

Artur Górak  
Krzysztof Latawiec

# Russian Governors in the Kingdom of Poland (1867-1918)

Translated by Jarosław Krajka



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Translated by JAROSŁAW KRAJKA  
(Maria Curie-Skłodowska University, Lublin, Poland)

Reviewed by:  
professor SERGIY IVANOVICH POSOKHOV  
(V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University, Ukraine)  
professor PETR VLADIMIROVICH AKULSHIN  
(S.A. Yesenin Ryazan State University, I.P. Pavlov Ryazan State Medical University, Russia)

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## Governors in the Kingdom of Poland after 1867

### Introduction

The present work gives researchers schematic biographical articles about top-level clerks of general administration in the Kingdom of Poland of the unification era, governors<sup>1</sup>. Dynamically developing research into Russian administration in the Kingdom of Poland needs to be supported with comprehensive directory investigations. This has been, precisely, our aim in the present work, namely, to collect biographical data for a dictionary of governors in governorates of the Kingdom of Poland of the unification era, which denotes the years 1867-1918 for local administration. Due to the fact that the liquidation of the Kingdom's autonomy was a long-lasting process, the initial chronological boundary must only be tentative. This period is opened up by the January Uprising, during which military rule was introduced<sup>2</sup>, which, in fact, greatly limited the freedom of operation of civil administration. At the same time, key posts were manned by people from outside the Kingdom. Finally, the decision was taken on liquidating the autonomous government, which was supposed to be a part of the process of the Kingdom's unification with the Russian Empire.

Unification was not limited only to making the government structure and the law in general similar to the ones in the Empire as a whole, but it also aimed at Russification of the administrative apparatus, and, in consequence, the very society. The overall scope of these activities covered the use of not only the army and administration, but also the judiciary, education and the Russian Orthodox church, in the process of liquidating the Polish nationality as a cultural phenomenon and limiting it to distinctness on the folklore level. It was the final manifestation of how the Russian Empire departed from the rules of universalism towards a nationalistic state, which, in effect, was one of the reasons of its decline. The most recent Russian publications quite openly promote the view that the way the Kingdom of Poland and the lands under the Russian partition were ruled can be compared to how France, Great Britain and Germany managed their colonies<sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Governor-General was not an institution of general administration - he was subordinated to the Emperor, not to the Minister of the Interior, and his competences can be subdivided into political supervision over the whole array of public matters and commanding the armies of Warsaw Military District.

<sup>2</sup> Journal of Laws of the Kingdom of Poland [DPKP], vol. 63, Resolution of the Namestnik (Viceroy) of 15/27 December 1863 on introducing the military-police management in the Kingdom of Poland

<sup>3</sup> Ю. Л. Злобин, Институт генерал-губернаторской власти Российской империи в современной зарубежной историографии, *"Вестник Оренбургского Государственного Университета"* 2009, no.

The process of depolonisation of local administration was started with governors and vice-governors, and the key moment here was the 1867 reform of the Kingdom's local administration. Even though the local administration was not subjected to the law enforced all over the country, the act made separately for the Kingdom was heavily influenced by the Russian law. The reform entailed, among others, liquidation of the posts of civil governors, who evolved from chairmen of district commissions transformed into governors in 1837, as well as creation of posts that were very close in competences to the Russian governors. New positions were given numerous competences of policing nature as well as were handed over control over departments of governorate governments and were aided by vice-governors. At the same time, governor and vice-governor, each within their specific competences, chaired over the presidium (*prisutstvo*) of the governorate government.

The described position was liquidated long after the evacuation of the Kingdom's Russian administration to the heartland of Russia, already after the outbreak of the Revolution – finally, with the decree of the Soviet government of 29 August 1918<sup>4</sup>.

As regards chronological boundaries, two more points need to be made. First of all, "*чиновники русского происхождения*" appeared in the Kingdom on relevant positions already before 1867, during the January Uprising, at the end of 1863 as well as later on, and they manned the posts of civil governors. Secondly, the common practice of making the year 1915 the final boundary, which roughly corresponds to the date of the final evacuation of the Russian administration from the Kingdom, needs to be commented upon here. We cannot accept this as a valid procedure. Even though there was no Russian administration operating in the area of the Kingdom already, its structures were still existing, and the administration worked despite limited workforce.

Interestingly enough, the employment procedure was still running – as regards the posts in question after 1915, and especially in 1916, there were changes as the authorities thought about coming back to Congress Poland and made some preparations, visible also in this sphere.

The staffing of those key posts in the Kingdom's administration after 1867 is the selection criterion and the major focus of interest of the current publication. By the way, the 1916 appointments are an expressive comment on the promises made to the Poles by the authorities of the Russian Empire.

The geographical scope of the study comprises the governorates of the Kingdom of Poland as well as Chełm Governorate, which was formally excluded from the Kingdom just before the outbreak of the First World War.

The subjects of the research are those persons that were appointed to the post of governor (even though they might have occupied the position for a very short period of time or even did not take office at all). At the same time, we also included

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10 (104), October, p. 11.

<sup>4</sup> J. Zaborowska, *Ustrój, dzieje i akta Kancelarii Gubernatora Warszawskiego z lat 1866–1917*, "Archeion" 1969, vol. 51, p. 148.

those individuals who were appointed as “acting governors”. Even though they were never authorized to occupy the post (most often owing to having too low rank), they need to be distinguished from those who were replaced due to illness or holiday leave, despite the fact that those labels are used interchangeably in different sources. Thus, the key fact here is the appointment of a particular person as this was how he was accepted as suitable for a particular post. Of course, it did happen that one did not take office at all, though very rarely, as a matter of fact. This means that the dates of appointment and dismissal cannot be regarded as the dates of the actual time in office.

The governors of the governorates of the Kingdom of Poland were some of the highest-level officials after the central government of Congress Poland was abolished. In the hierarchy of civil administration (excluding Governor-General, as an authority outside the structure of ministries) they were the most senior representatives of the Russian authorities<sup>5</sup>. They were directly subordinated to the Minister of the Interior and it was only the Viceroy, and after 1874 Warsaw Governor-General, that had supervisory power over them. Besides, these were the bodies of collegial administration, understood here as superiors of a number of agendas of other ministries, as parts of the governorate governments, as well as of different separate committees, commissions and offices. Besides, they had more or less extensive controlling and supervisory powers over local branches of other ministries. Governors played a vital role in the system of defence due to their cooperation with the quartermaster department of the army and their responsibility for organising the conscription. Moreover, they used their chancelleries to exercise political supervision over the inhabitants of the governorate and were superior to the police (land guard). As a number of reforms enforced in the Empire were not put into action in the Kingdom, the position of governor in this area was even stronger than in the central governorates of the Empire.

The people occupying these posts were a part of the ruling elite of the Russian Empire. Their activities can be comprehensively characterized only when taking into account their personality features and such data as education or social background. Besides, the opportunities of conducting a more or less independent policy depended, to a large extent, on the professional, social and family connections. The significance of the researched persons in the process of integration of Russian communities in the Kingdom was equally important. The governor's household was the most important salon in the governorate, mainly for the Russians. Governors' activities in cultural and social spheres had a direct influence on the effects of colonisation and Russification.

No wonder, then, that the persons belonging to that group appear in almost all publications related to this period. However, explaining the personality of governors is beyond the capacity of the authors of such works, given the major aims of such publications. This is also because constructing a full biographical entry often

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<sup>5</sup> For more information, see A. Górak, *Kancelaria Gubernatora i Rząd Gubernialny Lubelski (1867-1918). Studium administratywistyczne i prozopograficzne*, Lublin – Radzyń Podlaski 2006.

necessitates search queries in a number of archives at home and abroad. Having the possibly most complete biographical entry would allow one to fully understand the context in which a particular dignitary appears.

The major objective of the *Dictionary*, then, is providing historians with a useful tool to recognise the governors of the Kingdom of Poland's governorates. A need to prepare such compendiums is universally recognized and depends only on the significance of the described persons. An important argument in favour of undertaking the task was lack of coverage of the selected group in *The Polish Biographical Dictionary*, which means that to date historians could only use short biographical notes of some (not all) governors of the Kingdom<sup>6</sup>, published in the appendix to the monograph by Łukasz Chimiak<sup>7</sup>, as well as equally brief Russian publications.

### Sources

The body of sources comprised materials collected through search queries in archives and libraries in Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Belarus, the Ukraine and Russia, such as literature, printed and handwritten sources.

Obviously, in order to properly understand the functioning of civil servants in the Russian Empire, one needs to be familiar with clerical pragmatics, in particular, with the system of ranks and position classes, rules of promotion in the former and the latter, the procedures of moving between the military, the court and the civil institutions, the system of distinctions and uniforms, etc.<sup>8</sup>.

Table 1. Classes of civil, military and court ranks at the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century

Classes	Ranks		
	civil	military	court
I	chancellor	general field marshal general admiral	

<sup>6</sup> Some interesting opportunities in this respect were promised by the result of search queries conducted in the Polish archives with the purpose of identifying the governors of Lublin, Kielce, Radom, Siedlce and Chełm governorates. In consequence, it was possible to expand the list published by Ł. Chimiak adding as many as ten items (A. Górak, *Gubernatorowie i wicegubernatorowie południowych i wschodnich guberni Królestwa Polskiego (1867–1918)*, [in:] *Ważna obecność. Przedstawiciele państw i narodów europejskich wśród mieszkańców międzyrzecza Bugu i Pilicy w XVII–XIX wieku. Materiały z sesji. Radom 30 XI 2006*, eds. A. Górak, K. Latawiec, Radom–Radzyń Podlaski 2006).

<sup>7</sup> Ł. Chimiak, *Gubernatorzy rosyjscy w Królestwie Polskim (1863-1915). Szkic do portretu zbiorowego*, Wrocław 1999.

<sup>8</sup> These matters are aptly explained in the works of Leonid Yefimovich Shepelyov: *Отмененные истории. Чины, звания и титулы в Российской империи*, Leningrad 1977; *Титулы, мундиры, ордена в Российской империи*, Leningrad 1991; *Чиновный мир России XVIII – начала XX в.*, St. Petersburg 1999; as well as those published in Poland: G. Smyk, *Korpus urzędników cywilnych w guberniach Królestwa Polskiego w latach 1867-1915*, Lublin 2004; A. Górak, *Kancelaria Gubernatora i Rząd Gubernialny Lubelski (1867-1918). Studium administratywistyczne i prozopograficzne*, Lublin – Radzyń Podlaski 2006.

II	active privy councillor	infantry general cavalry general artillery general engineer admiral general	grand chamberlain ( <i>обер-камергер</i> ) grand marshal of the court ( <i>обер-гофмаршал</i> ) grand master of the stables ( <i>обер-ишталмейстер</i> ) senior master of the royal hunt ( <i>обер-егермейстер</i> ) grand chamberlain ( <i>обер-гофмейстер</i> ) senior cup bearer ( <i>обер-шенк</i> ) grand master of ceremony ( <i>обер-церемониймейстер</i> ) grand meat carver ( <i>обер-форшнейдер</i> )
III	privy councillor	lieutenant general vice admiral	marshal of the court ( <i>гофмаршал</i> ) chamberlain ( <i>гофмейстер</i> ) master of the stables ( <i>ишталмейстер</i> ) master of the royal hunt ( <i>егермейстер</i> )
IV	active state councillor	major general rear admiral	chamberlain ( <i>камергер</i> )
V	state councillor	brigadier captain-commodore	master of ceremony ( <i>церемониймесйтер</i> )
VI	collegiate councillor	colonel captain 1 <sup>st</sup> rank (navy) guard colonel	
VII	court councillor	lieutenant colonel military starshina major (until 1884) captain 2 <sup>nd</sup> rank (navy) guard captain guard rittmeister	
VIII	collegiate assessor	infantry captain cavalry rittmeister yesaul guard staff-captain	
IX	titular councillor	infantry staff-captain guard lieutenant cavalry staff- rittmeister sub-yesaul navy lieutenant	kamer-junker ( <i>камер-юнкер</i> )
X	collegiate secretary	lieutenant guard sub-lieutenant sotnik michman	



XII	district secretary	infantry sub-lieutenant cavalry cornet cossack constable (хорунжий)	
XIII		infantry constable	
XIV	collegiate registrar		

\* Sic! "Stabs-captain" and "stabs-rittmeister" cannot be translated as "staff-captain" and "staff-rittmeister" without significant description.

Source: *Табель о рангах*, [in:] *Энциклопедический словарь Брокгауза и Ефрона*, Sankt Petersburg 1890-1907, vol. 32, p. 439-441.

The first task to be tackled was to determine the post staffing. Unfortunately, the relevant Polish *Vademecum* is unreliable and incomplete in this respect<sup>9</sup>. A general overview is given by a Russian publication prepared before the First World War, contemporarily amended and published<sup>10</sup>. Its data could be confronted with those from the monograph<sup>11</sup>, however, it turned out that they contain errors and abandoned as well as missing data.

The next step was collecting and organizing data contained in printed inventories of clerks<sup>12</sup> according to different criteria: ministries, offices, classes, etc.<sup>13</sup>, in particular, staffing of jobs of governorate administration printed in *памятные книжки* of particular governorates. Only comparing those pieces of data gave a better foundation for compiling a full list of governors of the Kingdom of Poland in the researched period. Even later, however, during archive queries and analysis of handwritten material, amendments and corrections of personal data had to be made.

Printed sources contain a lot of information on appointment and dismissal dates, however, often erroneous. The literature generally shows trust in printed inventories of clerks (*адрес-календарь*), issued separately and contained in *памятные книжки*, even though their unreliability is widely known. They are useful more as archive reference sources, with a similar level of information load and derivative character of data included therein.

<sup>9</sup> I. Ihnatowicz, A. Biernat, *Vademecum do badań nad historią XIX i XX wieku*, Warsaw 2003.

<sup>10</sup> *Губернии Российской империи. История и руководители (1708-1917)*, Moscow 2003.

<sup>11</sup> Ł. Chimiak, *Gubernatorzy rosyjscy w Królestwie Polskim (1863-1915). Szkic do portretu zbiorowego*, Wrocław 1999; Л. М. Лысенко, *Губернаторы и генерал-губернаторы Российской империи (XVIII - начало XX века)*, Moscow 2001.

<sup>12</sup> The following work gives an excellent overview of such publications: А.И. Раздорский, *Общие печатные списки должностных лиц губерний и областей Российской империи (1841-1908): Библиографический указатель*, St. Petersburg 1999.

<sup>13</sup> *Краткий список гражданским чинам первых четырех классов по старшинству*. Испр. по 20-е июня 1855, St. Petersburg 1855; *Список высшим чинам государственного, губернского и епархиального управлений*. 1912. 1913. 1834, 1840-1846, 1838-1879, 1881-1916; *Список гражданским чинам 4 класса*. Исправлен по 31 декабря 1858 года [до 1870 г.; 1876-1878 гг., 1914-1915 гг.], St. Petersburg 1859-1916; *Список гражданским чинам первых трех классов*, St. Petersburg 1858-1890; *Список гражданским чинам первых четырех классов по старшинству*. [1841 - 1846, 1860], St. Petersburg 1841-1847, 1860.

Clearly, greater trust can be laid in archive materials<sup>14</sup>. Personal files of clerks are relatively easy to process. They frequently contain service status inventories (*формулярные списки, послужные списки*)<sup>15</sup>, however, one needs to remember that these are also secondary, not primary, sources, and they could have been deformed especially in the case of higher-rank clerks by hiding property, overestimating level of education etc. For those clerks who changed their workplace a number of times, service status inventories will contain deformations and gaps, for instance, due to distance from primary sources which were left in the file in the first workplace. Ideally, we should be able to consult the files of the issuer: a parish, a school, etc. In all other cases the researcher's trust in bibliographic data needs to be limited, and drawing *ex silentio* conclusions is absolutely unacceptable. It is only by comparing data from service status inventories produced in different offices and by verifying them at least partially based on primary sources (e.g., baptism certificates, school graduation diplomas, appointments, etc.) that one can gain greater confidence in them. There already exists quite extensive literature on how to work with such sources<sup>16</sup>.

The second important group of biographical data contains information about the family of selected persons. Much can be found out about wives and children from *формулярные списки*. However, what is much more interesting is who the wife's parents and siblings as well as spouses of children were, as well as who were the parents of a given clerk, their siblings as well as brothers or sisters. It was, thus, our purpose to reconstruct the network of relatives and kinsmen, who might have influenced the career of a particular person. Achieving this purpose necessitated searching registral books, at least in those places of the Kingdom of Poland in which the described persons served their time in office. Obviously, it is much more difficult to discover the client-patron links or friendly relations going beyond the family circles. Here, the only trace can be acquaintances from school or service, which definitely cannot be viewed as sufficient. However, sometimes the researcher can

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<sup>14</sup> A. Górak, *Wartość źródłowa akt personalnych administracji rosyjskiej Królestwa Polskiego (1867 - 1918)*, [in:] *Źródła do dziejów regionu. I Siedlecka Sesja Archiwalna*, eds. U. Maksymiuk-Głowacka and G. Welik, Siedlce 2002, pp. 139-147.

<sup>15</sup> Д.Н. Шилов, *Формулярный (послужной) список как источник биографических сведений о деятелях высшей российской бюрократии (XIX - нач. XX веков)*, [in:] *Проблемы социальной и этнической истории России XIV-XX вв.*, Chelyabinsk 1995, pp. 40-49; M. Kulik, *Dokumentacja personalna w armii rosyjskiej (przełom XIX i XX wieku)*, [in:] *Dzieje biurokracji na ziemiach polskich*, vol. II, eds. A. Górak, D. Magier, Lublin - Siedlce 2009, pp. 205-216.

<sup>16</sup> А.В. Елпатьевский, *Документирование прохождения государственной службы в России XVIII - начала XX веков*, [in:] *Труды ВНИИДАД*, Moscow 1974, vol. 5, part 1; В.А. Иванов, *Губернское чиновничество в России 50-60-х гг. XIX в. Историко-источниковедческие очерки*, Kaluga 1994; Д. Н. Шилов, *Государственные деятели Российской империи: Главы высших и центральных учреждений 1802-1917: Библиографический справочник*, St. Petersburg 2001; С. В. Белоусов, *Формулярные и послужные списки как источник для характеристики офицерского корпуса русской армии начала XIX в. (на примере офицеров из Пензенской губернии)*, [in:] *Исторические записки. Межвузовский сборник научных трудов*, Penza 2003; А.А. Подмазо, *Формулярные (послужные) списки как источник Эпоха наполеонских войн: люди, события, идеи*, Moscow 2001.



be lucky to find information on such acquaintances in diaries, journals, private or official correspondence.

### The Russian origin of the post of governor

The interest of historical sciences in selected persons stems from a number of factors, each of which can be a sufficient reason for monographic studies:

- political, or related to the significance of positions occupied by them in the system of government,
- prosopographical, or related to the position and characteristics of the researched group within the system of clerical intelligentsia of the Empire,
- and, frequently, biographical, due to individual career or a role played in history.

Obviously, there is no place here for biographical research, and a prosopographical monograph deserves a separate treatment, provided that the cohesion of the investigated group proves to be sufficient for prosopographical research, which is not without doubt. This is so since mutual interaction between governors from different governorates was not very intensive. On the other hand, the presentation of the legal basis and outline of the governors' competences will enable the reader of the *Dictionary* to gain a better understanding of the service circumstances of the described persons.

When arriving in the Kingdom of Poland, the Russian clerks generally had a well-established view of what the governor is to be like, which was due to the fact that this particular government official had existed in Russia for one century and a half. It was not much novelty for *чиновники* to work in an ethnically foreign and disobedient area, thus, more space needs to be devoted here to the origin of the governor in Russia, not in the Kingdom<sup>17</sup>.

Looking backward in order to trace the origin of the governorate should not go further than to the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century when the bureaucratized administration was gradually established down to the local level, as a radical change in separation from the traditions of the Muscovite state. It needs to be noticed, however, that the establishment and formation of the Russian governorate system in the 18<sup>th</sup> century involved adoption of the Western solutions<sup>18</sup>.

After incorporating the Inflants under the rule of Peter I it became evident that it would not be effective to manage this land based on the rules of the Muscovite state. Peter I, thus, adapted already existing Swedish governorates. Already in 1703, with the emergence of Sankt Petersburg, Ingermanland Governorate was created, and similar governorates were established in the remaining territory of the

<sup>17</sup> See A. Górak, *Kancelaria Gubernatora i Rząd Gubernialny Lubelski. Studium administratywistyczne i prozopograficzne*, Lublin-Radzyń Podlaski, pp. 38-44.

<sup>18</sup> А. Б. Каменский, *Взгляд на историю местного управления*, [www.stud.spa.msu.ru/library/3/hrpa/articles/kamenskiy.html](http://www.stud.spa.msu.ru/library/3/hrpa/articles/kamenskiy.html).

state in the years 1708-1710. Vast areas of governorates (10 to cover the entire Russia) were subjected to the power of governors<sup>19</sup>.

Since 1713 governorates were managed by committees composed of the governor and 8-12 landrats. Next, in the years 1713-1714 the number of governorates rose to 11. A small number of governorates and their large size at the same time were due to subordination of the administrative division to military purposes. Until 1715 a three-tier system of institutions of local administration was established: *po-viat* – province – governorate. Another reform of local administration (in 1719) was triggered by the remodelling of the central government – governorate was retained as an administrative division constituting a military and judiciary district. This reform resulted in the emergence of 11 governorates subdivided into 45 administrative units, which were named ‘provinces’ following the example of Sweden<sup>20</sup>. Governorates became the basic unit of local management subordinated directly to the committees. However, the introduction of expanded governorate offices, also following the Swedish example, did not result in the change of the character of governor’s power<sup>21</sup>.

Governors were in charge of all administrative, judiciary and military matters. They exercised their competences through four aides and an auxiliary chancellery. In the era of domination of collegial bodies the governor remained a monocratic authority, operating through subordinated clerks, though using the assistance of advisory collegial bodies<sup>22</sup>. The role of the basic administrative, judiciary and financial office was played by the chancellery, which was liquidated in 1775 together with the introduction of the governorate government. Until that time governor had been the supreme body of local administration, which comprised numerous institutions on the levels of province, *poviat* and independent cities. Generally, it needs to be remarked that the reforms of Peter I often had a rather superficial nature, being limited to the change of names, and newly-named institutions often overlapped territorially with the previous ones or were of similar size<sup>23</sup>.

<sup>19</sup> Полный Свод Законов Российской Империи (PSZRI) I, vol. 4, no. 2218, *Указ об учреждении губерний и о росписании к нимъ городов of 18 December 1708*; И. Блинов, *Губернаторы. Историко-юридический очерк*, St. Petersburg 1905, pp. 42-43; А. А. Левандовский, *Исторический опыт создания вертикали власти: генерал-губернаторства в России*, [www.niiss.ru/levand.shtml](http://www.niiss.ru/levand.shtml); Б. В. Межуев, А. Г. Трифонов, *Генерал-губернаторство в системе территориального управления. Опыт исторической реминисценции*, “Полис” 2000, no. 5, pp. 19-27; С. М. Троицкий, *Русский абсолютизм и дворянство в XVIII в. Формирование бюрократии*, Moscow 1974, p. 30.

<sup>20</sup> Д. Градовский, *Исторический очерк учреждения генерал-губернаторств в России*, “Русский Архив” 1868, November-December, p. 5.

<sup>21</sup> И. Блинов, *Губернаторы*, *op. cit.*, p. 46.

<sup>22</sup> In 1713 the governor got advisory bodies - landrats (nobility boards), besides, the governor could use the help of vice-governor, landrichter (with power of attorney), quartermaster major (crop tax collection) and commissars – И. А. Исаев, *История государства и права России. Полный курс лекций*, Moscow 2002, p. 252.

<sup>23</sup> More on this matter can be found in the following work: Д. А. Редин, *Административные структуры и бюрократия Урала в эпоху петровских реформ (западные уезды симбирской губернии в 1711–1727 гг.)*, Yekaterinburg 2007

Initially, governors were supposed to follow the 1719 *Instruction* for province governors, whose recommendations were repeated in the 1728 *Nakaz*<sup>24</sup>. It was only *Наставление губернаторам*<sup>25</sup> of 21 April 1764 that went much further, expanding the power of governors – placing them in the first place among local administration and naming them *governorate head, manager and guardian*. This legal act already displays Catherine II's intention of transforming a governorate into a unit fully equipped with a complete set of institutions.

Tsarina's reforms were crowned with issuing *Учреждение для управления губерний* in 1775, which introduced a new administrative division. Russia was divided into 23 governorates, 66 provinces and around 180 poviats. This time, the territorial division was based on a rational demographic criterion<sup>26</sup>. In 1775 it was decided that the area of one governorate should be inhabited by 600,000-800,000 people (by 1917 the population increased over three-fold!). The tendency to decrease the size of governorates resulted in the increase in their number to 50 over the next 20 years, to 52 in 1850 and 78 in 1917, which was of course also conditioned by the expansion of the state's size. At the same time, provinces were gradually liquidated until they permanently disappeared from the map of Russia<sup>27</sup>. Thus, since the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the basic administrative units were governorates and poviats (*uyezds*). The heart of the governorate was a governorate city, which housed all management institutions, namely governor with governorate government and other offices, whose composition, functions and names often changed.

Catherine II based her system of administration on two levels, that of governorate and that of poviat, trying to closely bind them together and applying the Western rule of separation of powers. Governor, formally the "landlord" of the entire governorate, actually dealt only with administrative management, exercising his powers in other areas only as a last resort. Since that time he ruled with the help of a newly-established governorate government. This is also when the post of vice-governor was introduced, as an authority in charge of the tax chamber, thus, not related to general administration and governorate government<sup>28</sup>.

The reign of Nicholas I brought about further legal acts regulating the operation of local administration. Two tendencies prevailed: adapting to the changes introduced on the central level and strengthening the dominating role of governor at the expense of governorate government and institutions of other ministries. It needs to be noted that, in the meantime, the division of executive power into departments was implemented, as a result of which ministries were introduced.

<sup>24</sup> И. Блинов, *Губернаторы*, op. cit., p. 53.

<sup>25</sup> PSZRI I, no. 12137, *Наставление Губернаторамъ* of 21 April 1764; А. Д. Градовский, op. cit., p. 5.

<sup>26</sup> А. Д. Градовский, *Исторический очерк учреждения генерал-губернаторств...*, p. 11.

<sup>27</sup> И. А. Исаев, op. cit., p. 330.

<sup>28</sup> PSZRI I, vol. 20, no. 14392, *Учреждение для управления губерний всероссийской империи* of 7 November 1775, article 12; С. А. Чибиряев, *Государство и право в период становления и развития абсолютной монархии (вторая половина XVII–XVIII век)*, [in:] *История государства и права*, ed. S. A. Chibiryayev, Moscow 1998, [www.bestboy.narod.ru/6.html](http://www.bestboy.narod.ru/6.html).

Since that time governorates would gradually become transformed into local branches of the Ministry of the Interior.

In 1837 *Общий наказ Гражданским Губернаторам*<sup>29</sup> and *Положение о порядке производства дел в губернских правлениях*<sup>30</sup> were passed. This was, among other things, another step in the process of subordinating governorate government to governor. One sign of that was the fact that vice-governor was no longer in charge of the tax chamber and joined the government, starting to perform duties of vice-governor and member of the government's presidium at the same time<sup>31</sup>. One year later the competences of tax chambers were slightly limited, together with the establishment of local chambers of state estates<sup>32</sup>. During the next decade *Учреждение Губернских Правлений* was passed<sup>33</sup>, which was a fundamental act for the organisation of governorate governments staying in force with minor changes until the end of the Romanov empire. Nicholas I completed reforming administration by regulating the position of governor-general in 1853<sup>34</sup>.

Already in the half of the century the actual position of governors in the clerical hierarchy was not the one regulated by the law, since most regulations were not enforced and everything depended on the personality of the head of governorate. Imprecisions and contradictions in law opened the possibility to legalise practically any decision, thus, the governor could always find a suitable regulation to support his actions. At the same time, governors remained practically beyond any control, which led to omnipresent corruption and abuse of power, which became a habitually-sanctioned practice<sup>35</sup>.

Alexander II's reforms did not change the position of governor dramatically, since the authorities were attempting to bring back the transparency of structure of local management, which was disrupted by establishment of local branches of particular departments. This was attempted by further expansion of the powers of governor, leading to the transformation of this body into the institution guaranteeing unity of local administration. For this particular reason the decree of the Committee of Ministers of 22 July 1866<sup>36</sup> put all civil institutions on the local level under governor's control (with the right to undertake inspection) and confirmed the powers to appoint and transfer clerks employed within the boundaries of gov-

<sup>29</sup> PSZRI II, vol. 12, part 1, no. 10303, *Высочайше утвержденный общий наказ Гражданским Губернаторам* of 3 June 1837.

<sup>30</sup> PSZRI II, vol. 12, part 1, no. 10304, *Положение о порядке производства дел в Губернских Правлениях* of 3 June 1837.

<sup>31</sup> This is only when vice-governor appears in the staff list of governorate governments - PSZRI II, vol. 12, appendices to no. 10303.

<sup>32</sup> PSZRI II, vol. 13, part 1, no. 11189, *Учреждение об управлении государственными имуществами в губерниях* of 30 April 1838.

<sup>33</sup> PSZRI II, vol. 20, part 1, no. 18580.

<sup>34</sup> PSZRI II, vol. 28, part 1, no. 27293, *Общая инструкция генерал-губернаторам* of 29 May 1853.

<sup>35</sup> Н. П. Матханова, *Положение губернатора в России середины XIX века: закон и действительность*, "Гуманитарные науки в Сибири" 1998, no. 2, [www.philosophy.nsc.ru/life/journals/human-science/2/\\_98/03/\\_matx.htm](http://www.philosophy.nsc.ru/life/journals/human-science/2/_98/03/_matx.htm).

<sup>36</sup> PSZRI II, vol. 41, part 1.



ernorate. At the same time, the decree of 13 July 1876 empowered governor to issue resolutions enforcing "the protection of order"<sup>37</sup>, while the decree of 14 August 1881 – to introduce the state of increased and extraordinary protection in either the whole governorate or its part<sup>38</sup>. Thanks to such measures, despite operation of land and municipal self-government, governor continued to control matters given over to land and municipal authorities. It was widely believed that bad assessment of effectiveness of governors as a result of excessive bureaucratization and centralization did not change<sup>39</sup>.

In 1860s an important factor influencing the extent of operation and status of governor was the implementation of the *zemstvo* reform and the judiciary reform. The *zemstvo* reform took economic matters, management of education and health protection institutions and many others out of governor's control. The judiciary reform, on the other hand, separated courts from administration, which also resulted in decreasing the powers and duties of governor. At the same time, a new element appeared, namely, relations with *zemstvo*. The composition of councillors, the activeness of *zemstvo*, their position and attitudes towards authorities differed, which also had an effect on the position of governor. The attempts to exempt governors from some duties connected with active management, undertaken in the reform era, proved to be unsuccessful, and they were abandoned altogether in the early 1870s<sup>40</sup>.

The actual extent of governor's power depended also on his skills of shaping the local administrative staff. It was impossible for one man to execute all extensive duties confined in the governor. Thus, each governor started to be to some extent dependent upon his collaborators, for instance, through signing the documents they had prepared.

Also, the influence of the Russian Orthodox Church officials started to be noticeable, especially in the governorates with population of "other denominations", towards whom the authorities applied repressive measures<sup>41</sup>. The objective factors which influenced the extent of governor's power were as follows: constituting a part of governorate-general or not, the location of the region in relation to the centre, the political situation in the region, the political priorities of central authorities. Also, subjective factors played an important role, such as personality features of a particular governor, his honesty or calculation, matter-of-factness or incompetence, diligence or slothfulness, political convictions, understanding his duties, degree of resistance to external private and political pressure<sup>42</sup>.

<sup>37</sup> PSZRI II, vol. 51, part 1, no. 56381, *О сохранении в губерниях Варшавского Судебного Округа за некоторыми чинами местной администрации власти по положению взыскании*.

<sup>38</sup> PSZRI III, vol. 1.

<sup>39</sup> Л. Е. Лаптева, *Региональное и местное управление в России*, Moscow 1998, p. 52.

<sup>40</sup> Ibid.

<sup>41</sup> For instance, Eulogius, bishop of Chelm.

<sup>42</sup> Н. П. Матханова, *Положение русского провинциального чиновничества в середине XIX века: закон и жизнь*, "Гуманитарные науки в Сибири" 1999, no. 2, [www.philosophy.nsc.ru/journals/humscience/2/99/03/matx.htm](http://www.philosophy.nsc.ru/journals/humscience/2/99/03/matx.htm).

At the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, despite an increase in the number of local authorities of particular ministries as well as objective growth of the extent of the state's interference in the society's lives, governor remained the superior of governorate administration. However, the ways he exercised his powers started to differ to a greater extent. He could act by giving out orders, authorizing decisions of other clerks or presiding over a collegial body as its chairman. In Russia very few institutions remained outside the scope of influence of the head of governorate (among others, governorate gendarmerie authority, audit chamber, governorate and poviats school councils)<sup>43</sup>.

A characteristic feature of the history of local administration of the Russian Empire was steady increase in the extent of governors' power, their growing influence on local authorities of all departments (sometimes expressed only in terms of supervision) and gradual decline of independence of governorate governments. At the same time, governor was gradually getting more and more an authority uniting administration and ensuring political and police safety. However, the emancipation of the authorities of special administration, in particular local structures of the Minister of Finance and an accompanying rapid increase in the number of duties of administration, together with a time-consuming chancellery system, all contributed to reaching the state of partial failure by this kind of management.

### The political position of governors in the Kingdom of Poland

Since 1860s the Kingdom of Poland was gradually losing attributes of its autonomy as a result of undertaken reforms. As regards the local administration which is within our interest in the present work, it was the year 1867 that proved to be ground-breaking, as this is when a new act regulating its substantial and territorial competences, political position and internal organisation of offices, went into force. Since 1 (13) January 1867 the Kingdom was subdivided into 10 governorates: Warsaw, Płock, Piotrków (*петроковская*), Kalisz (*калишская*), Radom, Kielce, Lublin, Siedlce, Łomża and Suwałki (*сувалкская*)<sup>44</sup>. A governorate was headed by a governor and governorate government (*губернское правление*)<sup>45</sup>, who were the most important and interconnected bodies of general administration, as well as the central part of governorate management (*губернское управление*), while poviats were led by poviats management headed by chiefs<sup>46</sup>.

<sup>43</sup> *Свод Законов Российской Империи* (henceforth referred to as SZRI), published in 1892, vol. 1, part 1, *Общее Губернское Учреждение*, article 2.

<sup>44</sup> The names of some of them got Russified – *Dziennik Praw Królestwa Polskiego* (*Journal of Laws of the Kingdom of Poland*, henceforth referred to as DPKP), vol. 66, *Act on governorate and poviats management in governorates of the Kingdom of Poland of 19/31 December 1866*, article 1; *Свод Законов Российской Империи* (SZRI), published unofficially in 1899, vol. 2, part 1, *Учреждение управления губерний Царства Польского*, article 1.

<sup>45</sup> As a matter of fact, the body was the Presidium of Governorate Government (*Присутствие Губернского Правления*), to which specific departments provided office support.

<sup>46</sup> DPKP, vol. 66, *Act on governorate management...*, articles 2-4; A. Górak, *Organizacja i kancelaria*

After 1867 there were few and minor changes of administrative borders, only at the poviats and commune levels. The only significant change of the territorial division took place in the years 1912-1913, when Chełm Governorate was taken out of Warsaw Governorate-General<sup>47</sup>. Its Western boundary was very complicated, based on Russification forecasts, and even enclaves in Lublin Governorate were created. This necessitated significant change as regards the borders of poviats<sup>48</sup>. At the same time, Siedlce Governorate was liquidated and its territory was divided between Lublin Governorate and Chełm Governorate, except for the poviats of Węgrów, which was attached to Łomża Governorate<sup>49</sup>. For the purpose of present investigations it is important to note that the majority of the clerical staff moved from Siedlce to Chełm Governorate. In this respect, the administrative institutions of Chełm Governorate continue the operation of relevant institutions of Siedlce Governorate.

Despite liquidation of the Kingdom's central institutions, supervision over operation of local institutions of general administration was not given over only to the central authorities in Petersburg (ministries and main managing bodies). On the other hand, similarly to other parts of the state where the power of Petersburg was not sure, the position of *namestnik* was retained, which was later converted into the position of governor-general, appropriately for his political position<sup>50</sup>. It needs to be noted that both Teodor Berg and his successors (more subordinated to the Minister of the Interior), even though representing the Tsar, did conduct their own policy which was not always in line with the current direction of the bureaucratic elites of Petersburg<sup>51</sup>.

Their power was generally laid out by the all-Russian act *Общее Учреждение губернского*<sup>52</sup>, but their competences, together with the organisational and procedur-

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zarządów powiatowych w Królestwie Polskim (1867-1918), [in:] *Urzędy władzy, organy samorządowe i kościelne oraz ich kancelarie na polsko-ruskim pograniczu etnicznym i kulturowym do roku 1914*, eds. H. Gmiterek, J. Łosowski, Lublin 2010, pp. 323-388.

<sup>47</sup> *Собрание Указаний и Распоряжений Правительства* (henceforth referred to as SUiRP) 1912, vol. 2, no. 128, item 1120, *Об образовании из восточных частей Люблинской и Седлецкой губерний особой Холмской губернии, с изъятием ею из управления Варшавского Генерал-Губернатора of 23 June 1912.*

<sup>48</sup> A. Wrzyszczyński, *Gubernia chełmska. Zarys ustrojowy*, Lublin 1997, pp. 86-96.

<sup>49</sup> See H. Wiercieński, *W sprawie wydzielienia Chełmszczyzny*, Warsaw 1910.

<sup>50</sup> For Blinov, the problems of supervision over governors were as follows: separating the office of governor among a few institutions, too big importance of the Minister of the Interior, lack of permanent institution supporting supervisory body on the spot (after all, the Kingdom of Poland had governor-general) or too frequent senator inspections – И. Блинов, *Губернаторы*, op. cit., p. 352.

<sup>51</sup> One example here can be the personnel policy (unjustified promotions of supporters and so-called Balts as well as attitude to Polish clerks) – J. Kozłowski, *Dygnitarze rosyjscy nad Wisłą po powstaniu styczniowym*, "Kwartalnik Historyczny" 2001, vol. 108, no. 2, p. 104; J. Kozłowski, *Urzednicy polscy w Królestwie Polskim po powstaniu styczniowym (do 1880 r.)*, [in:] *Unifikacja za wszelką cenę. Sprawy polskie w polityce rosyjskiej na przełomie XIX i XX wieku. Studia i materiały*, eds. A. Szwarc and P. Wieczorkiewicz, Warsaw 2002, pp. 71-82; or the general direction of policy towards the Kingdom – Ł. Chimiak, *Gubernatorzy rosyjscy...*, op. cit., pp. 174, 183-184, 199-200, 218; Л. Е. Горизонтов, *Парадоксы имперской политики: Поляки в России и Русские в Польше*, Moscow 1999, pp. 170-171.

<sup>52</sup> DPKP, vol. 68, pp. 19-35, *Ukaz on liquidating Government Committee for Internal Affairs and subordinating managements in its control to the appropriate authorities of the Empire of 29 February/12 March 1868*; this

al ways of their implementation, were often dissimilar and based on the legal acts issued only for Privilislinsky Krai.

Governorate administration was practically deprived of the possibility to contact ministries without mediation of the main chief of state (*nachalnik*), who was able to dismiss all clerks except for the top-most ones (governor and vice-governor). As for these two, *nachalnik* could suggest that the minister should appoint, move or dismiss them, which was successful in most cases.

The most significant change introduced by the 1867 reform was expansion of governor's and governorate government's competences and change of their internal positioning. Collegial governments lost their dominating and strong position (in the Kingdom) in favour of one-man institutions of governor and vice-governor<sup>53</sup>. It should be added that before the January Uprising the position of governor did not display features characteristic of an independent administrative institution. Previously, the chairman of the government – governor – performed representative duties and presided over the meetings of the board of department chiefs. New acts reserved most vital functions, mainly connected with “security and public order”, to a personal decision of governor without the need to consult the governorate government and strengthened his position as the chairman of the presidium of department chiefs<sup>54</sup>. The position of governor was classified as a 4<sup>th</sup> class one, which demanded a high rank of candidate.

Similarly to the Empire, also in Privilislinsky Krai governor was the highest representative of the state authorities in governorate, appointed and dismissed by the Tsar by a relevant *ukaz*. Also his political duties were laid out similarly:

Губернатор, в пределах вверенной ему губернии, есть главный блюститель неприкосновенности Верховных прав Самодержавия, пользы государства и точного исполнения законов и правительственных постановлений по всем частям управления<sup>55</sup>.

The governor was supposed to guarantee proper functioning of administration and inviolability of rights:

Губернатор наблюдает за правильным и быстрым ходом дел по всем частям вверенного ему управления. Он обязан, в особенности, действием данной ему власти, охранять общественный порядок, безопасность и благочиние в губернии и неприкосновенность прав собственности, определенных, как общими законами, так и указами 19 Февраля 1864 года и дополнительными к оным постановлениями<sup>56</sup>.

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institution was subordinated to the Russian regulations as contained in SZRI.

<sup>53</sup> Vice-governor was regarded as a body also by A. Chwalba, even though he did not analyse its political position – A. Chwalba, *Polacy w służbie Moskali*, Warsaw – Cracow 1999, p. 126.

<sup>54</sup> See A. Górak, *Kancelaria Gubernatora i Rząd Gubernialny Lubelski...*, op. cit., pp. 91-97.

<sup>55</sup> DPKP, vol. 66, *Act on governorate and poviāt management of 19 (31) December 1866*, article 8; SUIRP, 1905, no. 3, item 33, *Order of 24 June 1904* – during absence of Governor-General of Warsaw and holiday of his aide, governors could act disregarding them; SZRI, 1912, vol. 2, part 1, *Учреждение Управления губерний Царства Польского*, article 11.

<sup>56</sup> DPKP, vol. 66, *Act on governorate management...*, article 9, SZRI, published in 1912, vol. 2, part 1,



As it is evident, the country inhabitants and their rights received his special attention. It was a typical line of Russian policy in the Kingdom, supposed to antagonize peasants and landowners and attract the former to the throne. The fact that supervision of clerks of commune self-government was to be done in the governor's chancellery also indicates the importance devoted to country self-government by the Russians<sup>57</sup>. Special significance is reflected in the recommendation that the governor should supervise the commune self-government elections in such a way that they are "organized appropriately with the state's interest in mind". It was a clear case of political hypocrisy, though, that governor was supposed to be a guardian of freedom of religion, especially when it was confronted with everyday practice<sup>58</sup>.

