, A Small Platoon of 1st Medical Company: in Turnu Severin.
2	1st, 2nd, 21st, 28th and 30th Gunner Battalions: in Bucharest, 4 th Gunnar Battalion: in Pitești, 22nd Gunner Battalion: Munaster? 5th Gunner Battalion: in Yergöğü (Giurgiu), 20. Nișancı Taburu: in Turnu Măgurele.	3rd Roshiori Regiment and 3rd Călărași Regiments: in Bucharest, 4th Călărași Regiment: in Pitești, 10th Călărași Regiment: in Yergöğü (Giurgiu), Remont Company: in Târgoviște.	2nd and 6th Regiments, Laborer Platoon and Industrial Platoon: in Bucharest, 5th Regiment: in Pitești, Siege Battalion: around Bucharest in Kitila military engineering.	2nd Transportation Company, 1st Military Engineering Regiment, One Company of Gendarmerie (Infantry), Two Companies of Gendarmerie (Cavalry), big part of 2nd Medical Company: in Bucharest, A small platoon of 2nd Medical Company: in Târgoviște.

³¹ The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 9th, 10th, and 12th regiments (eight regiments) each have one standing company and three provisional companies, while the 6th, 7th, and 8th regiments (three regiments) each have four standing companies and one provisional company.

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3	<p>3rd Gunner Battalion and Standing Battalions of 11th and 24th Regiments: in Galați, Standing Battalion of 7th Regiment: in Ploești, Standing Battalion of 32nd Regiment: in Slănic, Standing Battalion of 8th Regiment: in Buzău, Standing Battalion of 23rd Regiment: in Călărași, Standing Battalions of 9th and 10th Regiments: in Ploești.</p>	<p>5th Călărași Regiment: in Ploești, 6th Călărași Regiment: in Kas, 12th Călărași Regiment: in Buzău.</p>	<p>3rd Regiment: in Ibrail, 7th Regiment: in Focșani.</p>	<p>2nd and 3rd Battalions of 2nd Military Engineering Regiment: in Focșani, 1st Bridge-building Battalion of 2nd Military Engineering Regiment: in Ibrail, 3rd Transportation Company and a big part of 3rd Medical Company: in Galați, One Medical Platoon: in Focșani, Another Medical Platoon: in Buzău.</p>
4	<p>4th Gunner Battalion: in Iași, Standing Battalion of 12th Regiment: in Bârlad, Standing Battalion of 25th Regiment: in Huși, Standing Battalions of 13th and 29th Regiments: in Iași, Standing Battalion of 15th Regiment: in Ocna, Standing Battalion of 14th Regiment: in Roman, Standing Battalion of 27th Regiment: in Bacău, Standing Battalion of 16th Regiment: in Fălticeni.</p>	<p>7th Călărași Regiment: in Iași, 8th Călărași Regiment: in Roman, 11th Călărași Regiment: in Botoșani.</p>	<p>4th Regiment: in Roman, 8th Regiment: in Botoșani.</p>	<p>4th Transportation Company, One Company of Gendarmerie (Infantry), One Company of Gendarmerie (Cavalry), and a big part of 4th Medical Company: in Iași, One Medical Platoon: in Botoșani, Another Medical Platoon: in Roman.</p>
In Dobruđa	<p>2nd Gunner Battalion: in Constanța, Standing Battalion of 33rd Regiment: in Tulcea.</p>	<p>1st Roshiori Regiment: in Constanța.</p>	<p>Three Batteries Allocated from Various Regiments: in Constanța.</p>	

CHAPTER II
OTHER REPORTS ON ROMANIAN ARMY PREPARED
BY ŐEVKET TURGUT PASHA

REPORT ON THE REGULATIONS MADE IN THE ROMANIAN MINISTRY OF WAR IN 1894

(BOA, *Y.A.RES*, 60/9/1-2, 15 Ağustos 1892)

MINISTRY OF WAR

At the beginning of April 1894, the Ministry of War of Romania consists of an undersecretary with the rank of colonel, a deputy with the rank of captain, and a war aide-de-camp. The Ministry of War is organized into eight departments, excluding the Ministerial Office, as will be explained below.

1-THE OFFICE OF CHIEF OF STAFF

The Office of Chief of Staff is administered by a head of department with the rank of lieutenant general and a second-in-command with the rank of colonel. The Office of Chief of Staff is responsible for procuring and supplying the means necessary for military regulations, war preparations, and transition from peacetime to mobilization. This Office is divided into three sections, each headed by a colonel and each subdivided into various branches.

First Section

Its responsibility is to supervise the reform of the army, mobilization, technical issues, and military schools. It has three branches.

1st Branch: It is managed by two captains. The branch deals with military schools, military commissions, and military attachés in foreign countries.

2nd Branch: It is responsible for reforming the standing, provisional, reserve, redif (reserve), and mustahfiz (castle-guard) soldiers that constitute the army. The branch deals with preparing the full or partial mobilization of these soldiers, the positions of various military units, war equipment, and ammunition. The branch has one major and two lieutenants.