One governor described the status of his position in the Russian Empire in the following way: "In the complicated administrative machine of obsolete construction governors were those 100 or so gears that it hinged upon – once thrown out of the machine, it would collapse."<sup>59</sup> In general, P. Stremoukhov (see bionote), who uttered the words above, believed the political position of governor was not precisely delineated by the law, even in relation to central and superior authorities:

Указы и повеления получал от императорского величества и сената, а от министров, а в том числе и от министра внутренних дел, получал предложения. К первым обращался с рапортами, а ко вторым входил с представлениями. Закон подчеркивал разницу в отношении к первым и другим. Одни приказывали другие предлагали. Засим губернатор имел обязанность ежегодно представлять государю отчет о состоянии вверенной ему губернии, в котором мог свободно излагать и виды свои на управление ею, касаясь очевидно и наиболее поболевших политических тем. Министру губернатор посылал лишь копию этого отчета. Бывали примеры, что губернаторы расходились во взглядах на управление с министрами прямо высказывали это государю. Государь писал на губернаторских отчетах свои резолюции непосредственно, и они сообщались Комитету Министров. Правда, Комитет Министров мог ходатайствовать пред государем об изменении его резолюций, но, тем не менее, право непосредственного обращения губернатора к государю и вынесенных из него непосредственных уже впечатлений монарха оставалось фактам. Кроме того, раз в год, губернатор имел право на аудиенцию у государя, где устно мог выразить все, что ему хотелось.

On the one hand, the law treated governors as highest-rank representatives of the state in the area of governorate, which was reflected, for instance, by appoint-

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*Учреждение Управления губерний Царства Польского*, article 12.

<sup>57</sup> SZRI, published unofficially in 1899, *Учреждение Управления губерний Царства Польского*, articles 247-249; see J. Kukulski, *Sądy gminne w Królestwie Polskim. Studium społeczno-historyczne*, Kielce 1995.

<sup>58</sup> DPKP, vol. 66, *Act on governorate management... of 19 (31) December 1866*, article 12; *Laws Collection [ZP]*, vol. 6, p. 73 and following, *Resolution on the application of court acts in the Kingdom of Poland of 20 November 1864 authorised in Warsaw court district on 19 February 1875*, articles 15-17; SZRI, published in 1912, vol. 2, part 1, *Учреждение Управления губерний Царства Польского*, article 16; Л. Е. Лаптева, *op. cit.*, p. 58.

<sup>59</sup> R.G. Robbins, *The Tsar's Viceroys. Russian Provincial Governors in the Last Years of the Empire*, Ithaca-London 1987, p. 201.

ing them with “Именной высочайший указ”, which meant direct selection by the ruler. On the other hand, governor would execute all orders of ministers, however, for Stremoukhov this did not mean that he was subordinate to all of them:

Т.к. очевидно нельзя иметь 10 начальников. Установленная форма обращения министра внутренних дел к губернаторам ничем не отличалась от обращения других министров, следовательно при желании можно было сделать вывод, что формально, губернатор подчинен ему не более, чем остальным министрам. Такая идеология была свойственна многим губернаторам, находя себе подтверждение и в некоторых внешних признаках. У всех чиновников МВД, а в том числе и у самого министра, форма была одинаковая: на мундире воротник и обшлага рукавов черного сукна, шитые золотом, тогда как у губернатора воротник и обшлага были красные, как бы указывая на то, что он находится вне ведомства и прямо подчинен Сенату (красные мундиры у сенаторов)<sup>60</sup>.

However, Stremoukhov did not devote much attention to those anachronisms, stating that “[...] obviously the Minister of the Interior, de facto, has long become the direct superior of governors, but, despite that, for many this has been usurpation on his part which introduced ambiguity into mutual relations”.

As regards the administrative functions of governor connected with representing different ministries, they are described by Stremoukhov as dependence, but not subordination.

Рядом с функциями надзора, вытекающими из его значения, как органа высшего правительства, на него лично возложено много обязанностей по всем частям управления. Сверх того он призван председательствовать в многочисленных присутствиях и комитетах, имеющих различное и часто специальное значение. [...] трудно представить себе, чтобы возможно было обратить истинное внимание на такое количество предметов.

To sum up, he enumerates the duties connected with particular ministries and specifies features of character and qualifications necessary for a governor to accomplish these while retaining his esteem. Judiciary cases examined by presidiums of governorate governments needed familiarity with the law, especially because they were the final court of appeal for commissions on peasant affairs. “Meetings were public, with the participation of attorneys, and the chairman had to know how to conduct them in an authoritative manner”. It has to be added that in case of violating the rules of the martial law and the special regulations of 20 September 1876 the governors in the Kingdom (similarly to Governor-General) were entitled to punish the offenders (however, with much lower punishment, a fine up to 10 rubles, imprisonment up to 5 days)<sup>61</sup>.

<sup>60</sup> Ibid., p. 208.

<sup>61</sup> ZP, vol. 6, p. 73 and following, legal acts reforming the judiciary system of the Kingdom authorised on 19 February 1875, article 110 – the articles of *Act of criminal proceedings* limiting the powers of Viceroys of State do not pertain to the Kingdom, in which administrative authorities can penalize if they

The position of governor was interconnected with the role as chairman in the presidium of the governorate government as well as in a number of governorate institutions, such as office for social care<sup>62</sup>, presidium for peasant affairs<sup>63</sup>, presidium for military service<sup>64</sup>, committee for forest protection<sup>65</sup>, provisional propination committee<sup>66</sup>, committee for small loans<sup>67</sup>, office for societies<sup>68</sup>, office for factories<sup>69</sup>, guardianships for popular temperance and office for industrial tax. The composition of presidiums of these institutions was very similar and involved vice-governor and heads of local administration offices, judiciary and uniformed professions<sup>70</sup>. In this respect, the Kingdom differed from the Empire, which had many more such institutions, such as, for instance, statistical committees<sup>71</sup>, offices for prisons<sup>72</sup> or offices for Russian orthodox clergy<sup>73</sup>.

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were allowed to do that before on the basis of special regulations; ZP, vol. 9, pp. 271-281, *Resolution of the Committee for the Kingdom of Poland "On giving the local administrative authorities the right to issue operative resolutions" of 20 September 1876*; A. Okolski, *Wykład prawa administracyjnego i prawa administracyjnego obowiązującego w Królestwie Polskim*, vol. 1, Warsaw 1880, pp. 73-74.

<sup>62</sup> PSZRI I, vol. 20, no. 14392, *Ukaz of 7 November 1775*, article 94; PSZRI II, vol. 45, no. 48501, *Положение об управлении благотворительными заведениями в губерниях Царства Польского of 19 June 1870*, article I.1, 2 and 9; Л. Е. Лаптева, *op. cit.*, p. 59.

<sup>63</sup> It was created on 1 January 1871 together with the liquidation of the Managing Committee (Учредительный комитет в Царстве Польском) and governorate commissions independent of governors; DPKP, vol. 71, p. 59, *ukaz of 18 November 1870*; ПСЗРІ ІІ, vol. 36, no. 36660, *Положение о губернских и уездных по крестьянских учреждениях of 19 February 1861*, article 123; C. Ohryzko-Włodarska, *Organizacja władz włościańskich w Królestwie Polskim i ich pozostałość aktowa*, Warsaw 1973; K. Groniowski, *Walka Milutina z Bergiem*, "Kwartalnik Historyczny" 1962, vol. 69, pp. 902-903; J. Kozłowski, *Realizacja reformy administracyjnej w Królestwie Polskim w latach 1867-1975*, "Przegląd Historyczny" 1998, vol. 89, p. 238.

<sup>64</sup> The matters of the institution were run by the military-police department of the governorate government; ZP, vol. 4, *Act on the obligation of military service of 2 January 1874*, article 81; A. Okolski, *op. cit.*, pp. 298-301.

<sup>65</sup> On the basis of Act of 16 April 1888 implemented in the Kingdom of Poland in 1898.

<sup>66</sup> On 1 January 1889 the propination law was abolished and the sales of liquors by the state were introduced – committees operated until 1908.

<sup>67</sup> Instituted in 1906 on the basis of the regulations on institutions of small loans of 1895 and 1904 – SUIRP 1895, p. 1754; *ibid.*, 1904, p. 1232.

<sup>68</sup> SUIRP, 1906, no. 48, *Ukaz of 17 March 1906*, pp. 696-704.

<sup>69</sup> SUIRP, 1897, no. 729, p. 2190; H. Altman, *Ustawodawstwo fabryczne i inspekcja fabryczna*, "Archeion" 1952, vol. 21, pp. 47-57; W. Suchodolski, *Akta kancelarii starszego inspektora fabrycznego guberni warszawskiej*, "Archeion" 1952, vol. 21, pp. 63-70; P. Bańkowski, *Łomżyńska Inspekcja Fabryczna i jej akta, organizacja i zakres działalności*, "Archeion" 1952, vol. 21, pp. 97-117.

<sup>70</sup> J. Zaborowska, *Ustrój, dzieje i akta kancelarii Gubernatora warszawskiego z lat 1866-1917*, "Archeion" 1969, vol. 51, p. 145.

<sup>71</sup> PSZRI II, vol. 9, no. 7684, *Правила для статистического отделения при Совете министра внутренних дел и статистических комитетов в губерниях of 20 December 1834*, § 27; PSZRI II, vol. 35, no. 36453, *Положение о Губернских и Областных Статистических Комитетах of 26 December 1860*, article 4.

<sup>72</sup> PSZRI II, vol. 26, no. 25725, *Устав Общества попечительного о тюрьмах of 7 November 1851*.

<sup>73</sup> PSZRI II, vol. 38, no. 39481, *Об учреждении особых Присутствий и других мерах для улучшения быта Православного духовенства of 14 April 1863*; see С. Рустамова, *Губернские присутствия смешанного состава как местные органы административной юстиции в пореформенный период*, "Право и жизнь", 2000, no. 29, [www.pravogizn.h1.ru](http://www.pravogizn.h1.ru).

Governors often found those duties highly troublesome, for instance, serious problems were connected with participating in presidiums for military service:

Устав этой повинности был неособенно сложен, но комментарий к нему, сенатских решений и министерских циркуляров было целые томы, и губернатор который не хотел быть всецело в руках непрямого члена должен был уметь разбираться в этой казуистической литературе.

Other problems were associated with committees for forest protection – these had a permanent member-clerk as the manager of state estate or senior forest inspector, who had thorough technical knowledge of the involved matters and it was difficult to struggle with him while defending the landowners' rights. Similarly, the presidium for factories comprised senior factory inspectors as permanent members, some of whom “defended workers, others flattered factory owners, often trying to hide their intentions behind technical argumentation and one needed thorough knowledge of the matter in order to see them through”. Sometimes a governor had to use expertise to defend citizens, for instance, against tax chamber chief in the presidium for industrial tax, in some other cases he had to be skilled at accountancy in order to detect the incomes of traders and factory owners, making clever manoeuvres at the presidium for tax distribution (*раскладочное присутствие*). Finally, Stremoukhov comes to the following conclusions:

Чего требовано от судии, от чиновника министерства юстиции? Честности, знания дела, трудолюбия. От лица прокурорского надзора требовалось уже более: большой такт, находчивость, красноречие. Губернатор сверх этих качеств, должен был обладать еще большою обходительностью, твердостью воли, личною смелостью и соответствующей внешностью. Последней черты от других, кроме полиции, этого не требовано.<sup>74</sup>

Moreover, the governor was responsible for hundreds of clerks and people, with their own intentions and needs, very often different from the opinions of clerks.

Governor exercised his executive power directly through his chancellery or through departments of governorate government<sup>75</sup>, presiding over collegial bodies, supervising the operation of governorate and poviats institutions (including charity societies) through annual inspections and reports<sup>76</sup>. Indirectly, the head of governorate could also influence institutions of other ministries and commune self-government.

As a consequence of giving supervision over public and political “order” to the governor, the governorate government was completely separated from such matters (both the presidium and the departments), which were given over to the

<sup>74</sup> Государственный архив Российской Федерации [GARF], f. P 6546, opis 1, del. 2-5, П. П. Стремouхов, *Все в прошлом*, p. 486.

<sup>75</sup> DPKP, vol. 66, *Act on governorate management... of 19 (31) December 1866*, articles 14 and 19; SZRI, published in 1912, vol. 2, part 1, *Учреждение Управления губерний Царства Польского*, articles 17 and 22.

<sup>76</sup> A. Okolski, op. cit., p. 230.



governor's chancellery<sup>77</sup>. This is also where confidential and political matters were directed, even though they had earlier been submitted to the government's chancellery. Besides, governor was entitled to assign any matter to his own chancellery in order to come up with a ruling disregarding the government, and later to pass it on to a particular department of the government for further proceeding. He could do the opposite as well – use the presidium of the government as an advisory body and put the responsibility on it at the same time<sup>78</sup>.

Through his chancellery, governor exercised his control over the police (*земская стража*) as a commander of the brigade of the land guard of a particular governorate. His competences also comprised personal, supervisory and disciplinary matters as well as division of poviats into districts<sup>79</sup>. This is where matters involving police supervision or gun permits were run. As regards their attitude to other uniformed professions, even though governors were not in charge of military units, they could summon them for help on special occasions. This is most probably the reason why they were informed about army units movements<sup>80</sup>. Other reasons will be outlined below. As regards border guards, governors were obliged to consult construction works in the area of the border zone with the district commander of independent corps of border guards. In case of disagreement between governor and the aforementioned chief, Warsaw Governor-General was supposed to resolve the disputes<sup>81</sup>.

As a result, through his chancellery governor was in charge of censorship, control of flow of people (passport matters)<sup>82</sup> and control of suspicious categories of people - foreigners and Roman Catholic clergy. In the latter case this involved issuing passports (permission to leave the poviat), approving clergy nominations

<sup>77</sup> DPKP, vol. 66, *Act on governorate management...* of 19 (31) December 1866, article 15; DPKP, vol. 67, *Ukaz on the abolishment of Government Income and Treasure Commission (KRSW)* of 28 March (9 April) 1867; DPKP, vol. 68, *Ukaz on the abolishment of KRSW...* of 29 February 1868; DPKP, vol. 69, *Ukaz on Warsaw Censorship Committee* of 17 September 1869; DPKP vol. 70, *Act on management of charity institutions* of 19 June 1870, article 29; DPKP, vol. 71, *Ukaz on the abolishment of the Managing Committee...* of 23 March 1871; PSZRI, vol. 49, no. 53023a, *Ukaz* of 11 (23) January 1874; ZP, vol. 6, p. 73 and following, legal acts reforming the judiciary of the Kingdom authorised on 19 February 1875, articles 15-17; PSZRI, vol. 51, no. 56127, *Resolution of the Committee for the Kingdom* Об упразднении правительственной Комиссии Юстиции Царства Польского of 24 June 1876; PSZRI, III, vol. 4, no. 1941, *Highest Ukaz* of 5 January 1884; SZRI, published in 1912, vol. 2, part 1, *Учреждение Управления губерний Царства Польского*, article 18; A. Okolski, op. cit., pp. 230-231.

<sup>78</sup> SZRI, published in 1912, vol. 2, part 1, *Учреждение Управления губерний Царства Польского*, article 21; DPKP, vol. 66, *Act on governorate management...* of 19 (31) December 1866, article 18; J. Zaborowska, *Ustrój, dzieje i akta Kancelarii Gubernatora Warszawskiego z lat 1866-1917*, "Archeion" 1969, vol. 51, p. 145.

<sup>79</sup> SZRI, published unofficially in 1899, vol. 2, part 1, *Учреждение Управления губерний Царства Польского*, articles 130-132, 135, 138, 140, 142-144; J. Kozłowski, *Straż Ziemiska w Królestwie Polskim w latach 1867-1875*, "Przegląd Historyczny" vol. 91 (2000), pp. 519-534.

<sup>80</sup> DPKP, vol. 66, *Act on governorate government...* of 19 (31) December 1866, articles 9 and 11; A. Okolski, op. cit., pp. 229-230.

<sup>81</sup> SUiRP, 1904, no. 85, item 875, *Ukaz* of 25 March 1904, articles 2-4.

<sup>82</sup> It needs to be remembered that at that time passport was not only a document entitling its holder to cross the state's border, but in its different meaning it was a document confirming one's identity.

and controlling the activities of monasteries. In these cases governor was obliged to follow the instructions of Governor-General<sup>83</sup>.

While exercising his powers, apart from the chancellery, governor had at his disposal the whole administrative apparatus of the governorate government. He was not only supposed to run the proceedings of the presidium<sup>84</sup> but could also use the administrative support of departments and could exercise his powers through them<sup>85</sup>. In particular, the capacity of shaping the personal makeup of governorate administration was extensive and giving real power. Governor was empowered to appoint, transfer, delegate and dismiss clerks of governorate and poviats management up to 7<sup>th</sup> class, except for the members of the presidium of the governorate government, as well as to grant leave to subordinated clerks (up to four months), except for 5<sup>th</sup> class officials (vice-governors), who could be granted leave for not longer than one month<sup>86</sup>. He could nominate clerks for rewards, but could also initiate investigations against them and punish them<sup>87</sup>. Moreover, until the reform of the judiciary, he proposed candidates for the positions of justices of peace<sup>88</sup> and authorized the election of rabbis. He could even nominate a rabbi if the Jewish community did not put forward appropriate candidates<sup>89</sup>. The government's departments also dealt with matters of censorship reserved for the governor's decision: horse race permits, theatre performances and other public events, but also matters of tax collection supervision and other issues of lesser importance<sup>90</sup>.

Tax chambers and governorate excise administration were only partially subordinate to governor. Tax chambers, which dealt with taxes and duties, among

<sup>83</sup> DPKP, vol. 66, *Act on governorate government...*, article 15, note 1; A. Okolski, op. cit., p. 231.

<sup>84</sup> PSZRI II, vol. 20, no. 18580, *Act of 2 January 1845*, article 6; PSZRI II, vol. 40, no. 42180, *Regulations of 8 June 1865*, article 3.

<sup>85</sup> SZRI, published in 1912, vol. 2, part 1, *Учреждение Управления губерний Царства Польского*, article 19.

<sup>86</sup> DPKP, vol. 68, additional regulations to the highest *Act on governorate and poviats management in the governorates of the Kingdom of Poland of 29 February 1868 authorised on 19 (31) December 1866*, p. 27; ZP, vol. 16, p. 690, *Resolution of the Committee of Ministers of 19 August 1879* – the governor could put forward a motion for dismissal even of clerks nominated by other ministries for the reason of "неблагонадежность".

<sup>87</sup> In the files of D. P. Kolosov we can read as follows: "за небрежное отношение к служебным обязанностям, подвергнут аресту при канцелярии на пять суток с исправлением занимаемой должности" – State Archive in Lublin, f. "Lublin Governorate Government" personal no. 767; see SZRI, published in 1857, vol. 2, part 1, *Общее Губернское Учреждение*, articles 808 and 809.

<sup>88</sup> ZP, vol. 6, p. 77, *Resolution on the application of court acts of 20 November 1864 in Warsaw Court District authorised on 19 February 1875*. Instead, they were given rights towards communal courts; A. Okolski, op. cit., p. 231.

<sup>89</sup> DPKP, vol. 68, additional regulations to the *Highest Act on governorate and poviats management in the governorates of the Kingdom of Poland of 29 February 1868 authorised on 19 (31) December 1866*, p. 27.

<sup>90</sup> These were confirmations of nobility evidence, exhumation and corpse transportation permits, the matters of agricultural and industrial exhibitions and of extraordinary events; DPKP, vol. 66, *Act on governorate management...*, article 16; DPKP, vol. 67, *Ukaz on giving over to the rule of the Ministry of the Interior ...*, article 6; DPKP, vol. 67, *Ukaz of 11 November 1867*, p. 350; DPKP, vol. 68, *Ukaz on the abolishment of KRSW... of 29 February 1868*, article 3; ZP, vol. 6, *Resolution on the application of court acts in the Kingdom of Poland of 20 November 1864*, article 33.

others, of fiscal, court, insurance nature, as well as supervised state estates (until 1885) and forests (until 1880), were also an administrative court for fiscal offences. However, some of their decisions needed to be authorized by general administration institutions of the governorate management (seizure of buildings worth more than 1,500 rubles, auctions between 5 and 10 thousand rubles, resignation from conducting a trial in case of state estates), while others had to be communicated to them (annual sum of rent charges, change of lessees, forest substance tax, wood sale, annual tree fell). Governorate governments and poviats management supervised municipal funds which were entrusted to them and passed on information on the basis of tax assessment and other duties, about enforcement or write-off of tax debts<sup>91</sup>. Governorate excise duty management dealt with collection of non-permanent duties (on production of liquor, tobacco and sugar) and prosecution of offences in this area. However, governor supervised their activities, and in case of abuse could take to court those clerks that were guilty of losses. Besides, excise management was supervised by governor in all matters that could bring loss to the treasury<sup>92</sup>.

One of the examples of changes introduced at the beginning of 1866 was a new ideology of governance in the Kingdom. Overwhelming competences of the head, in consequence, necessitated the introduction of substitute<sup>93</sup>. Vast prerogatives of governorate head did not allow him to focus on direct management of subordinate institutions, even directly-subordinated ones. Hence the necessity to introduce the post of vice-governor even before the general reform and grant it strong position as governor's closest aide. Based on Alexander II's *ukaz* the Viceroy of the Kingdom of Poland issued a resolution "On easing the military rule in the Kingdom of Poland" on 5 (17) February 1866, which instituted the posts of vice-governors in five "Governorate Managements of the Kingdom of Poland". The relevant article was as follows:

In each of the existing five governorates of the Kingdom of Poland, the post of vice-governor is instituted. Vice-governors are supposed to assist civil governors, and, as a result, will have a permanent seat in the general meetings of governorate governments, presiding over them in case of governor's absence, and are supposed to execute all duties within administrative-industrial matters of the governorate (except for police matters) that they are entitled to by civil governors, who they are going to substitute for in case of illness or absence<sup>94</sup>.

<sup>91</sup> A. Okolski, op. cit., p. 284.

<sup>92</sup> DPKP, vol. 65 (1865); A. Okolski, op. cit., p. 295. K. Latawiec, *Таможенные учреждения в Польском Королевстве в 50–60 гг. XIX века*, [in:] *Исторія торгівлі, податків та мита*, ed. O. O. Dyachok, Dnepropetrovsk 2007, pp. 124-130; K. Latawiec, *Administracja akcyzowa na terenie Królestwa Polskiego w latach 1866-1915*, [in:] *Dzieje biurokracji na ziemiach polskich*, vol. 1, ed. A. Górak, I. Łuć and D. Magier, Lublin-Siedlce 2008, pp. 261-281.

<sup>93</sup> H. Izdebski, *Kolegialność i jednoosobowość w zarządzie centralnym państwa nowożytnego*, Warsaw 1975.

<sup>94</sup> DPKP, vol. 64 (1866), *On easing the military rule in the Kingdom of Poland*, article 14; resolution was announced on 8/20 April 1866.

The post of vice-governor was positioned in high 5<sup>th</sup> class<sup>95</sup>. Initially, vice-governors were appointed and dismissed "by the Viceroy of the Kingdom, upon recommendation of the Main Director of Internal and Ecclesiastical Affairs"<sup>96</sup>. Soon this order was changed, and, as a result, "vice-governor was appointed and dismissed on the basis of the statutory procedure by the highest command, announced in the highest order"<sup>97</sup>.

The act of 19/31 December 1866 contains certain inconsequences (subsequently repeated in "Учреждение управления губерний Царства Польского"). The second chapter, devoted to the prerogatives of vice-governor, specified that he can chair the presidium meetings only in the absence of governor (the repercussion of the 1866 ruling of the Viceroy based on the arrangement in the Empire). At the same time, in the next chapter article 32 reads: "Meetings of governorate government are convened for collegially examining and making decisions on the following matters: a) presided over by the governor (or vice-governor, if he manages the governorate), and b) presided over by the vice-governor, of the office". Next, article 35 enumerates quite extensively the list of matters that are to be considered under his presidency<sup>98</sup>. Even though the significance of vice-governor was lesser than the governor's, the analysis of his political position, clearly different from department chiefs, leads us to the conclusion that another institution within the governorate management became well-developed. Apart from substantial features (a designated list of matters left to his independent decision), this is demonstrated also by formal features, such as, for instance, devoting to this post a separate chapter in the "Act on governorate and poviat management in governorates of the Kingdom of Poland" of 19/31 December 1866. Such a strong position of vice-governor was characteristic only of the Kingdom, since there is no mention in the civil service acts in the Empire of his own competences, nor of the government's presidium under his presidency<sup>99</sup>.

Already quoted in this work, Stremoukhov draws attention to the problems of governor's everyday life. "Always giving the impression of being calm, even though, sometimes for reasons of service, sometimes for private matters, the soul was shaking, and there was no private life for him" – this is what he wrote when terminating service in Suwałki, where he got ill due to permanently sitting at the desk. When being ordered to walk by a doctor, he had to refuse due to lack of properly maintained streets in the town. He gave up playing billiards, because rumours started to appear. To give another example, his predecessor in Saratov, Shipovskiy, had a tennis ground prepared, which started rumours that the governor did noth-

<sup>95</sup> DPKP, vol. 66 (1866), *Staff governorate and poviat management in the Kingdom of Poland*, pp. 225 and 231.

<sup>96</sup> DPKP, vol. 64, no. 1866, *On easing the military rule in the Kingdom of Poland*, articles 15 and 17; SZRI, published unofficially in 1899, vol. 2, part 1, *Учреждение управления губерний Царства Польского*, article 24.

<sup>97</sup> DPKP, vol. 66, *Act on governorate management...*, article 21.

<sup>98</sup> Ibid., article 35; SZRI, published unofficially in 1899, vol. 2, part 1, *Учреждение управления губерний Царства польского*, article 35.

<sup>99</sup> A. Górak, *Kancelaria Gubernatora i Rząd Gubernialny Lubelski...*, op. cit., pp. 97-101.



ing else but play. Thus, "governor had no right to do what he wanted, in the little time he had for himself". The public also paid close attention to the governor's wife, as opposed to the wives of other local dignitaries – "there were many governors who performed their duties perfectly, however, they broke their neck due to their wives". The governor's wife should be a public person, sociable, kind and approachable, who would live in the way that would not give any pretext for rumour. However, the greatest danger for a governor, and for the state in effect, was their negative and mocking representation in literature<sup>100</sup>.

### Governor appointment in the Kingdom of Poland

The position of governor, in practice, was reserved for *чиновник русского происхождения*, which was supposed to guarantee loyalty of administration in the governorate. Due to concentration of power in the hands of this clerk and his aide (vice-governor), administration was supposed to function efficiently. Moreover, reserving the power to make all personal decisions to governor greatly facilitated the depolonisation of general administration staff in the Kingdom.

Generally, according to the law, governors were to be appointed and dismissed by the order of personal *ukaz* and *prikaz* of the Tsar. In agreement with the 1829 act, candidates should be elected by the Committee of Ministers, however, at the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century this regulation was no longer enforced. For a long time, practice made governors dependent on the Minister of the Interior. This process resulted in attempts made by other ministries to free their local agendas from the power of governors<sup>101</sup>.

As regards formal requirements, the first thing to be mentioned is the Table of Ranks and the limitations imposed by it. The post of governor was situated in 4<sup>th</sup> grade, while vice-governor – in 5<sup>th</sup> grade<sup>102</sup>. As a general rule, clerks could be nominated to the position whose grade was compatible with the grade of that particular person. However, in case of necessity, it was possible to nominate a clerk for a position that was two grades higher or one grade lower than his actual grade<sup>103</sup>. Thus, for governors and vice-governors, only the following grades could be considered: III. Тайный Советник, IV. Действительный статский советник, V. Статский советник, VI. Коллежский Советник, III Надворный советник. It often happened, though, that the candidate without a properly high grade was appointed acting governor, and once he got promoted in grades, he was authorized to occupy the post. Besides,

<sup>100</sup> GARF, f. P 6546, opis 1, del. no. 2-5, П. П. Стремоухов, *Все в прошлом*, p. 485.

<sup>101</sup> И. Блинов, *Губернаторы...*, op. cit., p. 266; А. С. Минаков, *Губернаторский корпус пореформенной России: состав и механизмы формирования*, "Современная наука", series: Гуманитарные науки, no. 1 (2012), pp. 11-19.

<sup>102</sup> DPKP, vol. 66, pp. 225-243, *Staff governorate and poviats management in the Kingdom of Poland of 19/31 December 1866*.

<sup>103</sup> SZRI, published unofficially in 1899, *Свод уставов о службе гражданской* изд. 1896 г., articles 138-141, 329.

according to the Russian law, the seniority of service necessary to be promoted from grade XIV to each higher, up to VIII, was three years, and, then, until grade V – four years. However, the Russians serving in the Kingdom had a shortened period of grade seniority, besides, one could be promoted for special merit. As a result, the abovementioned, apparently strict, rules actually did not pose obstacles to quick promotion of a selected candidate.

The abovementioned author of a monograph on the office of governor clearly stated that the practice at the time showed absolutely no order of governor appointment. Everything depended on luck, or, in particular, on favouritism. Practice gave the Minister of the Interior the freedom to choose candidates<sup>104</sup>.

Губернаторы подчинены министру внутренних дел, от которого и зависит их служебная карьера и собственно говоря, самое определение их к должности. Правда, они назначаются Высочайшей властью, но из кандидатов, представляемых министром внутренних дел, а так как Государю Императору положительно нет физической возможности, при массе другого дела, знать кто и достоин и кто недостоин занять должность губернатора, то в действительности назначение зависит от министра. Конечно законодатель предполагал такую возможность и поэтому установил, чтобы о кандидатах на должности губернаторов министр внутренних дел представлял на Высочайшее благоусмотрение через комитет министров, таким образом и другим министрам предоставлена была возможность влиять на назначение губернаторов, чем ослаблялась их исключительная зависимость от министра внутренних дел. Но в действительности этот закон никогда не соблюдается. При таких условиях понятно надзор министра внутренних дел за губернатпрами имеет на самом деле даже большее значение, чем по закону. На излишнюю зависимость губернатора от министра внутренних дел обратила внимание особая комиссия под председательством статс секретаря Коханова, проектировавшая вывести губернатора из положения ведомственного чиновника МВД, в которое он попал по выражению комиссии "не в силу закона, но в силу обстоятельств"<sup>105</sup>.

The actual criteria used in the policy of depolonisation of the Kingdom's administration were neither loyalty nor qualifications, but rather a peculiarly understood nationality, even though there was no column *национальность* in the service list inventories. When the regulations for privileges for Russian clerks in the Kingdom were considered, a more precise term *русского происхождения* had to be abandoned and it was decided to determine it each time through the administrative procedure, separately for each case<sup>106</sup>. The major reason behind this failure was the matter of so-called Balts<sup>107</sup>.

<sup>104</sup> И. Блинов, *Губернаторы...*, op. cit., p. 263.

<sup>105</sup> Ibid., p. 337.

<sup>106</sup> More on privileges for clerks summoned to the Kingdom from the Empire can be found in A. Górak, *Привилегии чиновников русского происхождения в администрации Царства Польского после восстания 1863 г.*, [in:] *Поляки в России: эпохи и судьбы*, Krasnodar 2010, pp. 21-40.

<sup>107</sup> See J. Kozłowski, *Bałtowie na wyższych i średnich szczeblach administracji Królestwa Polskiego w latach 1863-1914* (w związku z artykułem Łukasza Chimiaka, *Kariery tzw. Bałtów w rosyjskiej administracji Królestwa*

One should also remember about the estate structure of the society in the Russian Empire, highly anachronistic in comparison to the rest of Europe. Both tradition and personnel policy on the level of the whole state acknowledged, to a large extent, the candidate's estate membership when considering rights to service. However, seeking substitutes, e.g., Poles on the posts in the lands under Russian partition, and especially in the Kingdom of Poland, necessitated admission of people from outside the nobility to lower and middle posts in the administration apparatus on a larger and larger scale<sup>108</sup>. In reference to the positions described above this conclusion is applicable only to a limited extent, proportionately to their place in the hierarchy. Also, the process of replacing the military men by civilians could also be noticed. The dominance of the nobility, visible in the researched group, was not only the result of legal regulations, even though their long-lasting effect was undeniable. More importantly, *дворянин* was, no doubt about it, better educated<sup>109</sup>. According to the main rule, the nobility were entitled to public service. In the second place, the other kinds of privileged persons could also be admitted to service, while tax estates were generally excluded. Exceptions in favour of the latter were allowed only on condition of having an appropriately high level of education<sup>110</sup>.

However, we find it more important to recognise the sources of career and achieving the posts than the very access to state service. An important determinant of such a career was education. However, the law did not introduce the education requirements, and the matter of seniority of service was reduced only to possession of required grade. Blinov believed that the pass to governor's post should be, above all, legal education, since the major responsibility of the governor is to put law into action. The final arguments causing dissatisfaction with governors was the fact that such high positions could be occupied by persons with no higher education at all<sup>111</sup>.

Besides, volume III of *Свод законов Российской империи* (SZRI) was regarded at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century as impractical and misleading. This opinion was based on the premises that it contained many already obsolete legal acts or had so many exceptions that it was difficult to implement it in practice. On the other hand, retaining many archaic articles, which were prepared to address already solved problems or those of local nature, made it outdated and not homogeneous enough<sup>112</sup>.

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*Polskiego w drugiej połowie XIX w.*, *Przegląd Historyczny* 1997, vol. 88, issue 3-4), "Przegląd Historyczny" 1999, vol. 90, issue 2, p. 190.

<sup>108</sup> See A. Górak, *Kryterium narodowościowe polityki kadrowej władz Zarządu Gubernialnego Lubelskiego (1867-1918)*, "Studia Archiwalne" 2004, vol. 1.

<sup>109</sup> This was partially connected with estate privileges. Only the nobility were entitled to be educated in a few elite higher education institutions, such as Пажеский корпус, Императорский александровский лицей, Императорское училище правоведения. They admitted only the children of the nobility included in the 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> sections of *родословной книги* (thus, only the titled families and *древние благородные дворянские роды*), as well as children of noblemen with the rank not lower than 5<sup>th</sup>.

<sup>110</sup> В. М. Грибовский, *Государственное устройство и управление Российской Империи. (Из лекций по русскому государственному и административному праву)*, Odessa 1912, p. 170.

<sup>111</sup> И. Блинов, *Губернаторы...*, op. cit., p. 264.

<sup>112</sup> В. М. Грибовский, *Государственное устройство и управление...*, op. cit., p. 170.

This was also true as regards limitations in access to state service for people from outside the nobility - so many exceptions were allowed in particular ministries that there were no longer any rules.

Finally, they lost all significance after the highest *ukaz* of 5 October 1906 based on article 87 of Basic Laws, which ruled that

all Russian subjects should be given, regardless of differences in social background, except for natives, equal rights to state service adequate to the rights of the nobility, abandoning all special privileges of occupying certain positions based on estate background by the appointment of authorities<sup>113</sup>.

Stremoukhov considers the post of governor to be one of the most difficult, which is the reason why he put special emphasis on selection of candidates. The core and foundation of the state, for him, was the "ruling class" (*правлящий класс*). It is not to be equated with higher aristocracy, which was not characteristic for Russian administration.

В России титул не свидетельствовал о принадлежности к аристократии, которая скорее определялась близостью ко Двору и богатством. Большинство наших губернаторов принадлежало к стародворянской, помещицко-бюрократической среде, среди них было много военных, особенно Преображенцев; затем следовали лица прокурорского надзора, в последние время было назначение человека четыре из земских деятелей. Чем выше среда тем хороший был губернатор<sup>114</sup>.

He strongly advocated the following assumption: "the ruling class is not the result of nepotism, it is a system, and it was hardly ever the case that nominations were only due to support, without proper features of character and qualifications. As a rule, appointments were not based solely on favouritism. Too often the former military men were selected, who, however, did not have higher education, since university graduates joined other departments"<sup>115</sup>. Stremoukhov highly appreciated practical preparation of governors, which is why he views former military men as appropriate for the position, those who started by occupying posts in the country, commissars on peasant affairs, permanent members and special-task clerks for governor-generals. However, while admitting candidates to the Chancellery of Warsaw Governor-General Bozhovskiy (see bionote) asked with irony: "What else can you do apart from waving a sabre?!". Stremoukhov regarded the following qualities as the most important for a governor prepared for his post by practice: tactfulness, honourability, knowledge of matters, diligence, resourcefulness, elocution, kindness, willpower, personal courage, appropriate appearance. All of the

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<sup>113</sup> PSZRI III, vol. 26 part 1, no. 28392, article 1, именной высочайший указ от 5 окт. 1906 г. [O.S.], данный сенату – Об отмене нии некоторых ограничений в правах сельских обывателей и лиц других бывших податных сословий; SUiRP 1906, no. 237, part I, item 1700, *ukaz of 6 October 1906* [O.S.].

<sup>114</sup> GARF, f. P 6546, inv. 1, del. 2-5, П. П. Стремоухов, *Все в прошлом*, p. 285.

<sup>115</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 489-490.



above, rather than university graduation, made a man a part of the ruling class<sup>116</sup>. Besides, he claimed that young university graduates experienced moral collapse in the country - they played cards, indulged mainly in entertainment and drank vodka<sup>117</sup>.

As regards governors of the Kingdom's governorates the general positive determinants of promotion can be enumerated as follows (in the order from the most to the least important): I. Russian nationality, including so-called Balts; II. Connections; III. Education and experience; IV. Belonging to the estate being at the foundation of ideology of the state – *дворян*<sup>118</sup>.

### Selection of candidates and the political goals of the Empire

Now we will attempt to answer the question of how the bureaucratic machine of the Empire was able to operatively respond to policy needs. Is it possible to show the relationship between the nominated governors and policy changes towards the centre of the periphery? Can also protectionism and clientelism be noticed? The subject of the analysis will be both the full group and biographies of individual figures.

The principal mechanisms of selecting candidates for management positions in the administration of the Kingdom of Poland in the era after the Uprising, and especially for the posts of governors, seem to be recognized. Overall, in the 10 governorates of the Kingdom of Poland the post of governors was occupied by 73 people in the years 1867-1918. The object of analysis are 106 nominations, because it happened that the same person was nominated several times for such positions. This is the result of research conducted in parallel with the work on the biographical dictionary of these figures<sup>119</sup>.

#### A. Structure of the group

But first let's look at the structure of the group of persons nominated for the posts of governors and vice-governors in the Kingdom of Poland.

The main criterion used in the policy of depolonisation of the Kingdom's administration was neither loyalty nor qualifications, but specifically understood nationality. This was so because, when considering the principal privileges for Russian officials in the Kingdom, the authorities had to abandon further specification of the term *русское происхождение* (Russian origin) and decided to define it in the administrative mode, in each case separately. One of the main reasons for this fail-

<sup>116</sup> Ibid., p. 490.

<sup>117</sup> А. Г., *Институт губернаторства российской империи в исторической ретроспективе: по воспоминаниям П. П. Стремоухова*, "Вісник чернігівського національного педагогічного університету" issue 87, series "Історичні науки" no. 8, Chernihiv 2011, pp. 72-76.

<sup>118</sup> A. Górak, *Kryterium narodowości polityki kadrowej...*, op. cit., passim.

<sup>119</sup> A. Górak, K. Latawiec, J. Kozłowski, *Słownik biograficzny gubernatorów i wicegubernatorów w Królestwie Polskim (1867-1918)*, II edition, revised and enlarged, Lublin 2015, pp. 520.

ure was the issue of the so-called Baltic Germans.

Because of discrimination against the Catholics or the Polish nationals for many years, particularly in the areas of the former Polish Commonwealth and known origins of the ruling class in the Russian Empire, the religious structure of the presented group is quite predictable. Apart from the Orthodox, only six Lutherans, and, interestingly, two Catholics, belonged to this group. The selection criterion was escalating state nationalism and, as a result, informal prohibition of the appointment of Poles in civil service in the Kingdom and in other areas of the former Polish Commonwealth in higher, and in large part also middle-level, posts. Administrative settlement of nationalities allowed zealous officials to investigate individual cases and be indulgent in tolerating them.

So neither the Orthodox religion, nor origin *из губернии империи* (from the mainland of the Empire) were for the government, and for us, the key to decide on national affiliation. Correlated and conditional analysis of geographical origin can bring about slight arguments in this case. With all the reservations, the following summary can be made:

region / country	governorate	number of persons
Russia	Yaroslavl, Kaluga, Kazan, Kostroma, Kursk, Moscow, Nizhny Novgorod, Oryol, Petersburg, Pskov, Ryazan, Saratov, Simbirsk, Tambov, Tula, Tver	45
New Russia	Kherson, Yekaterinoslav	6
Leftbank Ukraine	Kharkov, Poltava, Chernigov	3
provinces of the former Polish Commonwealth	Grodno, Kiev, Mogilev, Smolensk, Vitebsk, Volyn, Kovno	9
Finland		1
Ostsee krai	Estland, Livonia, Courland	6
unknown		3

The analysis of the presented group cannot be carried out without reflection on class origins, even in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Even though the Russian Empire evolved into a more nationalist state, this evolution had not been completed before the revolution outbreak and this is why, while looking at internal affairs, interests of bureaucracy - the administrative apparatus - which was often in opposition, have to be included in the analysis. What needs to be highlighted is the class system that seemed very anachronistic when compared to the rest of Europe. The affiliation to a certain class mattered during candidate's application for service because of both tradition and the country's personnel strategy {>In the studied group only five did not come from the nobility: one came from the clerical state (Bozhovskiy <Божовский>); one was merchants' son (Stameroov <Стамеров>), one citizen

(Shchirovskiy <Щировский>); one was officer's son (Tolmachev <Толмачев>); one was official's son (Papudoglo <Папудогло>). Of course, many received the title of nobility for their service.

The rest passed themselves off as sons of gentry representatives. The homogeneity of this class, however, is ostensible. These preliminary statistics could only mean that the title gave right for service in a class state of tsars. It could also be said about people aspiring to those titles that they did so because of privileges and snobbery. However, one does not need to look far to find this phenomenon to be very complex. The concept of gentry, except for class legal code, was very outdated even for Russia at that time. Even though, since the reign of Nicholas I, the accessibility to titles for service was gradually shut, the fathers of governors were mostly people defined by their affiliation to bureaucracy, civil and military apparatus, and not gentry. The attempts to explicate the court structure also do not explain everything. During that time, outside of frameworks of the legal code, social class and environment were the basis for judgement, rather than class affiliation. A division can be made to differentiate between servants and landowners.

The dominance of the nobility, evident in the researched group, was not only due to the legal conditions but also was the consequence of their long duration. More importantly, *dvoryanin* was a better-educated man, obviously due to the cost of education and sometimes social barriers. We cannot forget about cultural determinant, which naturally inclined members of this group to acquire education. According to the main rule, the nobility were entitled to public service. In the second place, the other kinds of privileged persons could also be admitted to service, while tax estates were generally excluded. Exceptions in favour of the latter were allowed only on condition of having an appropriately high level of education.