3rd Branch: This branch is responsible for inspecting the army's maneuvers and operations, training and educating soldiers, preparing strategic field manuals and administrative regulations of various classes and services, researching historical issues and statistics, and preparing reports on these subjects. It has one captain and one lieutenant.

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Second Section

Its responsibility is to keep military statistics, collect information on the armies of foreign countries, operate the logistics lines, and ensure military transportation by rail, river, or sea. This section also deals with the telegraph services. It consists of two branches:

1st Branch: It is responsible for keeping military statistics and gathering information on issues such as the armies of foreign countries and international military issues. The branch is managed by a captain, and the library is also under the command of this branch.

2nd Branch: It is responsible for organizing logistics lines and railways and arranging military transportation by trains, ships, or vehicles. It is also responsible for carrying out the military postal and telegraph services and preparing appropriate signs for correspondence. The branch has one captain.

Third Section

It is responsible for mapping the country and surveying land to examine the geography and maps of foreign countries. It is also among the responsibilities of this section to collect and print maps related to such issues and to maintain technical equipment. It consists of four branches:

1st Branch: This branch, which exclusively engages in topography, comprises one major, two captains, and six lieutenants. The branch is currently working on preparing a detailed map of Wallachia.

2nd Branch: It is responsible for land division and consists of one lieutenant colonel, one captain, and one lieutenant.

3rd Branch: It is responsible for drawing maps and consists of two captains, two illustrators, two engravers, and one photographer.

4th Branch: This branch is responsible for printing maps, storing them, and maintaining technical equipment. It consists of one administrative captain, one registrar, one presser, and two assistants.

The Office of Military Attaché

The Romanian State has only two military attachés in other states, one with the rank of major and assigned to the Paris and Brussels embassies and the other with the rank of captain and assigned to the Berlin and Vienna embassies.

2-INFANTRY, CAVALRY, AND PERSONNEL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

This department, headed by a colonel, is in charge of issues related to infantry, cavalry, and personnel affairs. It is organized into two sections, with two branches in the First Section and four branches in the Second Section. The branch numbers follow each other in the department.

First Section

1st Branch: It deals with various matters such as enlistment, exchange of military classes regarding infantry, rank promotions, and rewards. The branch has two captains and two lieutenants.

2nd Branch: This branch deals with legal affairs, officer promotions and retirements, and transfers to the reserve class. Its responsibilities include the military register book, the army's equipment fund, and prisons. The branch has one infantry captain, one administrative captain, and one lieutenant.

Second Section

3rd Branch: It is responsible for limiting the number of soldiers in the infantry class each year per the military budget and organizing the personnel affairs of the active, discharged, reserve, and redif (reserve) infantry officers. This branch also deals with military inspections, insignia, and military yearbooks. The branch has one administrative captain and one lieutenant.

4th Branch: It is responsible for limiting the number of soldiers in the cavalry class each year per the military budget and organizing the personnel affairs of the active, discharged, reserve, and redif (reserve) cavalry officers. This branch, which also deals with war preparations and personal affairs of the Ministry of War, has one captain and one lieutenant.

5th Branch: It is responsible for limiting the number of soldiers in the artillery, military engineering, and naval classes each year per the military budget and organizing the personnel affairs of the active, discharged, reserve, and redif (reserve) officers of these classes. This branch, which also deals with the issues related to the cadets of artillery, military engineering, and naval schools, has one captain and one lieutenant.

6th Branch: It is responsible for limiting the number of soldiers in the commissariat and administrative classes each year per the military budget and organizing the personnel affairs of these officers. The branch has one administrative captain and one lieutenant.

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3-ARTILLERY AND NAVAL DEPARTMENT

The Artillery and Naval Department consists of two sections and is headed by an artillery general inspector with the rank of brigadier general. The second-in-command is a deputy artillery inspector with the rank of colonel or lieutenant colonel. The department is divided into two sections.

First Section

1st Branch: It deals with weapons, artillery carriages, war ammunition, carriages for fire services, tools, and equipment, arms and ammunition depots, all kinds of vehicles, military installations of artillery class, ammunition columns, personnel affairs of artillery officers, lists, and registrations of equipment. The branch has two civil servants.

2nd Branch: It deals with shooting ranges and marksmanship training centers for various military classes, inspections of military and civilian officials in all kinds of military facilities and army depots, field manuals of special weapons, military field manuals of artillery, fire services, and transportation, and a training school exclusive to artillery and military engineering classes. The branch has two lieutenants.

Second Section

This section is exclusive to naval forces and is under the administration of a naval lieutenant. It deals with the mobilization of naval forces, inspection of military and civilian officials in the naval depots and naval facilities, warships, regulations and instruction documents regarding the navy, the Naval School, facilities of naval forces, naval equipment and tools, technical inspection of naval works, and naval depots. The execution of works of evaluating all the ships that could be purchased with the money collected under the war preparations, the construction and repairment of the ships, and the estimation of the ships are also within the scope of this branch.

There is also a registrar in the Third Department of the Ministry of War.

4-MILITARY ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

The department is headed by a military engineering general inspector with the rank of brigadier general. The Second-in-Command is a deputy inspector with the rank of lieutenant colonel. The Military Engineering Department comprises two branches.

1st Branch: It deals with the field manuals of the military engineering class, equipment, and vehicles for military engineering, modification, inspection, purchasing, and maintenance of these vehicles, the necessary plans and reports in these issues, and the organization of telegraphy and signaling officials of the army. This branch, which also prepares the defense plans of mobilization fortifications and fortified positions, has one military engineering captain, one civil servant, one chief architect, two architectural illustrators, and one carriage illustrator.

2nd Branch: It deals with inspecting military and civilian officials in the military engineering depots and fortification positions. The branch is also responsible for identifying the position of fortifications, vehicles, and equipment and renting or purchasing the necessary land. It also deals with determining the positions and depots purchased due to war preparations and buildings to be used as positions, as well as preparing war documents regarding military innovations, the properties of the Ministry of War, and related matters. The branch has two civil servants and one lieutenant.

The Fourth Department also has a registrar.

5-ADMINISTRATION AND COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT

The department, which is under the administration of a president with the rank of brigadier general, two vice-presidents with the rank of colonel, and one administrative major as the deputy, is divided into three branches.

1st Branch: It is responsible for animal feed and provisions, fuel and lighting, supplies depot and warehouse, and, in the event of mobilization, the procurement of supplies within the scope of war preparations. It is also in charge of military publishing, stationary expenses, and inspection of regulations regarding the administrative class and supplies warehouses. The branch has one civil servant and one administrative lieutenant.

2nd Branch: This branch controls equipment in general, equipment factories, equipment workbenches, and equipment depots. It has two civil servants.

3rd Branch: It is responsible for distributing equipment required for a year to various units, calculating various items, and inspecting the works of various commissions to establish equipment samples. The branch has one administrative captain, one reserve captain, and one administrative lieutenant.

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6-MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

The Medical Department has a chief physician with an equivalent rank to a brigadier general as the head of the department and one divisional physician with an equivalent rank to a lieutenant colonel as the deputy to the head of the department.

1st Branch: It consists of one pharmacist captain, one veterinarian lieutenant, and one registrar. This branch carries out official procedures such as drawing up the medical services budget, inspecting medical officers, providing military health care services, and granting sick leave permissions, or retiring officers.

2nd Branch: It consists of one administrative captain, one civil servant, and one registrar. It deals with the medical laws and field manuals, hospital equipment, mobile hospital carriages, surgical instruments, and equipment, hospitals of medical schools, Red Cross Society, mobile hospitals, medical police, medical or surgical medicines, medicines and equipment for private hospital and mobile hospitals, and also museum and chemistry laboratory.

**7-ACCOUNTING, PAYMENTS, PENSIONS, AND
ORPHANS DEPARTMENT**

This department is headed by an administrative colonel and administered by an administrative lieutenant colonel. It is divided into three sections.

First Section

This section is the accounting section and is organized into three branches.

1st Branch: It deals with drawing up the general military budget by unifying the budgets of military departments, inspecting the general military budget, arranging various military allocations and salaries, accepting and distributing military equipment, and paying the salaries of officials of the Ministry of War and Ulah (Vlach) officers who are assigned to foreign countries. The branch has one administrative major, one administrative captain, and one civil servant.

2nd Branch: It deals with making payments with available cash, holding payment accounts of secondary importance, and maintaining general budget accounts. The branch has three civil servants.

3rd Branch: This branch is responsible for solving problems arising from income, claims, and payments both to the government and to individuals. It has one lawyer and one civil servant.

Second Section

It deals with mutual payments and accounts auditing. It consists of two branches.

4th Branch: It is in charge of inspecting cash accounts and statements from various units and services, as well as paperwork for traveling expenses and accounts papers of the army. The branch has two civil servants and one administrative lieutenant.

5th Branch: It is responsible for appropriation accounts and the statements of these accounts from various units and services. The branch has one administrative captain, one civil servant, and one administrative lieutenant.

Third Section

This section consists of two civil servants under the administration of an administrative major. It has only one branch and is responsible for pension procedures, evaluating the claims of orphans, and determining who is entitled to receive pensions and allowances.

8-CAVALRY DEPARTMENT

This department is headed by a cavalry general inspector with the rank of brigadier general. It consists of two branches, dealing with the reform and organization of the cavalry class. The department has one major, two captains, one registrar, two copying clerks, and one administrative non-commissioned officer.