However, for our consideration equal access to the civil service is not as important as the identification of sources of career, which no doubt was to achieve these positions. One important determinant of such a career in the discussed period was education. However, the law did not introduce the education requirements, and the matter of seniority of service was reduced only to possession of the required grade. It is believed that in contrast to the era of Nicholas in the second half of the century the selection criteria for the position of governors should be primarily legal education and general civil law. In the Kingdom of Poland the regime was, however, more rigid and still the majority were soldiers or people without higher education. Legal restrictions on access to the civil service for people from outside the nobility allowed so many exceptions in individual departments that they ceased to be the rule.

For the purposes of analysis the data on education of all 73 people were collected. Education can be divided into three levels, however, none of the governors had the lowest one. 17 people completed secondary school and the rest (56 people) had higher education. When looking at percentages (0% - 23.29% - 76.71%), the dominance of higher education is obvious.

Education can also be described according to its profile. Except for one person whose educational profile is difficult to determine, the remaining cases reflect two

main trends: military education (32 people), regarded as an old trend, and a new trend – legal education (29 people). It needs to be noted that there was a noticeable participation of people with general education (8) and only occasional with specialist background (religious - 1, technical - 3).

We can add to the picture of qualifications the issue of service in a particular department: the military - 34, the interior - 20, justice - 8, the management of state domains, finances and state control – 6, the office of Governor-General - 1, the committee of ministers - 1, the Senate - 1, local self-government - 2. Statistically, in this respect, the situation is, however, similar. More or less half had the experience of serving in the army and civil administration. What draws attention is the fact that only fewer than one third of candidates for the discussed positions were from the Ministry of the Interior.

Let us take into consideration the age of persons nominated for governors and vice-governors. Out of the 106 nominations for the position of governor, the average age of nominees was 45 years. What also needs to be highlighted is that in order to be nominated for governor, a high school diploma or a higher-level one was needed.

### **B. Periods of politically-determined personnel changes**

The initial analysis of biodata of the analysed group indicates a few specific periods when it comes to governors. The average number of changes on those positions was over 2 per year (2.12). Of course, not only specific years but at least 3-year-periods need to be compared in order to spot the periods of more intensive change in the management personnel. It was not an easy task to get rid of an official if he did not meet expectations and to introduce a successor. After that, there was also the process of lining up the governor with the vice-governor, while the long-lasting conflict between people in those positions was not acceptable.

#### **- 1866-67, crew of subordination and Russification**

The first moment for change in management personnel in the Kingdom happened just before the fall of the January Uprising that resulted in the introduction of the position of governor upon the act of 1 January 1867. The process of depolonisation of local administration affected the positions of governors in the first place. The key moment was the time of reforms of local administration of the Kingdom in 1867. This meant, amongst other, the abolition of civil governors and introduction of positions closely similar, competency-wise, to Russian governors. New positions were also topped with policing competencies, and also had governor's departments subordinated and vice-governor assigned.

Acceptance and implementation of the plan of Russification of the Kingdom of Poland assumed complete replacement of clerical personnel in top positions in the first place. Thus, until 1867, all governors were replaced. It was an unprecedented operation which was never to be repeated.

In this first period of formation of the bureaucratic elite of the "conquered" country political assumptions were most evident. However, even then individual reformers (Viceroy T. T. Berg, director of Committee on Internal and Ecclesiastical



Affairs of the Kingdom V. A. Cherkasskiy and head of His Majesty Office for the Kingdom of Poland N. A. Milyutin) tried, at the highest positions, to locate primarily their own people. This model - patronage, clientelism, or even nepotism - will of course be performed and later, however, would never be so clear, because there will be many patrons, just like ways of protection.

A preserved note describes a series of meetings, in which the governors were called by Vladimir Alexandrovich Cherkasskiy, their direct superior. Councils took place in September 1866 and were devoted to discussing the planned personnel changes (depolonisation) in administrative positions in governorate and poviat administration. Governors: Warsaw - Lt. Gen. Yevgeny Petrovich Rozhnov <Евгений Петрович Рожнов>, Lublin - Gen.-Mjr Mikhail Andreyevich Butskovskiy <Михаил Андреевич Буцковский>, Płock - Col. Nikolay Nikolayevich Medem <Николай Николаевич Медем>, Augustów - collegiate councillor Pyotr Karlovich Gervais <Петр Карлович Жерве>, Siedlce - collegiate councillor Stepan Stepanovich Gromeka <Степан Степанович Громека>, Kielce - Col. Konstantin Dmitriyevich Khlebnikov <Константин Дмитриевич Хлебников>, Kalisz - Col. Alexandr Pyotrovich Shcherbatov <Александр Петрович Щербатов>, Radom - Col. Dmitri Gavrilovich Anuchin <Дмитрий Гаврилович Анучин>, were the first Russians in these positions. Their main task was to control the local administration, prepare and implement reforms and make profound changes in the staff.

The main line of the dispute during the meetings was fighting for staffing "their own people" after Poles were dismissed. The note contains sometimes very unflattering characteristics of the participants in meetings and, still, they did receive these posts. Honesty and intelligence were not the most important qualities.

There were various ideas in the group on recruitment for these positions. Cherkassky promoted the general staff officers (at least colonels) and the chairpersons of the committees for peasants (commissars), who were promised the position of governors in the spring of 1864. The study group actually comprised many commissars or people involved ex officio with peasant affairs.

In contrast, Berg initially entrusted governor position to higher officers. Then he tried to choose people familiar with the situation in the Kingdom (for example, involved in fighting against the January Uprising). It is worth noting that ever since the "after-Sevastopol thaw" military education was considered to be unsuitable for the governor. Reviewing the biographies of these governors leads to the conclusion that the Kingdom was the enclave of the administrative idea of Nicholas I.

In 1871 the Minister of the Interior explained to the Viceroy in the Kingdom the criteria to be met by a candidate for the described position. According to the Minister, it should be a clerk with long experience in the local offices - at best, a vice-governor or a head of an independent office. Similarly, in 1876 Kotzebue got the Minister's approval for the principle that, first of all, the chief of counties would be appointed vice-governors.

It should be emphasized that after 1867 (during the indivisible rule of Berg) the average rate of governor change dropped to a low level - 1.14 a year. The correction of "first crew" on his part was very small. Stagnation is also evident in the

following period (2.00 per year), when the governors-general were P. E. Kotzebue and P. P. Albedinsky (1875-1882). Regardless of the differences between them, they did not make radical changes in the composition of the governing team.

#### Periodical changes in posts of governors and vice-governors in the Kingdom of Poland

periods or governors-general	years	number of nominations	periodic annual average
New crew	1867	10	10
T.T. Berg	1868-1874	8	1.14
P. E. Kotzebue and P. P. Albedinsky	1875-1882	16	2.00
Reactionary rule (I. W. Gurko)	1883-1885	14	4.67
Stagnation	1886-1894	13	0.93
Temporary thaw (inauguration of Nicholas II)	1895-1903	15	1.67
The 1905 revolution and the Japanese war	1904-1906	9	3.00
G. A. Skalon	1907-1913	13	1.86
Preparations for war	1914	5	5
Preparations for return	1915-1916	3	1.5

#### - reactionary rule (I. W. Gurko). Second wave of Russification

The period of political reactionism, associated with the appointment of I. W. Gurko as governor-general (and the reign of Alexander III) meant general change in personnel. In the first period, a thorough exchange of teams took place (14 changes on posts) and the average rate of change in the years 1883-1885 was 4.67 per year. A few of them changed their positions at this time. The vast majority of nominees were former military people:

1. Mikhail Pyotrovich Daragan, 49 years old, dragged to the Kingdom, 21 January 1883 – Kalisz Governor,
2. Mikhail Alekseyevich Zinoviev, 46 years old, without experience, 28 December 1884 – Siedlce Governor, then Russificator of Livonia,
3. Nicholas Alekseyevich Zinoviev, 55 years old, experience in Russification of the Western province, 16 September 1882 – Suwałki Governor,
4. Mikhail Alexandrovich Maylevskiy, without experience, 53-58 years old, 5 July 1884 – Siedlce vice-governor; 12 July 1888 – Radom Governor,
5. Yevgeniy Mikhailovich Subbotkin, with experience, 44-45 years old, 16 February 1884 – Suwałki Governor; 9 May 1885 – Siedlce Governor.
6. Reinhold Vasiliyevich Essen, veteran, 47 years, 10 November 1883 – Łomża Governor.

However, the most characteristic figures of this period were: Leonid Ivanovich Cherkasov (a military judge, 48 years old, 29 April 1884 – Płock Governor) and Vladimir Filipovich Tkhorzhevskiy (42-44 years old, veteran, 24 November 1883 –

Piotrków vice-governor; 6 June 1885 – Suwałki Governor; 18 March 1886 – Lublin Governor). They became infamous for their persecution of Polishness and, above all, Polish clerks. Tkhorzhevskiy also persecuted former Greek Catholics. This team was complemented by people experienced and verified at work in the Kingdom:

7. Nikolay Fyodorovich Ivanenko, 57 years old, 5 July 1884 – Kielce Governor,
8. Arkadiy Andreyevich Tolochanov <Аркадий Андреевич Толочанов>, veteran, 53 years old, 30 July 1871 – Suwałki vice-governor; 19 December 1880 – Łomża Governor; 15 October 1883 – Radom Governor.

### **stagnation**

In the subsequent period, despite some gestures or liberal political declarations, in fact, nothing changed and repressions continued, which were also reflected in personnel policy. During the 18 years (1886-1903) changes in posts almost perfectly reflected the average and reached the figure of 1.56 per year. Even if there were individual decisions, they were used to show up rather than as a part of a system.

### **crisis**

The crucial moment in the history of the Empire was the Russo-Japanese war, and then the 1905 revolution and related system changes. It is often said that the revolutionary events were the reason for changes in positions of governors. The governors in the Kingdom were changed. In the years 1905-1907 there were 9 changes in those positions. It seemed that authorities were not content with the governors. What is interesting, also the next period, until 1913, was very calm in terms of personnel changes.

### **preparations for war and planned return to the kingdom**

It was the direct risk of war that led to sudden changes. In the year 1914, there were 5 changes in those posts.

When it comes to changes that were the result of World War I, the reduction of the position did not always mean the reluctance of authorities. Often the opposite, the most influential officials wanted to be relocated from the areas close to the front. There were also individuals who treated those sudden changes as a chance to stand out and to be nominated for a governor. However, experienced bureaucrats regarded transfer to the Kingdom as so-called *почетная ссылка*. For 50 years the governor's position was thought to be desirable (lucrative, comfortable and career-advancing), however, not very prestigious. World War I changed this outlook. The majority tried to flee the area and only the people guided by a sense of mission treated this service positively, like Kozlov - <Алексей Васильевич Козлов> volunteer injured in 1914, 26 October 1915 – Płock deputy governor, 45 years old). It is surprising that the authorities did not exhibit any conscious human resources policy, instead, it was subject to private interests. Bureaucracy demonstrates autonomy.

The last manifestation of the activity of the authorities on nominations in the Kingdom were governor and vice-governor nominations in 1916. Apparently, they were related to preparations for Brusilov's offensive (started 4 June, continued until 20 September 1916), in which the authorities lay hopes of returning the Russian rule to the Kingdom. These were: Georgiy Borisovich Sturmer <Георгий Борисович Стурмер>, 36 years old, the first such high promotion, the son of the Prime Minister, 20 February 1916 - Suwałki deputy governor; 18 May 1916 - Kursk deputy governor; Leonid Mikhaylovich Savelov <Леонид Михайлович Савелов>, historian and archivist, 28 July 1908 - manager of Moscow Division of General Archive of the Ministry of the Imperial Court; 48 years old - 29 August 1916 - Chełm Governor, - Dmitriy Platonovich Makalinskiy <Дмитрий Платонович Макалинский>, 38 years old, lawyer, 18 May 1916 - Suwałki vice-governor. Like many nominations in 1914 and 1915 these were the people without experience and with very different motivations. No clear government policy can be seen in these appointments.

\* \* \*

According to the decision of the Provisional Government of 4 March 1917 governors were removed from their duties and their powers were transferred to the provincial chairman of the land offices and special plenipotentiaries of the central government. It was considered, moreover, that the return of these officials to the Kingdom was already impossible. These positions were liquidated long after the evacuation of the Russian administration of the Kingdom into the mainland Russia, after the revolution, after the Soviet government's decree of 29 August 1918. Recent appointments to these posts were made, also for evacuation in 1916.

In case of this group, the general positive determinants of promotion can be enumerated as follows (in the order from the most to the least important): I. Russian nationality, including so-called Balts; II. Connections; III. Education and experience; IV. Belonging to the estate being at the foundation of ideology of the state - *дворян*. This article also outlines a very important factor - political conditions. Political changes were so decisive that they became the most important factor during the application process. In those periods, other factors, both occasional and regular, even connections, were in the background.

### **Inventory of governors of the Kingdom of Poland**

The inventory lists name, surname and patronymic, dates of appointment and dismissal from office in the chronological order.

#### **Chełm Governorate (холмская)**

governors:

Волжин, Александр Николаевич, 2 September 1913–7 July 1914

Кашкарёв, Борис Дмитриевич, 7 July 1914–15 August 1916

Савелов, Леонид Михайлович, 29 August 1916–18 March 1917

#### **Kalisz Governorate (калишская)**

governors:

Щербатов, кн. Александр Петрович, 1 January 1867–13 November 1869

Мацнев, Владимир Николаевич, 3 December 1869–3 April 1874

Карнович, Дионисий Гаврилович, 5 April 1874–28 October 1876

Данилов, Константин Дмитриевич, 12 November 1876–29 December 1876

Набоков, Михаил Николаевич, 7 January 1877–12 January 1879

Шабельский, Петр Иванович, 12 January 1879–21 January 1883

Дараган, Михаил Петрович, 21 January 1883–16 October 1902

Новосильцев, Николай Иванович, 10 December 1902–1 January 1913

Рафальский, Трифилий Лукич, 28 January 1913–11 August 1914

Толмачев, Николай Александрович, 18 August 1914–? 1917

#### **Kielce Governorate (келецкая)**

governors:

Хлебников, Константин Дмитриевич, 25 March 1866–18 March 1869

Нератов, Анатолий Иванович, 18 March 1869–12 March 1871

Лещов, Александр Никитич, 23 April 1871–5 July 1884

Иваненко, Николай Иванович, 5 July 1884–2 May 1897

Щиrowsкий, Евгений Павлович, 2 May 1897–1 July 1899

Озеров, Борис Александрович, 1 July 1899–6 April 1914

Лигин, Валериан Валерианович, 27 May 1914–? 1917

#### **Lublin Governorate (люблинская)**

governors:

Буцковский, Михаил Андреевич, 13 August 1863–5 June 1875

Лишин, Константин Андреевич, 16 June 1875–18 October 1880

Стамеров, Леонид Сергеевич, 3 November 1880–18 March 1886

Тхоржевский, Владимир Филиппович, 18 March 1886–26 February 1905

Менкин, Евгений Васильевич, 19 March 1905–30 January 1912

Келеповский, Аркадий Ипполитович, 16 May 1912–10 November 1914

Стерлигов, Илья Иванович, 10 November 1914–? 1917



**Łomża Governorate (ломжинская)**

governors:

Менкин, Василий Дмитриевич, 1 January 1867–19 December 1880  
 Толочанов, Аркадий Андреевич, 19 December 1880–15 October 1883  
 Эссен, Рейнгольд Васильевич фон, 10 November 1883–17 April 1896  
 Роговский, Александр Иванович, 19 July 1896–15 March 1897  
 Щиrowsкий, Евгений Павлович, 22 March 1897–2 May 1897  
 Корф, Семен Николаевич, 2 May 1897–20 January 1907  
 Татищев, Дмитрий Николаевич, 20 January 1907–30 June 1909  
 Папудогло, Семен Павлович, 30 June 1909–1917

**Piotrków Governorate (петроковская)**

governors:

Каханов, Иван Семенович, 1 January 1867–14 January 1884  
 Зиновьев, Николай Алексеевич, 16 February 1884–5 February 1887  
 Комаров, Александр Владимирович, 12 March 1887–21 February 1890  
 Миллер, Константин Константинович, 21 February 1890–10 October 1904  
 Арцимович, Михаил Викторович, 10 October 1904–13 January 1906  
 Эссен, Анатолий Оттович, 13 January 1906–22 March 1910  
 Ячевский, Михаил Эдуардович, 28 February 1911–23 February 1917

**Łódź Governorate (плотская)**

governors:

Врангель, Михаил Егорович, (24 October 1866) 1 December 1874–23 January 1872  
 Превлоцкий, Владимир Александрович, 4 February 1872–29 March 1874  
 Врангель, Константин Людвигович, 3 April 1874–31 May 1878  
 Фредерикс, Александр Александрович, 28 July 1878–23 February 1879  
 Толстой, Сергей Иванович, 23 February 1879–29 April 1884  
 Черкасов, Леонид Иванович, 29 April 1884–26 July 1887  
 Миллер, Константин Константинович, 29 July 1887–21 February 1890  
 Янович, Илиодор Александрович, 22 February 1890–19 July 1901  
 Гардеев, Николай Николаевич, 12 October 1901–6 November 1902  
 Нейдгард, Борис Дмитриевич, 20 November 1902–3 September 1903  
 Слепцов, Павел Александрович, 15 January 1904–9 July 1905  
 Гафферберг, Гаральд Иванович, 9 July 1905–13 August 1910  
 Розеншильд-Паулин, Алексей Александрович, 13 August 1910–5 August 1914  
 Фуллон, Александр Иванович, 18 August 1914–1917

**Radom Governorate (радомская)**

governors:

Анучин, Дмитрий Гаврилович, 9 July 1865–7 December 1879  
 Долгоруков, Василий Михайлович, 1 January 1880–7 October 1883  
 Толочанов, Аркадий Андреевич, 15 October 1883–1 June 1888  
 Майлевский, Михаил Александрович, 12 July 1888–19 October 1895

Подгородников Иван Григорьевич, 13 November 1895–20 May 1899  
 Щировский, Евгений Павлович, 1 July 1899–17 June 1906  
 Засядко, Дмитрий Иванович, 17 June 1906–30 March 1915  
 Брянчанинов, Владимир Николаевич, 6 June 1915–1917

### **Siedlce Governorate (седлецкая)**

governors:

Громека, Степан Степанович, 25 March 1866–12 December 1875  
 Москвин, Дмитрий Фёдорович, 30 December 1875–6 September 1884  
 Зиновьев, Михаил Алексеевич, 28 December 1884–9 May 1885  
 Субботкин, Евгений Михайлович, 9 May 1885–1 January 1904  
 Волжын, Александр Николаевич, 20 February 1904–2 September 1913

### **Suwałki Governorate (сувалкская)**

governors:

Жерве, Петр Карлович, 1 January 1867–17 November 1869  
 Головин, Сергей Евгеньевич, 5 December 1869–16 September 1882  
 Зиновьев, Николай Алексеевич, 16 September 1882–16 February 1884  
 Субботкин, Евгений Михайлович, 16 February 1884–9 May 1885  
 Тхоржевский, Владимир Филиппович, 6 June 1885–18 March 1886  
 Стамеров, Леонид Сергеевич, 18 March 1886–26 December 1891  
 Подгородников Иван Григорьевич, 26 December 1891–13 November 1895  
 Божовский, Константин Васильевич, 13 November 1895–7 September 1898  
 Батаци, Эммануил Александрович, 24 September 1898–1 February 1902  
 Арцимович, Михаил Викторович, 21 February 1902–16 October 1904  
 Стремоухов, Петр Петрович, 16 October 1904–24 January 1911  
 Купреянов, Николай Николаевич, 28 February 1911–March 1917

### **Warsaw Governorate (варшавская)**

governors:

Медем, Николай Николаевич, 24 October 1866–1 January 1892  
 Андреев, Юлий Ардалионович, 16 January 1892–27 February 1897  
 Мартынов, Дмитрий Николаевич, 3 March 1897–20 January 1907  
 Корф, Семен Николаевич, 20 January 1907–3 November 1914  
 Стремоухов, Петр Петрович, 19 January 1915–21 March 1916

## **Orders, medals and distinctions**

A significant way of manifesting career and place in the bureaucratic hierarchy of the Russian Empire were orders, medals, distinctions and rewards conferred for service. These alone, and especially together with the uniform, constituted a very clear system of symbols, highly meaningful about people wearing them. For instance, the kind of service (military, court, navy, civil), length of service, rank and title could be

demonstrated in this way. This issue has almost no coverage in the Polish history-auxiliary research and it deserves a monographic treatment. Below we give basic details that will enable the reader to understand the meaning of biographical facts, such as being conferred an order, a medal, a distinction or a prize. On the other hand, we do not cover here signs (distinctions) of regiments, ministries and others, received on the basis of service. Also, the lack of space does not allow description of uniforms, which were worn by the heroes of the present *Dictionary* in particular periods of their lives<sup>120</sup>.

The matters of awarding orders were conducted by the Chancellery for Orders (established in 1797), later transformed into the Chapter of the Russian Cavalier Order. The manifesto of 17 November (O.S.) incorporated the orders of the Kingdom of Poland into it (Order of the White Eagle and Order of Saint Stanislaus). Consequently, the name of the chapter was changed into "Капитул Российских Императорских и Царских орденов". In 1848 the Chapter was incorporated into the Ministry of the Imperial Court.

Orders had their hierarchy and classes, and they were always conferred starting from lower-class orders situated lower in the hierarchy. The hierarchy was followed also when wearing them on the uniform. Finally, the order was as follows: Order of Saint Stanislaus, Third Class; Order of Saint Anna, Third Class; Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class; Order of Saint George, Fourth Class; Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class; Order of Saint Anna, Second Class; Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class; Order of Saint George, Third Class; Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class; Order of Saint Anna, First Class; Order of Saint Vladimir, Second Class; Order of Saint George, Second Class; Order of the White Eagle; Order of Saint Alexander Nevsky; Order of Saint Vladimir, First Class; Order of Saint George, First Class; Order of Saint Andrew. Order of Saint George, as a military order, was outside this hierarchy to some extent, while Order of Saint Catherine the Great Martyr, as a feminine order, was completely outside it.

Civil and military officials in the service of the Russian Empire could also receive orders of other states, however, the Emperor's approval to accept and wear such an order was always necessary. Their recipients could be proud of them as the sign of significant experience, however, they had no direct effect on career or other "promotions", and they should be worn lower than Russian orders and medals.

Since 1855 orders conferred for military merit (except for Order of Saint George) were distinguished with crossed swords. Before, such a sign for Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class (since 1799) and Order of Saint Anna, Third Class (since 1828) was a bow-knot in the colours of the order's ribbon. Receiving a higher class of a given order meant that the lower classes were no longer worn, except for orders for military merit and Order of Saint George. The order was composed of three elements: a cross, a star and a ribbon. The centre of the cross had a central disc with the image of a given

<sup>120</sup> A. Górak, *System orderów Imperium Rosyjskiego i obcych w karierach gubernatorów guberni Królestwa Polskiego*, [in:] *Znaki i symbole w przestrzeni publicznej od średniowiecza do czasów współczesnych. Międzynarodowa konferencja naukowa, Kazimierz Dolny 18-20 September 2013*, ed. A. Jaworska, Warsaw 2016, pp. 171-181.

saint, a monogram or a two-headed eagle. The crosses of Order of Saint Andrew the Apostle the First-Called and of Order of the White Eagle, on the contrary, lay on the two-headed eagle. Others could contain a two-headed eagle between flames, lay on crossed swords or were topped with the Emperor's crown. Crosses were usually simple or Maltese, except for peculiar ones, such as the cross of Saint Andrew. The first (the highest) classes of orders were worn on the hip, hanging on a ribbon across through the opposite arm, the second and the third classes - on the neck, while the lowest on the breast on an order ribbon, or, as was the case with Order of Saint Anna, Fourth Class - on the handle of melee weapons. The crosses of the orders of higher classes and the orders with no classes were worn together with a star fastened to the breast.

Table 2. Table of orders of the Russian Empire

Name	Year	Motto	Classes	Ribbon	Notes
Order of St. Andrew the Apostle the First-Called	1698	За веру и верность	1	blue	
Order of St. George the Martyr and Victor	1769	За службу и храбрость	4	orange-black	for military merit
Order of St. Equal to Apostles Prince Vladimir	1782	Польза, честь и слава	4	red-black	
Order of Saint Alexander Nevsky	1725	За труды и Отечество	1	red	
Order of the White Eagle	1831	Pro fide, rege et lege За веру, царя и закон	1	blue	instituted in the Commonwealth in 1705
Order of Saint Anna	1797	Любящим правду, благочестие и верность	4	red with yellow edging	instituted in Duchy of Holstein, overtaken together with the dynasty
Order of Saint Stanislaus	1831	Premiando incitat Награждая, поощряет	3	red with double white edging	instituted in the Commonwealth in 1765

Source: authors' own work.

Stars were the higher classes of orders, with the exception of Order of Saint George and Order of Saint Vladimir, which were both 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> class orders. In the middle of the star there was a round central disc with a cross, an image or a monogram of a given saint and a motto on the rim. Stars were worn on the left breast, while the star of Order of Saint Anna - on the right one. They were positioned based on seniority, from top to bottom, but one could not wear more than three stars at a

time. Until 1854 they had been sown with metal threads and sequins, afterwards, they were forged in cast metal.

Order of the White Eagle and Order of Saint Stanislaus were changed after being incorporated into the system of Russian orders. The Polish national emblem (the White Eagle) was removed, while the image of Saint Stanislaus was replaced with a monogram.

The above list can be supplemented with Order of Virtuti Militari, which was awarded on a mass scale since 1831 for participation in suppression of the November Uprising instead of an occasional medal<sup>121</sup>. At first it was awarded only to soldiers, since 1834 also to other individuals in the service of the army, for instance, barbers, while since 1837 - to all not participating in battle. Since 1843 the order ceased to be awarded, and since 1857 the 5<sup>th</sup> class cross of this order was made equal to other medals both in terms of significance and ways of wear as a *польский знак отличия за военное достоинство*<sup>122</sup>.

Order of Saint Andrew was connected with the clerical rank of the 3<sup>rd</sup> grade. Later, the statutes of other orders also featured regulations on the place that was assigned to the recipients of particular orders during court ceremonies: the holders of two higher classes of Order of Saint Vladimir entered together with the 4<sup>th</sup> class dignitaries, while the holders of lower classes - with the 6<sup>th</sup> class dignitaries. The holders of lower classes of Order of Saint George entered together with colonels, while those possessing higher ones - with major generals.

Table 3.

Place of wear	Metal	Ribbon
breast	silver	of Saint Stanislaus
breast	gold	of Saint Anna
neck	silver	of Saint Stanislaus
neck	silver	of Saint Anna
neck	silver	of Saint Vladimir
neck	silver	of Saint Alexander Nevsky
neck	gold	of Saint Stanislaus
neck	gold	of Saint Anna
neck	gold	of Saint Vladimir
neck	gold	of Saint Alexander Nevsky

Source: authors' own work.

Besides, in practice, the order to be awarded, however, depended on the clerk's grade: higher orders were awarded to holders of grades I-III; Orders of the White Eagle, Saint Vladimir, Second Class, and Saint Anna, First Class - to holders of at least grade IV; Orders of Saint Stanislaus, First Class, and Saint Vladimir, Third Class - to holders of at least grade VI, etc. For instance, Order of Saint George, Third

<sup>121</sup> PSZRI II, vol. 6, no. 5049.

<sup>122</sup> PSZRI II, vol. 32, no. 31782.



Class, was awarded to generals and colonels, Second Class – only to generals, while First Class – only to field marshals and full generals. Being awarded an order shortened the period of service necessary to be promoted to a higher grade.

Until 30 October 1826 receiving an order had always been an important argument in favour of being granted hereditary knighthood. After that date merchants (holders of orders) were granted only individual knighthood, and since 1832 – hereditary honorary citizenship.



order of St. Andrew  
the Apostle the First-Called



order of St. Catherine



order of St. Alexander Nevsky



order of the White Eagle



order of St. Vladimir



order of St. George



order of St. Anna



order of St. Stanislaus

Figure 1. Images of the orders of the Russian Empire

After further restrictions, since 1855 knighthood was awarded only by virtue of Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class, but since 1874 the right to receive hereditary knighthood was extended also to encompass children of orders' recipients, born before receiving them. Still, it needs to be emphasised that until the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century it had been easier to be granted knighthood for the order than for the grade. This might have been the reason why on 28 May 1900 the law was introduced according to which hereditary knighthood was awarded after receiving Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class.

It has to be stressed that, first of all, some orders could be awarded both for military and civil merit. Secondly, it is a common misconception, repeatedly uttered without understanding and often wrong, that orders were awarded for length of service. This was the way orders were awarded, indeed, but it was an excuse rather than automatic necessity. Receiving an order was always an element of at least opportunistic career. There are some cases of individuals making efforts to be awarded orders, sometimes in a straightforward way, but more often through different allusions, as was the case with a long-standing chief of the Pension Committee of the Kingdom, Freileben, in a letter about the Japanese war.

Moreover, two Prussian orders need to be mentioned due to their frequent appearance in the present work<sup>123</sup>. These were:

1. **the Order of the Red Eagle** (German *Der Rote Adlerorden*) – established by the Margrave Georg Wilhelm of Brandenburg-Bayreuth in 1705 and taken over by Prussia in 1792. Initially, it was called *Ordre de la Sincérité* (Order of Honesty) and was the second highest order in order of precedence in the hierarchy of Prussian orders. In 1810 four classes of this order were instituted. In 1861, on occasion of the coronation of William I as King of Prussia, also the Grand Cross was instituted. The cross of the order was enameled in white. The central disc bore the red eagle of Brandenburg with the laurels in claws on the obverse, while the royal monogram "FW" of King Friedrich Wilhelm surmounted by the Prussian crown on the reverse. The order was worn on a white ribbon with orange stripes on the edges.

2. **Royal Order of the Crown** (German *Königlicher Preußischer Kronenorden*) – instituted on 18 October 1861 by William I on the occasion of coronation and placed second in the order of precedence (together with Order of the Red Eagle). In 1901 it fell to the third place together with the institution of Order of Merit of the Prussian Crown. It came in four classes. The Order had a Greek cross with widening sides, enameled in white with gilt edge. The obverse central disc bore the gilt royal crown of Prussia, surrounded by a blue enamel ring bearing the motto "Gott Mit Uns".

The system of Russian rewards was complemented by crosses, medals and distinction signs, as ranks lower than orders. They were always conferred to commemorate some event or anniversary, and their conferral testified one's participation in it. Thus, conferral of a medal could only take place in a specific time and in relation to a specific group of people. Usually, medals featured inscriptions explaining the circumstances of their conferral. They could be round, oval or cross-shaped.

A separate group of medals were the ones conferred for general merit awarded to people of different estates - *за усердие, общепользную деятельность*.

<sup>123</sup> M. Gritzner, *Handbuch der Ritter-und Verdienstorden aller Kulturstaaen der Welt*, Leipzig 1893.

They bore the image of the bust of the Emperor. Their hierarchy depended on metal, ribbon and suggested place of wear (see Table above). Those persons who possessed a full set of this kind of medals were entitled to be conferred an order. Medals were awarded not only by the authorities, but practically any institution could be granted the permission to mint a medal and confer it.

The number of registered signs started to grow at a tremendous speed, and in October 1917 there were over a thousand of them, including so-called regimental signs. Until that time the system had covered basically all structures of the Empire: civil service, charity organisations, associations, scientific societies, sororities of Sisters of Mercy, higher education institutions, etc. Besides, there were many signs commemorating important events: coronations, jubilees, major reforms. The signs in question were not only material works of art and craftsmanship but also, oftentimes, symbolic compositions of great value. They can be subdivided into a few types: commemorating an event; institutions of culture, education and science; societies, zemstvo and other institutions; exhibitions; different people<sup>124</sup>.

Some restraint in the conferral of orders started to be compensated by increasing the number of so-called *om davora* presents, in the form of snuff boxes, precious metals, rings with miniature images of the Emperor, etc. Such presents were inscribed in the official service records and marked as an important career achievement.

Merit in battle was rewarded with melee weapons as a particularly honorable award, introduced by the *ukaz* of G. A. Potiomkin of 29 June 1788. It was an officer's épée (for cavalry – sabre) especially made with gilt handle. The weapon had an inscription *за храбрость* engraved. When rewarding generals, the handle was additionally adorned with brilliants. The full name of such a reward was: a gilt épée (sabre) adorned with diamonds with the inscription *за храбрость*. Moreover, it needs to be stressed that during the service the abovementioned symbolic and material rewards competed with written statements of grace, satisfaction and gratitude of the Emperor, later also of ministers or viceroys and governor-generals, which were a written confirmation of similar facts as was the case with orders.

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<sup>124</sup> В. П. Смирнов, *Описание русских медалей*, St. Petersburg 1908.

## Bionote questionnaire

Entry head in English spelling based on sources

1. First name patronymic family name (Cyrillic spelling, modernized)
2. Date and place of birth
3. Denomination (with any changes)
4. Estate (class origin – father's estate, the given person's estate with changes, social origin – profession, father's way of making a living, for instance, a hereditary nobleman from a clerical family) and geographical origin (governorate in which a given person was inscribed in ancestral books – for nobility, town or village in which he was a "citizen" – for townsmen and peasants)
5. Education (possibly all completed schools with dates of graduation, received degree or rights to service)
6. Real estate (inherited and acquired, own and wife's, also primogeniture and entailment, with changes in time and circumstances of acquisition)
7. Kinsmen (wife and her family to the second degree of kinship with information on date of birth and death, denomination and social position - estate, positions, belongings, connections)
8. Children and their families (with dates of birth and death as well as social position)
9. Ancestors and relatives (to the second degree of kinship with dates of birth and death, information on denomination and social position): titles, positions, belongings, connections)
10. Course of service (with dates and circumstances of particular events, with the explanation of breaks and fortunes after service termination)
11. Orders, distinctions, rewards (with dates and circumstances of receiving)
12. Promotions in civil, court and military ranks (with dates and mode of promotion)
13. Varia
14. Date, place and circumstances of death
15. Literature and sources

The bionotes give all the dates according to the Julian calendar effective at the time, i.e., in the source format. Their recalculation should not pose any problems to the readers (for the 19<sup>th</sup> century 12 days have to be added, for the 20<sup>th</sup> century - 13). In this format the dates have more informational value since the described people lived according to the rhythm of years, months and Orthodox Church festivals they had to participate in as officials expressed in the Julian calendar, regardless of their denomination. Hence, it is essential to understand the chronological circumstances of given events.

## List of abbreviations

adm. - administrative  
 art. - artillery  
 asc - active state councillor  
 ASCPP - Orthodox parish civil status documents  
 AUSC - Archive of registry office  
 auth. - authorized

- b. – born
- br. – baron
- c. – count
- cav. – cavalry
- cl. – class
- col. – colonel
- com. – commissar
- cpt. – captain
- CSD – civil status documents
- d. – desiatina (Russian десятина), here the measure of area in Russia, official (казенная) equal to 2,400 square fathoms, or 1.0925 ha
- d. – died
- deg. – degree, class
- del. – delo
- dept. – department
- dh. – department head
- DPKP - Dziennik Praw Królestwa Polskiego (Journal of Laws of the Kingdom of Poland)
- ec. – economic
- f. – fond
- fol. – folio
- ftm. – fathom (Russian сажень), Russian measure of length, 1 fathom = 3 arshins = 7 feet = 2,1336 m, here as measure of area – square fathom; 11 October 1835 (O.S.) by the order of the ukaz "О системе российских мер и весов", the length of fathom specified by Peter I was confirmed as follows: 1 official (казенный) fathom = 7 English feet = 2.1336 m
- GCoPA – Governorate Commission on Peasant Affairs
- gen. – general
- gov. – governorate (Russian губерния), unit of administrative division of the Russian Empire
- ИИИ – His Imperial Highness
- inf. – infantry
- inv. – inventory [of fond], *description*
- lieut. – lieutenant
- lieut.-col. – lieutenant colonel
- MD. – Medical Doctor
- MFA – Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- mjr. – major
- MOI – Ministry of the Interior
- OPA – Orthodox parish archive
- p. – peasant
- pov. – poviat, in original *uyezd* (Russian уезд), unit of administrative division of the Russian Empire
- PSZRI - Полное Собрание Законов Российской Империи
- pr. – prince
- s. – sheet
- SA – state archives
- sen. – seniority, date from which a given term of service was counted, for instance, a promotion



SPM – State Property Management

sub-lieut. – sub-lieutenant

SUiRP - Собрание Узаконений и Распоряжений Правительства

SZRI - Свод Законов Российской Империи

t. – town

VCzeKa – *Всероссийская чрезвычайная комиссия по борьбе с контрреволюцией и саботажем*

ZP – Zbiór Praw (Laws Collection)

### List of archives

AGAD – Archiwum Główne Akt Dawnych in Warsaw

CDIAUL - Центральний Державний Історичний Архів України, м. Львів

CGA - Центральный Государственный Архив

CGAKSPG - Центральный Государственный Архив Кинофотофонодокументов Санкт Петербурга

CGASO - Центральный Государственный Архив Самарской Области

CIAM - Центральный Исторический Архив города Москвы

DACzO - Державний Архів Чернігівської Облaсті

DAZHO - Державний Архів Житомирської Облaсті

DIAUK - Центральный государственный исторический архив Украины, г. Киев

GAAO – Государственный Архив Ахангельской Области

GAKO - Государственный Архив Калужской Области

GAKOSO - Государственный Архив Костромской Области

GAPK - Государственный Архив Пермского Края

GAPO - Государственный Архив Псковской Области

GARF – Государственный Архив Российской Федерации

GAYO - Государственный Архив Ярославской Области

KAA - Kauno Apskrities Archyvas

LVIA - Lietuvos Valstybes Istorijos Archyvas

LVVA - Latvijas Valsts Vēstures Arhīvs <

NART - Национальный Архив Республики Татарстана

RGAWMF - Российский Государственный Архив Военно-Морского Флота

RGIA – Российский Государственный Исторический Архив

RGWIA - Российский Государственный Военно-Исторический Архив

SAL – State Archive in Lublin

### List of former and contemporary geographical names

Former name (used in the dictionary)	Contemporary name	State
Berdichev	Berdychiv	Ukraine
Bereznegovatoye	Berezhnivate	Ukraine
Borisov	Barysaw	Belarus
Brailov	Brăila	Romania
Brest-Litovsk	Brest	Belarus

Dinaburg	Daugavpils	Latvia
Dorpat	Tartu	Estonia
Dvinsk	Daugavpils	Latvia
Elizabethgrad	Kropyvnytskyi	Ukraine
Fredrikshamn	Hamina	Finland
Grodno	Hrodna	Belarus
Ivangorod	Dęblin	Poland
Kamenets-Podolskiy	Kamianets-Podilskyi	Ukraine
Kazalinsk	Kazaly	Kazakhstan
Khotin	Khotyn	Ukraine
Kovno	Kaunas	Lithuania
Libau	Liepāja	Latvia
Lucin	Ludza	Latvia
Marienburg	Malbork	Poland
Mazowieck	Wysokie Mazowieckie	Poland
Mitau	Jelgava	Latvia
Molodechno	Maladzyechna	Belarus
Nezhin	Nizhyn	Ukraine
Nova Alexandria	Puławy	Poland
Novogeorgiyevsk	Modlin	Poland
Novogrudok	Navahrudak	Belarus
Novo-Radomsk	Radomsko	Poland
Ponevezh	Panevėžys	Lithuania
Reval	Tallinn	Estonia
Rezhitsa	Rēzekne	Latvia
Tiflis	Tbilisi	Georgia
Tyrnovo	Veliko Tarnovo	Bulgaria
Verkhnedneprovsk	Verkhniodniprovsk	Ukraine
Verzhbolovo	Virbalis	Lithuania
Vilna	Vilnius	Lithuania
Vindava	Ventspils	Latvia
Vladislavov	Kudirkos Naumiestis	Lithuania
Wolmar	Valmiera	Latvia
Yekaterinoslav	Dnipropetrovsk	Ukraine
Yurburg	Jurbarkas	Lithuania
Yamburg	Kingisepp	Russian Federation
Yuzovka	Donetsk	Ukraine

## BIONOTES

### 1.

#### Yuliy Ardalyonovich Andreyev

1. Юлий Ардалионович Андреев
2. B. 21 December 1845 in Saratov (?).
3. Orthodox
4. Hereditary nobleman of Tver Governorate.
5. Faculty of Law of St. Petersburg Imperial University, degree of candidate of law 1868.
6. Wife's estate: village of Bushchi and grange Petrakovshchina – 1716 d. and 738 ftm., village of Mosty with two khutors – 830 d. and 1,003 ftm., a part of village of Bolshaya-Moshchanitsa – 116 d., a part of village of Stuppa – 126 d. and 176 ftm. and a part of village of Borshchovka - 13 d.
7. Wife: since 7 July 1873 Yelena Stepanovna Ralli, b. 23 May 1852 in Odessa, d. 23 April 1923 in Odessa, daughter of Stepan Ivanovich Ralli, b. 1 August 1821 in London, d. 28 August 1902 in Odessa, and Mariya Pyotrovna Ipitis, b. 10 September 1829 in Odessa, d. 17 October 1903 in Cannes, daughter of hereditary honorary citizen (and then hereditary nobleman); in 1892 she was full member of Holy Trinity Fraternity in Warsaw.
8. Childless.
9. **Father:** Ardalyon Mikhailovich Andreyev, b. before 1818, d. after 1867, son of clerk, active state councillor 6 December 1851, clerk of state administration since 29 July 1826, vice-governor of Saratov 19 April 1846-18 June 1853, vice-governor of Kazan 18 June 1853-9 May 1858, member of Office of General Management of Irregular Armed Forces 1858-1867, owner of estates in poviats of Bezhetsk and Vesyegonsk in Tver Governorate, publisher of works of Alexandr Bestuzhev-Marlinsky. **Mother:** Yelizaveta Ilichina?; **Siblings:** Sviatoslav, b. 4 August 1848 in Saratov, d. after 1890, navy officer, aide to commander of steamship "Перепѣыр"; Konstantin, b. 6 October 1850 in Saratov, d. ?; Olga, b. 10 October 1852 in Saratov, d. ?; Mikhail, b. 10 August 1855 in Kazan, d. ?.
10. 26 November 1868 - candidate for a court position (applicant) with the prosecutor of St. Petersburg District Court; 15 March 1869 - candidate for a court position with Odessa Court Chamber; 3 April 1869 - secretary of the Justices of Peace Convention of the city of Odessa; 5 March 1871 - additional justice of peace for the city of Odessa; ? 1874 - district justice of peace for the city of Odessa; 22 April 1874 - released from service at his own request; 23 August 1875 - clerk with Governor-General of Warsaw with rights of civil service with no remuneration; 29 April 1878 - acting special tasks clerk of 6<sup>th</sup> cl. with Governor-General of Warsaw with no

remuneration (22 December 1879 - honorary justice of peace of the poviats of Dubno in Volynian Governorate); 18 January 1880 - acting vice-governor of Warsaw; 24 December 1880 - auth. as vice-governor of Warsaw (30 January 1885 - re-elected and auth. as honorary justice of peace of the poviats of Dubno); 16 January 1892 - Governor of Warsaw; 27 February 1897 - member of the council of the Minister of the Interior.