As of June 1894, the current number of the military and civilian officials in the Ministry of War is as follows:

**SELECTED REPORTS OF THE OTTOMAN MILITARY ATTACHÉ
IN BUCHAREST ON THE ROMANIAN ARMY**

The Civilian and Military Officials of the Ministry of War	Ministerial Office	Office of Chief of Staff	Infantry, Cavalry, and Personnel Affairs Department	Artillery and Naval Department	Military Engineering Department	Administration and Commissariat Department	Medical Department	Accounting, Payments, Pensions, and Orphans Department	Cavalry Department	Military Officials	Civilian Officials
										Total	
Lieutenant General	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	
Brigadier General	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	4	
Colonel	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	
Lieutenant Colonel	-	1	-	1	2	1	1	2	-	8	
Major	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	
Captain	1	11	5	2	3	1	1	2	1	30	
Lieutenant	-	9	5	2	2	2	-	3	-	23	
Second Lieutenant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Administrative Non-Commissioned Officer	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	1	7	
Second-Class Branch Manager		1		1	1	2		4			6
First-Class Branch Manager		1			1	1		1			4
Lawyer								1			1
Registrar		1	2	1	1	1	1	1			9
Calligrapher (Copying Clerk)		1	3		1	1	1	1			7
First-Class Copying Clerk		1	8	3	2	2	1	7	2		26
Second-Class Copying Clerk		1	3		1	1	1	1			10
Translator and Librarian		1									1
Chief Engraver		1									1
Engraver		2									2
Assistant Engraver		2									2
Engraving Apprentice		1									1
Chief Presser		1									1
Presser		2									2

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Assistant Presser		1									1	
Chief Illustrator		1									1	
Illustrator		1									1	
Carriage Illustrator (First-Class)		3									3	
Carriage Illustrator (Second-Class)						1					1	
Chief Architect						1					1	
Second-Class Branch Manager Assistant						2	2	5			9	
Photographer		1									1	
Laborer		1									1	
Janitor		1	1	1	1	1	1	1			7	
Total											89	104

In addition to the table above, there are a general registrar, a first-class copying clerk, and three janitors for the existing departments of the Ministry of War. The fact that a general is shown as the Minister of War in the Ministerial Office in the table above is due to the assumption that the Commander of the Third Corps, General Baroçi(?), will indeed be appointed to be the Minister of War soon. At present, the Ministry of War is administered by Prime Minister and Minister of Internal Affairs Monsieur Catargiu.

Staff Major
Military Attaché of Embassy in Bucharest
Şevket
15 June 1894

**SELECTED REPORTS OF THE OTTOMAN MILITARY ATTACHÉ
IN BUCHAREST ON THE ROMANIAN ARMY**

**THE ROMANIAN BUDGET OF 1894-1895 AND ITS
COMPARISON WITH THE BUDGETS OF 1890-1895 IN
THE CONTEXT OF ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES**

(BOA, Y. MTV., 98/32, 24 Haziran 1894)

Presented hereby to the Sultan, the following is the comparison of the budget of the Romanian State for the years 1894-1895 with the budgets of the last four years, accompanied by the report prepared by the Military Attaché of Embassy in Bucharest Staff Major Şevket Bey on the arrangements made in the budget of 1894 and on the military organization. The original report has been submitted to the General Staff Department.

24 June 1894

Seraskier

The military budget for 1894-1895 and its comparison with the budgets of the previous four years, namely 1890-1891, 1891-1892, 1892-1893, 1893-1894:

Approved and Accepted by the Romanian First Parliament and Assembly of Notables	1894-1895	1893-1894	1892-1893	1891-1892	1890-1891
	Gregorian Year Budget				
Central Administration (Ministry of War)	1108495	1049060	595745	575390	564430
Officers at the Court of the King	114555	114555	601052	607954	511885
Military Courts	237890	227190	233610	320012	205010
Military Schools	1005500	931000	974000	1006800	994300
Officers of Four Corps and One Independent Division	1394318	1372488	1325413	1348230	1306828
Various Military Units	20585640	20281800	18731600	18090000	17186210
Central Organization of Artillery and its Laborers	4118000	606200	586700	587400	586300
Central Organization of Administration and its Laborers	488000	431600	423500	373500	265700
Medical Military Services	1127268	1091209	990442	925082	855686

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Navy	1569270	1732290	1506225	1502230	1465785
Equipment of Soldiers'	4999000	4541000	4355000	4105000	3770000
Equipment of Artillery, Military Engineering, and Fire Services	1989000	1930000	1890000	1790000	1890000
Fuel and Lighting	860000	860000	805000	755000	730000
Special Services regarding Reconnaissance and Transportation	280000	370000	370000	385000	395000
Remont and Animal Provisions	3998800	3944000	3513000	3710000	3150000
Salaries of Suspended Officers	50000	50000	50000	50000	50000
Enlistment and Maneuvers	234000	234000	1480000	1600000	1600000
Litigation and Court Costs	48176	47880	48760	94000	90000
Transportation Charges of Railway Administrations	600000	600000	600000	600000	600000
Total	41391712	40424072	38982047	38982047	36417134
Difference between each year's budgets	967640	1442025	656449	1608464	
Fire Services Costs	733000	733000	733000	733000	733000

The total of 733,000 Francs delivered for the fire services each year to the Ministry of War from the Ministry of Internal Affairs budget is not included in the military budget.

The budget for 1883-1884 is 29000000 Francs, and the budget for 1888-1889 is 32817710 Francs.

When these various budgets are compared within each other, it is seen that the military budget of the Romanian State has increased by five million in five years and twelve million in ten years. Again, the military strength of Romania in 1883 is as follows:

Infantry: It consists of four fighter battalions of four companies each, and 30 provisional Dorobanți regiments of two battalions each, totaling 20 standing battalions and 30 provisional battalions.

Cavalry: It consists of one standing Roshiori regiment of four companies, one standing Călărași regiment of four companies, and 11 Călărași regiments of five companies each (one standing and four provisional companies), totaling 23 standing companies and 44 provisional companies.

**SELECTED REPORTS OF THE OTTOMAN MILITARY ATTACHÉ
IN BUCHAREST ON THE ROMANIAN ARMY**

Artillery: It consists of five siege regiments of six batteries, totaling 30 batteries.

Military Engineering: It consists of a regiment in which there are two battalions of five companies each, totaling ten companies,

Transportation: It consists of four companies.

Medical: It consists of two companies.

At present, the numbers are as follows:

Infantry: It consists of four fighter battalions and 34 Dorobanți regiments, totaling 38 standing battalions and 68 provisional battalions.

Cavalry: It consists of three Roshiori regiments and 13 Călărași regiments, totaling 42 standing companies and 37 provisional companies.

Artillery: It consists of 12 field artillery and two siege artillery regiments, totaling six batteries and 20 companies.

Military Engineering: It consists of two regiments, totaling 20 companies.

Transportation: It consists of four companies.

Medical: It consists of four companies and gets the addition of one independent team.

Also, two infantry and three cavalry gendarmerie companies, one equipment company, four administrative companies, and five supplies companies have been established. As the central organization has been completely reformed, the peacetime strength of the Romanian State has almost doubled since 1883.

Apart from the above-mentioned military budgets for various expenses, extraordinary military expenses of 120 million Francs were requested for Bucharest fortifications, and Galați-Nămoloasa-Focșani defense line; 10 million Francs were requested in 1887 for the purchase of repeating-fire rifles for infantry, and 15 million Francs were requested in 1892 for the construction of army barracks all over the country. All these requests were met.

The surplus of 967640 Francs between the budget of 1894-1895 and the budget of 1893-1894 was included in the budget of 1894-1895 to be spent on the regulations and organization explained below:

1- In line with the reorganization of the Ministry of War, it will be appropriate to have some new officers join the army.

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2- The education period of the Artillery and Military Engineering Training School has been increased from one year to two years. One more classroom will be added to this school.

3- The 30th Infantry class in the Dobrudja unit has too many soldiers to be managed and commanded only within a single regiment and, due to the large size of the unit, it is difficult to gather all the soldiers in Tulcea, the regimental center. Therefore, a 34th Infantry Regiment will be established, exclusive to Dobrudja, whose soldiers will be enlisted from the 30th Infantry Regiment.

4- The number of standing cavalries will be increased. To use one standing cavalry regiment located in Dobrudja in other locations, two provisional cavalry companies, each consisting of 24 men and 17 horses, will be reorganized as two standing cavalry companies with 110 men and 90 horses.

5- An administration and commissariat school consisting of 32 cadets will be opened.

6- An additional five companies will be added to the 2nd Siege Artillery Regiment to be placed in the Bucharest fortifications, the construction of which has been completed.

7- The number of administration and commissariat laborers will be increased.

8- The numbers in the military engineering delegation will be increased to a sufficient level to manage the constructions and keep the fortifications in good condition.

9- To increase the number of non-commissioned officers who would leave their discharge papers and renew their military service periods and to have a medical sergeant, a medical corporal, and a medical foot-soldier in each regiment, the necessary money will be sent to the regimental fund.

10- Two naval infantry companies, one in İbrail and one in İsakçı, will be established to perform police duties.

Since these arrangements and organizations are still being implemented, they will be presented in detail gradually as they come into force.

Staff Major

Military Attaché of Embassy in Bucharest

Şevket

**ROMANIA'S MEASURES AND EXPENDITURES
AGAINST THE POSSIBILITY OF A CONFLICT**

(BOA, Y. MTV., 153/71, 21 Mart 1897)

A Copy of the Letter from Staff Lieutenant Colonel Hafız Şevket Bey, the Military Attaché of the Embassy in Bucharest, and forwarded to the General Staff Department regarding some information on the military preparations of the Romanian Government.

Considering the importance of the possible conflict among the Great Powers (Düvel-i Muazzama) as the Eastern Question, the rapprochement between Serbia and Bulgaria, and the military preparations held in the south of Russia, the Romanian Government has decided to start military preparations as secretly as possible in order to be ready for any eventuality. Therefore, the completion efforts for mobilization deficiencies are continued with great importance. Within the framework of these efforts, the necessary order was given for the active officers on leave and for the reserve officers and soldiers to carry out their medical examinations so that they could be called up under arms without losing any time if the mobilization order was given. On the fourth Monday of March, the First Parliament authorized the Ministry of War to spend three million and three hundred thousand Francs for the purchase of ammunition as an extraordinary military spending. Moreover, upon the rumors of various military preparations in the vicinities of Ruse and Silistra in Bulgaria, the Ministry of War requested eight million and six hundred seventy thousand Francs, the details of which are described below, as an extraordinary war appropriation and the First Parliament granted this amount today.