11. 29 June 1876 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Third Class; 12 April 1881 - Order of Saint Anna, Second Class; 30 August 1884 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class; 17 October 1889 - first extra pay of 15 % for five-year service in the Kingdom of Poland effective 1 January 1886 in the amount of 450 rubles; 11 September 1891 - second extra pay of 15 % for five-year service in the Kingdom of Poland effective 1 January 1886 in the amount of 450 rubles; 21 April 1891 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class; May 1894 - blessing of Archbishop of Chełm-Warsaw for donation for Edinoverie Orthodox church in Blagodatnoye (Biskupice); 6 December 1895 - Order of Saint Anna, First Class; 26 February 1896 - silver medal commemorating Alexander III's reign; ? 1896 - silver medal on the occasion of Nicholas II's coronation.

12. 16 January 1869 - collegiate secretary (sen. 26 November 1868); 3 January 1877 - for seniority titular councillor (sen. 26 November 1871); 28 November 1878 - for seniority collegial assessor (sen. 16 March 1876); 28 September 1879 - for seniority court councillor (sen. 26 March 1879); 21 December 1882 - for seniority collegiate councillor (sen. 16 March 1882); 22 August 1885 - for seniority state councillor (sen. 10 March 1885); 30 August 1887 - for distinction active state councillor; 28 August 1879 - court kamer-junker; 30 August 1884 - court chamberlain; 1 July 1906 - court master of the stables.

13. 18 September 1888 - chairman of Warsaw Orthodox Holy Trinity Fraternity; in 1893 he was already the honorary member of Holy Trinity Fraternity and member of its Council.

14. Died in July 1923

15. RGIA, f. 1284, inv. 44, year 1879, del. 45; fol. 193-206, inv. 45, year 1890, del. 9a; f. 1343, inv. 28, del. 562; SA in Warsaw, Chancellery of Warsaw Governor, the Third Department, del. 123-124; SA in Warsaw Milanówek branch, Warsaw Governorate government, del. the Third Administrative Department 35/1897, fol. 1; "Холмско-Варшавский Епархиальный Вестник" 1892, no. 3, p. 37; no. 8, pp. 144-145; "Kraj" 1892, no. 6, p. 19; *Отчет о деятельности Варшавского Православного Свято-Троицкого Братства за пятый (1892) братский год. Составлен в Феврале 1893 года*, Warsaw 1893, p. 2; *Отчет о состоянии и деятельности Варшавского православного Свято-Троицкого Братства за 1893 (шестой братский) год*, Warsaw 1894, pp. 29-30; *Памятная Книжка Варшавской Губернии на 1896 г.*, Warsaw 1896, p. 49; *Список гражданским чинам IV класса. Исправлен по 1-е января 1862*, St. Petersburg 1862, p. 153; *Список гражданским чинам IV-го класса. Исправлен по 1-е июня 1866 г.*, St. Petersburg 1866, p. 44; М. П. Чернявский, *Генеалогия господ дворян, внесенных в родословную книгу Тверской Губернии с 1787 по 1869 г.: С алфавитным указателем и приложением*, Tver 1869, table no. 25; *Императорский С. Петербургский Университет в течение первых пятидесяти лет его существования. Историческая*

записка, ed. В. В. Григорьев, St. Petersburg 1870, appendix p. CXXI; *Плавание А. П. Чехова на пароходе "Петербург" (по материалам фонда "Добровольного Флота")*, "Литературное Наследство", vol. 87, 1977, p. 294.

## 2.

### Dmitri Gavrilovich Anuchin

1. Дмитрий Гаврилович Анучин
2. B. 3 April 1833 or 9 April 1833 in Sadovka in the poviat of Borisoglebsk in Tambov Governorate.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Tambov Governorate.
5. Pavlovsk Cadet Corps, Imperial Military Academy 28 August 1853-2 May 1855 (Nicholas Academy of the General Staff), 1<sup>st</sup> category diploma.
6. No family estate reported; on 16 July 1869 received majorat "Makowiec" in the poviat of Radom in Radom Governorate of the area of 1,477 morgens and 49 rods, with the annual income of 750 rubles.
7. Wife: since 1856 - Maria Nikolayevna Meyer, b. before 1837, d. after 1880, Orthodox, daughter of a colonel, since 1875 guardian of child shelter organised by the Protective Committee; chairwoman of the Dame Committee with Orthodox Church-Parish Protective Committee in Radom; since 3 February 1880 honorary member of Orthodox Church-Parish Protective Committee in Radom (together with her husband).
8. Children: Yelizaveta, b. 15 March 1857, d. after 1879; Dmitri, b. 11 March 1859; Konstantin, b. 2 May 1861, graduate of Imperial College of Law in 1883, clerk of the Third Division of the Department of General Affairs of MOI, terminated his career in administration in the rank of active state councillor; Georgy, b. 10 June 1864, graduate of Pavlovsk Military School, 1<sup>st</sup> grade diploma, married to Alexandra Stepanovna Timofeyevska, Orthodox, daughter of merchant, commissar for peasant affairs of the poviat of Biłgoraj, senior special tasks clerk with Governor-General of Warsaw.
9. **Father:** Gavril Anuchin, b. before 1806, d. after 1846, retired sub-lieutenant. **Mother: ?; Brothers:** Nikolay, b. 1825 in Tambov Governorate, d. 25 March 1894 in Simbirsk, retired artillery captain, since 11 August 1870 owner of a printing house in Simbirsk, member (judge) of Simbirsk District Court; Pyotr, b. 1836, d. 10 November 1892 in Border Aleksandrów (Aleksandrów Kujawski), retired staff-rittmeister, clerk of Non-Permanent Tax Department of the Tax Chamber in Border Aleksandrów; Alexandr, b. 5 August 1840, d. 22 October 1900 in Radom, graduate of Mikhail Cadet Corps in Voronezh, 1858-1862 military service in 61<sup>st</sup> Vladimirsky Infantry Regiment and 68<sup>th</sup> Borodinsky Leib-Infantry Regiment, 1865-1867 military chief of Opole and Lublin districts in the poviat of Lublin, 1867-1880 head of land guard in the poviats of Nova-Alexandria, Biłgoraj, Opatów and Opoczno as well as substitute land guard officer of Radom Governorate, served till the rank of major, married since 1870 to Yulia Andreyevna Gartong, b. 1853, d. 17 December 1879 in Radom, daughter of engineer lieutenant general; Vladimir, b. 19 August 1841, grad-



uate of Konstantinov Military Academy, 1860-1864 military service in 68<sup>th</sup> Borodinsky Leib-Infantry Regiment and 7<sup>th</sup> Samogitian Grenadier Regiment, 1864-1866 employed in the structure of military administration of Lublin Governorate, 1866-1871 employed as special tasks clerk with Lublin Governor, aide to the secretary of Radom Governorate government, editor of "Радомския Губернския Ведомости", aide to excise supervisor in Radom Governorate and aide to chief of the Chancellery of Siedlce Governor, married to Adelina Yakovlevna Rotenberg, daughter of town doctor of Kałuszyn.

**10.** 7 August 1851 - commenced military service in the rank of constable in Jäger Guard Regiment; 28 August 1853 - commissioned to undertake studies in Imperial Military Academy; 2 May 1855 - after graduation commissioned to the General Staff; 6 May 1855 - commissioned to serve in the Caucasus corps; 29 June 1855 - commissioned to serve in the general staff of armies on the Caucasian Line; 9 August 1855 - commissioned to inspect the staged road leading to Vladikavkaz fortress; 22 May 1856 - commissioned to the General Staff; 7 January 1857 - appointed to act as officer with the First Division of the General Staff Department (5 July-15 September 1859 temporary head of this Division); 14 September 1859 - officer with the General Staff Department; 13 March 1860 - in charge of the chancellery of the General Staff Department (23 June-25 September 1862 - head of marching battalions of soldiers on leave from Volga governorates, dispatched to fill up the armies on the Caucasian Line); 22 March 1863 - commissioned to the disposal of aide to the commander-in-chief of the armies in the Kingdom of Poland (24 March 1863-1 May 1864 - participated in suppression of the January Uprising); 3 September 1864 - special tasks officer with the commander-in-chief of the armies of Warsaw Military District; 9 July 1865 - acting civil governor of Radom; 10 June 1867 - auth. as Radom Governor; 25 April 1877-22 July 1878 temporarily commissioned to the disposal of commander-in-chief of the Acting Army in Bulgaria to perform the tasks of aide in charge of civil affairs (9 February-22 July 1878 due to disease of pr. V. Cherkassky was acting officer in charge of civil affairs with commander-in-chief of the Acting Army in Bulgaria; since 27 May 1878 - participated in the Congress of Berlin, where he was at the disposal of pr. Alexandr Gorchakov and c. Pyotr Shuvalov); 7 December 1879 - Governor-General of Eastern Siberia and commander of the armies of Eastern-Siberian Military District; 14 July 1884 - Governor-General of Eastern Siberia and commander of Irkutsk Military District; 1 January 1885 - senator of the Second Department of the Governing Senate and incorporated into the staff of Trans-Baykal Cossack Army; 1892 - senator of the First Department of the Governing Senate; 1 January 1894 - appointed "first man" (chairman) of the Heroldia Department of the Governing Senate.

**11.** 17 April 1858 - Order of Saint Anna, Third Class; 17 April 1860 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class; 8 April 1862 - financial reward of 521 rubles; 23 December 1862 - financial reward of 1,043.30 rubles; 8 June 1863 - gold sabre with the inscription "За храбрость" for bravery in the battle of Osowa village on 17 April 1863; 5 June 1864 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class; 7 March 1866 - gold medal for efforts to introduce the Emancipation Reform in the Kingdom of Poland; 30

August 1866 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class; 9 May 1869 - gratitude of Alexander II for participation in the committee for the affairs of the Roman Catholic Church established with the Managing Committee of the Kingdom of Poland; 3 September 1869 – first extra pay of 15 % for five-year service in the Kingdom of Poland in the amount of 562.50 rubles; 30 August 1871 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class; 30 August 1873 – Order of Saint Anna, First Class; 3 September 1874 – second extra pay of 15 % for ten-year service in the Kingdom of Poland; 19 June 1876 - gratitude of Alexander II for successful collection of state taxes in 1875; 26 August 1876 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Second Class; ; 21 May 1877 – gratitude of Alexander II for successful collection of state taxes in 1876; 5 July 1878 - silver medal commemorating the 1877-1878 war; 16 July 1878 - gratitude of Alexander II for performing duties in Bulgaria; 1879 – gratitude of Alexander II for successful collection of state taxes in 1878; 30 August 1881 - Order of the White Eagle; 6 May 1884 - Order of Saint Alexander Nevsky.

12. 7 August 1851 - constable; 11 April 1854 - sub-lieutenant; 6 December 1854 – lieutenant; 9 May 1855 - staff-captain for study achievements at Imperial Military Academy; 22 May 1856 - captain; 30 August 1858 - lieutenant colonel; 30 August 1862 – colonel; 10 June 1867 - major general; 13 October 1877 - lieutenant general for participation in the war against Turkey; 30 August 1891 - infantry general.

13. Anuchin contributed to the reactivation of activities of citizen resursa in Radom in March 1867; 21 October 1873-3 February 1880 chairman of Orthodox Church-Parish Protective Committee established at Saint Nicholas Orthodox Church in Radom; author of articles on military history published in “Инженерный Журнал”, “Русский Инвалид”, “Артиллерийский Журнал”, “Современник”, “Современное Слово”, “Кавказец”, “Русский Вестник” and “Военный Сборник”. Published his correspondences from fighting against January Uprising insurgents in “Голос” journal (volumes 1863-1864). His work entitled *Перевозка войск по железным дорогам* (1858) entertained a lot of attention at the time. It was published with the communication map of the European part of Russia (afterwards reprinted for 20 years in “Памятная книжка Главного Штаба”). While serving his duty in Radom he published “Очерк экономического положения крестьян в губернии Царства Польского” (Radom 1875), while in the years 1884-1885, with his participation and under his direction, eight volumes of “Сборник главнейших официальных документов по управлению Восточной Сибирью” were published. His remembrances of the years 1877-1878 were published as *Берлинский конгресс 1878. Дневник веденный на месте Д. Г. Анучиным*, St. Petersburg 1912. As Radom Governor he was a Russifier and a despot, who imposed his power also on authorities of other departments. As reported by the Viceroy, “Лица постановленные во главе учебного, таможенного, акцизного, военного и жандармского управлений доведены действиями губернатора до крайности”. He was dedicated to persecution of the Roman Catholic Church by, among others, supporting activities leading to its separation from the Holy See, abolishment of celibacy and integration with the Orthodox church. One secret report characterizes him as an extremely cunning and astute person. He wormed himself into pr. Cherkassky's favor and was able to

push any decision with him. As Governor-General of Eastern Siberia he was one of the initiators of the displacement of peasants to the Far East by sea and creation of volunteer fleet. He was the first honorary member of "Общество изучения Амурского края". In everyday life he was common, antipathetic and unsociable. He had a reputation for taking bribes. His name was given to a lake on Sakhalin island and a village and centre of region in Primorski Krai.

14. Died on 17 January 1900 in St. Petersburg, where he was buried on Novodievitchi cemetery.

15. GARF, f. 547, inv. 1, del. 92; del. 95; RGIA, f. 549, inv. 2, del. 52, fol. 88v; f. 1284, inv. 44, 1879, del. 255; AGAD, Secretary of State of the Kingdom of Poland, del. 2217, fol. 48-48v; SA in Radom, Radom Governorate government II, del. 1430, fol. 49-51, del. 1475, fol. 23-25; del. 1482 not numbered; SPM, Radom District Forest Office, del. 15; SPM, Administrative Department, del. 37; SPM, Radom Tax Chamber, del. 1305; del. 1472; del. 1495; registral books of Saint Nicholas Orthodox parish in Radom, del. 34, fol. 66v-67; del. 38, fol. 27v-28; del. 41, fol. 25v, 31v-32, 118v-119; del. 43, fol. 46v-47; del. 62, pp. 180-181; SAL, Lublin Governorate Commission on Peasant Affairs, del. 83, fol. 7-12, 162-171; Lublin Governorate government (1867-1918), del. A I 1867:137; SA in Siedlce, ASCPP in Siedlce, vol. 1883, fol. 9; SA in Warsaw, ASCPP in Łazienki in Warsaw, del. 4, fol. 1v-2; ASC of Holy Trinity Orthodox Church at Podwale in Warsaw, del. 20, fol. 20v-21; "Dziennik Urzędowy Guberni Radomskiej" 1866, no. 45, pp. 856-857; "Радомския Губернския Ведомости" 1868, no. 40; "Сувалкския Губернския Ведомости" 1867, no. 24, p. 115; "Dziennik Warszawski" 1866, no. 200, p. 1939; *Отчет приходского попечительства учрежденного при радомской Св. Николаевской Православной Церкви. 18 XII 1873 г.*, Radom 1879, pp. 5-6; *Отчет утвержденного при радомской Св. Николаевской Церкви приходского попечительства о его деятельности за время с 1 Января 1879 по 1 Января 1883 года*, Radom 1883, pp. 3-4; *Памятная Книжка Седлецкой Губернии на 1883 год*, p. 46; *Список генералам по старшинству. Исправлено по 1-е Сентября*, St. Petersburg 1888, p. 172; "Kraj" 1885, no. 1, p. 15; J. Kaczkowski, *Donacye w Królestwie Polskim*, Warsaw 1917, pp. 452-453; *Sprawozdanie resursy radomskiej za rok 1867-1886*, Radom 1886, p. 54; *Teatr i resursa w Radomiu. Kartka z niedawnej przeszłości*, ed. J. Luboński, Radom 1924, p. 7; *Военная Энциклопедия*, vol. 1, St. Petersburg 1911, p. 601; О. Базалийская, *Иркутские правители в воспоминаниях современника, "Земля Иркутская"* 1997, no. 8; S. Wiech, *Spółeczeństwo Królestwa Polskiego w oczach carskiej policji politycznej (1866-1896)*, Kielce 2002, p. 28, 54, 65, 69; id., *Urząd generał-gubernatora w Rosji i w Królestwie Polskim*, "Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne" 2007, vol. 59, issue 1; *Генерал-губернатор Восточной Сибири, генерал-лейтенант Д. Г. Анучин*, "Всемирная иллюстрация" 1880, no. 575; [www.dychanie.ru/content/view/3314/](http://www.dychanie.ru/content/view/3314/); A. Górak, *Narady gubernatorów z Królestwa Polskiego u Czerkasskiego jesienią 1866 r.*, "Wschodni Rocznik Humanistyczny", vol. IX, 2013, pp. 352-355.

## 3.

**Mikhail Viktorovich Artsimovich**

1. Михаил Викторович Арцимович
2. B. 7 June 1859 in Kaluga.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Grodno Governorate.
5. Karl May German Gymnasium in St. Petersburg 1869-1877; Faculty of Law of St. Petersburg Imperial University, degree of candidate of law, graduated in 1881.
6. Majorat "Czechów" in the poviat of Lublin of Lublin Governorate (consisting of eight granges) of the area of 2,193 d. of land, bringing the annual income of 3,000 rubles; Mikhail was the owner of the majorat since 15 July 1894; real estate on the grounds of Nova Alexandria purchased by Viktor Artsimovich on 4 May 1873.
7. Wife: Yekaterina Vasiliyevna Goryainova, b. 14 January 1876 in Yaroslavl, d. 20 May 1959 in Moscow, Orthodox, member (as of 15 June 1917) of All-Russian Great Duchess Tatiana Committee for the Support for Victims of War, daughter of state councillor, divorced in 1906, married again 14 November 1907 to Andrey Lvovich Tolstoy b. 6 December 1877, d. 24 February 1916, son of writer Leo Tolstoy.
8. Children: Viktor, b. 10 October 1895 in Runtort (baptized in St. Petersburg), d. 13 September 1945 in Paris, graduate with distinction of School affiliated with Protestant Churches in St. Petersburg 9 June 1914, student of St. Petersburg Imperial University (not graduated), graduate of intensive course at the Corps of the Pages 1916, lieutenant of Leib-Guard Uhlan Regiment, emigrated to Germany and France, married since 17 February 1919 to Vera Konstantinovna Umnova, b. 10 December 1885, d. 9 April 1963 in Frankfurt in the Federal Republic of Germany; Mikhail, b. 26 October 1897 in St. Petersburg, d. 8 July 1917 in Galicia, graduate of the School affiliated with Protestant Churches in St. Petersburg 29 April 1915, student of Faculty of Mathematics and Physics of St. Petersburg Imperial University (not graduated), graduate of intensive officer course at the Corps of the Pages 1916, officer of Preobrazhensky Leib-Guard Regiment, severely wounded during the battle of Tarnopol in Galicia; Yekaterina, b. 22 April 1899 in Runtort, d. 25 December 1983, graduate with gold medal of Women's Gymnasium in Vitebsk, participant of French language courses at Smolny Institute for Noble Maidens in Petrograd, married since 27 August 1930 to Aleksey Nikolaevich Jezhov, b. ?, d. 5 August 1964; Marianna, b. 12 September 1901 in Runtort, d. 24 November 1919, student of Women's Gymnasium in Vitebsk and Women's Gymnasium in Tula; Vladimir, b. 17 March 1903 in Runtort, d. 1941 in labor camp at the White Sea-Baltic Canal, persecuted in 1930s and sent to Vorkuta, married since 1929 to Alexandra Romanovna Zedina, b. ?, d. 1989; Yuriy (Georgy), b. 5 October 1904, d. 29 August 1942 in Pecherlag while building the White Sea-Baltic Canal, worked in "Слово" journal, assistant to the chief of Krustpils railway station, supported anti-Bolshevik opposition in Western Europe, persecuted after invading Latvia by USSR, married since 23 November 1932 to Galina Viktorovna Byelogrudova, b. ?, d. 1990.



**9. Father:** Viktor Antonovich Artsimovich, b. 19 April 1820 in Białystok, d. 2 March 1893 in St. Petersburg, Roman Catholic, son of active state councillor Anton Fyodorovich Artsimovich, active privy councillor 15 May 1883, Tobolsk and Kaluga Governor, 10 December 1862 - senator, 13 December 1863 - vice-chairman of the State Council of the Kingdom of Poland, 3 March 1864 - member of the Managing Committee in the Kingdom of Poland, member of the Council of the Ministry of State Domains, married since June 1852. **Mother:** Anna Mikhailovna Zhemchuzhnikova, b. 4 May 1831, d. 4 July 1908 in St. Petersburg, Orthodox, daughter of Mikhail Nikolayevich Zhemchuzhnikov, b. 11 November 1788, d. 3 September 1865, senator, active state councillor, Kostroma and St. Petersburg Governor, and Olga Alekseyevna Pyerovska. **Uncles:** Aleksey, b. 1821, d. 1908, poet; Alexandr Lev, b. 1828, d. 1912, artist. **Siblings:** Olga, b. 24 April 1854 in Tobolsk, d. 1941 on the way to Siberia, graduate of women's pedagogic courses, inspector of the Princess A. A. Obolenska Gymnasium in St. Petersburg, 1894 founded a private school in Runtort estate, persecuted in June 1934 and sent to Vorkuta; Anna, b. 1 January 1855 in Tobolsk, d. 25 September 1919 in Petrograd, founder in 1897 and inspector of Society for the Protection of Young Maidens in St. Petersburg, advocated women's causes during a congress in Sweden, author of book *Задачи и условия народных школ в Швеции Из путевых заметок о поездке на Стокгольмскую выставку*, St. Petersburg 1898; Vera, b. 13 June 1856 in Tobolsk, d. 15 March 1928 in Leningrad, graduate of Mariya Pyotrovna Speshneva private school in St. Petersburg, head of Mariya Women's School in Tsarskoye Selo, chief supervisor of Liteyny Gymnasium in St. Petersburg and head of Smolny Institute for Noble Maidens in St. Petersburg, married since 9 November 1880 to Nikolay Pavlovich Azbyelov, b. 29 March 1857 in Yekaterinburg, d. 30 November 1912 in Vladivostok, son of State Bank clerk and Vologda City Duma member. N. P. Azbyelov was a graduate of Faculty of Hydrography of Nicholas Naval Academy and Mikhail Artillery Academy, Naval College lecturer, Baltic Fleet officer, author of 1886 work *Тактические таблицы для судов флота* published in "Морский Сборник"; Sofia, b. 27 January 1858 in Tobolsk, d. 1 May 1923 in Runtort in Latvia, after her brother Mikhail's divorce took care of educating his children; Yelizaveta, b. 28 April 1862 in Kaluga, d. 15 June 1934 in Runtort in Latvia, graduate of A. A. Obolenska Gymnasium in St. Petersburg, in 1915 commanded Red Cross lazaret in Runtort, in 1917 a librarian in Petrograd, bibliographer of children's literature, author of work *Систематический указатель книг для детей и юношества*, Petrograd 1915.

**10.** 31 December 1881 - private with the rights of 1<sup>st</sup> category volunteer of His Imperial Highness Kavalergardsky Regiment; 5 June 1882 - sub-officer for devoted service and good military training; 14 December 1882 - passed officer exam and was promoted to *estandardt-junker*<sup>1</sup>; 31 December 1882 - moved to the military reserve; 3 January 1883 - accepted to the staff of the Ministry of Justice; 2 April 1884 - candidate for the court position with the prosecutor of Kharkov Court Chamber (16 April 1884 - commissioned to work at the chancellery of the prosecutor of Kharkov

<sup>1</sup> Sub-officer cavalry rank in the years 1798-1826.



Court Chamber; 10 May 1885 - commissioned to serve at the disposal of Kharkov Governor for the purpose of executing the inspection of poviats); 8 October 1884 - senior special tasks clerk with Kostroma Governor (22 January 1885 - commissioned to work in the commission controlling the work of the chancellery of ispravnik [исправник] of the poviat of Kostroma, police management and state police chiefs; 20 June 1885 - in charge of Kostroma office department for military duty); 26 October 1885 - incorporated into the staff of the Ministry of the Interior with the appointment to the disposal of Kostroma Governor; 3 March 1887 - MOI special tasks clerk for peasant affairs (7<sup>th</sup> class) (18 June 1888 - appointed by MOI to supervise the construction of military horse inventory in governorates of Kharkov, Voronezh, Tula and Kaluga; 18 November 1888 - member of the commission for review of construction act regulations; 16 September 1889 - member of the General Staff commission for preparing rules of universal conscription of 1<sup>st</sup> category soldiers; 23 March 1890 - appointed clerk supervising creating the military horse inventory in governorates of Kherson, Tauride, Ekaterinoslav and Bessarabia; 10 November 1892 - commissioned to governorates of Saratov, Tambov and Voronezh with special assignments for quartermaster duties; 1 April 1893 - honorary justice of peace of the poviat of Rezhitsa of Vitebsk governorate for 1893-1895; 1 February 1894 - MOI representative in the committee established to discuss issues of hereditary rights of owners of certain towns in Privislinsky Krai, western governorates and Bessarabia governorate); 1 August 1895 - senior clerk in the Supervisory Department of HIIH Chancellery (23 September 1895 - secretary of Empress Alexandra Fyodorovna commission for labour and labourers' houses; 7 June 1896 - re-elected honorary justice of peace of the poviat of Rezhitsa of Vitebsk Governorate for 1896-1898; 15 June 1899 - member of the commission established to discuss issues of patterns of uniforms of clerks serving in the civil administration; 10 September 1899 - re-elected honorary justice of peace of the poviat of Rezhitsa of Vitebsk governorate for 1899-1901; 21 February 1902 - Suwałki Governor (2 February 1903 - honorary justice of peace of the poviat of Ludza of Vitebsk Governorate for 1903-1905; 16 October 1904 - Piotrków Governor (23 September 1905 - re-elected honorary justice of peace of the poviat of Ludza for 1906-1908; 2 December 1905 - Tula Governor; 16 June 1907 - dismissed from service at his own request due to illness and incorporated into the MOI staff (1 June 1908 - re-elected honorary justice of peace of the poviat of Ludza for 1909-1911; 24 June 1911 - re-elected honorary justice of peace of the poviat of Ludza for 1912-1914; 19 December 1911 - Vitebsk Governor (11 September 1914 - commissioned to support sanitary and evacuation matters; 20 October 1914 - re-elected honorary justice of peace of the poviat of Ludza for 1915-1917; 3 December 1915 - senator,

11. 30 August 1888 - Order of Saint Anna, Third Class; 23 May 1889 - a gift suitable for rank; 1 January 1893 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class; 26 February 1896 - silver medal commemorating Alexander III's reign; 26 May 1896 - silver medal on the occasion of Nicholas II's coronation; 23 December 1896 - special badge for HIIH Chancellery clerks with the monogram representing Alexander III; 6 December 1902 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class; 19 March 1903 - Persian Order of Lion and Sun, First Class; 18 April 1903 - Grand Officer's Cross of the Italian

Order of Saints Maurice and Lazarus; 6 December 1904 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class; 6 December 1904 – 1<sup>st</sup> class token on the occasion of Nicholas II's visit to Suwałki on 28 October 1904; 25 February 1906 – German Order of the Crown, Second Class, with star; 13 September 1912 – light bronze medal commemorating the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the 1812 Patriotic War; 18 February 1913 – sign-distinction for special commitment for the agricultural system among the country inhabitants of the Empire; 21 February 1913 – light bronze medal commemorating the 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Romanov dynasty rule; 8 January 1914 – gold badge commemorating the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of announcement of act on governorate and poviat zemstvos; 5 November 1914 – light bronze medal for distinguished accomplishment of universal conscription in 1914; 25 August 1915 – badge of Saint Vladimir Fraternity; 30 August 1915 – Order of Saint Anna, First Class.

12. 22 January 1883 – collegiate secretary; 22 January 1885 – titular councillor; 22 January 1888 – collegiate assessor; 22 January 1892 – court councillor; 22 January 1895 – collegiate councillor; 23 September 1895 – state councillor; 18 April 1899 – for distinction active state councillor; 14 May 1896 – court chamberlain; 6 December 1912 – court master of the stables; 6 December 1912 – for distinction privy councillor.

13. Since March 1902 – chairman of Orthodox Church-Parish Protective Committee in Suwałki; since 12 November 1904 – honorary member of this institution; 1 February 1906 – honorary member of Yekaterinsky Committee for Protection of Country Children's Shelters; 26 January 1911 – member of the Protective Committee for Support for Workers for the years 1911-1913; 16 October 1913 – member of the Protective Committee for Support for Workers for the years 1914-1916.

14. Died 20 May 1933 in Runtort estate in Latvia.

15. GARF, f. 815, inv. 1, del. 79; LVIA, f.1010, inv. 1, del. 2659, fol. 82, 91, 103–103v; RGIA, f. 1284, inv. 47, 1911, del. 246, inv. 47, 1912, del. 335, f. 1405, inv. 528, 1916, del. 8; f. 1409, inv. 9, del. 9, fol. 1–10; GAKO, f. 62, inv. 8, del. 415, fol. 1; AGAD, the Third State Council of the Kingdom of Poland for the years 1861-1867, del. 165 (Mf 31089); SA in Łódź, Piotrków Governorate government, del. 7314; SA in Radom, SPM, Economic Department Group II, del. 598a; SPM, Group I, del. 1300; SPM, Sukcesje, del. 18406; SAL, the files of Feliks Wasiutyński, a notary public in Lublin, del. year 1873, notarial deed no. 103; SA in Suwałki, ASCPP in Suwałki, del. 1/38, fol. 38v; Archive of New Records, Central Citizens' Committee in the Kingdom of Poland, del. 36, p. 445; *Журнал Заседания Всероссийского Комитета помощи пострадавшим от войны (Татианинского) 15 Июня 1917 года*. No.2 (26), [no date and place of publication], p. 8, "Dziennik Powszechny" 1864, no. 71, p. 623; "Ломжинский Губернский Ведомости" 1902, no. 9, p. 1; "Правительственный Вестник" 1914, no. 153, p. 2; "Возрождение" 1933, no. 2916; "Русские Новости" 1945, no. 19; *Отчет о состоянии и деятельности Сувалкского Православного Церковно-Приходского Попечительства и подведомственного ему детского приюта за 1903 год*, Suwałki 1904, p. 3; *Отчет о состоянии и деятельности Сувалкского Православного Церковно-Приходского Попечительства и подведомственного ему детского приюта за 1904 год*, Suwałki 1905, pp. 3, 21; *Отчет Православного Попечительства при Сувалкском Успенском Соборе. За 1906 год*, Suwałki 1907, pp. 17–18; *Список граждан-*

ским чинам первых трех классов. Исправлен по 26-е Февраля 1876 года, St. Petersburg 1876, p. 149; Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1 февраля 1902 года, St. Petersburg 1902, p. 1582; Список гражданским чинам первых трех классов. Исправлен по 1-е Сентября 1914 года, Petrograd 1914, pp. 598-599; С. Н. Замахаев, Г. А. Цветаев, *Историческая записка о Тобольской Гимназии. 1789-1889 год*, Tobolsk 1889, p. 204; K. Latawiec, *Spółeczność rosyjska na terenie guberni lubelskiej w latach 1864–1915*, Lublin 2004, Ph.D. dissertation manuscript available in the Main Library of Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin; J. Kaczkowski, *Donacye w Królestwie Polskim*, Warsaw 1917, pp. 452-453; J. Ciechanowicz, *Rody szlacheckie Imperium Rosyjskiego pochodzące z Polski. Herbarz polsko-rosyjski*, vol. 1, A-K, Warsaw 2006, pp. 143-146; *Незабытые могилы. Российское зарубежье: некрологи 1917-1997 в шести томах*, ed. В. Н. Чуваков, vol. 1, A-B, Moscow 1999, p. 140; Н. В. Благово, *Школа на Васильевском Острове: Историческая хроника. Часть I. Гимназия и реальное училище Карла Мая в Санкт-Петербурге. 1856–1918*, St. Petersburg 2005, p. 429; Н. А. Мурзанов, *Словарь русских сенаторов 1711-1917 гг. Материалы для биографий*, prepared for publication by Д. Н. Шилов, St. Petersburg 2011, p. 31, 168.

#### 4.

#### Konstantin Vasiliyevich Bozhovskiy

1. Костантин Васильевич Божовский
2. B. 1826 in Ekaterinoslav Governorate.
3. Orthodox.
4. Son of protoierey.
5. Theological College in Ekaterinoslav 25 August 1841-10 June 1847, 1<sup>st</sup> category diploma; Kiev Theological Academy 28 August 1847-4 June 1851, 1<sup>st</sup> category diploma, 7 September 1852 - degree of candidate of theology with the right to be promoted to the master of theology, 9 July 1858 - degree of master of theology.
6. No reported estate.
7. Wife: since 1866 Alexandra Valeryanovna Drozdovska, b. 1846, d. after 1898, Orthodox, in 1874 was a member of the Dame Committee of Society for the Protection of Wounded and Sick Soldiers in Suwałki.
8. Children: Mikhail, b. 19 February 1867, d. after 1914, assistant to the clerk of the Fourth Department of the Chancellery of Governor-General of Warsaw, on 13 December 1898 was transferred to the position of assistant to the clerk of the Second Department of the Chancellery of Governor-General of Warsaw; Vasiliy, b. 29 January 1869, d. 10 January 1914, nicknamed Бедный Йорик, W. B., Poor Yorick, graduate of Faculty of Law of St. Petersburg Imperial University, extra-staff special tasks clerk for Warsaw Governor in 1896, playwright, journalist, head of stage department of Imperial Theatres in Moscow 1904-1912, author of works about the history of theatre; Maria, b. 25 December 1870 r. in Suwałki, d. after 1917; Olga, b. 22 June 1873 in Suwałki, d. after 1917; Konstantin, b. 7 June 1875 in Suwałki, d. after 1917; Sergey, b. 27 June 1880 in Suwałki, d. 7 December 1894 in Warsaw; Alexandr, b. 9 November 1882 in Suwałki, d. after 1917, clerk of Management of the State Savings Bank in Moscow; Boris, b. 25 April 1884 in Warsaw, in 1921 worked



as a bookkeeper in Moscow, 16 August 1921 arrested, 13 September 1921 sentenced to death for anti-Soviet activities by VCzeKa in Moscow; Boris Bozhovskiy, son of Mikhal – assassinated in Katyn.

**9. Father:** Vasiliy Bozhovskiy, b. before 1805, d. ?, Orthodox priest in the rank of protoierey. **Mother:** ? **Siblings:** ? ?

**10.** 27 March 1852 - lecturer of the Latin language and liturgics of Ekaterinoslav Theological College (7 September 1854 - member-correspondent of the Russian Geographical Society); 12 February 1858 - at his own request dismissed from service in the department of the Most Holy Governing Synod; 8 March 1861 - at his own request appointed senior special tasks clerk with civil governor of Ekaterinoslav (since 14 January 1862 - simultaneously nominated to be in charge of the matters of Ekaterinoslav Governorate Commission on Peasant Affairs); 12 April 1863 - incorporated into the MOI staff and appointed chairman of the supervisory commission (поверочной) of the poviat of Borisov in Minsk Governorate (January 1864 - summoned to Vilna by Governor-General Muravyov, where he was in charge of purchases in Western Krai); 24 June 1864 - acting member (representing government administration) of Minsk Governorate Commission on Peasant Affairs; 13 August 1864 - auth. as member (representing government administration) of Minsk Governorate Commission on Peasant Affairs; 23 March 1866 - temporary acting chairman of Łomża Commission on Peasant Affairs (replacing sick chairman); 27 April 1866 - acting chairman of Łomża Commission on Peasant Affairs; 20 August 1866 - auth. as chairman of Łomża Commission on Peasant Affairs; 1 February 1867 - chairman of Suwałki Commission on Peasant Affairs; 22 June 1869 - in charge of Suwałki Tax Chamber (6 April-20 May 1874 - member of a special conference on house-based tax summoned in the Ministry of Finance; 24 January-20 February 1876 - member of a special committee on transformation of house-based tax at the Ministry of Finance; 21 February-18 March 1880 - member of the commission established to give over the management of state forests from the Ministry of Finance to the Ministry of State Domains; 30 June-23 September 1882 - member of the commission established to transfer management over forests to the Ministry of State Domains; 29 May-15 July 1883 - called to St. Petersburg to serve in Permanent Tax Department of the Ministry of Finance); 9 November 1884 - in charge of Warsaw Tax Chamber (1 February-4 April 1885 - member of the commission on introducing trade and industrial manufacturing tax in Department of Manufacture and Trade; 28 August 1885 - commissioned to create instructions for tax inspectors; 1885 - member of the commission with Governor-General of Warsaw for the implementation of the law on Jews of 3 May 1882 in the Kingdom of Poland; 14-31 December 1885 - stayed in St. Petersburg for the reasons of official matters concerning monetary relations in the Russian Empire; since 17 June 1886 - member of the commission presided over by Warsaw Governor Medem on discussing regulations on maintenance of roads in the Kingdom of Poland; since 6 October 1887 - participated in the committee drawing up the budget of the city of Warsaw for the year 1888; since 5 April 1888 - chairman of the commission for Jewish affairs in the Kingdom of Poland; since 5 April 1888 - member of the commission presided over by Warsaw Governor Me-

dem on creating a military training ground in the vicinity of Warsaw; since 8 April 1888 – member of the commission presided over by Warsaw Governor Medem on activities of land guard in the Kingdom of Poland; since 21 April 1888 – member of the commission acting in St. Petersburg for the creation of new rules of propination on the lands belonging to peasants; since 22 July 1888 – member of the commission presided over by Warsaw Governor-General Iosif Gurko on transformation of Scharwerk duty; since 4 October 1888 – participated in the committee drawing up the budget of the city of Warsaw for the year 1889; 21 December 1888 – member of Warsaw Statistical Committee, since 10 October 1889 – participated in the committee drawing up the budget of the city of Warsaw for the year 1890; since 7 May 1890 – member of the commission for the activities of the State Treasury Solicitors' Office of the Kingdom of Poland); 2 May 1891 – chief of the Chancellery of Governor-General of Warsaw; 13 November 1895 – Suwałki Governor (since February 1897 chairman of the construction committee of the Orthodox church in Raczeki); 24 September 1898 – dismissed from service at his own request due to bad health.

**11.** 18 January 1857 – bronze medal commemorating the 1853-1856 war; 17 April 1863 – Order of Saint Anna, Third Class; 18 October 1863 – silver medal for the work for the Emancipation Reform 19 February 1861; 8 July 1864 – financial reward of 1,000 rubles (half of annual pay) for devoted and distinguished service; 25 May 1866 – bronze medal for suppression of the Polish mutiny from the years 1863-1864; 10 June 1867 – Order of Saint Anna, Second Class, for distinguished and devoted service; 2 April 1868 – gold medal for efforts to introduce the Emancipation Reform in the Kingdom of Poland; 30 August 1869 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class, for merit on the position of chairman of Łomża and Suwałki Commissions on Peasant Affairs; 25 December 1870 – Order of Saint Anna, Second Class, with Emperor's crown; 23 March 1871 – first extra pay of 15 % for five-year service in the Kingdom of Poland; 5 April 1874 – financial reward of 1,000 rubles for tax collection; 23 March 1876 – second extra pay of 15 % for ten-year service in the Kingdom of Poland; 23 December 1877 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class; 7 April 1878 – financial reward of 1,000 rubles for tax collection; 25 January 1880 – financial reward of 1,000 rubles; 18 April 1880 – financial reward of 1,000 rubles for tax collection; 1 January 1881 – permanent reward of 1,000 rubles per year until termination of service in the Ministry of Finance for 11 years' care over state forests in Suwałki Governorate; 23 March 1881 – third extra pay of 15 % for 15-year service in the Kingdom of Poland; 15 April 1883 – financial reward of 1,000 rubles for supervision over tax collection; 23 March 1886 – fourth extra pay of 15 % for twenty-year service in the Kingdom of Poland; 13 April 1886 – Order of Saint Anna, First Class, for distinguished and devoted service; 19 November 1886 – thanks of Alexander III; 21 April 1891 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Second Class; 1891 – extra pay of 1,500 rubles for 25-year service in the Kingdom of Poland; 9 April 1893 – another extra pay of 1,500 rubles; 14 May 1896 – Order of the White Eagle; 16 January 1897 – silver medal commemorating Alexander III's reign; 15 February 1897 – silver medal on the occasion of Nicholas II's coronation; 27 February 1897 – dark bronze medal for the 1897 national census; 4 February 1899 – received a pension of 3,500 rubles per year on the day of termination of civil service.



12. 1858 - titular councillor (sen. 7 September 1854); 15 October 1862 - collegiate assessor (sen. 7 September 1857); 21 September 1867 - court councillor (sen. 3 October 1864); 27 February 1869 - collegiate councillor (sen. 16 February 1868); 18 October 1871 - for distinction state councillor (sen. 16 February 1871); 1 January 1874 - for distinction active state councillor; 1895 - for distinction privy councillor.

13. In 1888 Bozhovskiy was already a full member of Holy Trinity Orthodox Fraternity in Warsaw; in 1892 and 1893 he was a honorary member and member of the Fraternity Council; a honorary member of Saint Theotokos Orthodox Fraternity in Chełm; November 1895-24 September 1898 chairman of Orthodox Church-Parish Protective Committee in Suwałki, after 24 September 1898 - honorary member of this institution. After 25 July 1898 chairman of Suwałki Governorate Guardianship of Popular Temperance. Settled down for retirement in Suwałki. Author of the following works: *Краткий взгляд на состояние Киево-Печерской лавры в бедственное для России время ига монгольского*, "Воскресное Чтение" 1863, no. 6, pp. 369-374; *Киево-Печерская лавра в период удельных князей русских*, "Воскресное Чтение" 1863/1864, vol. 1, no. 9, pp. 203-212; no. 10, pp. 235-247; no. 12, pp. 273-284; no. 13, pp. 299-317; no. 14, pp. 321-340; *Киево-Печерская лавра и уния в истории Юго-западного края России*, "Воскресное Чтение" 1863/1864, vol. 2, no. 31, pp. 740-749; no. 32, pp. 768-780; no. 33, pp. 790-801; no. 34, pp. 819-828; no. 35, pp. 843-850; no. 36, pp. 864-878; no. 37, pp. 887-893; *Речи, произнесенные на полковых и эскадронных праздниках 2-го Лейб-Гусарского Павлоградского Его Величества полка*, Suwałki 1881; *6-му Лейб-Гусарскому Павлоградскому Его Величества полку (бывшему 2-му Лейб-Гусарскому) в день полкового праздника 26 ноября 1888 г.*, Warsaw 1888.