Two million Francs: for the purchase of twenty thousand Manliher rifles, thousand lances, and siege artillery ammunition.

Three million six hundred thousand Francs: for the construction of barracks.

Six hundred seventy thousand Francs: for the repairs of ammunition depots in Galați and Focșani, etc.

One hundred thousand Francs: for the purchase of four torpedo pontoons.

Three hundred thousand Francs: for bandages and carriage, exclusively for Paralira(?).

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Three hundred thousand Francs: for the purchase of horses necessary for cavalry artillery classes.

1,700 thousand Francs: for the supplies of saddles and harnesses for Milboşat(?)

Total 8,670,000 Francs.

21 March 1897

Staff Lieutenant Colonel

Military Attaché of Embassy in Bucharest

Hafiz Şevket

**SELECTED REPORTS OF THE OTTOMAN MILITARY ATTACHÉ
IN BUCHAREST ON THE ROMANIAN ARMY**

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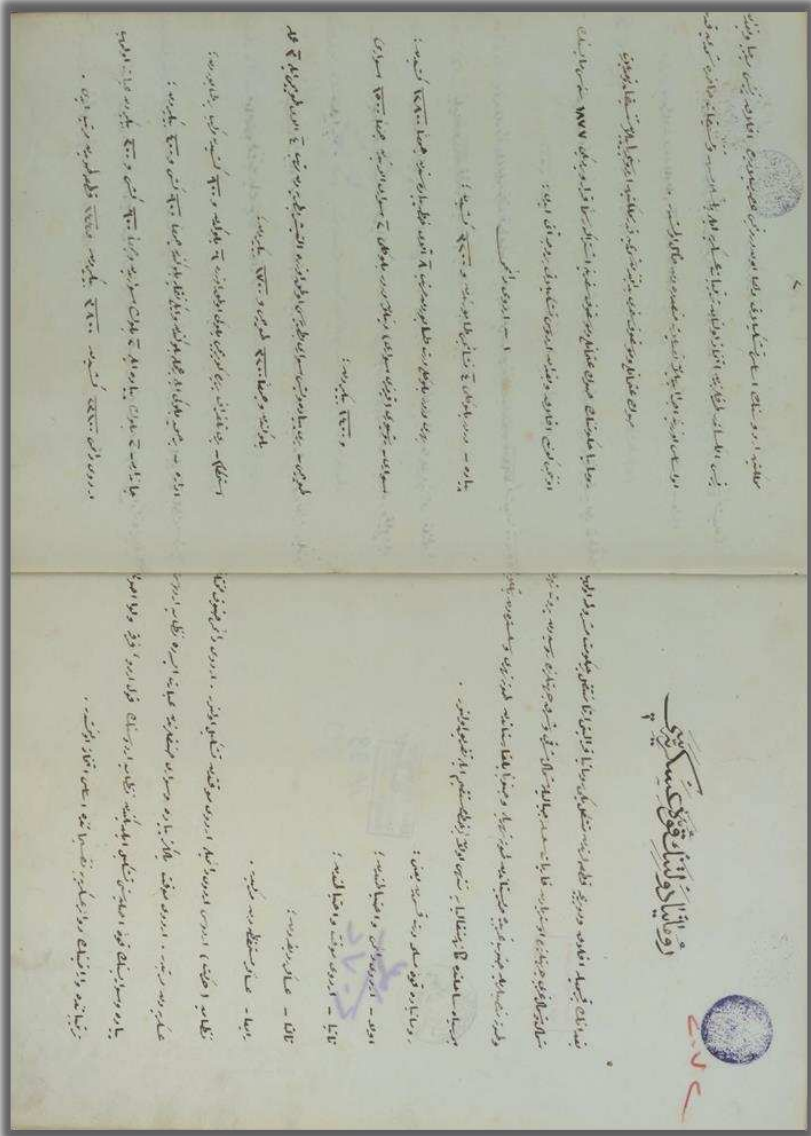
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APPENDICES

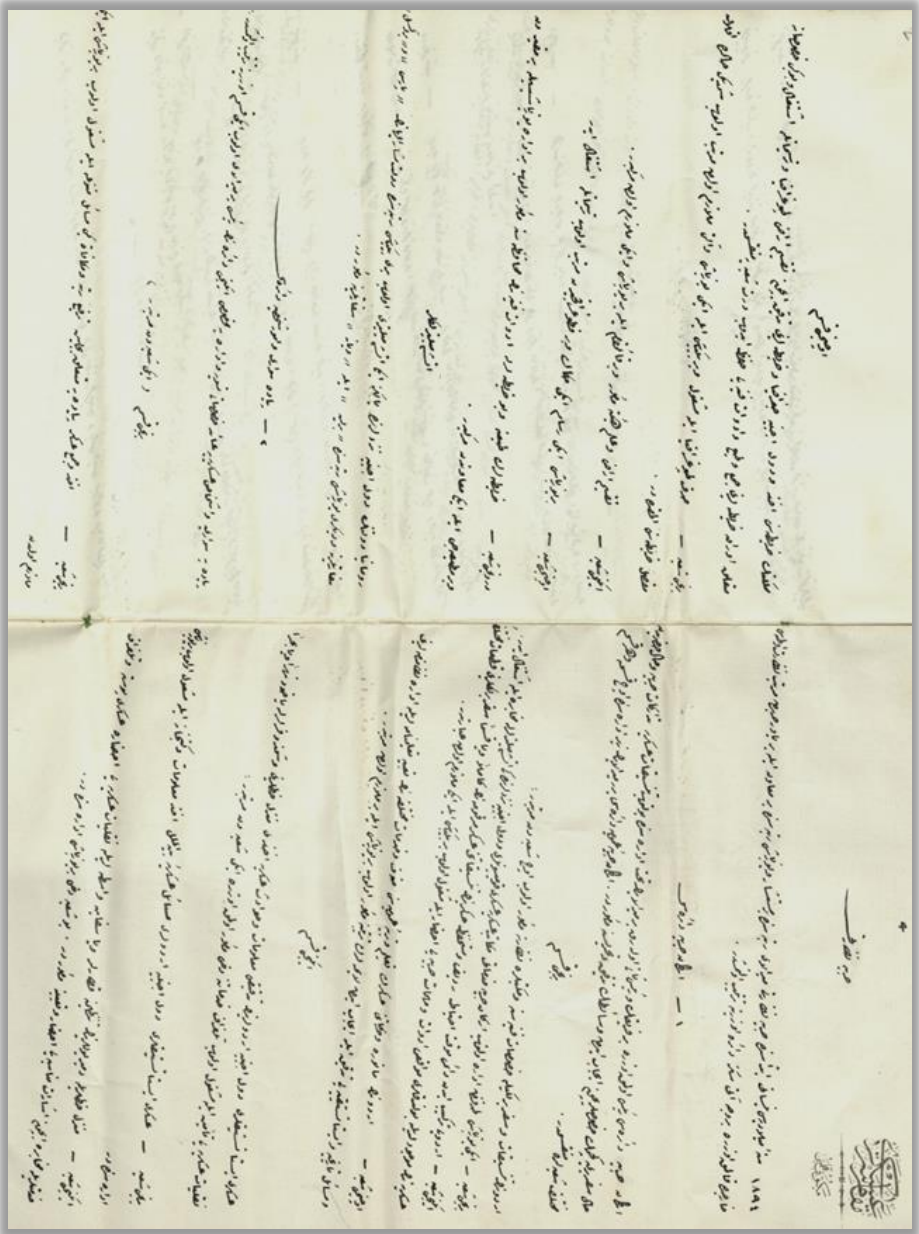
Appendix 1: The First Pages of the Main Report Dated 1891³²



³² Turgudzâde Şevket, *Romanya Devleti'nin Kuvve-i Askeriyyesi*, 05 December 1891, Harbiye Military Museum Library, Record No: 11509.

SELECTED REPORTS OF THE OTTOMAN MILITARY ATTACHÉ
IN BUCHAREST ON THE ROMANIAN ARMY

Appendix 2: The First Pages of the Second Report Dated 1894³³



³³ BOA, Y.A.RES, 60/9/1-2, 15 August 1892.

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Appendix 3: The First Pages of the Third Report³⁴

The image shows a handwritten document on aged paper. At the top, there is a printed header in Turkish: "TURKISH NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY" and "FATİH INSTITUTE OF MILITARY HISTORY STUDIES". Below this is the title "Appendix 3: The First Pages of the Third Report³⁴". The document itself is handwritten in Ottoman Turkish. It features a table with 10 columns and multiple rows. The columns contain numerical data, likely in Ottoman Liras. To the left of the table, there are handwritten notes, including "Y.M.T.V. 98/32" and "L.M.V. (G.M.V. bina)". To the right, there are more handwritten notes and a small emblem at the bottom right. The page is numbered "2" in the top right corner and "2" in the bottom right corner.