14. Died in 1907 in Suwałki, buried on the Orthodox cemetery in Suwałki.

15. CDIAUK, f. 711, inv. 2, del. 4924, fol. 21-22v; inv. 3, del. 539, fol. 1-3; del. 567, fol. 1-10; LVIA, f. 1010, inv. 1, del. 2659, fol. 20-21, 59, 88v-103-103v; RGIA, f. 549, inv. 2, del. 52, fol. 101, f. 560, inv. 16, del. 282, f. 1284, inv. 46, 1891, del. 49; Государственный центральный театральный музей им. А. А. Бахрушина, г. Москва, f. 33, del. 1-647; SA in Białystok, Łomża branch, ASCPP of Holy Trinity Church in Łomża, del. 10, fol. 20v-22; SA in Suwałki, ASCPP in Suwałki, del. 27, fol. 2v-3, del. 28, fol. 6-6v; SA in Warsaw, ASC of Holy Trinity Orthodox Church at Podwale in Warsaw, del. 54, fol. 105v-106; *Сборник приказов, постановлений, циркуляров и распоряжений Варшавского Генерал-Губернатора. 1 Января 1899 года*, no. 15, Warsaw [no publication date], p. 2; *Список членов варшавского православного Свято-Троицкого братства, учрежденного в 1887 году Высокопреосвященным Леонтием, архиепископом Холмско-Варшавским, в память пятидесятилетнего юбилея варшавского православного кафедрального Святи-Троицкого собора, - за второй отчетный год. Состав. 4 сентября 1889 года (с 1 сент. 1888 по 1 сент. 1889 года)*, [no place and publication date], p. 3; *Отчет о деятельности Варшавского Православного Свято-Троицкого Братства за пятый (1892) братский год. Составлен в Феврале 1893 года*, Warsaw 1893, p. 1; *Отчет о состоянии и деятельности Варшавского православного Свято-Троицкого Братства за 1893 (шестой братский) год*, Warsaw 1894, p. 29; "Dziennik Warszawski" 1866, no. 101, p. 933; no. 115, p. 1093; no. 209, p. 2026; 1869, no. 141, p. 1447; "Rozwój" 1898, no. 234, p. 6; "Сувалкския

Губернския Ведомости" 1867, no. 25, p. 119; 1869, no. 18, p. 74; no. 39, p. 160; 1875, no. 7, pp. 35–36; "Вестник Финансов, Промышленности и Торговли" 1891, no. 16, p. 186; "Холмско-Варшавский Епархиальный Вестник" 1892, no. 8, p. 144; no. 20, pp. 371–372; *Отчет о действиях Сувалкского Православного Церковно-Приходского попечительства за 1882 год*, Suwałki 1883, pp. 3–5; *Отчет о состоянии и деятельности Сувалкского Православного Церковно-Приходского Попечительства и подведомственного ему детского приюта за 1900 и 1901 годы*, Suwałki 1902, p. 51; *Отчет о состоянии и деятельности Сувалкского Православного Церковно-Приходского Попечительства и подведомственного ему детского приюта за 1904 год*, p. 16; *Отчет Православного Попечительства при Сувалкском Успенском Соборе. За 1906 год*, Suwałki 1907, pp. 17–18; *Памятная Книжка Варшавской Губернии на 1896 г.*, Warsaw 1896, p. 223; И. Ф. Масанов, *Словарь псевдонимов русских писателей, ученых и общественных деятелей*, vol. 4, Moscow 1960, p. 75.

## 5.

### Vladimir Nikolaevich Brianchaninov

1. Владимир Николаевич Брянцианинов
2. B. 15 September 1875 in St. Petersburg.
3. Orthodox.
4. Nobleman of Pskov Governorate.
5. Nicholas Cadet Corps; Nicholas Cavalry School.
6. Family estate: 1,500 d. in the poviats of Velikiye Luki, Kholm and Ostrov, Pskov Governorate; 220 d. – village Pokrovskoe in the poviat of Gryazovets of Vologda Governorate; wife's estate: 500 d. in the poviat of Gryazovets of Vologda Governorate.
7. Wife: since 1910 Sofia Alekseyevna Tatishcheva, b. 1882, d. 1966, daughter of active privy councillor Aleksey Nikitich Tatishchev and pr. Yekaterina Borisovna Meshcherska, sister of N. A. Tatishchev.
8. Children: Natalya, since 1932 married to Leo Pacini, professor of University of Bratislava; Yekaterina, since 1933 married to Alexander Schubert (in 1950 left Czechoslovakia for Perth in Australia).
9. **Father:** Nikolay Semyonovich Brianchaninov, b. 17 September 1844, d. 1921, graduate of Vologda Gymnasium, student of Faculty of Law of St. Petersburg Imperial University (not graduated), officer of His Imperial Highness Kavalergardsky Regiment, special tasks clerk with the General Staff, fought in the 1877–1878 Russo-Turkish War (commanded evacuation of wounded and sick soldiers from the battlefield), left army to the reserve as major general. 1886 – marshal of the noblemen of Velikiye Luki; 1 January 1890 – vice-governor of Pskov; 16 February 1893 – Ryazan Governor; 1896 – court master of the stables; 11 August 1904 – senator and active privy councillor 1 January 1913; 22 July 1912 – honorary citizen of the town of Velikiye Luki; wife: since 1873 Natalya Vladimirovna Alekseyevna, b. ?, d. after 1878, the sole heiress of an old Ruthenian family. **Uncle:** Alexandr Semyonovich Brianchaninov, b. 1843, d. 1910, in the years 1891–1904 Samara Governor, since 1904 member of the State Council. **Siblings:** Alexandr, b. 6 June 1874, d. 1960,

officer of Leib-Guard Horse Artillery Brigade; military attache of the embassy in Paris, in 1897 left the army to take up political activities in zemstvo and journalism, published a newspaper "Славянское Звено", later Новое Звено", married princess Maria Konstantinovna Gorchakova, b. 1871, d. 1924, emigrated 1917; Maria, b. 10 October 1879, d. after 1917, married to active state councillor Pyotr Pavlovich Shilovsky. **Grandfather on the father's side:** Dmitry Alexandrovich, bearing the name of Ignatius, was Bishop of the Caucasus and the Black Sea, was canonized.

10. 12 August 1895 - officer of 25<sup>th</sup> Kazansky Dragoon Regiment (26 October 1896 - commissioned to serve in Her Imperial Highness Maria Fyodorovna Kavalerghardsky Regiment to become familiar with the reality of service, 2-12 June 1897 - commissioned to participate in the field outing of officers of 1<sup>st</sup> Army Corps); 11 July 1897 - officer of Her Imperial Highness Maria Fyodorovna Kavalerghardsky Regiment (3 September 1898 - commander of non-front line troops; 19 October 1898 - gave back the command of non-front line troops; 4 November 1898-7 January 1899 - commissioned to the disposal of the Russian Red Cross Society to become familiar with the needs of people affected by the crop failure calamity; 1 September 1899 - commissioned to the General Staff to participate in a course of Oriental languages; 30 July 1902 - returned to his home unit after completion of the course of Oriental languages); 10 November 1902 - extra-staff clerk of the Imperial Chancellery for all affairs of the Civil Administration of the Grand Duchy of Finland; 30 January 1903 - commissioned to the disposal of Governor-General of Vilna, Kovno and Grodno (14 May 1903 - commissioned to the disposal of Vilna Governor to become familiar with the peasant affairs in Vilna Governorate Commission on Peasant Affairs; 2 June-1 July 1903 - participated in the meetings of Vilna Convention of Peace Mediators; 18 September-25 October 1903 - acting peace mediator of the First Department of the poviats of Lida of Vilna Governorate; 27 October 1903 - acting peace mediator of the Second Department of the poviats of Vilna); 1 December 1903 - land captain of the Second Department of the poviats of Vilna; 31 December 1905 - permanent member of Vilna Governorate Office (since 14 February 1909 - acting member of Vilna Governorate Committee for Small Loans; 12 October 1911 - appointed to join Vilna Governorate Commission for Agriculture Organization; 15 November 1911 - honorary justice of peace of the poviats of Vilna); 28 May 1912 - vice-governor of Arkhangelsk; 6 April 1915 - acting vice-governor of Radom (23 September 1915 - commissioned to support governor of Moscow; 15 April 1916 - chief plenipotentiary for accommodation of refugees in the governorates of Arkhangelsk, Vologda and Vyatka; 31 May 1917 - chairman of the Protection Branch of Moscow Committee for Giving Charity Help to the families of people mobilized for war); 1917 - service in Novocherkassk; 1920 - governor of Stavropol; since 1921 in exile in Czechoslovakia, since 1950 - in France.

11. 9 April 1900 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Third Class; 6 December 1904 - Order of Saint Anna, Third Class; 6 December 1907 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class; 4 April 1913 - light bronze medal commemorating the 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Romanov dynasty rule; 12 February 1915 - light bronze medal for the efforts during the 1914 mobilization; 1 January 1916 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class.

12. 12 August 1895 - cornet (sen. 8 August 1894); 22 July 1900 - lieutenant (sen. 12 August 1899); 29 January 1905 - renamed to the civil rank of collegiate assessor (sen. 20 November 1903); 22 April 1907 - kamer-junker; 5 April 1908 - court councillor (sen. 20 November 1907); 6 December 1910 - for distinction collegiate councillor (sen. 20 November 1910); 14 April 1913 - for distinction state councillor (sen. 12 November 1912).

13. Chairman of the audit commission of "Кавалергардская Семья" society, 1953 - elected to the elders' assembly of the society.

14. Died 11 August 1963 in the house for the disabled in Mount Morency near Paris, buried on the New Cemetery.

15. SAL. Chelm Governorate government, del. 283, fol. 5v; SA in Radom, Radom Governorate government II, del. 2345, fol. 1; "Ломжинския Губернския Ведомости" 1915, no. 18, p. 1; "Радомския Губернския Ведомости" 1915, no. 16, p. 1; "Правительственный Вестник" 1915, no. 81, p. 1; "Русская Мысль" 1963, no. 2033, no. 2036; *Список полковникам по старшинству. Исправлено по 1-е мая*, St. Petersburg 1884, p. 370; *Краткий список высших чинов Министерства Внутренних Дел, подведомственных ему местных учреждений и Чиновников особых поручений при Министре. Исправлен по 8 июня 1916 г.*, Petrograd 1916, p. 8; *Список гражданским чинам первых трех классов. Исправлен по 1-е Сентября 1914 года*, pp. 103-105; *Правительствующий Сенат*, pp. 5-8; *Незабытые могилы...*, vol. 1, A-B, p. 428; *Российское зарубежье во Франции 1919-2000*, Л. Мнухин, М. Авриль, В. Лосская, Moscow 2008; *Вологодские дворяне Брянчаниновы. Историко-краеведческий*, ed. Н. Н. Фарутина, Vologda 2000; Н. А. Мурзанов, *Словарь русских сенаторов 1711-1917 гг. Материалы для биографий*, p. 68; Ю. Селиверстов, *Милость и возмездие, "Псковская губерния"* no. 50 (521) [http://gubernia.pskovregion.org/number\\_521/05.php](http://gubernia.pskovregion.org/number_521/05.php).

## 6.

### Mikhail Andreyevich Butskovskiy

1. Михаил Андреевич Буцковский

2. B. 8 January 1813 in Petersburg Governorate.

3. Orthodox.

4. Hereditary nobleman of Petersburg Governorate.

5. St. Petersburg Military Engineering School.

6. Family estate in the poviat of Novorzhev of Pskov Governorate of the area of 94 d.; majorat "Mikhailovskoye" received by the Tsar's ukaz of 15 April 1871 (granges: Opatkowice, Januszno, Rajec Księżny; forest patches of Rajecznica, Dziełbnie Mostki, Gaj) in the poviat of Kozienice of Radom Governorate of the area of 1,543 morgens and 214 rods, with the annual income of 750 rubles).

7. Wife: Anna Iosifovna Debuar, b. around 1818, Orthodox, daughter of Iosif Pyotrovich Debuar, hereditary nobleman, graduate of 1<sup>st</sup> Cadet Corps (1805), artillery colonel, participant of the 1808-1809 war against Sweden and the 1806-1807 and 1812-1814 wars against France.



8. Children: Alexandr, b. 15 December 1840, d. after 1880, married since 11 January 1870 to Maria Alexandrovna Chivileva, Orthodox, daughter of Alexandr Ivanovich Chivilev, b. 9 November 1808 in Vytegra in Olonets Governorate, d. 16 September 1867 in Tsarskoye Selo, daughter of hereditary nobleman, active state councillor, economist, statistician, graduate of St. Petersburg Imperial University, director of the Nobility Institute in Moscow, daughter of Alexandr Mikhailovich Butskovskiy, Nadezhda, at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century was the heiress to the majorat; Vladimir, b. 3 March 1842, d. 8 March 1901, senior special tasks clerk of Lublin Tax Chamber, honorary justice of peace of the poviat of Novoalexandrovsk of Kovno Governorate, active state councillor, married since 4 February 1876 to Alexandra Alexandrovna Afanaseva, b. 1855, Orthodox, daughter of retired major general; Anna, b. 24 June 1843, d. after 1876; Mikhail, b. 21 April 1845, d. 14 April 1882 in Krasnystaw; Pyotr, b. 17 November 1847, graduate of Military Gymnasium in Polotsk and Warsaw Infantry Junker College, chief of land guard of the poviat of Krasnystaw in 1872, clerk of Lublin Tax Chamber and Lublin Governorate government, participated in the Siege of Plevna 28 November 1877; Nadezhda, b. 10 August 1852, d. after 1876; Maria, b. 16 April 1864, d. after 1880, husband Mikhail Dmitriyevich Muratov, b. 7 August 1845, d. after 30 May 1906, graduate of Alexandrovsky Serotsky Cadet Corps, major general, military service 8 August 1863-30 May 1906, officer of 15<sup>th</sup> Shlisselburgsky Infantry Regiment and 5<sup>th</sup> Lithuanian Uhlan Regiment, military commander in Włocławek, military chief of the poviat of Kielce and commander of Warsaw Local Brigade.

9. **Father:** Andrey Mikhailovich Butskovskiy, b. before 1790, d. after 1818, lieutenant colonel, author of *Военно-топографическое описание Кавказской губернии*. **Siblings:** Alexandr, b. around 1809, d. 4 February 1867, graduate of the Corps of the Pages (1827), major general, officer of the Separate Gendarme Corps, special tasks general with the chief of the Gendarme Corps, brother-in-law of Aleksey Ivanovich Druzhynin, married to Vera Mikhailovna Buldakova, b. 1809, daughter of Mikhail Matveyevich Buldakov; Nikolay, b. 23 September 1811 in St. Petersburg, d. 25 September 1873 in St. Petersburg, privy councillor 1 January 1864, graduate of conductor company and officer class of Military Engineering School, teacher at the Educational Facility in Gatchina (1836-1839), clerk in the Ministry of Justice (1839-1873), co-author of the Russian court act of 1864, senator in the Appeal Penal Department of the Governing Senate 1 January 1865, single.

10. 31 December 1826 - conductor of the company of conductors of Military Engineering School; 6 December 1829 - promoted to the rank of constable and incorporated into the Engineering Corps; 27 December 1830 - transferred to Lithuanian Sapper Batallion (since 15 May 1831 - 6<sup>th</sup> Sapper Batallion; since 20 October 1831 - 3<sup>rd</sup> Sapper Batallion; since 11 February 1831 - in the armies fighting against the Polish forces in the Kingdom of Poland); 28 January 1833 - adjutant of 3<sup>rd</sup> Sapper Batallion; 13 December 1833 - commissioned to serve in the company of conductors of Military Engineering School; 29 July 1834 - commissioned to School Sapper Batallion; 31 August 1834 - transferred to School Sapper Batallion; 11 June 1836 - adjutant of School Sapper Batallion; 3 April 1840 - adjutant of chief of staff, inspec-



tor general for engineering, adjutant general Gerua; 17 January 1844 - transferred to sapper guard battalion and appointed senior adjutant in the management of chief of engineers of Guard and Grenadier Corps; 25 December 1847 - senior adjutant of staff of commander-in-chief of Guard and Grenadier Corps; 9 May 1849 - acting duty staff officer of the general staff of armies in St. Petersburg and its vicinity; 12 October 1849 - duty staff officer of the general staff of Guard Infantry Corps; 2 October 1854 - released from military service for personal reasons, commissioned to civil service in the rank of state councillor and incorporated into the staff of MOI; 10 October 1854 - vice-governor of Mogilev (29 January 1855 - director of Mogilev Prison Committee); 13 August 1863 - civil governor of Lublin; 1 January 1867 - governor of Lublin (1873-1876 chairman of the committee for construction of a sobor in Lublin); 5 June 1875 - released from service at his own request due to disease, with promotion to the rank of lieutenant general.

11. 23 September 1831 - Order of Saint Anna, First Class, with the inscription "За храбрость" for distinguished attitude in combat in April 1831 in the battles of Wronów, Kazimierz, Kamionka and Lubartów; 28 September 1831 - gratitude of Nicholas I for distinguished attitude during creation of Vistula crossing near Osiek; 19 May 1832 - Order of Saint Anna, Third Class with a bow-knot, for distinguished attitude during the siege of Warsaw; 19 May 1832 - silver medal commemorating capturing Warsaw; 19 May 1832 - Polish honorable badge for war merit (Польский Знак Отличия за Военное Достоинство), Fourth Class; 20 July 1839 - one-time benefit of 1,000 rubles; 6 January 1846 - gratitude of Nicholas I for devoted service; 14 March 1846 - thanks of Nicholas I for devoted service; 22 August 1846 - badge-distinction for 15-year spotless service; 12 October 1847 - gratitude of Nicholas I for especially devoted service during collection work of sapper brigade; 25 December 1847 - Order of Saint Anna, Second Class; 6 December 1848 - Order of Saint Anna, Second Class, with Imperator's crown; 22 September 1849, 25 February, 17 March, 6 April, 30 April, 2 June, 17 June, 18 June, 19 June, 7 July, 24 July, 26 July, 1 August, 10 August, 14 December 1850, 6 January, 25 April, 19 June, 14 July, 19 July, 21 July, 5 August, 10 August, 4 October 6 December 1851, 8 January, 7 February, 16 April, 19 June, 24 June, 17 July, 19 July, 23 July, 8 August, 12 August 1852, 31 January, 30 April, 20 June, 4 July, 9 July, 21 July, 25 July, 30 July, 12 August, 15 August, 23 October 1853, 22 April, 23 August, 28 August 1854 - gratitude of Nicholas I for army inspection, manoeuvres and deeds accomplished in the presence of the ruler; 16 November 1849 - gratitude of Nicholas I for distinguished attitude while creating reserve troops of guard corps, grenadier corps and 1<sup>st</sup> Artillery Division; 22 August 1851 - badge-distinction for 20-year spotless service; 26 November 1852 - Order of Saint George, Fourth Class, for 25-year service; 6 December 1852 - gratitude of Nicholas I for distinguished and devoted service; 6 December 1853 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class; 9 August 1856 - gratitude of Alexander II for activities in Mogilev Prison Committee; 3 April 1857 - bronze medal commemorating the 1853-1856 war; 22 August 1857 - badge-distinction for 25-year spotless service; 26 November 1861 - one-time benefit of 1,000 rubles; 17 April 1863 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class; 12 December 1863 - silver badge-distinction for implemen-

tation of the Emancipation Act of 19 February 1861; 4 April 1865 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class; 12 April 1865 – bronze medal commemorating the suppression of the Polish mutiny from the years 1863-1864; 7 March 1866 – gold medal for activities leading to “settling down of peasants” in the Kingdom of Poland; 10 June 1867 – income arenda of 1,500 rubles per annum over the period of 12 years; 16 July 1869 – majorat with the annual income of 750 rubles in the Kingdom of Poland; 28 November 1869 – financial reward in the amount of half-yearly salary; 17 December 1870 – financial reward of 2,000 rubles; 30 August 1871 – Order of Saint Anna, First Class; 21 December 1871 – thanks of Alexander II for special care of convenient accommodation of the army and construction of barracks; 22 August 1872 – badge-distinction for 40-year spotless service; 20 December 1872 – one-time benefit of 1,000 rubles; 6 April 1873 – by the decision of Alexander II rewarded an extra of 660 rubles per annum to the salary; 30 August 1873 – Order of Saint Anna, First Class, with Emperor’s crown; 26 December 1874 – one-time benefit of 1,000 rubles.

12. 6 December 1829 – constable; 25 March 1833 – sub-lieutenant; 14 July 1836 – lieutenant; 25 July 1841 – staff-captain; 17 January 1844 – renamed to guard lieutenant; 21 October 1844 – guard staff-captain; 22 January 1847 – guard captain; 9 June 1849 – guard lieutenant colonel; 6 December 1849 – guard colonel for distinguished service; 2 October 1854 – renamed from the military rank of colonel to the civil rank of state councillor; 29 July 1860 – active state councillor for distinguished service; 8 December 1863 – renamed from the civil rank of active state councillor to the military rank of major general; 5 June 1875 – for distinction lieutenant general.

13. Since 1867 – together with his wife, member-donor of the Russian Charity Society in the Kingdom of Poland, the Butskovskiy family had real estate in Vologda Governorate, where they became relatives to the families of Buldakhov and Druzhynin. In Lublin Butskovskiy was notorious for anti-Polish attitude and eager acceptance of bribes, even in the form of carts full of fish or sugar. At the turn of 1868 he got conflicted with the local chief of poviat gendarmerie, mjr. Odyniec Dobrowolski. The conflict was caused by the problem of delimiting competences between land guard and gendarmerie in the city of Lublin. Butskovskiy forbade gendarmerie to execute police duties in the city. “Governor – complained the chief – made a comment that I have no right to interfere in any matters and use in the area of Lublin any rights that a gendarmerie officer is entitled to [...], reminding that the city can be ruled only by a police official that is subordinated to him.” Butskovskiy was the first chairman of the Lublin branch of the Russian Charity Society (1868-1875). Butskovskiy joined the extraordinary committee for the diocese of Chełm, established at the beginning of 1872 as a consequence of unrest among the Uniates. On 5 May 1872 this committee made a unanimous decision that the authorities should take definitive actions to “purge the Uniate church of the Latin influences” and create the foundations for incorporation of the Union into the Orthodox church. On the basis of his behaviour during meetings at pr. Cherkassky he was described as a weak person, ready to renounce his opinion at any time.

14. Died 20 June 1876 in Krzepice estate in the poviat of Lublin “от водянки кончившийся гангреною”, buried 22 June 1876 on the Orthodox cemetery in Lublin.

15. GARF, f. 110, inv. 24, del. 338, f. 547, inv. 1, del. 92; LVIA, f. 1010, inv. 1, del. 2571, fol. 25; RGIA, f. 549, inv. 2, del. 52, fol. 32; AGAD, Secretary of State of the Kingdom of Poland, del. 3912; SAL, files of the Orthodox parish of Holy Cross Elevation Cathedral Sobor in Lublin, del. 5, fol. 1-1v; del. 6, fol. 17-17v; Lublin Governorate government (1837-1866), personal del. 186; Lublin Governorate government (1867-1918), personal del. 179, personal del. 180, del. A I 1872:72, fol. 2-2v; Lublin Governorate Office for Military Affairs, del. 59, fol. 1-4; Lublin Governorate Gendarmerie Management, del. 2, fol. 114-115; files of the Orthodox parish of Birth of Theotokos in Lublin, del. 29, fol. 24v-25; del. 30, fol. 20v-21; del. 34, fol. 52v-53, 76v-77; ASCPP in Krasnystaw, del. 7, death certificate no. 22 of 1882; the files of Walery Głowacki, a notary public in Lublin, del. year 1876, notarial deed no. 17; the files of Feliks Wasiutyński, a notary public in Lublin, del. year 1873, notarial deed no. 263; del. year 1874, notarial deed no. 232; SA in Radom, the mortgage register books of the powiat of Radom, del. 3224; del. 3225; notary Franciszek Jasicki in Radom, del. year 1908, deeds no. 83 and 106; SA in Warsaw Milanówek branch, chancellery of Mieczysław Dębski, a notary public in Warsaw, del. year 1913, notarial deed no. 3457; SPM, Lublin Tax Chamber, del. 20; SPM, Radom Tax Chamber, del. 1307; SPM, Forest Department, del. 632; "Правительственный Вестник" 1875, no. 129, p. 1; Tomb inscription of Mikhail Butskovskiy from the Orthodox cemetery at Lipowa Street in Lublin; "Kurier Lubelski" 1869, no. 26, p. 1; no. 36, p. 1; 1872, no. 92, p. 1; 1876, no. 73, p. 289; *Список гражданским чинам первых четырех классов. Часть первая. Чины первых трех классов. Исправлен по 10-е Мая 1873 года*, St. Petersburg 1873, p. 173; Р. Дружинин, *Дневник и записки А. И. Дружинина, "Вологда"* vol. 3 (2000), <http://www.booksite.ru/fulltext/3vo/log/da/18.htm#49>; Н. М. Кудрин, *Устюжской земли Мухаило Булдаков и другие*, Velki Ustiug 1993; J. Lewandowski, *Na pograniczu. Polityka władz państwowych wobec unitów Podlasia i Chełmszczyzny 1772-1875*, Lublin 1996, p. 113; Г. Ф. Матфеев, J. Kozłowski, *Oficerowie straży ziemskiej w Królestwie Polskim w latach 1867-1905*, [in:] *Dzieje biurokracji na ziemiach polskich*, vol. 3, part 1, eds. A. Górak, K. Latawiec and D. Magier, Lublin-Siedlce 2010; K. Latawiec, *Działalność przytułku dziecięcego Rosyjskiego Towarzystwa Dobroczynności w Lublinie w latach 1868-1915*, [in:] *Dziecko w rodzinie i społeczeństwie. Dzieje nowożytnie*, vol. 2, eds. K. Jakubiak and W. Jamrożek, Bydgoszcz 2002; K. Latawiec, *Działalność gospodarcza urzędników rosyjskich w Królestwie Polskim po powstaniu styczniowym*, [in:] *Dzieje biurokracji*, vol. 4, part 1, eds. A. Górak, K. Latawiec and D. Magier, Lublin-Siedlce 2011; J. Kaczkowski, *Donacje w Królestwie Polskim*, Warsaw 1917, pp. 454-455; *Список генералам по старшинству. Исправлено по 1-е Января*, St. Petersburg 1867, pp. 735, 810; *Отчет Русскаго Благотворительного Общества в Царстве Польском. С 6 Мая 1866 по 6 Мая 1867 г.*, Warsaw 1867, p. 33; Влк. Кн. Николай Михайлович, *Петербургский Некрополь, том первый (А-Г)*, St. Petersburg 1912, p. 336; *Пажи за 185 лет: биографии и портреты бывших пажей с 1711 по 1896 г.*, collected and published by О. Фон Фрейман, Fredrikshamn 1897, p. 259; A. Górak, *Narady gubernatorów z Królestwa Polskiego u Czerkasskiego jesienią 1866 r.*, p. 353; Н. А. Мурзанов, *Словарь русских сенаторов 1711-1917 гг. Материалы для биографий*, p. 74.



## 7.

**Leonid Ivanonich Cherkasov**

1. Леонид Иванович Черкасов
2. B. 26 November 1836 in Kazan Governorate.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Kazan Governorate.
5. Guard Constable and Cavalry Junker College (later Nicholas Cavalry School); Military Legal Academy 15 August 1865-1 September 1869, 1<sup>st</sup> category diploma.
6. No reported estate.
7. Wife: first - ?; second - since 20 August 1875 Anna Ivanovna Tizenhauzen (Tisenhausen), b. around 1851, Orthodox, daughter of clerk in the rank of collegiate councillor.
8. Children: On 17 March 1885 the Governing Senate approved of adopting a boy named Nikolay, with no right of inheritance.
9. **Father:** Ivan Lvovich Cherkhasov, b. before 1790, d. around 1838, lieutenant colonel since 28 February 1832, son of collegiate assessor Lev Ivanovich Cherkasov, gorodnichy of Verkhoturys in Perm Viceroyalty and Elena Panayeva, daughter of collegiate councillor, officer of Noblemen's Cavalry Squad, special tasks officer with the chief of 7<sup>th</sup> District of the Gendarme Corps, distinguished with Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class, in 1835. **Mother:** Yekaterina Stepanovna Yazykova, b. before 1812, d. after 1840, Orthodox, daughter of clerk in the rank of collegiate assessor. **Siblings:** Yelena, b. 14 April 1831, d. after 1852; Lidia, b. 12 December 1833, d. after 1874, owner of estate in the poviat of Chistopol in Kazan Governorate; Dyodor, b. 26 November 1837, d. after 1896, cavalry officer, clerk in the rank of collegiate assessor, owner of estate in the poviat of Chistopol of Kazan Governorate.
10. 11 April 1855 - commenced service in 4<sup>th</sup> Division of Leib-Guard Cuirassier Regiment; 26 June 1861 - candidate for peace mediator in the poviat of Sudogda of Vladimir Governorate; 17 April 1863 - appointed peace mediator in the poviat of Sudogda of Vladimir Governorate; 8 June 1864 - chairman of Polotsky Convention of Justices of Peace of Vitebsk Governorate; 15 August 1865 - resigned from office due to commencement of studies at Military Legal Academy; 1 September 1869 - commissioned to the disposal of Chief Military Court Management; 14 September 1869 - military judge of Vilna Military District; 15 August 1871 - assistant to military prosecutor of Kazan Military District; 2 October 1873 - military judge of district military court in Kazan; 1 May 1874 - military judge of district military court in Warsaw Military District; 11 May 1878 - commissioned to serve in the Acting Army in Bulgaria in Military Field Tribunal in Tyrnovo, where he was acting court chairman; 22 August 1878 - military judge of Military Field Tribunal with the Occupational Forces in Bulgaria; 22 February 1879 - incorporated into Military Field Tribunal and appointed acting chairman of Military Field Tribunal in Tyrnovo; 3 June 1879 - commissioned to serve in Warsaw Military District; 8 January 1880 - commissioned to join the Ministry of the Interior; 10 February 1880 - acting governor of Vologda; 3 September 1881 - auth. on the position of governor of Vologda; 9 May 1882 - gov-

ernor of Kazan; 29 April 1884 - governor of Płock (2 August 1884 - chairman of Orthodox Church-Parish Protective Committee in Płock); 26 July 1887 - dismissed from service at his own request due to disease and incorporated into the Ministry of the Interior; 4 February 1888 - released from service with the right to retain uniform and a pension of 1,800 rubles a year; 1890 - honorary justice of peace of the poviat of Novaya Ladoga of Petersburg Governorate; 1890 - marshal of the noblemen of the poviat of Petersburg; 1890 - honorary justice of peace of the poviat of Petersburg.

**11.** 17 April 1863 - distinction badge for the Emancipation Reform 19 February 1861; 30 August 1865 - distinction badge for emancipation of peasants from separate properties; 21 September 1867 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class; 16 April 1872 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class, with Emperor's crown; bronze medal commemorating the 1853-1856 war; dark bronze medal for suppression of the Polish mutiny of the years 1863-1864; 1 January 1878 - Order of Saint Anna, First Class; 11 September 1879 - badge for efforts to organize civil administration in Bulgaria; 30 August 1879 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class; 24 March 1885 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class; 22 November 1881 - badge-distinction for settling down the situation of state peasants; 13 May 1882 - gratitude of Alexander III for tax collection in 1881 in Vologda Governorate; silver badge for completion of study course at Military Legal Academy; medal commemorating the 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War.

**12.** 11 June 1855 - cornet; 12 April 1859 - lieutenant; 23 April 1861 - staff-rittmeister; 17 April 1863 - rittmeister; 8 January 1865 - lieutenant colonel; 17 April 1870 - for distinguished service promoted to the rank of colonel; 10 February 1880 - for distinction major general.

**13.** Protégé of the Minister of the Interior Lev Savvich Makov. Gurko accepted Cherkasov as governor upon the recommendation of the Minister of Education Tolstoy, in return he wanted to get rid of Podgorodnikov from the Kingdom, who, however, disagreed and took the post of vice-governor of Kielce. Next, upon the request of a friend (Piotrków Governor Zinoviev) he moved to serve in Piotrków. The Chancellery of Governor-General started a secret investigation against Cherkasov. The memoirs described him as "the worst Pole-eater that can be". Especially opposed to the style of rules of his predecessor, Tolstoy (see bionote). Most probably, the reason for Cherkasov's dismissal were instances of abuse of power committed while in service: 1) he undertook staff change in general administration at governorate and poviat level in Płock Governorate on a massive scale, employing Russians instead of Poles. This proved to be a senseless action and triggered the necessity to pay 27,000 rubles to the newly-employed clerks as travel expenses compensation; 2) he was accused of close and intimate relationship with a Roman Catholic priest Maliszewski; 3) he had close relations with Jew Kanelman from Warsaw, who he always stayed at while travelling in service; Cherkasov claimed in the letter of 7 February 1889 that his dismissal was a result of a plot organized by the Poles, who provided Governor-General Gurko with evidence for his anti-state activities. In November 1904 lived in Vilna. First honorary member of Płock Rowing Society.



14. D. after November 1904.

15. GARF, f. 110, inv. 24, del. 2188, fol. 3; NART, f. 2, inv. 2, del. 2195, f. 350, inv. 2, del. 7, fol. 89-90v; del. 390, inv. 138-139v; RGWIA, f. 400, inv. 17, del. 2736; RGIA, f. 1284, inv. 44, del. 1177 year 1879; SA in Warsaw, ASC of Orthodox church of Holy Trinity Cathedral Sobor at Długa Street in Warsaw, del. 69, fol. 99v-100; del. 71, fol. 75v-76; ASCPP of Saint Konstantin parish at the Royal Castle in Warsaw, del. 8, fol. 9v-10; Płock Scientific Society, Zieliński Library, del. 339: A. Maciesza, source materials for the work "Gubernatorowie płockcy"; "Kraj" 1884, no. 19, p. 15; no. 30, pp. 7-8; 1887, no. 32, p. 10; "Вологодския Губернска Вѣдомости 1880, no. 15, p. 1; 1881, no. 72, p. 1; 1882, no. 36, p. 1; no. 38, p. 1; "Правительственный Вестник" 1880, no. 41, p. 1; 1881, no. 200, p. 1; *Список подполковникам по старшинству. Исправлено 22-е апреля*, St. Petersburg 1838, p. 98; *Казанское дворянство 1785-1917 гг. Генеалогический словарь*, ed. Г. А. Двоеносова, Kazan 2001, p. 601; A. J. Papierowski, J. Stefański, *Płocczanie znani i nieznani słownik biograficzny*, Płock 2002, pp. 112-113; E. Piórkowska, *Prawosławni w Płocku w XIX wieku*, [in:] *Dzieje Płocka*, vol. 2, *Dzieje miasta w latach 1793-1945*, ed. M. Krajewski, Płock 2006; S. Wiech, *Spółeczeństwo Królestwa Polskiego w oczach carskiej policji politycznej (1866-1896)*, p. 339.

## 8.

### Konstantin Dmitriyevich Danilov

1. Константин Дмитриевич Данилов.

2. B. 1830.

3. Orthodox.

4. Hereditary nobleman of Smolensk Governorate.

5. Imperial College of Law, graduated 22 May 1850.

6. No reported family estate.

7. Wife: Barbara Alexandrovna Riomer, b. before 1840, d. after 1876, Orthodox, daughter of Alexandr Fyodorovich Riomer, b. before 1810, d. after 1850, privy councillor, senator, and Yekaterina Anastasievna Yurkovskaya (primo voto Bychenskaya).

8. Childless.

9. **Father:** (?) Dmitri Pyotrovich Danilov, b. 1789, d. 18 May 1871, lieutenant general, vice-director of Military Settlement Department. **Mother:** ? ? **Siblings:** Sofiya, b. 1829, d. 28 April 1890 in Warsaw, married (widow in the moment of death) to Privalov, clerk in the rank of collegiate assessor.

10. 22 May 1850 - commissioned to serve at the Chancellery of the Second Department of the Governing Senate in the rank of collegiate secretary; 8 June 1850 - junior assistant to secretary of the Chancellery of the Second Department of the Governing Senate; 29 November 1851 - senior assistant to secretary of the Chancellery of the Second Department of the Governing Senate; 24 March 1854 - court supervisor (стряпчий) of police matters of the municipal district of Liteyny (Литейной части) of St. Petersburg; 22 June 1856 - transferred at his own request to the position of clerk in Department of the Ministry of Justice; 4 March 1858 - at his own request released from service with the promotion to the rank of court councillor; 16 July

1864 - at his own request commissioned to the staff of Department of the Ministry of Justice; 27 March 1865 - commissioned to serve as a member of the Legal Committee in Warsaw; 10 July 1865 - member-editor for government administration of the Kingdom of Poland in the Legislative Commission; 24 March 1866 - acting vice-governor of Warsaw (14 July 1866 - member of the committee for construction of Orthodox church in Praga; 20 March 1867 - member of the commission established to discuss the matters of recruit uniforms in the Kingdom of Poland); 8 June 1868 - auth. as vice-governor of Warsaw (3 March 1869 - member of the special commission of guard colonel Brevern established to discuss already existing regulations on hunting and game protection; 7 March 1869 - member-clerk of the committee for construction of Orthodox church in Warsaw; 26 June 1873 - member of the special commission presided over by Warsaw Governor Medem for the organization of agricultural-industrial exhibition in autumn 1874; 15 December 1873 - member of the committee for inspection of financial report of charity institutions in Warsaw; 4 October 1874 - member of the commission established to draw up the budget of the city of Warsaw for the year 1875); 12 November 1876 - governor of Kalisz.

11. 29 December 1856 - gratitude for devoted service from the Minister of Justice; 4 July 1857 - financial reward of 350 rubles; 3 April 1867 - Order of Saint Anna, Second Class; 10 September 1869 - financial reward of 1,500 rubles for participation in the construction committee of Orthodox church in Warsaw; 23 June 1871 - first extra pay of 15 % for five-year service in the Kingdom of Poland effective 27 March 1870; 2 April 1876 - second extra pay of 15 % for ten-year service in the Kingdom of Poland; 4 April 1876 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class.

12. 15 May 1850 - collegiate secretary; 3 October 1853 - titular councillor as distinction (sen. 15 May 1853); 9 December 1857 - collegiate assessor (sen. 15 May 1857); 1 February 1868 - court councillor (sen. 15 October 1866; 18 November 1869 - collegiate councillor (sen. 15 October 1869); 2 November 1871 - for distinction state councillor (sen. 15 October 1871); 19 July 1874 - for distinction active state councillor.

13. When in service as vice-governor of Warsaw, he was characterized by gendarmerie in the following way: "благонамеренный, хорошо образованный, усердный и весьма серьезный чиновник. С полным желанием добро исполнять свои обязанности, он деятельно изучает не вполне еще знакомые ему местные законы и обычаи".

14. Died 27/28 December 1876 in Warsaw.

15. GARF, f. 547, inv. 1, del. 95; RGIA, f. 549, inv. 2, del. 52, fol. 32; f. 1284, inv. 44, year 1876, del. 192; inv. 43, year 1869, del. 265; SA in Warsaw, Chancellery of Warsaw Governor, the First Privy Department, del. 186; ASC of Holy Trinity Orthodox Church at Podwale in Warsaw, del. 21, fol. 12v-13; del. 52, fol. 177v-178; SA in Warsaw Milanówek branch, Warsaw Governorate government, del. the Third Administrative Department 163/1867; "Dziennik Warszawski" 1866, no. 78, p. 715; "Kurier Warszawski" 1877, no. 7, p. 4; *Список дворянских родов внесенных в родословные дворянские книги смоленской губернии. Составлен в 1897 г., Smolensk 1897, p. 13; Список бывшим воспитанникам Императорского Училища Правоведения,*

окончивших в оном курс наук 1840-1915 г. Составлен по 15 ноября 1915 г., [in:] Памятная книжка Императорскаго Училища Правоведения на учебный 1915-1916 год, Petrograd 1915, p. 37; A. Korobowicz, *Sądownictwo Królestwa Polskiego 1876-1915*, pp. 21, 26; N. de Lazari, *Szkice na papierze*, Łódź 2014, pp. 121, 146.

## 9.

**Mikhail Pyotrovich Daragan**

1. Михаил Петрович Дараган
2. B. 1834.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Poltava Governorate.
5. Nicholas Guard Junker School, 1<sup>st</sup> category diploma; Nicholas Academy of the General Staff (1 June 1857-10 December 1858), 1<sup>st</sup> category diploma.
6. Father's inherited estate in Poltava Governorate of the area of 200 peasants and 4,000 d. of land in the poviats of Nikolayevsk in Samara Governorate; purchased estate in the poviats of Rechytsa in Vitebsk Governorate of the area of 1,800 d.
7. Wife: since 1868 Yekaterina Nikolayevna Stolpakova, b. 1848, Orthodox, daughter of lieutenant general, commander of 1<sup>st</sup> Cavalry Division Nikolay Alekseyevich Stolpakov, b. 17 September 1807, d. 17 March 1875 and Yelizaveta Mikhailovna Boluganska, b. 20 February 1816, d. after 1850, curator of Saint Xenia Orthodox Child Shelter in Kalisz.
8. Children: Mariya, b. 16 October 1871 in Minsk, d. 19 July 1891 in Kalisz; Anna, b. 1872 in Minsk, d. 10 May 1889 in Kalisz; Pyotr, b. 15 February or 19 February 1874 in Minsk, d. 23 April 1960 in the Federal Republic of Germany, graduate of Nicholas Cavalry School, 1<sup>st</sup> category diploma, fliegel-adjutant, served, among others, in 15<sup>th</sup> Alexandriysky Dragoon Regiment, Leib-Guard Uhlan Regiment (squad commander and regiment adjutant), 5<sup>th</sup> Kargopolsky Dragoon Regiment (regiment commander), 6 December 1911 - colonel; 1918 - commander of 1<sup>st</sup> Horse Reserve Regiment of Ukrainian People's Republic, 1919 - served in the Russian Western Army of P. R. Bermond-Avalov and the Armed Forces of Southern Russia; after December 1919 - evacuated from Novorossiysk to Konstantinopol, since May 1920 - in exile in the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Yelizaveta, b. 12 March 1877 in Chernigov, d. after 1917, married to Alexandr Vasiliyevich Yanovski, officer of 15<sup>th</sup> Alexandriysky Dragoon Regiment and vice-governor of Łomża; Ivan, b. 5 March 1884 in Kalisz, d. 5 January 1977 in San Francisco in the United States, graduate of the Corps of the Pages and Nicholas Academy of the General Staff, served as officer, among others, in Leib-Guard Uhlan Regiment, lieutenant colonel of quartermaster general department of the Chief Management of the General Staff, since April 1918 - special tasks staff officer of the Northern Army of count Keller in Kiev, since June 1919 - in a concentration camp in Moscow, since May 1920 - in exile in Poland, since 1948 in exile in Argentina, where he was a representative of the chairman of Guard Union for Argentina and chairman of the branch of the Page Union; Yevgeniya, b. 4 November 1887 in Kalisz, d. after 1917.

**9. Father:** Pyotr Mikhkailovich Daragan, b. 29 January 1800, d. 21 December 1875 in Vilna, buried on Yefrosinyevsky cemetery in Vilna, graduate of the Corps of the Pages, in 1819 joined the military service as kamer-page in the rank of constable in Horse Leib-Guard Squad, since 1833 colonel; commander of, among others, Grand Duke Mikhail Pavlovich Hussar Regiment and cavalry brigades; in 1850 joined the civil service with MOI; 21 October 1850 - acting military governor of Tula and civil governor of Tula; since 1855 - lieutenant general; since 1 January 1865 - in the staff of MOI; fought in the 1828-1829 war against Turkey and the 1831 war against Poland. **Mother:** Anna Mikhailovna Balugyanskaya, b. 23 February 1806, d. 11 August 1877, in Vilna, buried on Yefrosinyevsky cemetery in Vilna, daughter of Mikhail Andreyevich Balugyansky, b. 26 October 1769, d. 3 April 1847, secretary of state, profesor at Main Pedagogical Institute, rector of St. Petersburg Imperial University, member of the Legislative Commission, and Anna Antonina Yulia Ivanovna von Heger, 16 November 1849 - chief of Yelizaveta School in Moscow, 29 November 1850-31 March 1856 - chief of Nicholas Orphan Institute in St. Petersburg, author of many works for children, among others *Азбука с примерами постепенного чтения* (1<sup>st</sup> edition, St. Petersburg 1845; 10<sup>th</sup> edition, St. Petersburg 1874), *Чтение для детей из Священной Истории* (St. Petersburg 1848), *Естественная история животных* (St. Petersburg 1849), *Руководство к детским садам по методу Фребеля* (St. Petersburg 1862). **Siblings:** Ivan, b. 1841, d. after 1910, graduate of Imperial Nicholas Military Academy 1865, 1875 - lieutenant colonel, director of the Private Bank in Moscow and director of Nizhny Novgorod-Samara Bank in Moscow since 1885, honorary justice of peace of the poviat of Borovichi in Novgorod Governorate before 1911, owner of two properties in Ivanovskoye and Mikhailovskoye in the poviat of Borovichi of Novgorod Governorate, married to Barbara Vladimirovna Kalacheva, Orthodox, daughter of active state councillor chairman of Yuriev Rural Economy Society; Yelizaveta, b. 3 July 1832, d. 18 March 1887, married to Vladimir Nikolayevich Verevkin, b. 14 July 1821, d. 13 January 1896, graduate of the Corps of the Pages, infantry general, commander of the Petropavlovsk fortress; Alexandra, b. around 1836, d. after 1893, married to major general (30 August 1860) Dmitri Alekseyevich Arbuzov, b. 1821, d. 1893; Eva (Yevgeniya), b. 1839, d. after 1868, married to baron Georgiy Vineken (Georg von Vyneken), b. 15 March 1834, d. 7 October 1879 or 21 October 1881, Austrian Consul-General, banker in St. Petersburg.

**10.** 7 August 1852 - joined the military service in His Imperial Highness Kavalergardsky Regiment in the rank of cornet; 28 October 1853 - commissioned to the disposal of the commander of 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> infantry corps; 8 December 1853 - transferred to Olviopolsky Uhlan Regiment (8 December 1853-4 October 1854 - participated in the Crimean War, among others, the siege of Silistra); 6 May 1854 - commander of 5<sup>th</sup> Squad of Olviopolsky Uhlan Regiment; 4 October 1854 - officer of His Imperial Highness Kavalergardsky Regiment; 29 April 1855 - officer of the Tsarist Family Gunner Regiment; 4 October 1855 - commander of 7<sup>th</sup> Rota (company) of the Tsarist Family Gunner Regiment; 1 June 1857 - sent to Nicholas Academy of the General Staff; 10 December 1858 - graduated from Nicholas Academy of the General Staff; 15 December 1858 - commissioned to the Department of the



General Staff; 22 December 1858 – incorporated into the General Staff; 23 December 1858 – transferred to Independent Guard Corps; 1 January 1860 – appointed to serve at the Guard General Staff; 23 December 1861 – quartermaster of 2<sup>nd</sup> Guard Cavalry Division; 19 April 1864 – released from position and military service at his own request; 17 January 1868 – marshal of the noblemen of the poviats of Rezhitsa in Pskov Governorate (15 March 1868 – chairman of Rezhitsa Convention of Justices of Peace, 28 February 1868 – honorary justice of peace of the poviats of Borovichi in Novgorod Governorate); 10 January 1870 – vice-governor of Minsk; 2 January 1876 – governor of Chernigov; 30 July 1878 – governor of Vologda; 30 November 1879 – released from position at his own request and retained at the disposal of MOI; 21 January 1883 – governor of Kalisz (28 May 1895 – chairman of the special commission established to review the activities of civil administration on the Western border of the Kingdom of Poland; June 1898 – member of the commission reviewing legal regulations on the activities of land guard and police; June 1898 – member of the commission established to review regulations on police supervision of 30 April 1867 in force in the Kingdom of Poland; 16 June 1898 – participated in the opening meeting of the Council with Governor-General of Warsaw established by pr. Imere-tinsky); 16 October 1902 – senator, member of the Governing Senate; 22 January 1903 – senator of the Heroldia Department of the Governing Senate; 1 January 1904 – senator of the Second Department of the Governing Senate (in January 1917 lived at 20 Znamenskaya Street in Petrograd).

11. 10 May 1854 – Order of Saint Anna, Third Class, with swords; 26 August 1856 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class; 1858 – bronze medal commemorating the 1853-1856 war; 30 August 1862 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class, with Emperor's crown; 1865 – bronze medal for suppression of the Polish mutiny of the years of 1863-1864; 1867 – badge-distinction established 24 November 1866; 30 August 1873 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class; 30 August 1876 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class; 14 April 1878 – gratitude of Alexander II for the 1877 permanent tax collection; 1879 – gratitude of Alexander II for the 1878 permanent tax collection; 8 April 1884 – Order of Saint Anna, First Class; 28 May 1888 – first extra pay of 15 % for five-year service in the Kingdom of Poland effective 21 January 1888; 30 August 1889 – gratitude of Alexander III for making a military horse inventory in 1888; 1890 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Second Class; 1895 – Order of the White Eagle; 1893 – second extra pay of 15 % for ten-year service in the Kingdom of Poland effective 21 January 1893; 30 August 1893 – income аренда of 1,500 rubles per annum over the period of 6 years; 3 October 1893 – Prussian Order of the Crown, First Class; 26 February 1896 – silver medal commemorating Alexander III's reign; 1897 – dark bronze medal for the 1897 national census; 1898 – silver medal commemorating Nicholas II's coronation; 30 August 1899 – income аренда of 2,500 rubles per annum over the period of 6 years; silver medal commemorating Nicholas I's reign; cross of the Tsarist Family Gunner Regiment; 14 July 1903 – income аренда of 2,500 rubles per annum over the period of 6 years; 11 January 1905 – Order of Saint Alexander Nevsky; 1906 – thanks of Nicholas II; 25 July 1907 – income аренда of 2,000 rubles per annum over the period of 6 years; 1911 – special sign on the oc-



casion of the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Governing Senate; 21 February 1913 - brilliant badges to Order of Saint Alexander Nevsky; 21 February 1913 - light bronze medal commemorating the 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Romanov dynasty rule; 1914 - thanks of Nicholas II.

**12.** 7 August 1852 - cornet; 1 June 1853 - lieutenant; 29 April 1855 - captain; 24 March 1857 - colonel; 1 January 1859 - guard staff-rittmeister; 1 July 1859 - guard rittmeister; 1 January 1860 - guard captain; 19 April 1864 - colonel; 30 March 1869 - state councillor; 30 August 1871 - for distinction active state councillor; 5 April 1887 - for distinction privy councillor; 1 January 1910 - for distinction active privy councillor; 22 August 1897 - court master of the stables.

**13.** 13 December 1874 - honorary citizen of Minsk; 8 May 1883 - chairman of the council of the Orthodox Church-Parish Protective Committee in Kalisz; 18 May 1886 - re-elected chairman of the council of the Orthodox Church-Parish Protective Committee in Kalisz; in Chernigov in 1877 started publishing "Черниговская Газета", received permission to set up a public library and organize Ukrainian performances. In Kalisz Daragan also actively participated in the social life. He was the chairman of, among others, Governorate Guardianship of Popular Temperance, Kalisz branch of the Russian Charity Society, Kalisz branch of the Red Cross Society, Municipal Resursa in Kalisz, the parish council of the Orthodox church. This is how Daragan's service in Kalisz was described by the local press: "So far Kalisz Governorate has been managed over years by five governors, no wonder then that with constant management change the care over our city and the governorate could not bring great results. Hospitals, shelters and public utility institutions left much to be desired, Kalisz park, the pride of our governorate, was in a terrible state, let alone roads and lighting of towns. In less than seventeen years he did his duty. Over the period of seventeen years thanks to His Excellency Governor our city and governorate received many truly useful institutions, which are now indispensable indeed. The institutions which used to be dilapidated make one now amazed with order and cleanliness, especially hospitals, shelters and elementary schools. Transfer of *realny* school from Włocławek to Kalisz, industrialists' banking institution, cheap soup cantine, activity hall, American barracks at the hospital, newly erected dedicated building of the Charity Society, all evidence how much he has the prosperity of the city and the vicinity on his mind. The most important buildings erected over the last seventeen years in Kalisz comprise: rebuilding of protection houses, shelter for the elderly and invalids, the Holy Trinity hospital, the Jewish hospital and reconstruction of the prison. He built a fire brigade building, a city jail, a slaughterhouse where since 1887 there has been a microscope inspection unit of pork meat, halls for sales of vegetables, butcher shops, a city hall, finally, a theatre which is the true decoration of the city. Right now, thanks to the initiative of His Excellency Governor, the building project for *realny* school is being worked on, which will soon be built on the Post-Reformation square". Other achievements of Daragan are organizing a park and an orangery with bridges, flower beds and Romantic ruins and establishing a municipal cemetery and an Orthodox cemetery in Chmielnik.

**14.** Died after 1 I 1917.

15. RGIA, f. 549, inv. 2, del. 52, fol. 55; f. 1284, inv. 45, year 1882, del. 167; f. 1287, inv. 19, del. 2279, fol. 79; f. 1409, inv. 9, del. 55; DACzO, f. 127, inv. 23a, del. 433; SA in Łódź, Kalisz Governorate government, del. 695; SA in Kalisz, ASCPP in Kalisz, del. 38, p. 18; del. 39, p. 32; del. 41, p. 34; del. 43, pp. 31-32, 95; del. 44, p. 49; del. 45, p. 100; del. 54, pp. 50-51; inscription from the burial tomb of Yelizaveta Petrovna Verevkina from the Orthodox cemetery in Vilna; "Ломжинския Губернския Ведомости" 1902, no. 44, p. 1; "Kraj" 1887, no. 15; 1898, no. 24; "Dodatek ilustrowany" no. 109, supplement to "Gazeta Kaliska" 1900; "Tydzień" 1898, no. 25, p. 4; *Весь Петроград на 1917 год. Адресная и справочная книга г. Петрограда*, Petrograd 1917, p. 202; *Отчет о деятельности Калишского Отделения Русского Благотворительного Общества в Царстве Польском за 1898 год*, Kalisz 1899, p. 28; *Список гражданским чинам первых трех классов. Исправлен по 1-е Сентября 1914 года*, p. 71; *Список ротмистрам гвардейской кавалерии по старшинству. Составлен по 1-е сентября 1911 г.*, St. Petersburg 1911, p. 11; Б. Монкевич, *Організація регулярної армії Української держави 1918 р.*, [in:] *Україна в минулому*, 7<sup>th</sup> edition, Kiev-Lvov 1995; *Список генералам по старшинству. Исправлено по 13-е марта*, St. Petersburg 1861, p. 690; *Список генералам по старшинству. Составлен по 1-е мая 1894 года*, St. Petersburg 1894, p. 40; *Список ген-адъютантам, ген-майорам и контр-адмиралам Свиты Его Вел-ва и флигель-адъютанта по старшинству. Составлен по 20.03.1916*, Petrograd 1916; *Список гражданским чинам IV класса. Испр. по 1-е марта 1878 г.*, St. Petersburg 1878; *Офицеры кончившие курс Императорской Военной Академии и Николаевской Академии Генерального Штаба, по порядку выпусков, с 1834 по 1882 год*, [in:] *Исторический очерк Николаевской Академии Генерального Штаба*, p. 92; *Список дворян, внесенных в дворянскую родословную книгу полтавской губернии. Издан Полтавским Дворянским Депутатским Собранием в 1898 году*, Poltava 1898, p. 187; *Памятная книжка новгородской губернии на 1910 год*, Novgorod 1910, p. 126; А. В. Морозова, Н. М. Полетун, *Черниговские губернаторы и вице-губернаторы. Библиографический справочник*, Chernigov 2006; С. В. Волков, *Офицеры российской гвардии. Опыт мартиролога*, Moscow 2002, p. 159; E. Polanowski, *W dawnym Kaliszu. Szkice z życia miasta 1850-1914*, Poznań 1979, pp. 180-182; Л. В. Студенова, *Черниговские князья, полковники, губернаторы*, Chernigov 1998; *Виленский православный некрополь*, ed. Епископ Иосиф, Vilna 1892, p. 141; Н. Н. Голицын, *Библиографический словарь русских писательниц*, St. Petersburg 1882, pp. 75-76; W. Kościelniak, *Gubernator carski M.P. Daragan*, "Kalisia Nowa" no. 2/98, [www.info.kalisz.pl](http://www.info.kalisz.pl).

## 10.

### Vasiliy Mikhailovich Dolgorukov

1. Василий Михайлович Долгоруков
2. B. around 1840.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Moscow Governorate; prince originated from the first Rurikid line.

5. Guard Constable and Cavalry Junker School, graduated 1858, the literature shows he was a student of Imperial St. Vladimir University in Kiev.

6. Family estate: on the lands of his father temporarily obliged peasants were settled as follows: in Moscow Governorates – 720 peasants, Tambov – 1,432 peasants and Ryazan – 592 peasants. Acquired estate: as reward for service - 835 d. of land near the village of Mariyanovka in the poviats of Lytinsk of Podolia Governorate (1867, in 1872 mortgaged); 1,800 d. of land near the village of Aklakovka and 658 d. 821 square fth. near the khutor of Arkadya in the poviats of Elizabethgrad, 1871 bought at auction an estate in the village of Vysokye, poviats of Zhytomyr in Volynian Governorate (previous owner, staff-rittmeister V. B. Podgorodnyensky); wife's family estate – 2,580 d. of land in the poviats of Elizabethgrad in Kherson Governorate (in 1863 her father gave her in management the village of Pomoshovka in the poviats of Bobrinsk in Kherson Governorate); acquired estate - 895 d. and 1,074 square fth. of land in the village of Mikulino in the poviats of Zaslav in Volynian Governorate.

7. Wife: first - since 1862 Sofiya Ignatiyevna Shebeko, b. 1838, d. 1899, daughter of Ignatiy Frantsevich Shebeko, b. around 1792, d. 1869, landowner; second wife – Yelizaveta Baronkh (b. 1842).

8. Children from the first marriage: Yelena, b. 10 December 1864, Yuriy, b. 30 December 1865, d. 1902, student of Men's Gymnasium in Radom, had a son Mikhail, b. 1891.

9. **Father:** Mikhail Mikhailovich Dolgorukov, b. 15 April 1816,, d. before 20 December 1871, guard rittmeister, married since 1838. **Mother:** Vera Gavrilovna Vishnyevskaya, b. 1810 or 1816, d. 1866, Orthodox, daughter of collegiate councillor Gavriilo Fyodorovich Vishnyevsky, member of Construction Committee with Imperial University in Kazan, and Sofiya Mikhailovna Yeropkinaya. **Siblings:** Mikhail, b. 1838, d. 1902, married to marquess Maria Luiza Vulcano de Cercemaggiore; Sergey, b. 1842, d. 1845; Anatoliy, b. 24 February 1844, d. 5 August 1926 in Italy, clerk of the Ministry of the Imperial Court, first wife - Mariya Ivanovna Sinelnikova, b. 2 October 1843, d. 12 November 1931,, Orthodox, divorced before 1883, second wife – Mariya Yakovlevna Tutkevich, b. 14 May 1859 in St. Petersburg, d. 25 July 1919 in Warsaw, Orthodox, daughter of Yakov Ilyich Tutkevich, graduate of Nicholas Academy of the General Staff, major general; third wife – Stefanya Semyonovna Bruad, b. 1878, d. 1 June 1954; Sergey, b. 1845, d. 26 June 1874, graduate of Imperial Alexandrovsky Lyceum in December 1866, kamer-junker, court councillor, special tasks clerk with the Ministry of Education; Yekaterina, b. 2 November 1847,, d. 1922, 6 July 1880 got secretly married to Alexander II, in this year she and her children were granted the title of the Most Eminent Yurievsky princes; Mariya, b. 1850, d. after 1907, first husband – pr. Emmanuel Nikolayevich Meshchersky, b. 1832, d. 1877, second husband – since 1881 c. Georgiy Gustavovich von Berg, b. 1849.

10. 11 June 1858 - after military school joined the military service as lieutenant in Prince of Württemberg Nizhegorodsky Dragoon Regiment; 12 March 1859 - since he never arrived in the aforementioned place of service, was transferred to Malorossiysky Curassier Staff Regiment of pr. Albert Prusky; 28 June 1859 - commis-

sioned to Vladimirsky Kievsky Staff Corps to take the position of law reviewer; 27 November 1859 - returns to his regiment; 24 September 1860 - released from service for personal reasons with the aim of entering the civil service with change of rank to collegiate secretary; 27 September 1861 - according to his request, appointed curator of Kherson Governorate hospital, with the donation of 150-200 rubles a year; 7 January 1864 - appointed peace mediator of 5<sup>th</sup> district in the poviats of Balta; 5 August 1865 - released from service as requested; 8 September 1865 - incorporated into the staff of MOI, commissioned to the disposal of Governor-General of Kiev, Podolia and Volynia; 10 February 1867 - member of Kievsky Loans Institution of Society of Property Buyers in the Western Governorates; 1 August 1867 - the aforementioned loan institution was closed down; 20 May 1871 - delegated to the disposal of Governor-General of Novorossiia and Bessarabia (13 August 1871 - delegated to Nikolayev to investigate the case by the ukaz of the Senate after townsman Yevtukhov denounced the Nikolayev police hid the description of his debtor Vaninek's house; 1 November 1871 - honorary justice of peace of the poviats of Elizabethgrad in Kherson Governorate; 17 March 1871 - commissioned to undertake a secret investigation of Turkish and Moldavian subjects living in Odessa; 1 February 1872 - commissioned to Taganrog to investigate the case of sending prostitutes to the town of Yeysk by governorate secretary Timofeyev (secretary of the local municipal police management), as well as to collect information on other accusations of this clerk, which he fully succeeded in accomplishing; 1 February 1873 - commissioned to the town of Bakhmut to secretly collect evidence on indecent deeds of Bakhmut poviats police; 9 March 1873 - commissioned to control the construction works of Odessa-Dnestr Water Supply System near the town of Mayak and the conditions of work of labourers, next sent to Kishynev to make an audit of the Odessa school for the deaf-mute temporarily acting there; 24 November 1873 - delegated to the poviats of Kherson, Tiraspol and Odessa to collect information on crop and grass failure); 12 February 1874 - commissioned to the disposal of Governor-General of Warsaw while retained in the staff of MOI (28 April 1874 - delegated to Lublin Governorate to collect information on the state of the Uniate cause, due to liquidation of the Uniate church in the Kingdom and forced incorporation of its estate and believers into the Orthodox church; 12 January 1875 - commissioned to the poviats of Biała to deal with the Uniate cause; 20 May 1875 - delegated to Kielce Governorate to conduct an investigation due to complaints about Miechów poviats chief and the compulsory construction of Miechów-Działoszyn road; 5 May 1875 - assigned the investigation started by complaints of house owners in Warsaw about the municipal office's actions connected with construction of a market square on a site near Rogatka Wolska, complaints were filed in support of a market square at Rogatka Jerozolimska; 27 December 1875 - member of the Orthodox Church-Construction Council of the city of Warsaw, established on the basis of the act of 11 July 1875 on the construction of church buildings in the governorates of Privislinsky Krai; 25 March 1876 - commissioned to the poviats of Słupca, Kalisz and Wieluń to investigate incorrectness in managing the land guard, which were noticed during the 1875 audit; 1 April 1876 - represented MOI in the commission established to decide on



the matter of the junction of the Vistula River Railroad with the Marienburg-Mława Railroad and to prepare an appropriate convention; 24 March 1876 - delegated to Kalisz Governorate to secretly collect information on abuses of Władysław Kranas, mayor of the rural commune of Majaczewice in the powiat of Sieradz; 14 October 1876 - vice-governor of Łomża; 12 November 1876 - before he took the position, was appointed vice-governor of Warsaw (24 August 1878 - honorary justice of peace of the district of Ovruch in Volynian Governorate); 1 January 1880 - acting governor of Radom; 7 October 1883 - governor of Ekaterinoslav; 19 July 1884-17 March 1894 governor of Vitebsk (honorary justice of peace of the district of Vitebsk, 26 January-1 February 1885).

11. 5 July 1867 - gratitude of the Emperor at the request of the Minister of State Domains for spotless and devoted service and dilligent accomplishment of duties in the aforementioned loan institution; 10 July 1867 - as reward received (by the instruction of 23 July 1865) for his ownership a confiscated estate of Marianovka of the area of 835 d. in the powiat of Litynsk in Podolia Governorate; 22 October 1871 - Order of Saint Anna, Third Class; 12 November 1873 - Turkish Order of the Medjidie, Third Class; 16 April 1878 - Order of Saint Anna, Second Class; 23 June 1879 - Red Cross badge for support given to Warsaw Red Cross Society.

12. 11 June 1858 - for education granted the rank of lieutenant; 24 September 1860 - renamed to the rank of collegiate secretary; 14 January 1865 - titular councillor (sen. 27 September 1865); 30 August 1866 - court kamer-junker; 16 April 1867 - for perfect and ardent service promoted to the rank of collegiate assessor; 15 July 1870 - court councillor (sen. 16 April 1870); 26 October 1873 - for distinguished service promoted to the rank of collegiate councillor (sen. 5 October 1873); 22 June 1875 - court chamberlain; 13 May 1876 - state councillor (sen. 8 November 1876); 30 August 1879 - for distinction active state councillor; 1888 - for distinction privy councillor.

13. Since 10 February 1880 chairman of the Orthodox Church-Parish Protective Committee in Radom; 10 April 1883 - chairman for another term; 8 May 1883 - chairman of the council of the Orthodox Church-Parish Protective Committee in Kalisz; 18 May 1886 - re-elected chairman of the council of the Orthodox Church-Parish (Protective Committee in Kalisz). His parents and relatives occupied high positions. He got conflicted with commissar for peasant affairs of the powiat of Ilża in Radom Governorate Aleksey Zhemchuzhin. As it was described in the press in Cracow, "When he left Radom, there was a malicious rumour spread that only the second part of his name left, but *dołgi* stayed in Radom", but he was also descibed differently as follows: "*Warszawski Dniownik* publishes the following details: pr. Dolgorukov during his short, only 4-year work, managed to win deep respect of both Russian and Polish inhabitants. It is mainly due to his efforts that the governorate had good beaten track streets and roads, he also ardently supported the now-constructed Ivangorod-Dąbrowa road. Pr. Dolgorukov's brave involvement in providing help during the Vistula flood in 1880 and during the outbreak of typhus fever in 1881 in the governorate prison is also well-known. Also thanks to his active measures the anti-Semitic movement in 1882 did not break out in the governorate



at all. Finally, pr. Dolgorukov leaves in Radom a land guard school with a comprehensive curriculum, which he provided with his own efforts".

**14.** Died in 1910.

**15.** CDIAUK, f. 486, inv. 5, del. 508; f. 486, inv. 5, del. 616; f. 486, inv. 5, del. 453 s. 51-53; f. 486, inv. 5, del. 578, s. 88v-90; f. 486, inv. 5, del. 578, s. 86-88; f. 486, inv. 5, del. 495 and 498; GARF, f. 110, inv. 24, del. 1555, fol. 7-7v; SA in Warsaw Milanówek branch, Warsaw Governorate government, del. the Third Department 68/1876; SA in Radom, registral books of Saint Nicholas Orthodox parish in Radom, del. 16u, fol. 28v-29; "Kraj" 1883, no. 46, p. 16; 1885, no. 5, p. 10; *Отчет утвержденного при радомской Св. Николаевской Церкви приходского попечительства о его деятельности за время с 1 Января 1879 по 1 Января 1883 года*, p. 3; *Памятная книжка лицейцев. Издание Собрания Курсовых Представителей Императорского Александровского Лицея*, St. Petersburg 1907, p. 70; С. В. Думин, П. Х. Гребельский, *Дворянские роды Российской империи*, vol. 1: *Князя*, St. Petersburg 1993; Г. В. Власьев, *Потомство Рюрика*, vol. 1, St. Petersburg 1908; П. Н. Петров, *История родов русского дворянства: в 2 кн.*, Moscow 1991; A. Słowicki, *Св. кн. Юрьевские, "Дворянский календарь"* 2003, no. 10; J. Kozłowski, *Dygnitarze rosyjscy nad Wisłą po powstaniu styczniowym*, КН 2001, vol. 108, pp. 104-105, 108; N. de Lazari, *Szkice na papierze*, pp. 146-147, 151.

## 11.

### Anton Ottovich Essen

**1.** АНТОН ОТТОВИЧ ЭССЕН.

**2.** B. 21 September 1863 in St. Petersburg.

**3.** Orthodox.

**4.** Hereditary nobleman of Governorate of Estonia.

**5.** Imperial College of Law, graduated 27 April 1883 with the promotion to the rank of titular councillor.

**6.** No reported estate.

**7.** Wife: since 28 July 1885 Natalya Alexandrovna Stolzenwald, b. before 1867, d. after 1914, Orthodox, daughter of Alexandr Alexandrovich Stolzenwald, b. before 1827, d. after 1867, officer of the Russian army since 28 September 1844, colonel, commander of 10<sup>th</sup> Reserve Gunner Battalion and 4<sup>th</sup> Gunner Battalion, hereditary nobleman of Ryazan Governorate and Natalya Alekseyevna Druzhynina.

**8.** Children: Nikolay, b. 24 October 1887 in Riga, d. 4 December 1919, officer of Semyonovsky Leib-Guard Regiment in the rank of staff-captain, died while fighting against the Bolsheviks; Vladimir, b. 25 October 1888 in Riga, d. 1918 in Kiev, staff-rittmeister, officer of 3<sup>rd</sup> Leib-Guard Horse Battery, murdered by the Bolsheviks; Sergey, b. 17 September 1895, d. 27 February or 2 March 1917 in Petrograd, officer of Semyonovsky Leib-Guard Regiment in the rank of staff-captain, died during unrest connected with the February Revolution.

**9. Father:** Otto Wilhelm Vasilievich von Essen, b. 27 February 1828, d. 16 February 1876 in St. Petersburg, graduate of Imperial College of Law, head of Department of the Ministry of Justice, vice-minister of Justice, senator, privy councillor, married

since 21 January 1859. **Mother:** Lyubov Alekseyevna Druzhynina, b. 1839 in Ustiug in Vologda Governorate, d. 23 October 1906 in St. Petersburg, daughter of Aleksey Ivanovich Druzhynin, b. 1797, d. 1848, hereditary nobleman, participant of the 1812-1814 war against France, court councillor, land ispravnik of Velsk and Ustilug and Nadezhda Mikhailovna Buldakova. **Siblings:** Nikolay, b. 11 December 1860 in St. Petersburg, d. 7 May 1915 in Reval, Baltic Fleet admiral, married since 10 November 1885 to Maria Mikhailovna Vasiliev, b. 26 June 1862, d. 3 December 1929 in Leningrad; Lyubov, b. 10 November 1865 in St. Petersburg, d. 1932 in Leningrad, married since 28 April 1885 to Pyotr Chistyakov; Yulia, b. 7 April 1868, d. 10 October 1883; Mikhail, b. 17 January 1871 in St. Petersburg, d. 17 May 1908 on the way from Janów Lubelski to Kraśnik, commissar for peasant affairs of the poviat of Janów in Lublin Governorate, married since 22 July 1894 to Sofia Dyonisievna Labudzinska, daughter of vice-governor of Łomża; Aleksey, b. 12 April 1873, graduate of Imperial College of Law 30 April 1894, lawyer in Tiflis, married to Maria Grigoriyevna Olendzka; Nadezhda, b. 14 January 1875, d. after 1914.

**10.** 1 May 1883 - incorporated into the staff of the Ministry of Justice and commissioned to serve in the Fourth Department of the Governing Senate; 1884 - junior assistant to secretary of the Fourth Department of the Governing Senate; 1884 - senior assistant to secretary of the Fourth Department of the Governing Senate; 1 June 1886 - vice-prosecutor of Livonia Governorate; 28 November 1889 - justice of peace of the seventh department of Riga-Wolmar district; 16 September 1892 - chairman of the Convention of Justices of Peace of Tukums-Talsi district of Courland Governorate; 30 December 1899 - vice-chairman of Kovno District Court; 16 May 1900 - assistant to the president of Warsaw; 13 January 1906 - Piotrków Governor; 22 March 1910 - assistant for civil affairs to Governor-General of Warsaw (1 February-4 March and 19 July-3 October 1914 - acting Governor-General of Warsaw); 2 December 1914 - senator with the right to retain the position of assistant for civil affairs to Governor-General of Warsaw; 1917 - member of the Governing Senate; 8 April 1917 - senator of the First Department of the Governing Senate.

**11.** 1 January 1888 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Third Class; 1 January 1892 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class; 26 February 1896 - silver medal commemorating Alexander III's reign; 6 December 1901 - Order of Saint Anna, Second Class; 6 October 1906 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class; 6 December 1909 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class; 6 December 1912 - Order of Saint Anna, First Class; 25 February 1913 - light bronze medal commemorating the 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Romanov dynasty rule; 23 January 1914 - German Order of the Prussian Crown, First Class; 16 February 1914 - badge for activities for the peasant cause in the Kingdom of Poland on the occasion of the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Emancipation Reform; 6 April 1914 - thanks of Nicholas II for efforts to build a bridge on the Vistula.

**12.** 27 April 1883 - titular councillor; 20 August 1886 - collegiate assessor (sen. 27 April 1886); 5 December 1895 - collegiate councillor (sen. 27 April 1894); 19 May 1899 - state councillor (sen. 27 April 1898); 6 December 1904 - for distinction active state councillor; 6 December 1912 - master of the royal hunt.

**13.** -.

14. Died June 1919 in Kiev, shot to death at the order of VCheKa in Kiev.

15. LVVA, f. 232, inv. 2, del. 156, fol. 217v-218; RGIA, f. 1284, inv. 47, year 1906, del. 1; SA in Łódź, Piotrków Governorate government, del. 7487; SA in Białystok, Łomża branch, ASCPP of Holy Trinity Church in Łomża, del. 72, fol. 26-27; SA in Piotrków Trybunalski, ASCPP in Piotrków, del. 5, pp. 4-5; OPA in Piotrków Trybunalski, ASCPP in Piotrków Trybunalski, del. year 1879 not numbered; AUSC in Warsaw, ASC of Orthodox church of Holy Trinity Cathedral Sobor at Długa Street in Warsaw, del. year 1912, fol. 125; Inscription from the burial tomb of Lyubov Alekseyevna Essen from the cemetery at the Resurrection Novodevichy Convent in St. Petersburg; Inscription from the burial tomb of Otto Vasiliyevich Essen from the cemetery at the Resurrection Novodevichy Convent in St. Petersburg; Inscription from the burial tomb of Yulia Ottonovna Essen from the cemetery at the Resurrection Novodevichy Convent in St. Petersburg; "Варшавский Дневник" 1911, no. 46, p. 1; "Ломжинския Губернския Ведомости" 1911, no. 8, p. 1; 1914, no. 2, p. 2; "Радомския Губернския Ведомости" 1914, no. 46, p. 1; *Список бывшим воспитанникам Императорскаго Училища Правоведения, окончивших в оном курс наук 1840-1915 г. Составлен по 15 ноября 1915 г.*, p. 148; *Список подполковникам по старшинству. Исправлен по 1-е февраля 1868 года*, St. Petersburg 1868, p. 541; *Список подполковникам по старшинству. Исправлено по 1-е августа*, St. Petersburg 1870, p. 196; *Справочная книга по курляндской губернии*. 1896, Mitau 1896, p. 59; *Справочная книжка лифляндской губернии на 1889 год*, Riga 1889, p. 49; *Genealogisches Handbuch der baltischen Ritterschaften herausgegeben von den verbänden des livländischen, estländischen und kurländischen Stammadels, Teil Estland*, Band I, Görlitz 1930, pp. 80-81; S. Wiech, *Urząd generał-gubernatora w Rosji i w Królestwie Polskim*, "Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne" 2007, vol. 59, issue 1.

## 12.

### Reinhold Vasiliyevich Essen

1. Рейнгольд Васильевич Эссен.
2. B. 29 August 1836 in Reval.
3. Lutheran.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Governorate of Estonia.
5. Naval Cadet Corps (since 1843), graduated 6 April 1857.
6. No reported estate.
7. Wife: Since 22 January 1870 Amelia Augustovna Kwiecińska, b. 20 September 1851, d. after 1894, Roman Catholic, daughter of August Kwieciński and Józefa de domo Eysmont.
8. Children: Anna Amelia, b. 21 January 1871 in Skierniewice, d. 14 July 1905 in Yurburg, married to rittmeister Evgeniy Grigorash; Otto Wilhelm, b. 16 May 1876, in Piotrków, d. 25 July 1895 in Puchały in Łomża Governorate; Julia Natalia Helena, b. 31 January 1879 in Piotrków, d. 14 November 1903 in St. Petersburg, married since 8 December 1897 in Warsaw to Adam Piotr Karol Waldemar baron Fitinghoff-Scheel, staff-rittmeister.
9. **Father:** Gustaw Wilhelm (Vasiliy) Georgiyevich Essen, b. 7 October 1787 in Reval, d. 7 August 1837 in Reval. **Mother:** Julia Helena Andreyevna von Helm-

ersen, b. 12 December 1796, d. 16 August 1852 in Reval. **Siblings:** Rozalia Margareta, b. 17 December 1819, d. 27 January 1847 in Reval, Anna Paulina Yulia Ida, b. 15 July 1822, d. 15 June 1908 in Reval, Elżbieta Gustawa Natalia Helena, b. 15 June 1825, d. 29 December 1894 in Reval; Otto Wilhelm Vasilievich von Essen, b. 27 February 1828, d. 16 February 1876 in St. Petersburg, graduate of Imperial College of Law, chief of Department of the Ministry of Justice, vice-minister of Justice, senator, privy councillor, married since 21 January 1859 to Lyubov Alekseyevna Druzhynina.

10. 6 June 1857 - michman of 12<sup>th</sup> Naval Infantry Unit; 20 January 1858 - michman of 28<sup>th</sup> Naval Infantry Unit; 20 April 1859 - michman of 24<sup>th</sup> Naval Infantry Unit; 21 June 1864 - incorporated into the leib-guard naval infantry unit with the service on the steamship "Standart"; 29 April 1865 - incorporated into the staff of leib-guard naval infantry; 6 March 1867 - chief of the poviats of Kalwaria; 21 January 1870 - chief of the poviats of Skierniewice; 10 March 1872 - vice-governor of Piotrków; 10 November 1883 - governor of Łomża;

11. 20 August 1856 - bronze medal commemorating the 1853-1856 war; 6 November 1862 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Third Class; 26 October 1866 - the Danish Order of the Dannebrog; 1 January 1867 - Order of Saint Anna, Third Class; 16 March 1872 - first extra pay of 15 % for five-year service in the Kingdom of Poland; 7 July 1872 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class, with Emperor's crown; 27 June 1875 - Order of Saint Anna, Second Class; 6 March 1877 - second extra pay of 15 % for five-year service in the Kingdom of Poland; 8 September 1878 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class; 30 August 1880 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class; 1 May 1884 - German Order of the Prussian Crown, Second Class, with star; 30 August 1886 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class; 30 August 1889 - Order of Saint Anna, First Class; 11 September 1886 - gratitude of Alexander III for devoted service during military manoeuvres at Brest-Litovsk; 6 March 1887 - extra pay of 60 % to the salary for 20-year service in the Kingdom of Poland.

12. 6 June 1857 - michman; 1 January 1863 - lieutenant; 21 September 1868 - major; 10 March 1872 - court councillor; 28 January 1876 - collegiate councillor (sen. 10 March 1875); 1 November 1878 - state councillor (sen. 10 March 1878); 15 May 1883 - for distinguished and spotless service active state councillor; 30 August 1893 - for distinction privy councillor.

13. -.

14. Died 18 April 1896 of tuberculosis in Łomża while performing service duties.

15. RGAWMF, f. 432, inv. 5, del. 4522, fol. 1-3; RGIA, f. 1284, inv. 44, year 1872, del. 106; inv. 87, year 1896, del. 94; SA in Białystok, Łomża branch, CSD of Evangelical-Augsburg Parish in Łomża, del. 75, fol. 43, 49v; ASCPP of Holy Trinity Church in Łomża, del. 72, fol. 26-27; SA in Kielce, ASCPP in Kielce, del. 55, fol. 4v-5; SA in Piotrków Trybunalski, CSD of Evangelical-Augsburg Parish in Łomża, del. 1, p. 464; Inscription from the burial tomb of Reinhold Essen on the communal cemetery in Łomża; Inscription from the burial tomb of Lyubov Alekseyevna Essen from the cemetery at the Resurrection Novodevichy Convent in St. Petersburg;



Inscription from the burial tomb of Otto Vasiliyevich Essen from the cemetery at the Resurrection Novodevichy Convent in St. Petersburg; "Санкт-Петербургские Ведомости" 1876, no. 48, "Судебный Вестник" 1876, no. 36; *Список выпускных воспитанников Морского кадетского корпуса с 1753 по 1896 год*, [in:] *Обзор Морского кадетского корпуса с 1852 года. С приложением списка выпускных воспитанников 1753-1896 г.*, St. Petersburg 1897, p. 248; *Genealogisches Handbuch der baltischen Ritterschaften herausgegeben von den verbänden des livländischen, estländischen und kurländischen Stammadels, Teil Estland, Band I*, pp. 77-80.

### 13.

#### Alexandr Alexandrovich Frederiks

1. Александр Александрович Фредерикс.
2. B. 10 February 1835.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of the Grand Duchy of Finland, baron.
5. Corps of the Pages, 1<sup>st</sup> category diploma, graduated 13 August 1853, for study achievements his name was put on the memorial plaque.
6. Family estate near the villages of Stanki and Pustosh Vyazovaya in the poviat of Pskov of Pskov Governorate with the area of 902 d.; majorat "Rońsk" received by his father by the order of the ukaz of 9 December 1835, annual income of 1,500 rubles, properties of Krasnystaw, Siennica Królewska, Janowice (since 1868), of the area of 2,756 morgens and 174 rods. Wife's estate: 793 d. 1,600 ftm. inhabited and 870 d. 744 ftm. uninhabited in Pskov Governorate.
7. Wife: Yelizaveta Karlovna Gillein von Gembitz, Orthodox, daughter of Karl Osipovich Gillein von Gembitz, hereditary nobleman of Pskov Governorate, major general 1 July 1835 (commander of 6<sup>th</sup> Libavsky Infantry Regiment 1824-1832) and Olga Pyotrovna.
8. Children: Olga, b. 8 July 1865, d. 28 January 1917 in Petrograd, married since 5 February 1884 to Anatoliy Fyodorovich Korf, b. 10 November 1842, graduate of Imperial College of Law, active privy councillor, senator, since 1 January 1910 member of the State Council appointed by Nicholas II, honorary citizen of Kamenets-Podolskiy.
9. **Father:** Alexandr Andreyevich Frederiks, b. 1778, d. 1849, lieutenant general 10 October 1843, commander of the general staff of 3<sup>rd</sup> Infantry Corps, commander of 2<sup>nd</sup> Grenadier Division. **Mother:** Darya Fyodorovna Bartolomei, daughter of a general, married twice, second husband Vladimir Fyodorovich Lvov. **Siblings:** Vladimir, b. 6 January 1837, d. 9 April 1892 in Stuttgart, graduate of the Corps of the Pages 17 June 1854, constable of Preobrazhensky Leib-Guard Regiment, since 1859 in MFA, junior secretary of the Russian diplomatic mission in Stuttgart in 1862, then in London, since 1867 special tasks clerk with the secretary of state, during the 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War accompanied pr. M. Gorchakov in Bulgaria, acting permanent member of the council of MFA, since 1879 director of the Personnel and Economic Affairs Department of MFA, extraordinary deputy and MFA plenipotentiary to the courts of Württemberg and Baden, married to princess Darya Vladi-



mirovna Trubetska; Leo, b. 18 January 1839, d. 23 September 1914, graduate of the Corps of the Pages 16 June 1856 and Nicholas Academy of the General Staff 1861, fliegel-adjutant 1861, adjutant general 6 December 1904, officer of Preobrazhensky Leib-Guard Regiment, participated in suppressing the January Uprising, 13 May 1865 adjutant to the Minister of War, 12 October 1876 military agent in Paris, 29 July 1899 honorary protector of the Protective Council of the Empress Mariya institution in St. Petersburg, married.