1881 - 1882	1882 - 1883	1883 - 1884	1884 - 1885	1885 - 1886	1886 - 1887	1887 - 1888	1888 - 1889	1889 - 1890	1890 - 1891
287.854	207.651	434.231	447.912	444.312	421.004	389.783	225.000	225.000	197.000
2.420.000	2.360.000	2.270.000	2.270.000	2.270.000	2.270.000	2.270.000	2.270.000	2.270.000	2.270.000
446.472	446.472	446.472	446.472	446.472	446.472	446.472	446.472	446.472	446.472
14.342.000	14.342.000	14.342.000	14.342.000	14.342.000	14.342.000	14.342.000	14.342.000	14.342.000	14.342.000
50.412.000	50.412.000	50.412.000	50.412.000	50.412.000	50.412.000	50.412.000	50.412.000	50.412.000	50.412.000
200.900	200.900	200.900	200.900	200.900	200.900	200.900	200.900	200.900	200.900
1.120.900	1.120.900	1.120.900	1.120.900	1.120.900	1.120.900	1.120.900	1.120.900	1.120.900	1.120.900
200.900	200.900	200.900	200.900	200.900	200.900	200.900	200.900	200.900	200.900
1.120.900	1.120.900	1.120.900	1.120.900	1.120.900	1.120.900	1.120.900	1.120.900	1.120.900	1.120.900
400.000	400.000	400.000	400.000	400.000	400.000	400.000	400.000	400.000	400.000
1.120.900	1.120.900	1.120.900	1.120.900	1.120.900	1.120.900	1.120.900	1.120.900	1.120.900	1.120.900
1.120.900	1.120.900	1.120.900	1.120.900	1.120.900	1.120.900	1.120.900	1.120.900	1.120.900	1.120.900

Handwritten notes on the left side of the page include "Y.M.T.V. 98/32" and "L.M.V. (G.M.V. bina)".


Handwritten notes on the right side of the page include "2" and "L.M.V. (G.M.V. bina)".

³⁴ BOA, Y. MTV., 98/32, 24 June 1894.

SELECTED REPORTS OF THE OTTOMAN MILITARY ATTACHÉ
IN BUCHAREST ON THE ROMANIAN ARMY

Appendix 2: The Last Report Dated 1897³⁵

4


 مکتوب
 خدیوای

مسائل ترقیه ج دوله مطهره ندره ظهوری همگی ظمه اولنامه اضمروف و صبرستانه دولتی ایله بغاستانه اعانه نبرغ افیقا
 موصول کلامه مغارنه جهر صمدیه روسیه دولته برت جوییه سنه اجرا ایدیلوه تدارکات عکبر رومانیایا حکومتی سایه اهمیت
 دانسته کور لیکنده حکومت سایه اراضی هر اضمافه فایضو جهر بولوقه اوزره مکر مرتبه فقیما تدارکات عکبر و صبریه برقرار و
 کالی نوافضه بفریه میسرته و کله کرس اید دولتم ایلکده در تدارکات معروفه جمله سنه اوله رد بولوقه ضایعه ندره دانسته
 عاصده بولستانده ایضا بل ضایعه نه و افزا دینک سفیر بلک اوی و بر لیک تقصیر در بلافاصله وقت سلوه آله تسلیا اید
 معانه ری کسایا بول صبر ایله مرفوعده اوامر لازم و برطه و ماه جابیلک در و قیما اید اینس کونه تخصیصه فوکه العاده
 اولوه اوزره مجلس معونانه طرفه مهمات و حیاطه مباحیه جیمه نالینیه اوج میلیونه اوج بوزر بلک فرانسه طرفه مادی و
 کیه بولکه دخی بغاستانه اعانه بلک روسیه و سنه جفر ندره بعضه کونه تدارکات عکبر در بولوقه سایدس اوزرینه ناطیه اید
 یته تخصیصات فوکه العاده جیمه اوله رد مجلس معونانه تفصیلاتی بر وجه آتیه عصبه اولنامه سکر میلیونه اتی بوزر شریک فرانسه
 طلبیه اید مبلغ ضریب بولک استوصال ایله:

یکم بلک مانیر تفنگ بیلک بزاره و محاصره فوجیه مهمات مباحیه جیمه	فرانسه	۹۱,۰۰۰	۰۰۰
فنگه استوصال	"	۶,۰۰۰	۰۰۰
قداح و فوستانه قطه معافنده حیاطه و مهمات و دیوارک نعره دستکالار و سازه	"	۶۷۰	۰۰۰
درت طوریل و برس مباحیه جیمه	"	۹۰۰	۰۰۰
باره لیده مرفوضه صافین مالکریس و اید راجیمه	"	۴۰۰	۰۰۰
سوار و طوریل صفا ندره مفضله لایکر مباحیه جیمه	"	۴۰۰	۰۰۰
معبوسات آکر و قوتوم و قاریله اکا لایکونه	"	۶,۰۰۰	۰۰۰
فرانویکوت		۸۱,۶۷۰	۰۰۰

جیمه ناطریک مجلس معونانه نه مخصف نامدره استوصال اید بلیکله تخصیصات فوکه العاده نه صورته صرف استوصال تفصیل
 هیده معونانه اید بوزر فرانس و سازه ایکن استوصال اولنامه صانع کله سفیر بلک و قوتوم کیمه تخصیصات
 فوکه العاده طلبیه استوصال اوله ظهوری فیمیه اولاهه صفا فرانسیا اید و قبله تقابل اید بیلک تفصیله عند در
 ایا که صبره کاره لایکر
 کیه سفیر بلک اید بولک
 حاضریه کولت

Y.M.T.V 153 / 71 2

³⁵ BOA, Y. MTV., 153/71, 21 March 1897.