**10.** 13 August 1853 - upon completion of exams promoted to the rank of constable in Preobrazhensky Leib-Guard Regiment (9 March-16 September 1854 - in the staff of the armies protecting the coast of the Gulf of Finland in Petersburg Governorate and the poviats of Vyborg); December 1855 - sent to Crimea to Yekaterinburgsky Infantry Regiment (9 January-15 March 1856 - was positioned near the river of Kacha and in Sevastopol); 14 January 1856 - commander of company of Yekaterinburgsky Infantry Regiment; 5 April 1856 - returned to his home Preobrazhensky Leib-Guard Regiment; 17 May 1856 - adjutant to the chief of general staff of Independent Guard Corps adjutant general E. T. Baranov (19 June-20 September 1856 - commissioned to participate in Alexander II's coronation ceremonies); 10 May 1861 - peace mediator of the poviats of Pskov in Pskov Governorate; 15 December 1863 - released from the army and transferred to civil administration with the rank of collegiate assessor; 1 January 1864 - incorporated into the staff of MOI; 3 March 1864 - elected marshal of the noblemen of the poviats of Pskov (9 April 1866-15 December 1867 - member of Pskov Governorate Zemstvo and honorary justice of peace of the poviats of Pskov; 9 August 1866 - honorary justice of peace of the poviats of Pskov; 9 February 1868 - director of Pskov Prison Committee); 25 February 1868 - at his own request released from the function of marshal of the noblemen of the poviats of Pskov; 26 April 1868 - vice-governor of Nizhny Novgorod (31 August 1870 - honorary justice of peace of the city of Nizhny Novgorod and the poviats of Nizhny Novgorod; 1873 - re-elected justice of peace of the city of Nizhny Novgorod and the poviats of Nizhny Novgorod); 23 January 1876 - at his own request released from the position of vice-governor of Nizhny Novgorod and incorporated into the staff of MOI (left for a six-month medical treatment abroad); 28 June 1878 - governor of Plock, 23 February 1879 - governor of Tambov (24 October 1880 - honorary justice of peace of Nizhny Novgorod peace district).

**11.** 26 February 1857 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Third Class, for activities in Crimea; 1858 - bronze medal commemorating the 1853-1856 war; 15 December 1863 - silver badge for the successful implementation of the act of 19 February 1861; 1 January 1870 - Order of Saint Anna, Second Class, for distinguished and devoted service; 1 January 1872 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class, for distinguished and devoted service; 23 August 1873 - badge-distinction of 24 November 1866 for efforts to establish the agricultural system of state peasants; 23 August 1873 - recognition of Tsar Alexander II for organizing river police during a fair in Nizhny Novgorod; 30 August 1880 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class, for distinguished and devoted service; 1880 - Tsar's gratitude for collecting permanent taxes in 1879 in Tambov Governorate; 1881 - Tsar's gratitude for collecting permanent taxes in 1880 in Tam-

bov Governorate; 23 November 1881 - Red Cross badge; 1882 - Tsar's gratitude for collecting permanent taxes in 1881 in Tambov Governorate; 15 May 1883 - Order of Saint Anna, First Class, for distinguished and devoted service.

12. 1844 - page at the Tsar's court; 1847 - sent to the Corps of the Pages; 1851 - kamer-page; 1852 - corporal; 1853 - constable; 22 August 1854 - sub-lieutenant; 30 August 1855 - lieutenant; 17 April 1862 - staff-captain; 1 January 1868 - for distinction collegiate councillor; 24 March 1872 - state councillor (sen. 1 January 1872); 30 August 1874 - for distinction active state councillor; 13 April 1886 - for distinction privy councillor; 16 August 1874 - court chamberlain.

13. Since 17 June 1878 - chairman of the Orthodox Church-Parish Protective Committee in Płock; since 21 November 1879 baron A. A. Frederiks and his wife baroness Elżbieta Karlovna were honorary members of the Orthodox Church-Parish Protective Committee in Płock; co-founder of Kublinska Craftsmanship School in Nizhny Novgorod; music lover, co-founder and later director of Nizhny Novgorod branch of the Imperial Russian Music Society.

14. Died 18 September 1889; buried on the cemetery in Ustye in the poviat of Pskov of Pskov Governorate.

15. RGIA, f. 1284, inv. 44, year 1879, del. 106; SAL, the files of Feliks Wasiutyński, a notary public in Lublin, del. year 1883, notarial deed no. 402 and 403; SA in Zamość, Mortgage register books of the city of Krasnystaw and the poviat of Krasnystaw, del. 1/17; K. Latawiec, *Akta notarialne jako źródło do badań nad ludnością rosyjską w Królestwie Polskim między powstaniem styczniowym a pierwszą wojną światową*, [in:] *Notariat i akta notarialne na ziemiach polskich w XIX-XX wieku*, eds. S. Piątkowski and K. Skupieński, Radom 2004; J. Kaczkowski, *Donacje w Królestwie Polskim*, Warsaw 1917, pp. 398-399; *Список генералам по старшинству. Исправлено по 17-е марта*, St. Petersburg 1844, p. 188; *Список генералам по старшинству. Составлен по 1-е сентября 1900 г.*, St. Petersburg 1900, p. 252; *Список генералам по старшинству. Составлен по 1-е июля 1906 года*, St. Petersburg 1906, p. 94; *Пажи за 183 года (1711-1894). Биографии бывших пажей, с портретами*, pp. 485-487, 493, 510, 842, 869; Вел. Кн. Николай Михайлович, *Русский Провинциальный некрополь*, vol. 3, Moscow 1914, p. 904; *Список гражданским чинам IV класса. Испр. по 1-е марта 1878 г.*, St. Petersburg 1878; E. Piórkowska, *Prawosławni w Płocku w XIX wieku*, [in:] *Dzieje Płocka*, vol. 2, *Dzieje miasta w latach 1793-1945*, ed. M. Krajewski, Płock 2006.

#### 14.

##### Alexandr Ivanovich Fullon

1. Александр Иванович Фуллон
2. B. 14 May 1868 in Warsaw (according to his father's personal files, b. 2 February 1868).
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of St. Petersburg Governorate, son of adjutant general.
5. Imperial Alexandrovsky Lyceum 1882-18 May 1890.

6. No reported estate.

7. Married since 1916 to Lidya Nikolaevna?, b. before 1898, d. after 1917, Orthodox.

8. Children: Valentina, b. 12 November 1916 in Samara.

9. **Father:** Ivan Alexandrovich Fullon, b. 23 July 1844, d. 1920 in Petrograd, Orthodox, graduate of Nicholas Guard Junker School, military service 13 June 1862-20 May 1917, officer of Preobrazhensky Leib-Guard Regiment, special tasks clerk of 7<sup>th</sup> class with the management of Warsaw Military District, supervisor of provision store in Warsaw, clerk of His Imperial Highness Chancellery, infantry adjutant general 6 December 1907, 11 January 1887 - commander of 91<sup>st</sup> Dvinsky Infantry Regiment, commander of Petersburgsky Leib-Guard Regiment, assistant for police department to Warsaw Governor-General 9 March 1900-12 February 1904, chief of the city of St. Petersburg 12 February 1904-11 January 1905 (removed from office two days after the "Bloody Sunday" in St. Petersburg), commander of 11<sup>th</sup> Army Corps 1 June 1905-7 August 1911, after 1911 was in the staff list of the Separate Gendarme Corps, during World War One since 23 October 1914 was the head chief of Nicholas Military Hospital in Petrograd, released from military service 20 May 1917. **Mother:** Nadezhda Alexandrovna ?, b. before 1848, d. after 1905. **Brothers:** Fyodor, b. 30 April 1869 in Warsaw, d. 10 December 1942 in Belgrade, graduate of the Corps of the Pages 10 August 1890, colonel 6 December 1910, military service since 1 September 1888, officer of Horse-Grenadier Leib-Guard Regiment, 11<sup>th</sup> Riga Dragoon Regiment, 11<sup>th</sup> Iziunsky Hussar Regiment and 5<sup>th</sup> Trans-Amurian Border Horse Regiment, World War I hero, fought in the troops of Southern Russia and in Wrangel's army; Nikolay, b. 3 October 1872 in Warsaw, d. after 1916, graduate of the Corps of the Pages 7 August 1893, officer of Leib-Guard Uhlan Regiment 7 August 1893-2 October 1900, sent to study at Nicholas Academy of the General Staff in August 1897 (expelled in April 1899 for deeds unfit for an officer), since 21 October 1900 state administration clerk in the rank of collegiate councillor: 21 October 1900 - bookkeeper of Warsaw Tax Chamber, 10 September 1901 - secretary of Warsaw Tax Chamber, 1 January 1903 - special tasks clerk with Warsaw Tax Chamber, 10 August 1904 - special tasks clerk with St. Petersburg Tax Chamber, 23 February 1906 - tax inspector of the poviats of Yadrin in Kazan Governorate, 21 July 1911 - tax inspector of the poviats of Miechów in Kielce Governorate, married since 20 January 1908 to Mariyanna Karlovna Bukovska, b. 20 January 1875, d. after 1916, Roman Catholic.

10. 18 May 1890 - incorporated into the staff of MOI; 1 September 1890 - chancellery clerk at the Chancellery of Governor-General of Warsaw; 18 January 1893 - assistant to clerk of 8<sup>th</sup> class at the Chancellery of Governor-General of Warsaw; 23 August 1895 - commissar for peasant affairs of the poviats of Vladislavov in Suwałki Governorate; 2 October 1896 - at his own request transferred to the post of commissar for peasant affairs of the poviats of Brzeziny in Piotrków Governorate; 23 August 1902 - at his own request commissar for peasant affairs of the poviats of Novo-Radomsk in Piotrków Governorate; 7 October 1902 - special tasks clerk of 5<sup>th</sup> class with Governor-General of Warsaw (since 5 May 1903 - inspected the chancellery of the

commissar for peasant affairs of the poviat of Radom; 18 July 1903 - accompanied fliegel-adjutant pr. Obolensky during his visit to the places afflicted with natural disaster (flood) in the Kingdom of Poland); 1 August 1903 - senior special tasks clerk with Governor-General of Warsaw; 20 November 1904 - special tasks clerk of 5<sup>th</sup> class with Chief Management for Local Economy of MOI; 2 December 1905 - extra-staff senior special tasks clerk with Governor-General of Warsaw; 17 February 1907 - appointed staff senior special tasks clerk with Governor-General of Warsaw (18 May 1907 - temporary chairman of inter-departmental commission established to control the correctness of detention of people arrested under the administrative procedure; 6 November 1909-21 January 1910 - chairman of the commission investigating the case of offences of clerks of the city hall of Warsaw); 14 February 1911 - vice-governor of Siedlce; 1 September 1913 - vice-governor of Chełm; 18 August 1914 - acting governor of Płock; 1 January 1915 - auth. on the position of governor of Płock (2 November 1915 - chief plenipotentiary for the matters of refugees to the mainland of the Empire for the governorates of Samara, Ufa and Perm); April 1917 - released from office.

**11.** 30 August 1893 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Third Class; 6 December 1895 - Order of Saint Anna, Third Class; 6 June 1896 - first extra pay of 15 % for five-year service in the Kingdom of Poland effective 1 September 1895; 2 April 1897 - dark bronze medal for the 1897 national census; 14 December 1900 - second extra pay of 15 % for ten-year service in the Kingdom of Poland effective 1 September 1900; 6 December 1904 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class; 6 December 1907 - Order of Saint Anna, Second Class; 6 December 1910 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class.

**12.** 10 November 1893 - collegiate secretary (sen. 18 May 1890); 29 March 1897 - titular councillor (sen. 18 May 1896); 4 December 1899 - collegiate assessor (sen. 18 May 1899); 6 December 1903 - court kamer-junker; 8 April 1904 - court councillor (sen. 18 May 1903); 2 September 1907 - collegiate councillor (sen. 18 May 1907); 18 February 1913 - for distinction state councillor (sen. 18 May 1911).

**13.** After taking office in Płock he was positive towards the matter of establishing Governorate Citizens' Committee in Płock on 31 October 1914. He was its chairman. He also had a positive attitude to the activities of Płock Municipal Citizens' Committee, directed by rev. prelate Ignacy Lasocki. Further fortunes of the governor are disclosed in the letter of 5 January 1924 sent by Fullon to rev. I. Lasocki: "Your Reverend Monsignor. I am taking this opportunity to address a letter to The Rev. Msgr., hoping that you remember my person at least a bit. In AD 1914 we worked together in Płock; Your Reverend Monsignor as chairman of Citizen's Committee, myself as a governor. Forced to leave Poland in July 1915, I went to Russia, where in October 1919 I fled from the Bolsheviks to Estonia. Having no money at all, I could not, as I desired, go back to Poland, instead, I worked there to make my living day by day. Next I was accepted as secretary by princess San Donato and together with her court I spend one part of the year in France, the other in Italy. It is impossible for me to come to Warsaw to commence efforts to explain whether I could become the Polish citizen. Having lost my homeland which is now



ruled by the Bolsheviks, I dream of becoming a Polish citizen. I was born in Poland, this is where I spent the biggest and the happiest part of my life, I truly love this country, which I have most fond memories of. In order to find out whether I can become a Pole and what steps would have to be taken for its successful accomplishment, I wrote to a few friends in Poland, however, some died, others dispersed around the world or my letters did not reach them. Then, recollecting our good relations, having in mind the undoubted goodness of Your Reverend Monsignor, I decided to write that letter, kindly asking Your Reverend Monsignor to find out the information according to the attached note: whether there is any chance for me to be granted the Polish citizenship and where, in such a case, I should refer to."

14. Died 20 June 1941 in Paris.

15. CGASO, f. 32, inv. 33, del. 41, p. 90-91; CGIA of St. Petersburg, f. 11, inv. 1, del. 1215; NART, f. 3, inv. 1, del. 3957, fol. 101-107; RGIA, f. 1284, inv. 46, year 1900, del. 26; fol. 96-107; AGAD, Chancellery of Warsaw Governor-General, del. 7282; SAL, Chełm Governorate government, del. 283, fol. 5v; del. 314; "Правительственный Вестник" 1914, no. 189, p. 1; 1915, no. 1, p. 1; *Памятная Книжка Петроковской Губернии на 1902 год*, p. 47; *Краткий список высших чинов Министерства Внутренних Дел, подведомственных ему местных учреждений и Чиновников особых поручений при Министре. Исправлен по 8 июня 1916 г.*, Petrograd 1916, p. 8; *Список генералам по старшинству. Составлен по 1- мая 1903 года*, St. Petersburg 1903, p. 350; *Список генералам по старшинству. Часть I, II и III. Составлен по 4-е июля 1907 года*, St. Petersburg 1907, p. 106; *Список генералам по старшинству. Часть I, II и III. Составлен по 1-е января 1913 года*, St. Petersburg 1913, p. 54; *Список полковникам по старшинству. Составлен по 1-е марта 1914 г.*, St. Petersburg 1914, p. 666; *Пажи за 185 лет: биографии и портреты бывших пажей с 1711 по 1896 г.*, pp. 737, 746; *Российское зарубежье во Франции. 1919–2000: биографический словарь*, vol. 3, Moscow 2010; *Распределение районов Главноуполномоченных внутри Империи, утвержденное Управляющим Министерством Внутренних Дел 2 Ноября 1915 г.*, Petrograd 1915; "Gazeta Lwowska" 1900, no. 50, p. 5; "Słowo Polskie" 1900, no. 434, p. 2; "Głos Płocki" 1914, no. 62, p. 2; "Ломжинския Губернския Ведомости" 1914, no. 35, p. 1; no. 50, p. 1; 1915, no. 3, p. 2; "Плоцкия Губернския Ведомости" 1914, no. 34, p. 1; no. 35, p. 1; 1915, no. 1, p. 1; no. 2, p. 1; "Седлецкия Губернския Ведомости" 1913, no. 9, p. 1; "Холмския Губернския Ведомости" 1913, no. 1, p. 3; *Незабытые могилы. Российское зарубежье: некрологи 1917-1997 в 6 томах*, vol. 6, book 2, Скр-Ф, ed. В. Н. Чуваков, Moscow 2006, p. 715; T. Świecki, F. Wybult, *Mazowsze płockie w czasach wojny światowej i powstania państwa polskiego*, Toruń 1932, pp. 7-8, 15, 58, 532-533; M. Kieffer-Kostanecka, *Następcy wojewodów płockich w okresie zaborów (1793-1918)*, "Notatki Płockie" 1976, no. 21, pp. 27-28; A. J. Papierowski, J. Stefański, *Płocczanie znani i nieznani słownik biograficzny*, p. 162; E. Piórkowska, *Prawosławni w Płocku w XIX wieku*, [in:] *Dzieje Płocka*, vol. 2, *Dzieje miasta w latach 1793–1945*, ed. M. Krajewski, Płock 2006.

## 15.

**Pyotr Karlovich Gervais (Zherve)**

1. Петр Карлович Жерве
2. B. 29 February 1832.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Petersburg Governorate.
5. Imperial College of Law, graduated 13 May 1853 with the rank of titular councillor.
6. By the ukaz of 16 July 1869 he received majorat "Żebry" in the poviat of Łomża of the area of 1,360 morgens and 24 rods, with the annual income of 750 rubles.
7. Wife: Agrippina Nikolayevna Golubyeva, b. before 1855, d. after 1890, Orthodox, daughter of active state councillor Nikolay Golubyev. Since 1867 - member-donor of the Russian Charity Society in the Kingdom of Poland.
8. Children: Boris, b. 28 July 1875 in Riga, hereditary nobleman of the poviat and governorate of St. Petersburg, graduate of the Transportation Roads Engineers' Institute 1900, engineer, professor, head of Dniester branch of Kiev Transportation Roads District, author of the following works: *Типы набережных*, St. Petersburg 1909, *Речные гавани в Западной Европе*, St. Petersburg 1908, was married to Evgeniya Ivanovna; 23 June 1900 they baptized their daughter Tatiana in the Orthodox church in Opatów, b. 23 May 1900; head of the scientific-research office of the Central Management of Road Transportation Construction in Leningrad, 10 June 1929 - arrested, 4 April 1930 - sentenced to death for counter-revolutionary activity and espionage, 27 May 1930 - shot to death; Natalya, b. 18 January 1880, d. after 1915.
9. **Father:** Karl Ludwig Leontiyevich Zherve, b. 23 March 1787 in Vyborg, d. 18 February 1852 in St. Petersburg, son of major, graduate of 1<sup>st</sup> Cadet Corps, in military service between 1805 and 1835 (among others, commander of Tiraspol fortress), 1839-1842 head of Grodno Customs District, 1842-1845 chairman of Białystok Tax Chamber, 1845-1850 chairman of Kovno Tax Chamber. **Mother:** Yelizaveta Alekseyevna von Müller (von Miller), b. 29 July 1800, d. 1 November 1871 in St. Petersburg, daughter of a colonel; **Siblings:** Yelizaveta Luiza; Yekaterina.
10. 13 May 1853 - incorporated into the staff of the first division of the Third Department of the Governing Senate with the rank of titular councillor; 10 January 1854 - commissioned to take duties in the Chancellery of the Ministry of Justice; 8 April 1854 - junior assistant of secretary of the first division of the Fifth Department of the Governing Senate (11 November 1854-31 January 1856 - acting secretary of the first division of the Fifth Department of the Governing Senate); 7 December 1854 - senior assistant of secretary of the first division of the Fifth Department of the Governing Senate (31 January-11 April 1856 - acting executor of the first division of the Fifth Department of the Governing Senate); 7 June 1856 - secretary of the first division of the Fifth Department of the Governing Senate; 5 August 1859 - Kovno governorate prosecutor (27 November 1859 - head of Kovno Governorate Committee of the Society for Protection over Prisons; March 1861 - member of Kovno Governorate Commission on Peasant Affairs; 5 November 1861 - full member of Kovno Gover-

norate Statistical Committee); 21 February 1863 - chairman of the Penal Chamber of the Court in Kovno; 9 June 1864 - acting civil governor of Augustów; 1 January 1867 - acting governor of Suwałki; 10 June 1867 - auth. as governor of Suwałki; 17 November 1869 - curator of Dorpat Scientific District; 31 May 1875 - curator of Kharkov Scientific District; 20 June 1879 - member of council of the Minister of Public Education; 8 December 1879 - member (senator) of the Governing Senate.

11. 7 December 1856 - financial reward of 175 rubles; 26 August 1856 - bronze medal commemorating the 1853-1856 war; 5 May 1861 - thanks of the Minister of Justice for organizing resocialization works for juvenile prisoners in Kovno; 7 June 1861 - gratitude of Alexander II for efforts for the implementation of the Emancipation Reform of 19 February 1861; 19 September 1861 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class, with Emperor's crown; 6 September 1863 - badge-distinction commemorating the implementation of the Emancipation Reform of 19 February 1861, established 17 April 1863; 23 May 1864 - Order of Saint Anna, Second Class; 27 August 1864 - gratitude of Alexander II for dedicated performance of Augustów Governor's duties; 5 May 1865 - medal commemorating the suppression of the Polish mutiny from the years 1863-1864; 30 August 1865 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class, for distinguished management of Augustów Governorate; 25 February 1869 - Prussian Order of the Red Eagle, Second Class; 16 July 1869 - awarded a majorat in the Kingdom of Poland with the annual income of 750 rubles; 16 September 1869 - extra pay of 15 % for five-year service in the Kingdom of Poland effective 9 June 1869; 5 December 1869 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class, for distinguished and devoted service; 1 January 1872 - Order of Saint Anna, First Class; 1 January 1878 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Second Class.

12. 13 May 1853 - titular councillor; 26 August 1856 - collegiate assessor as distinction (sen. 13 May 1856); 19 September 1861 - court councillor (sen. 13 May 1860); 27 December 1862 - collegiate councillor (sen. 13 May 1861); 10 June 1867 - for distinction active state councillor; 30 November 1869 - awarded a benefit of 3,000 rubles for settling down in the new place of service; 21 December 1874 - for distinction privy councillor.

13. He received good recommendation from gendarmerie for his service in Suwałki: "В преданности его правительству и в сочувствии национальному Русскому делу, нет никакого повода усомниться. Своей обязанности он занимает весьма усердно". On some other occasions he was described as being knowledgeable about his work. He was clever in his relations with pr. Cherkassky, which allowed him to put his projects forward. If gendarmerie had any reservations, these were caused by his presumable gullibility and reckless confidence in Polish clerks. As a curator of the scientific district he was regarded as a supporter of the Minister of Education D. A. Tolstoy, who backed him up in his conflict with Governor-General of Kharkov.

14. He died on 12 April 1890 in St. Petersburg, buried on the Lutheran cemetery in Volkovo.

15. GARF, f. 547, inv. 1, del. 92, del. 95, f. 110, inv. 24, del. 338; LVIA, f. 1010, inv. 1, del. 2751, fol. 25v; RGIA, f. 733, inv. 120, del. 624, fol. 1-12; f. 1284,

inv. 43, year 1869, del. 265; AGAD, Secretary of State of the Kingdom of Poland, del. 2501; SA in Kielce Sandomierz branch, ASCPP in Opatów, del. 4, fol. 8v-9; "Сувалкския Губернския Ведомости" 1867, no. 22, p. 107; no. 24, p. 115; no. 26, p. 126; 1868, no. 4, p. 16; 1869, no. 12, p. 47; no. 29, p. 117; no. 37, p. 150; no. 38, p. 153; no. 48, p. 201; no. 53, p. 219; "Dziennik Warszawski" 1866, no. 200, p. 1939; "Южный Край" 1890, 16 April; *Отчет Русскаго Благотворительного Общества в Царстве Польском. С 6 Мая 1866 по 6 Мая 1867 г.*, p. 34; *Список бывшим воспитанникам Императорскаго Училища Правоведения, окончивших в оном курс наук 1840-1915 г. Составлен по 15 ноября 1915 г.*, p. 46; *Список гражданским чинам первых трех классов. Исправлен по 26-е Февраля 1876 года*, p. 560; Влк. Кн. Николай Михайлович, *Петербургский Некрополь, том второй (Д-Л)*, St. Petersburg 1912, pp. 153-154; J. Kaczkowski, *Donacje w Królestwie Polskim*, pp. 462-463; С. В. Волков, *Офицеры российской гвардии: Опыт мартиролога*, Moscow 2002, p. 505; Е. С. Холмогорова, М. К. Холмогоров, *Вице-император*, Moscow 1998, pp. 312-320; Н. А. Мурзанов, *Словарь русских сенаторов 1711-1917 гг. Материалы для биографий*, p. 168; A. Górak, *Narady gubernatorów z Królestwa Polskiego i Czerkasskiego jesienią 1866 r.*, p. 354.

## 16.

**Sergey Yevgeniyevich Golovin**

1. Сергей Евгеньевич Головин
2. B. 29 February 1824.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Smolensk Governorate.
5. Corps of the Pages.
6. Inherited estate: 2,400 d. of land in the poviat of Cherepovets of Novgorod Governorate, 600 d. of land in the poviat of Gzhatsk of Smolensk Governorate, majorat "Prawda" in the poviat of Łuków in Siedlce Governorate; wife's inherited estate: 2,200 d. of land in the poviats of Starobelsk, Novgorod-Seversky and Mglin in Chernigov Governorate.
7. Wife: since 1862 princess Yelena Pavlovna Urusova, b. 1841, Orthodox, daughter of infantry general pr. Pavel Alexandrovich Urusov, b. 30 May 1810, d. 29 June 1890 in St. Petersburg and Alexandra Sergeyevna Uvarova, b. March 1813, d. 1865 (daughter of the Minister of Education). Golovin's wife in 1874 was chairwoman of Suwałki Dame Committee for the Protection over Wounded and Sick Soldiers.
8. Children: Yelizaveta, b. 30 May 1863, Sergey, b. 21 March 1865, in Mashevo in Chernigov Governorate, d. 23 February 1913 in Warsaw, graduate of Nicholas Cadet Corps and Nicholas Cavalry School, officer of Izmaylovsky Leib-Guard Regiment and Moscow Leib-Guard Regiment, married since 1890 to Mariya Pyotrovna Grews - daughter of court chamberlain; Olga, b. 9 May 1871.
9. **Father:** Yevgeniy Alexandrovich Golovin, b. 1782 in the poviat of Mozhaysk in Moscow Governorate, b. 22 June 1858 in Kurpov in the poviat of Gzhatsk in Smolensk Governorate, colonel's son, graduate of Imperial University in Moscow,



officer of Preobrazhensky Leib-Guard Regiment, fought in the 1805-1815 military campaign against France and the 1828-1829 war against Turkey, the 1831 war against the Kingdom of Poland, military governor of Orenburg 1830, commander of 2<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Division 1831-1834, director of Government Commission for Internal, Spiritual Affairs and Public Enlightenment since 10 January 1834, acting military governor of Warsaw since 5 May 1836, district commander of the Caucasus Corps and chief commander of the civil division in the Caucasus since 30 November 1837.

**Mother:** Yelizaveta Pavlovna von Vizin, b. 1792 in Moscow, d. after 1854, daughter of active privy councillor, senator Pavel Ivanovich von Vizin, b. 29 May 1746, d. 24 April 1803, and Mariya Vasiliyevna Tolstoy, b. 7 June 1757, 13 November 1798.

**Siblings:** Yelizaveta, b. 1816, d. before 1840; Pavel, b. 10 February 1818, d. 3 January 1849, adjutant to Grand Duke Alexandr Nikolaevich, captain of Leib-Guard Sapper Battalion; Yekaterina, b. 30 October 1821, d. 1 January 1852, married to Yakov Vasiliyevich Khanykov, b. 2 March 1818, d. 25 January 1862 in Moscow, active state councillor, court chamberlain, special tasks clerk of 5<sup>th</sup> class with the Minister of the Interior, well-known Russian geographer.

10. 8 August 1842 - as kamer-page joined the military service at Leib-Guard Uhlan Regiment; 10 December 1845 - released from military service due to disease and promoted to the rank of lieutenant; 12 May 1846 - at his own request admitted to the Economic Department of MOI; 19 May 1846 - commissioned to serve as special tasks clerk to c. Tolstoy to work in the committee dealing with the regulations of the situation of peasants in Livonia Governorate (28 July 1848 - sent to execute an inspection of crop stores in the governorates of Smolensk, Ryazan and Kazan); 28 April 1849 - by the decision of the Minister of the Interior commissioned again as special tasks clerk to c. Tolstoy with the task of reviewing the economy of towns in Voronezh Governorate; 11 September 1849 - special tasks clerk of 8<sup>th</sup> class with the Minister of the Interior (6 May 1850 - commissioned to assist senator Durasov during inspection of Kursk Governorate; 31 July-12 October 1851 - made an inspection of crop stores in Kaluga Governorate; 2 October 1852 - commissioned to Orenburg Governorate to review the economy of towns); 23 May 1853 - special tasks clerk of 6<sup>th</sup> class with the Minister of the Interior (6 May-7 July 1854 - member and head of chancellery of the committee investigating the requests of the noblemen of Livonia and Courland and patrimonial district of Riga); 21 May 1855 - sent to 33<sup>rd</sup> Universal Conscription Unit of Smolensk Governorate in the rank of captain; 1 July 1855 - commander of 33<sup>rd</sup> Universal Conscription Unit of Smolensk Governorate (1 July 1855-13 April 1856 - participated in fighting at Izmaylovo); 6 September 1856 - due to disbanding universal conscription appointed an extra-staff clerk with the Chancellery of Smolensk Governor; 17 November 1856 - incorporated into the staff of MOI; 19 January 1859 - accepted for service in MFA and commissioned to serve in the Diplomatic Chancellery of the Viceroy of the Kingdom of Poland; 24 July 1862 - released from service at his own request due to disease; 17 October 1867 - at his own request appointed extra-staff clerk of the Government Commission of Internal Affairs in the Kingdom of Poland (1-29 June 1868 - temporary acting governor of Kielce); 20 June 1868 - extra-staff clerk of the Chancellery of the Viceroy of the King-

dom of Poland (2 October 1868 - member of the special commission established to estimate real estate designated for building up in Warsaw Governorate); 5 December 1869 - governor of Suwałki; 16 September 1882 - at his own request dismissed from office due to disease and incorporated into the staff of MOI (the reason of dismissal was that Golovin beat up land guards; Tsar Alexander III on 15 May 1883 ordered to close down the investigation and refrain from taking any further steps against Golovin); 4 December 1886 - at his own request released from service due to bad state of health with the promotion to the rank of privy councillor; 14 February 1887 - by the decision of the Committee of Ministers granted an annual pension of 1,143.60 rubles.

**11.** 1856 - the 1853-1856 universal conscription cross; 7 May 1857 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class, for distinguished and devoted service; 17 April 1860 - Order of Saint Anna, Second Class; 11 March 1872 - Prussian Order of the Crown, Second Class; 19 April 1874 - gratitude of Alexander III for the 1873 tax collection; 19 July 1874 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class; 6 December 1875 - star of the Prussian Order of the Crown, Second Class; 24 April 1876 - gratitude of Alexander III for the 1875 tax collection; 6 May 1877 - gratitude of Alexander III for the 1876 tax collection; 6 May 1877 - thanks of Alexander II for orderly collection of reservists and horses; 1 January 1878 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class; 14 April 1878 - gratitude of Alexander III for the 1877 tax collection; 15 January 1879 - silver badge for membership in the Society for Providing Help to Victims of Ship Catastrophes; 7 May 1879 - gratitude of Alexander III for the 1878 tax collection; 23 June 1879 - Red Cross badge; 2 May 1880 - gratitude of Alexander III for the 1879 tax collection; 12 April 1881 - Order of Saint Anna, First Class; 24 April 1881 - gratitude of Alexander III for the 1880 tax collection; 1 June 1881 - Serbian Order of the Cross of Takovo, Second Class.

**12.** 8 August 1842 - cornet; 30 May 1846 - changed from cornet to governorate secretary; 12 June 1846 - collegiate secretary; 26 November 1846 - titular councillor; 21 February 1851 - collegiate assessor (sen. 26 November 1850); 3 December 1852 - for distinction court councillor (sen. 26 November 1852); 6 September 1856 - collegiate councillor (sen. 26 November 1855); 11 February 1860 - state councillor (sen. 26 November 1859); 11 September 1870 - for distinction active state councillor (sen. 7 August 1870); 4 December 1886 - for distinction privy councillor; 9 September 1849 - court kamer-junker; 16 April 1872 - court chamberlain.

**13.** 22 May 1870-16 September 1882 - chairman of the Orthodox Church-Parish Protective Committee in Suwałki.

**14.** Died 31 August 1889 in Kuprovo in the poviat of Ghzatsk in Smolensk Governorate.

**15.** LVIA, f. 1010, inv. 1, del. 2659, fol. 20-21; RGIA, f. 1284, inv. 45, year 1881, del. 10; fol. 20; inv. 43, del. 265 year 1869; RGWIA, f. 489, inv. 1, del. 7075, fol. 417-430; SA in Radom, SPM, Sukcesje, del. 15057; del. 21378, del. 21379, SPM, Economic Department Group I, del. 488, del. 489; SA in Siedlce, the mortgage book in Łuków, del. 320; del. 93/2008, fol. 451-452, 485-833; "Сува́лкска́я Губернскія́ Ведомости́" 1869, no. 51, p. 211; no. 52, p. 215; 1870, no. 38, p. 183; 1872, no. 16, p. 51; 1874, no. 17,

р. 74; no. 30, p. 188; 1875, no. 6, p. 27; no. 7, p. 35–36; 1876, no. 5, p. 17; no. 18, p. 81; *Список гражданским чинам первых четырех классов. Часть вторая*, St. Petersburg 1881, pp. 258–259; *Отчет о действиях Сувалкского Православного Церковно-Приходского попечительства за 1882 год*, Suwałki 1883, pp. 3–5; Ю. В. Толстой, *Очерк жизни и службы Е. А. Головина*, Moscow 1872; *Словарь русских генералов, участников боевых действий против армии Наполеона Бонапарта в 1812–1815 гг.*, "Российский Архив", vol. 7, Moscow 1996, pp. 366–367; В. Г. Семенов, В. П. Семенова, *Губернаторы Оренбургского края*, Orenburg 1999, pp. 189–190; Г. П. Матвиевская, *Яков Владимирович Хныков. 1818–1862*, Moscow 2006; Н. А. Мурзанов, *Словарь русских сенаторов 1711–1917 гг. Материалы для биографий*, p. 83.

## 17.

### Nikolay Nikolayevich Gordeev

1. Николай Николаевич Гордеев
2. B. 13 February 1850 in Moscow.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Tula Governorate.
5. Educated in Heidelberg and Prince Bezborodko Lyceum in Nezhin; studied 1871–1873 at Imperial Saint Vladimir University of Kiev and Imperial University of St. Petersburg, but did not graduate.
6. Family estate in the poviats of Mikhailovsk of Kazan Governorate – 1,030 d. of land, at the village of Yakshino in the poviats of Odoyev in Tula Governorate – 600 d. of land; wife's family estate: in the poviats of Borisoglebsk in Tambov Governorate – 420 d. of land.
7. Wife: since 1887 Valentina Sergeyevna Ushakova, b. 2 July 1862 in Samara, d. 19 July 1931 in Turkistan, Orthodox, daughter of privy councillor, governor of Ufa and Tula, senator, Sergey Pyotrovich Ushakov, b. 20 January 1828 in Moscow, d. 19 March 1894 in St. Petersburg, and Maria Alexandrovna Khlopova b. 1831, d. in May 1878 in Tula, Fräulein of the Imperial court, guardian of the shelter of the Orthodox Church Protective Committee in Płock, after husband's death in 1906, in 1908 at the invitation of Grand Duchess Yelizaveta Fyodorovna started to act at Marfo-Mariinsky Sorority of Sisters of Mercy, since April 1910 treasurer of the sorority, in 1918 prioress of the sorority.
8. Childless.
9. **Father:** Nikolay Nikolayevich Gordeyev, b. 1812, d. after 1850, owner of Yakshino estate in the poviats of Odoyev in Tula Governorate, son of Nikolay Filipovich Gordeyev, landowner in Tver Governorate, and Irena Mikhneva. **Mother:** ?; **Siblings:** Yekaterina, b. 3 November 1853 in Moscow, d. 22 May 1888 in St. Petersburg, married since 21 April 1876 to pr. Emmanuel Vasiliyevich Golitsyn, b. 18 September 1834 in St. Petersburg, d. 27 January 1892 in Ryazan.
10. 9 October 1873 – incorporated into the staff of the Department of General Affairs of the Ministry of State Domains; 8 November 1875 – commissioned to the Ministry of State Domains (17 November 1875 – honorary justice of peace of Odoyevsky district in Tula Governorate); 10 January 1878 – chancellery clerk of the

Department of General Affairs of the Ministry of State Domains (6 November 1878 – re-elected honorary justice of peace of Odoyevsky district in Tula Governorate); 14 February 1880 – elected marshal of the noblemen of the poviats of Odoyev; 8 March 1880 – at his own request released from service in the Ministry of State Domains; 18 March 1880 – auth. on the position of marshal of the noblemen of the poviats of Odoyev (27 September 1881–3 March 1882 – chairman of the Convention of Justices of Peace of the poviats of Odoyev; 8 June 1882 – re-elected justice of peace of the poviats of Odoyev); 16 December 1882 – second candidate for the position of marshal of the noblemen of the poviats of Odoyev in Tula Governorate; 12 November 1884 – acting permanent member of Odoyevsky Poviats Commission on Peasant Affairs (31 December 1884 – re-elected justice of peace of the poviats of Odoyev); 8 March 1885 – marshal of the noblemen of the poviats of Odoyev; 11 February 1889 – incorporated into the staff of MOI; 16 March 1889 – vice-governor of Bessarabia; 14 December 1889 – for the sake of service transferred to the position of vice-governor of Ryazan; 28 October 1893 – released from service at his own request due to personal reasons and incorporated into the MOI staff (26 February 1896 – re-elected justice of peace of the poviats of Odoyev); 11 April 1901 – member of Council of Imperial Stroganov School; 29 September 1901 – governor of Płock; 6 November 1902 – governor of Kursk (23 April 1903 – chairman of Kursk Scholarly Archival Commission; 3 November 1903 – honorary member of Kursk Scholarly Archival Commission; co-founder of the Geographical Museum in Kursk); 2 December 1905 – at his own request released from office and incorporated into the staff of MOI.

**11.** 30 July 1886 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class; 26 February 1896 – silver medal commemorating Alexander III's reign; 15 May 1904 – thanks of Nicholas II for perfect order during the stay in Belgorod.

**12.** 12 December 1874 – collegiate registrar (sen. 9 October 1874); 7 April 1878 – governorate secretary (sen. 10 January 1878); 16 December 1887 – collegiate secretary (sen. 10 January 1881); 16 December 1887 – titular councillor (sen. 10 January 1884); 16 December 1887 – collegiate assessor (sen. 10 January 1887); 21 April 1891 – for distinction collegiate councillor; 12 March 1896 – state councillor (sen. 21 April 1895); 29 September 1901 – for distinction active state councillor; 1 January 1893 – court chamberlain; 6 May 1903 – court master of the stables.

**13.** Protégé of Grand Duke Sergey Alexandrovich (uncle of the last Emperor), who managed to secure for him the position of governor of Kursk. Gordeyev was an expert at and lover of history and archaeology, characterized in literature as follows: "Н. Н. Гордеев во всем любил порядок, аккуратность, в служебных делах точность и системность. Обладал хорошим художественным вкусом, любовью к русской старине и ко всему историческому". On 23 April/6 May 1903 he created Kursk Scholarly Archival Commission and an affiliated museum – Курский историко-археологический и кустарный музей в память посещения его императорским Величеством города Курска в 1902 году. He left Kursk because he was not able to cope with revolutionary unrest. He allowed pacification of demonstrations. He left for Italy, subsequently settled down in the family estate of Yakshino. Since January 1902 chairman of the Orthodox Church-Parish Protective



Committee in Płock. Pyotr Grigoriyevich Popov, tutor at Kursk Teachers' College, remarked that "отличительными качествами Н.Н. Гордеева были простота в общении с людьми, искренность и терпимость к чужим взглядам". According to him, "это был в высшей степени скромный, без всякой рисовки человек, что особенно является драгоценным, когда апломб и гордыня присущи некоторым ученым, а чаще самомнящим людям". Minister of the Interior, Vyacheslav Konstantinovich von Plehve called him "большой барин и вполне порядочный человек".

14. He died of tuberculosis 30 September 1906 in Nadezhdino sanatorium in Moscow Governorate; buried in Yakshino in the poviats of Odoyev in Tula Governorate.

15. RGIA, f. 1284, inv. 46, year 1902, del. 135; SA in Płock, ASCPP in Płock, del. 51, fol. 51v-22; "Ломжинские Губернские Ведомости" 1902, no. 46, p. 1; "Правительственный Вестник" 1902, no. 247, p. 1; no. 250, p. 1; М. П. Чернявский, *Генеалогия господ дворян, внесенных в родословную книгу Тверской Губернии с 1787 по 1869 г.: С алфавитным указателем и приложением*, table no. 280; *Пажи за 185 лет: биографии и портреты бывших пажей с 1711 по 1896 г.*, p. 416; В. Б. Степанов, *Наместники и губернаторы Курского Края 1779–1917 гг. Исторические очерки*, Kursk 2005; А. С. Минаков, *Губернаторский корпус и центральная власть: проблема взаимоотношений*, Oryol 2011, p. 111; С. П. Щавелев, *Историки Курского края. Биографический словарь*, Kursk 2011; Н. А. Мурзанов, *Словарь русских сенаторов 1711–1917 гг. Материалы для биографий*, p. 449; E. Piórkowska, *Prawosławni w Płocku w XIX wieku*, [in:] *Dzieje Płocka*, vol. 2, *Dzieje miasta w latach 1793–1945*, ed. M. Krajewski, Płock 2006.

## 18.

### Stepan Stepanovich Gromeka

1. Степан Степанович Громека.
2. B. 15 December 1823 in Elizabethgrad in Kherson Governorate.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Kherson Governorate.
5. Private noblemen's school; boarding school with 1<sup>st</sup> Men's Gymnasium in Kiev (graduated 1841).
6. Since 16 July 1869 owned a majorat in the poviats of Kielce, which he called "Gromekovo" (granges of Marzysz, Radomice, Chańcza); until 25 April 1876 had rights to half of the estate (a wooden house with a land plot) in Elizabethgrad in Kherson Governorate inherited after his father; wife had a post-parish estate "Wólka Plebańska" ("Wólka Bukreyevska") of the area of 163 morgens and 106 rods in the poviats of Biała in Siedlce Governorate, purchased 28 August 1873 for 8,555 rubles on a public auction in Siedlce Tax Chamber; a water mill with land in Rudka in the poviats of Biała in Siedlce Governorate of the area of 17 morgens and 23 rods of land ("Мельничная усадьба Рудка"), purchased 5 August 1875 for 1,000 rubles from Ita Boruh Pinchov and sold 8 February 1883 to Moshek and Doba Ajzenberg for 2,000 rubles.

7. Wife: since 1848 Yekaterina Fyodorovna Shcherbatska (Szczerbicka), b. 1823, d. 26 January 1891 in Wólka Plebańska; Orthodox, daughter of Fyodor Grigoriyevich Shcherbatsky, b. 1790, d. 11 April 1855 in St. Petersburg, hereditary nobleman of Kherson Governorate, lieutenant general 6 December 1844, participant of the 1812-1814 war against France (took part in the siege of Modlin), the 1828-1829 war against Turkey (siege of Varna) and the 1831 war against the Kingdom of Poland (siege of Warsaw), commander of 3<sup>rd</sup> Infantry Division and 17<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division, and Mariya Sergeyevna Tokolovskaya, b. 1800, d. 1859, sister of chairman of Kielce Commission on Peasant Affairs Ippolit Fyodorovich Shcherbatsky.

8. Children: Ivan, b. 23 September 1849, d. 2 December 1896, graduate of Imperial University in Moscow, full student, 20 August 1872 - clerk of Temporary Commission on Peasant Affairs of the Governorates of the Kingdom of Poland, 20 September 1872 - clerk of Siedlce Governorate Commission on Peasant Affairs, 22 July 1873 - commissar for peasant affairs of the poviat of Ilża in Radom Governorate; 2 December 1874 - special tasks clerk for Uniate affairs with Siedlce Governor, 13 October 1876 - commissar for peasant affairs of the poviat of Opoczno in Radom Governorate; 25 August 1882 - commissar for peasant affairs of the poviat of Zamość in Lublin Governorate, 20 March 1885 - released from service at his own request, married since 8 February 1889 to Ludmila Yefimiyevna Kopyeva, b. 1858, Orthodox, a dweller of Kielce; Ippolit, b. 27 January 1851, d. 13 October 1889 in Kutaisi (after death in 1890 his body was buried in the family tomb in Wólka Plebańska), graduate with gold medal of Men's Gymnasium in Siedlce and Faculty of Mathematics and Physics of Imperial University in Moscow, degree of candidate 1873, a teacher of mathematics in 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Men's Gymnasium in Moscow (1876-1879) and Men's Gymnasium in Biała 1879, reader and professor of Chair of Mathematics and Mechanics of Faculty of Mathematics and Physics of Imperial University in Kazan 17 October 1879-13 October 1889, author of numerous scientific works, among others: *Очерк теории капиллярных явлений. Теория поверхностного сцепления жидкости (магистерская диссертация)*, "Математический сборник", vol. IX, 1979, no. 3, *Собрание сочинений*, Moscow 1952; Mikhail, b. 3 September 1852, d. 22 December 1883 in St. Petersburg, graduate of Men's Gymnasium in Siedlce and Faculty of History and Philosophy of Imperial University of Moscow, clerk of Siedlce Governorate government and Chancellery of Siedlce Governor, a teacher of the Russian language, history and geography at 6<sup>th</sup> Men's Gymnasium in Warsaw and Men's Gymnasium in Kalisz, literary critic; Mariya b. 24 August 1855, d. after 1901, second wife of Yefim Mikhailovich Kryzhanovsky, chief of Siedlce Scientific Management, director of 1<sup>st</sup> Men's Gymnasium in Warsaw, who falsified the accusation against Ternovsky and himself took his position in the Synod School Committee, was notorious for persecution of Lutherans; Barbara, b. 28 November 1856, d. 17 September 1895 in Warsaw, married since 1 June 1880 to Alexandr Palladiyevich Bukreev, b. 1850, d. after 1926, captain of 6<sup>th</sup> Battery of 17<sup>th</sup> Artillery Brigade, son of landowner from Kursk Governorate, Palladiy Pavlovich Bukreev and Barbara Ivanovna Pushchin, chief of the poviat of Biała; Yevgeniya, b. 2 November 1863, d. after 1914, graduate of 1<sup>st</sup> Women's Gymnasium in Warsaw and Women's

Pedagogic Courses in St. Petersburg, had the title of home teacher, since 15 September 1886 member of women's convent in Leśna in Siedlce Governorate, since 13 September 1896 nun of women's convent in Leśna, since 9 November 1901 prioress of women's convent in Radecznica.

**9. Father:** Stepan Andreyevich Gromeka, b. 1781, d. after 1841, poviat postmaster in Elizabethgrad, later assistant to postmaster of Odessa Post Office (1830-1832), titular councillor. **Brother:** Alexandr, b. 1823, d. after 25 April 1876, clerk, collegiate assessor.

**10.** 13 December 1841 - joined the military service as sub-officer in Ukrainian Uhlan Regiment; 14 December 1841 - junker of Ukrainian Uhlan Regiment; 12 February 1844 - officer of Ukrainian Uhlan Regiment (20 June-1 September 1844 - commissioned by the commander of 1<sup>st</sup> Brigade to infantry division in Luts'k with the purpose of bringing recruits from the Kingdom of Poland); 21 March 1845 - batalion adjutant in 1<sup>st</sup> Brigade of 2<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Division (until 22 June 1846); 10 December 1846 - drill officer of 2<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Division (until 23 December 1847); 15 October 1847 - acting *gewaldgard* (gendarme) of 2<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Division; 23 December 1847 - auth. on the position of *gewaldgard* of 2<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Division; 7 July 1848 - *gorodnichi* of the town of Lypovets; 23 July 1849 - junior police-master of the city of Kiev (24 November 1850-1 May 1851 - acting police-master of Berdichev); 10 January 1852 - commissioned to special tasks with military Governor-General of Kiev, Podolia and Volynia (10 May-15 November 1852 - acting *gorodnichi* of Berdychiv); 9 November 1852 - appointed special tasks clerk with military Governor-General of Kiev, Podolia and Volynia (was assigned a confidential order of collecting information on the activities of Chernigov Governor P. I. Hesse); 10 November 1856 - nominated special tasks officer with the general staff of the Gendarme Corps; 25 February 1857 - commander of gendarme squad and chief of police management of Nicholas Railroad; 11 April 1859 - at his own request released from service for personal reasons, with the rank of lieutenant colonel and the right to wear uniform; 7 March 1861 - incorporated into the staff of MOI; 7 April 1861 - chief of division in the Department of General Affairs of MOI; 24 November 1861 - resigned from the position and was incorporated into the staff of MOI and temporarily sent to the Department of General Affairs; 30 January 1864 - commissioned to the disposal of secretary of state N. A. Milyutin; 21 February 1864 - commissioned to serve at the Managing Committee in the Kingdom of Poland; 26 March 1864 - acting chairman of Radom Commission on Peasant Affairs; 26 July 1864 - auth. on the position of chairman of Radom Commission on Peasant Affairs; 16 March 1866 - civil governor of Siedlce; 1 January 1867 - acting governor of Siedlce; June 1867 - auth. as governor of Siedlce; 12 December 1875 - at his own request released from the position of Siedlce Governor due to bad health and incorporated into the staff of MOI.

**11.** 17 April 1858 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class; 30 August 1865 - financial reward of 1,266 rubles; 19 February 1866 - gold medal for efforts to introduce the Emancipation Reform in the Kingdom of Poland; 21 February 1869 - first extra pay of 15 % for five-year service in the Kingdom of Poland; 31 August 1871 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class; 30 August 1873 - Order of Saint Stanislaus,

First Class; 21 February 1874 – second extra pay of 15 % for ten-year service in the Kingdom of Poland; 24 April 1875 – gratitude of Alexander III for the 1874 tax collection.

12. 14 December 1841 – junker; 12 February 1844 – constable; 16 April 1846 – sub-lieutenant; 22 March 1848 – lieutenant; 9 August 1851 – staff-captain; 6 December 1853 – captain; 26 June 1855 – major; 29 August 1861 – promotion from major to collegiate assessor; 27 January 1862 – court councillor (sen. 22 May 1861); 9 December 1865 – collegiate councillor (sen. 22 May 1865); 10 June 1867 – for distinction active state councillor; 19 June 1875 – privy councillor for outstanding work for the Uniate matter.

13. When young, lively and entrepreneurial. His early poems written during the military service were officially praised by Kraszewski. Since 1858 he published articles related to police and peasant reforms in the newspaper "Русский Вестник". These publications caused negative attitude towards Gromeka and eventually he had to leave service in 1859. First, he was the editor of newspaper "Листок русского общества пароходства и торговли" in Odessa, then, a daily chronicle in "Отечественные Записки" in St. Petersburg. One of his enthusiastic texts about the Emancipation Reform caught the attention of Milyutin, which resulted in his admission for service in MOI. He was one of the first activists of the Managing Committee. He liked to speak in public, though, according to gendarmerie, occasionally off-topic. He always gave floor to pr. Cherkassky. In Siedlce he was notorious as a determined Russificator and persecutor of the Uniates. In a secret report, he was characterized by gendarmerie as quick-tempered and impulsive by nature, which caused his mistakes. The society, according to gendarmerie, did not feel respect for him due to insufficient sense of tact. He was especially unfriendly towards military men. As an expert in police work he published in 1871 a collection of the then-current regulations on land guard with commentary. He owes his career and fortune to persecution of Polishness. Since May 1866 – full member of the Russian Charity Society in the Kingdom of Poland.

14. Died 11 September 1877 in Wólka Plebańska in the powiat of Biała in Siedlce Governorate; buried in his estate in Wólka Plebańska; widow received 1,593.60 rubles of pension, both daughters – 531.20 rubles each.

15. CDIAUL, f. 693, inv. 1, del. 202, fol. 25v–26, 68v; CDIAUK, f. 442, inv. 806, del. 305 not numbered; GARF, f. 547, inv. 1, del. 92, f. 110, inv. 24, del. 338, LVIA, f. 1010, inv. 1, del. 2751, fol. 21v; RGIA, f. 549, inv. 2, del. 52, fol. 60; del. 54, fol. 8; f. 1284, inv. 83, year 1877, del. 365; f. 733, inv. 188, del. 106, fol. 111–112; inv. 225, del. 244, fol. 11–12; AGAD, Chancellery of Archbishop of Warsaw and Privislinsky Krai Nikolay, del. 4, fol. 1v–2; Secretary of State of the Kingdom of Poland, del. 776/1866; SA in Kielce, the files of Karol Frycz, a notary public in Kielce, del. 12; ASCPP in Kielce, del. 8, pp. 6–7; del. 46, fol. 65v–66; del. 49, fol. 19v–20; del. 53, fol. 8v–9; del. 55, fol. 18v–19; del. 59, fol. 64; the mortgage register books of the powiat of Kielce, del. 187; SAL, ASCPP Saints Cyril and Methodius in Biała, del. 1, p. 6; del. 12, p. 9; ASCPP of the Most Holy Theotokos Enunciation Cathedral Sobor in Biała, del. 4, fol. 16v–17; del. 8, fol. 11v–12; del. 9, fol. 31–31v; del. 11, fol. 61; del. 30, p. 103; the



files of Orthodox parish in Siedlce, del. 6, fol. 10v–11; District Land Office in Lublin, del. 4470; Lublin Governorate Commission on Peasant Affairs, del. 59, fol. 676; del. 60, fol. 172v, 471–478; Siedlce Governorate Commission on Peasant Affairs, del. 86, SAL Radzyń Podlaski branch, the files of Karol Husarski, a notary public in Biała Podlaska, del. 9, notarial deeds no. 151 and 152 of 1883; the files of Julian Holtz, a notary public in Biała Podlaska, del. 4, notarial deed no. 338 of 1875; del. 5, notarial deed no. 141 of 1876; the files of Ryszard Furuhelm, a notary public in Biała Podlaska, del. 70, notarial deed no. 980 of 1910; the mortgage register in Biała Podlaska, del. 731; SA in Siedlce, ASCPP in Siedlce, del. 3, pp. 40–41; del. 4, fol. 2v–3, 32v–33; the files of Władysław Krasowski, a notary public in Siedlce, notarial deed no. 51 of 1874; SA in Radom, SPM, Siedlce Tax Chamber, del. 776; fol. 165–171v; del. 811, fol. 36–37v; SPM, Administrative Department, del. 93; SPM, Kielce Tax Chamber, del. 250; SPM, Economic Department Group I, del. 531; "Сува́лкска́я Губе́рнска́я Ве́домости" 1867, no. 24, p. 115; "Холмско-Варшавский Епархиальный Вестник" 1896, no. 19, p. 330; "Dziennik Warszawski" 1866, no. 73, p. 667; *Список генералам по старшинству. исправлено по 21-3 декабря*, St. Petersburg 1852, p. 132; *Список гражданским чинам первых трех классов. Исправлен по 26-е Февраля 1876 года*, p. 585; *Памятная Книжка Киевской Губернии на 1856 год*, p. 168; *Памятная Книжка Калишской Губернии на 1882 год*, p. 51; *Постановления Учредительного Комитета в Царстве Польском*, vol. 1, pp. 57, 65, 287; vol. 2, p. 78; *Отчет Русского Благотворительного Общества в Царстве Польском. С 6 Мая 1866 по 6 Мая 1867 г.*, p. 27; *Сборник Императорского Русского Исторического Общества*, vol. 60, St. Petersburg 1887, p. 175; В. Л. Модзалевский, *Малороссийский Родословник, том первый А-Д*, Kiev 1910, pp. 340–341; С. С. Громека – Герцену. [Письма], [in:] *Литературное наследство*, vol. 62, Moscow 1955, pp. 105 and following; И. С. Громека, *Собрание сочинений*, Moscow 1952, pp. 5–8; K. Latawiec, *Działalność gospodarcza urzędników rosyjskich w Królestwie Polskim po powstaniu styczniowym*, [in:] *Dzieje biurokracji*, vol. 4, part 1, eds. A. Górak, K. Latawiec and D. Magier, Lublin-Siedlce 2011; J. Kaczkowski, *Donacje w Królestwie Polskim*, Warsaw 1917; A. Bobryk, I. Kochan, *Prawosławie w Siedlcach*, Siedlce 2007, pp. 37–39; *Жизнь Николая Лескова по его личным, семейным и несемейным записям и памятям, в 2 т.*, vol. 1, part 1–4, ed. А. А. Горелова, Moscow 1984, p. 246, [http://belolibrary.imwerden.de/books/memoirs/leskov\\_1.htm](http://belolibrary.imwerden.de/books/memoirs/leskov_1.htm); С. Д. Кашинский, И. И. Тилинский, *Город Седлец. Историко-статистический очерк*, Siedlce 1912, pp. 43–46; Н. В. Мурашова, Л. П. Мыслина, *Дворянские усадьбы Санкт-петербургской губернии. Лужский район*, St. Petersburg 2001, pp. 286, 348; J. Kozłowski, *Straż ziemska w królestwie Polskim w latach 1867–1875*, PH 2000, vol. 91, p. 528; A. Szabaciuk, *Problem rozstrzygania przynależności religijnej ludności greckokatolickiej w Królestwie Polskim w XIX w.*, [in:] *Między Rzymem a Nowosybirskiem. Księga jubileuszowa dedykowana ks. Marianowi Radwanowi SCJ*, eds. H. Łaskiewicz and I. Wodzianowska, Lublin 2012, p. 95; A. Górak, *Narady gubernatorów z Królestwa Polskiego u Czerkasskiego jesienią 1866 r.*, p. 354; A. Szabaciuk, *"Rosyjski Ulster". Kwestia chełmska w polityce imperialnej Rosji w latach 1863–1915*, Lublin 2013, p. 32.

## 19.

**Harald Ivanovich Hafferberg**

1. Гаральд Георгий Сигизмунд Иванович фон Гафферберг

2. B. 14 March 1850 in Kursk.

3. Evangelical-Lutheran.

4. Hereditary nobleman of Livonia Governorate.

5. Imperial Alexandrovsky Lyceum, graduated 22 May 1871.

6. No reported family estate.

7. **Wife:** since 1878 Yekaterina Dmitriyevna Borisova, b. before 1862, d. after 1910, Orthodox, daughter of Dmitri Dmitriyevich Borisov, b. 10 March 1810, d. 1 March 1857, since 8 August 1831 cavalry officer, since 8 September 1855 major general, sister of chief of Sosnowiec branch of Warsaw Gendarmerie-Police Railroad Management; **Father's brother:** Nikolay Dmitriyevich Borisov, 22 April 1833 – officer; 15 May 1869 - major general, infantry of St. Petersburg Military District.

8. **Children:** Alexandr, b. 14 June 1879 in Mazowieck in Łomża Governorate, d. after 1909, sub-lieutenant of 7<sup>th</sup> Artillery Brigade (in Radom), lieutenant of 1<sup>st</sup> Gunner Artillery Division (in Płock); Natalya, b. 13 November 1881, married since 19 January 1903 to Vasiliy Dmitriyevich Shalimov, b. 1875, widower since 2 October 1901 after Zinaida Nikolaevna Bantish, titular councillor, special tasks clerk with Radom Governor, land captain of the poviat of Gorbatov of Nizhny Novgorod Governorate, commissar for peasant affairs of the poviat of Nieszawa in Warsaw Governorate; Ivan, b. 30 April 1885, student of Imperial University of Warsaw.

9. **Father:** Ivan (Johann Theodor) Ivanovich Hafferberg, b. 27 October 1816 in Livonia Governorate, d. 8 June 1872 in Kovno, Evangelical-Lutheran, son of townsman, active state councillor 26 December 1869, graduate of Faculty of Law of Imperial University of Dorpat, candidate of law 1844, occupied the following posts: plenipotentiary of geodetic commissions in Kursk Governorate, accounting clerk of authorities controlling income from state peasants in Kursk Governorate, since 1 April 1859 in charge of Oranienbaum Palace Management, since 21 June 1866 special tasks clerk of 5<sup>th</sup> class with the Ministry of Finance, since 3 May 1868 in charge of Kovno Tax Chamber, married twice: first wife – Evelina von Trennivius, Evangelical-Lutheran, second wife – Ida Romanovna von Hafferberg, Evangelical-Lutheran. **Mother:** Evelina von Trennivius, b. before 1830, d. between 17 December 1852 and 7 December 1857, Evangelical-Lutheran. **Brothers:** Vladimir, b. 19 December 1846 in Kursk Governorate, d. after 1872, Evangelical-Lutheran; Ivan (Johann) Eduard, b. 8 September 1848 in Kursk, d. 6 January 1913 in St. Petersburg, Evangelical-Lutheran, since 1883 hereditary nobleman of Kursk Governorate based on father's merit, active state councillor 1 January 1892, privy councillor 1 January 1910, graduate of Imperial College of Law 17 May 1868, vice-chairman of Kursk District Court 1886-1895, chairman of Irkutsk District Court 1896-1898, consultant with the Ministry of Justice, member of Evangelical-Lutheran General Consistory, owner of purchased estate of 500 d. of land in the poviat of Kursk, married to widow Yekaterina Gerasimovna ?, Orthodox; Evelina, b. 18 December 1852 in Kursk, d. after 1872, Evangelical-Lutheran; Aglanda, b. 7 December 1857 in Putivl, d. after

1872, Evangelical-Lutheran; Georgiy Valerian (Jerzy Walerian), b. 27 July 1859 in Oranienbaum, d. 13 August 1908 in Gostynin in Warsaw Governorate, Evangelical-Lutheran, military service since 1878, lieutenant colonel 26 February 1905, officer of 3<sup>rd</sup> Gunner Regiment, married to Faina Haffenberg; Fyodor Karl, b. 17 December 1860 in Oranienbaum, d. July 1916 (removed from the list of officers 1 August 1916), Evangelical-Lutheran, graduate of Infantry Junker School in Riga, military service since 28 April 1879, officer of 3<sup>rd</sup> Gunner Battalion and 28<sup>th</sup> Siberian Gunner Regiment, fought in the war against Japan (for outstanding attitude during the defence of Port Arthur promoted 17 October 1904 to the rank of lieutenant colonel, colonel 6 December 1911 (promoted posthumously 13 January 1917 to the rank of major general), commander of 212<sup>th</sup> Romanovsky Infantry Regiment 9 October 1915-28 June 1916

10. 22 May 1871 – incorporated into the staff of MOI; 4 June 1871 – commissioned to work in the Department of General Affairs of MOI; 28 June 1871 – junior special tasks clerk with Kovno Governor; 14 October 1871 – acting assessor with Kovno Governorate Management; 22 December 1872 – at his own request incorporated into the staff of MOI and commissioned to the disposal of Livonia Governor; 1 January 1873 – acting secretary of Livonia Governorate Management (2 March 1873 – clerk of a special commission preparing the regulations of implementation of tax in sea resorts of Livonia Governorate for the police; 16 July 1873 – member of the commission established to reform the municipal police in Riga; 21 February 1875 – director of Livonia Governorate Prison Committee); 10 November 1875 – remained at the disposal of Livonia Governor and was incorporated into the staff of MOI; 18 January 1876 – vice-prosecutor of Governorate of Vitebsk; 14 March 1877 – incorporated into the staff of the Forest Department of the Ministry of State Domains; 15 October 1877 – 2<sup>nd</sup> category forest ranger of Yaroslavl forestry in Yaroslavl Governorate; 1 March 1879 – commissar for peasant affairs of the poviats of Mazowieck in Łomża Governorate; 1 August 1879 – commissar for peasant affairs of the poviats of Gostynin in Warsaw Governorate (26 February 1885-12 May 1889 – at the command of the Minister of the Interior occupied at the same time the post of commissar for peasant affairs of the poviats of Kutno; 21 May 1886-12 May 1889 – chairman of Gostynin-Sochaczew River Embankment Committee); 12 May 1889 – commissar for peasant affairs of the poviats of Częstochowa in Piotrków Governorate; 2 April 1892 – permanent member of Radom Governorate Commission on Peasant Affairs (20 January 1896 – member of commission at the general staff of Warsaw Military District, established to prepare regulations of collecting and distributing provisions during mobilization; 1897 – member-clerk of Radom Governorate Census Committee; 8 November 1898 – member of commission with Warsaw Governor-General established to discuss the state of the peasant cause in the Kingdom of Poland); 24 May 1899 – vice-governor of Radom; 9 July 1905 – governor of Płock, 19 July 1910 – released from service at his own request due to disease.

11. 12 April 1874 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Third Class; 30 June 1885 – Order of Saint Anna, Third Class; 1 March 1889 – first extra pay of 15 % for five-year service in the Kingdom of Poland; 25 June 1890 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second



Class; 1 March 1894 – second extra pay of 15 % for ten-year service in the Kingdom of Poland; 26 February 1896 – silver medal commemorating Alexander III's reign; 30 January 1897 – dark bronze medal for the 1897 national census; 27 December 1897 – Order of Saint Anna, Second Class, for efforts during the national census; 1 January 1899 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class; 1 January 1902 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class; 6 December 1904 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class; 31 December 1909 – gold badge of Warsaw Orthodox Holy Trinity Fraternity.

12. 22 May 1871 – collegiate secretary; 30 October 1874 – titular councillor (sen. 22 May 1874); 22 March 1878 – collegiate assessor (sen. 22 May 1877); 5 February 1881 – court councillor (sen. 3 November 1880); 25 July 1885 – collegiate councillor (sen. 3 November 1883); 21 October 1887 – state councillor (sen. 3 November 1886); 30 August 1894 – for distinction active state councillor; 6 December 1907 – for distinction privy councillor.

13. 15 October 1891 – guardian of Orchard and Gardening School in Częstochowa; 25 July 1898 – member of Radom Governorate Guardianship of Popular Temperance; 10 December 1899 – member with the right of acting chairman of the committee for the construction of a sobor in Radom; 22 August 1901 – chairman of the Protective Council of Trade School in Radom. His family originated from Finland. In December 1906 Hafferberg gave permission to re-open the Płock Scientific Society after 76 years' break. He was very much in debt, which is why he accepted bribes, also through Jewish intermediaries: Watman, Neuman and Cyprys, who forced other Jews to give him "loans". With their mediation they could also "buy themselves out of" conscription. Instead, factors received public tenders and passports for multiple crossing of the Prussian border. The case was revealed by the senator inspection of Dmitriy Neidhardt in 1910. Hafferberg was forced to resign from office. 11 October 1899-1910 chairman of the Municipal Guardianship of Popular Temperance in Radom.

14. Died after 1914.

15. CGIA of St. Petersburg, f. 11, inv. 1, del. 1005, del. 1098; RGIA, f. 560, inv. 18, del. 32, f. 1284, inv. 46, year 1899, del. 59; f. 1291, inv. 30, year 1878, del. 18; inv. 86, del. 116, f. 1343, inv. 19, del. 888, fol. 1-2; del. 889; SAL, Lublin Governorate Commission on Peasant Affairs, del. 60, fol. 168v; SA in Łódź, Piotrków Governorate Commission on Peasant Affairs, del. 39a; SA in Radom, registral books of Saint Nicholas Orthodox parish in Radom, del. 63, pp. 74-75, 183-184; del. 65, pp. 124-125; SA in Warsaw, Warsaw Over-policemaster Chancellery 1823-1918, del. 1530; SA in Częstochowa, ASCPP in Częstochowa, del. 1880 year, fol. 27v; AUSC in Gostynin, CSD of Evangelical-Lutheran parish in Gostynin, del. birth, marriage and death book of 1899-1914, p. 178; death certificate no. 73 of 1908; AUSC in Płock, ASCPP in Płock, del. 1909; fol. 11v-12; "Gazeta Lwowska" 1898, no. 285, pp. 2-3; "Kraj" 1892, no. 16, p. 19; *Список Непременным Членам Губернских по крестьянским делам Присутствий и Коммисарам по крестьянским делам в губерниях Царства Польскаго*, [no publication place] 1884, p. 6; *Календарь и памятная книжка курской губернии на 1888 год*, Kursk 1887, p. 16; *Личный состав гражданского, военного и духовного ведомств в ковенской губернии на 1871 год*, Kovno 1870, p. 35; *Памятная*



книжка курской губернии на 1894 год, Kursk 1894, p. 37; Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 15-е сентября 1870 года, St. Petersburg 1870, pp. 890-891; Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е сентября 1906 года, St. Petersburg 1906, pp. 224, 288; Список капитанам армейской пехоты по старшинству. Составлен по 15-е марта 1898 г., St. Petersburg 1898, p. 482; Список капитанам армейской пехоты по старшинству. Часть первая. Составлен по 15-е марта 1903 г., St. Petersburg 1903, p. 134; Список капитанам армейской пехоты по старшинству. Составлен по 1-е июля 1907 г., St. Petersburg 1907, p. 197; Список подполковникам по старшинству. Составлен по 1-е сентября 1906 г., St. Petersburg 1906, p. 1511; Список полковникам по старшинству. Часть I, II и III. Составлен по 1-е марта 1912 г., St. Petersburg 1912, p. 1527; Список членов варшавского православного Свято-Троицкого братства, учрежденного в 1887 году Высокопреосвященным Леонтием, архиепископом Холмско-Варшавским, в память пятидесятилетия юбилея варшавского православного кафедрального Святи-Троицкого собора, – за второй отчетный год. Состав. 4 сентября 1889 года (с 1 сент. 1888 по 1 сент. 1889 года), [no place and date of publication], p. 4; Список генералам по старшинству. 1857, St. Petersburg 1857, p. 459; Список генералам по старшинству. Исправлено по 1 Августа, St. Petersburg 1872, p. 778; Список чинов судебного и судебно-административного ведомств, с записную книжкою и календарем на 1894 г., St. Petersburg 1894, p. 60; Список бывшим воспитанникам Императорского Училища Правоведения, окончивших в оном курс наук 1840-1915 г. Составлен по 15 ноября 1915 г., 1915-1916 год, p. 93; Общий список офицерским чинам Русской Императорской Армии. Составлен по 1-е Января 1909 г., St. Petersburg 1909, column 676; Общий список офицерским чинам Русской Императорской Армии. Составлен по 1-е Января 1910 г., St. Petersburg 1910, column 419; *Album Academicum der Kaiserlichen Universität Dorpat*, p. 263; E. Piórkowska, *Prawosławni w Płocku w XIX wieku*, [in:] *Dzieje Płocka*, vol. 2, *Dzieje miasta w latach 1793–1945*, ed. M. Krajewski, Płock 2006; *Raport Neidharta o Rewizyi Senatorskiej w Królestwie Polskiem*, translated into Polish, with introduction and footnotes of W. Dzwonkowski, part 1: *Zarząd Cywilny*, Warsaw–Lvov 1916, pp. 97–104; I. Kasińska, *Kuratoria opieki nad trzeźwością ludową w latach 1898-1914 i ich wpływ na życie kulturalno-oświatowe mieszkańców miast i miasteczek guberni radomskiej*, "Almanach Historyczny", vol. 1, 1999, p. 81.

## 20.

### Nikolay Fyodorovich Ivanenko

1. Николай Федорович Иваненко
2. B. around 1827.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Poltava Governorate (?).
5. Faculty of Law of Imperial University of Kharkov, 27 August 1853-May 1854 (not completed).
6. Since 21 October 1874 he owned a grange "Podolszynka Plebańska" near the settlement of Kretów in the poviat of Biłgoraj in Lublin Governorate of the area of 208 morgens and 49 rods, confiscated from the Roman Catholic Church in 1865.

He bought it for 9,310 rubles at a public auction at Lublin Tax Chamber; he sold the estate on 31 October 1893; his parents owned an estate near the village of Popovka in the poviats of Pyriatyn and near the villages of Stara, Rogozov and Alexandrovske in the poviats of Pereyaslav.

7. Single (in 1897).

8. –.

9. **Father:** Fyodor Grigoriyevich Ivanenko, b. 1799, d. around 1850, son of colonel of Zaporozhian Army from Pereyaslav, 22 December 1814-19 November 1819 military service in 3<sup>rd</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> Cuirassier Regiment, retired staff-captain, marshal of noblemen from the poviats of Pyriatyn (1834-1838) and marshal of noblemen from the poviats of Pereyaslav (1841-1844). **Mother:** Anna. **Siblings:** Grigoriy, b. 1823, 18 March 1842-24 February 1852 military service (among others, as adjutant to chief of the General Staff with pr. I. F. Paskevich, officer of the Gendarme Corps, police-master of Kremenchuk); married to Anastasia Alexandrovna Ostrogradska, b. 1825, daughter of a colonel; Yelizaveta, b. 1831; Alexandra, b. 1832.

10. 10 December 1857 - director of Poltava branch of Committee for the Protection of Prisoners; 17 December 1857 - commissioned to serve in the chancellery of the marshal of the noblemen of the poviats of Pereyaslav of Poltava Governorate, clerk for writing tasks; 2 November 1862 - candidate for the position of judge of Pereyaslavsky Poviats Court; 9 September 1864 - acting commissar for peasant affairs in Lublin Commission on Peasant Affairs and commissioned to Bilgoraj district; 28 November 1864 - authorized as commissar for peasant affairs of Bilgoraj district; 28 August 1865 - incorporated into the staff of the Ministry of Justice while retained on the position of commissar for peasant affairs of Bilgoraj district; 29 March 1876 - chairman of the Convention of Justices of Peace of the second district of Suwałki Governorate; 13 July 1876 - chairman of the Convention of Justices of Peace of the second district of Łomża Governorate (seated in Pułtusk); 3 December 1876 - chairman of the Convention of Justices of Peace of the first district of Lublin Governorate; 21 April 1878 - vice-governor of Siedlce; 5 July 1884 - governor of Kielce (since 17 April 1887 - member of the commission for review of insurance of buildings against fire in the Kingdom presided over by Radom governor Tolochanov; 1896 - joined two other clerks of the Ministry of Finance preparing amendments to the act on sales of beverages by the state of 1894, with the purpose of enforcing it in the Kingdom); 2 May 1897 - released from service at his own request due to disease with the right to retain uniform; 11 October 1897 - Committee of Ministers granted him an annual pension of 3,000 rubles paid since the moment of leaving the service.

11. 18 May 1865 - dark bronze medal commemorating suppression of the Polish mutiny of the years 1863-1864; 19 February 1866 - silver medal for enforcing the Emancipation Reform in the Kingdom of Poland; 10 May 1868 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class; 25 September 1870 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class, with Emperor's crown; 19 June 1875 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class; 1 January 1876 - first extra pay of 15 % for five-year service in the Kingdom of Poland; 17 April 1878 - Order of Saint Anna, Second Class; 15 May 1883 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class; 21 May 1883 - Montenegro Order of Prince Danilo I, Third

Class; 18 July 1883 – second extra pay of 15 % for ten-year service in the Kingdom of Poland; 30 August 1886 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class; 1 April 1888 – third extra pay of 15 % for 15-year service in the Kingdom of Poland; 30 August 1889 – Order of Saint Anna, First Class; 6 December 1895 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Second Class; December 1896 – blessing of the Most Holy Governing Synod for devoted service for the Orthodox Church-Parish Protective Committee in Kielce; 13 January 1897 – silver medal commemorating Alexander III's reign; 20 January 1897 – silver medal on the occasion of Nicholas II's coronation; 24 February 1897 – dark bronze medal for work with the first universal census.

**12.** 28 January 1860 – collegiate registrar (sen. 26 January 1860); 1863 – governorate secretary (sen. 12 December 1861); 27 March 1866 – for distinction titular councillor (sen. 27 March 1866); 17 October 1868 – collegiate assessor (sen. 27 March 1868); 20 October 1871 – court councillor (sen. 27 March 1871); 30 October 1874 – collegiate councillor (sen. 27 March 1874); 12 May 1879 – state councillor (sen. 27 March 1877); 12 April 1881 – for distinction active state councillor; 30 August 1892 – for distinction privy councillor.

**13.** As was indicated by the 1892 report of the chief of Kielce gendarmerie management, there was a big conflict between N. F. Ivanenko and vice-governor B. A. Ozerov. By the way, the latter triggered general aversion. The officer reported that leaving Ozerov in Kielce was impossible, and, next, that his departure caused popular joy. According to "Gazeta Lwowska" in 1894 N. F. Ivanenko was trying hard to get the position of manager of the Chancellery of Governor-General of Warsaw after it was made vacant following Bozhovskiy's dismissal. N. F. Ivanenko lost his job during personnel change at the beginning of the rule of Imeretinsky since he was notorious for hostile treatment of the Polish people. Since 1885 member of the management of Kielce branch of the Russian Charity Society, 17 May 1889 elected as the chairman of the management of this institution.

**14.** D. after 1910.

**15.** RGIA, f. 1284, inv. 87, year 1897, del. 70; SA in Kielce, the files of Józef Redych, a notary-public in Kielce, del. 6; Kielce Governorate government, del. 2508; SAL, Chancellery of Lublin Governor, del. 1869:10t; Lublin Commission on Peasant Affairs, del. 4, fol. 90, 171, 220; Lublin Governorate Commission on Peasant Affairs, del. 54 not numbered; del. 58, fol. 119-124; the files of Walery Głowacki, a notary public in Lublin, del. year 1875, notarial deed no. 61; Convention of Justices of Peace of the first district of Lublin Governorate; del. 4672, fol. 13v; SAL Kraśnik branch, the files of Bolesław Wisłocki, a notary-public in Biłgoraj, del. 1, notarial deed no. 236 of 1867; del. 15, notarial deed no. 117 of 1875; del. 16, notarial deed no. 21 of 1875; del. 17, notarial deed no. 148 of 1879; del. 41, notarial deed no. 321 of 1887; SA in Radom, SPM, Lublin Tax Chamber, del. 387; SPM, Economic Department Group I, del. 2299; SA in Siedlce, the files of Romuald Rościszewski, a notary-public in Siedlce, del. year 1881, notarial deed no. 258, 259 and 260; SA in Warsaw Pułtusk branch, ASCPP in Pułtusk, del. 3, fol. 79v; "Gazeta Handlowa" 1876, no. 289, p. 1; "Gazeta Lubelska" 1876, no. 47, p. 1; "Gazeta Kielecka" 1887, no. 76, p. 1; 1890, no. 84, p. 1; "Gazeta Lwowska" 1894, no. 272,

p. 3; 1897, no. 118, p. 3; "Kraj" 1884, no. 29, p. 10; "Люблинския Губернския Ведомости" 1878, no. 19, p. 2; "Радомския Губернския Ведомости" 1884, no. 28, p. 1; "Правительственный Вестник" 1884, no. 151, p. 1; "Холмско-Варшавский Епархиальный Вестник" 1896, no. 24, p. 438; "Gazeta Sądowa Warszawska" 1876, no. 18, p. 143; no. 34, p. 272; 1877, no. 2, p. 11; "Słowo Polskie" 1897, no. 118, p. 2; *Приказ по Ведомству Министерства Юстиции, от 3-го Декабря 1876 года*, no. 46; *Список студентов и допущенных к слушанию лекций Императорского Харьковского Университета, на 1853-1854 академический год*, [no place and date of publication]; В. Л. Модзалевский, *Малороссийский Родословник, том второй*, Е-К, Kiev 1910, pp. 189, 193; K. Latawiec, *Działalność gospodarcza urzędników rosyjskich w Królestwie Polskim po powstaniu styczniowym*, [in:] *Dzieje biurokracji*, vol. 4, part 1, eds. A. Górak, K. Latawiec and D. Magier, Lublin-Siedlce 2011; A. Bereza, *Sądownictwo pokojowe w guberni lubelskiej na tle Królestwa Polskiego (1876-1915)*, Lublin 2004, p. 288; A. Bereza, *Sądownictwo pokojowe w guberni lubelskiej w latach 1876-1915*, Lublin 1999, Appendix III/A, pp. LVIII, LX, manuscript of Ph.D. thesis stored at the Main Library of Maria Curie-Skłodowska University; J. Kozłowski, *Dygnitarze rosyjscy nad Wisłą po powstaniu styczniowym*, *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 2001, vol. 108, p. 108.

## 21.

### Ivan Semyonovich Kakhanov

1. Иван Семенович Каханов.
2. B. 15 July 1825 in Kaluga.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Tambov Governorate.
5. Artillery School with officer classes 19 January 1840-24 July 1846.
6. Majorat "Lisów" by the order of the ukaz of 30 August 1869 with the annual income of 750 rubles, composed of granges in the poviats of Brzeziny in Piotrków Governorate and the poviats of Opatów in Radom Governorate, of the total area of 679 morgens and 19 rods.
7. **Wife:** Sofiya Ivanovna Kobyakova, b. around 1833, Orthodox, daughter of Ivan Nikolaevich Kobyakov, horodnichi of Rybinsk and Uglich. Since 1867 - wife member-donor of the Russian Charity Society in the Kingdom.
8. **Children:** Semyon, b. 24 July 1851, d. 25 January 1902, colonel, staff special tasks officer with the commander of the Separate Gendarme Corps, chief of Tomsk Gendarme Railroad Management; Mariya, b. 1853, d. after 1873; Alexandra, b. 13 July 1855, d. after 1911, married to vice-prosecutor of Piotrków District Court, Alexandr Sergeyevich Dolgovo-Saburov, b. around 1851, marshal of the noblemen of the poviats of Novogradok in Minsk Governorate, vice-governor of Chernigov, court hofmeister; Nikolay, b. 28 August 1859, d. 1911, court kamer-junker, clerk in the staff of MOI.
9. **Father:** Semyon Vasiliyevich Kakhanov, b. 16 January 1787, d. 14 April 1857 in St. Petersburg, civil governor of Georgia and Georgia-Imeretia Governorates, member of the council of Chief Management of Transcaucasian Krai, lieutenant-



ant general. **Mother:** Yelizaveta Sharlotta Khristoforovna Karsten, b. 3 November 1791, d. 26 September 1856 in St. Petersburg. **Siblings:** Vasiliy, b. 25 January 1816, major general, chief of Kazan Transportation Roads District (1869-1871); Mariya, b. 29 June 1817; Alexandr, b. 27 November 1820, d. 8 September 1887, active state councillor, in charge of Poltava Tax Chamber (1865-1868), Vologda Tax Chamber (1868-1884), Tula Tax Chamber (1884-1885), Yaroslavl Tax Chamber (1885-1886); Nikolay, b. 20 November 1822, d. 3 February 1888, lieutenant general, chief of Caucasus Post Office District, married to Mariya Valeryanovna Stolypina, b. May 1844, d. October 1899; Mikhail, b. 1 November 1833, d. 1 January 1900, graduate of Imperial College of Law, secretary of state, vice-governor of Yaroslavl (8 December 1861-17 April 1868), governor of Pskov (21 August 1868-1 April 1872), in charge of the affairs of the Committee of Ministers (1872-1880), vice-minister of the Interior (1880-1881), member of the State Council (1881-1900).

**10.** 19 January 1840 - joined the Artillery School; 19 March 1841 - junker; 10 August 1842 - portupez-junker; 24 July 1846 - after graduation from the Artillery School incorporated into 1<sup>st</sup> Leib-Guard Artillery Brigade; 26 July 1846 - transferred to battery of Grand Duke Mikhail Pavlovich; 17 January 1847 - transferred to 1<sup>st</sup> Leib-Guard Artillery Brigade; 22 January 1847 - incorporated into the staff of 1<sup>st</sup> Light Artillery Battery of this brigade; 21 April 1848 - transferred to 2<sup>nd</sup> Battery of this brigade; 29 April 1849 - transferred to 1<sup>st</sup> Light Artillery Battery of this brigade (30 May-27 October 1849 participated in the expedition to Hungary); 6 November 1849 - acting adjutant of 1<sup>st</sup> Leib-Guard Artillery Brigade; 14 January 1850 - auth. on the position of adjutant and transferred to the staff of the battery of Grand Duke Mikhail Pavlovich (9 March-4 September 1854 - was in the army reserve near St. Petersburg; 23 February 1855 - commissioned to participate in the funeral ceremony of Nicholas I; 24 October 1855 - commissioned to the disposal of the commander of external division of 1<sup>st</sup> Leib-Guard Artillery Brigade); 21 January 1856 - commander of external division of 5<sup>th</sup> Light Artillery Battery; 21 February 1857 - incorporated into the staff of the artillery battery of Grand Duke Mikhail Pavlovich; 9 May 1857 - commissioned to take charge of the battery of Mikhail Artillery School; 5 June 1858 - appointed battery commander of Mikhail Artillery School; 31 October 1858 - auth. on the position of battery commander of Mikhail Military School; 23 January 1864 - commander of 3<sup>rd</sup> Guard and Grenadier Artillery Brigade (9 February-1 May 1864 - participated in fighting against the Polish insurgents); 7 December 1866 - commissioned to the disposal of chief director of Government Commission for Internal and Spiritual Affairs of the Kingdom of Poland in order to take over the position of Piotrków Governor; 1 January 1867 - Piotrków Governor; 14 January 1884 - assistant for civil affairs to Governor-General of Vilna, Kovno and Grodno; 6 September 1884 - Governor-General of Vilna, Kovno and Grodno; 1 January 1893 - member of the State Council.

**11.** 1849 - financial reward in the amount of half-yearly salary (273 rubles) for the Hungarian expedition; 6 December 1851 - Order of Saint Anna, Third Class; 26 August 1856 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class; 1856 - bronze medal commemorating the 1853-1856 war; 14 April 1860 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class; 8

November 1862 – Order of Saint Anna, Second Class; 30 August 1864 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class; 1864 – bronze medal for suppression of the Polish mutiny of the years of 1863-1864; 10 June 1867 – income аренда of 1,500 rubles per annum over the period of 12 years; 11 June 1868 – gold medal for activities leading to settling down of peasants in the Kingdom of Poland; 30 August 1869 – a majorat in the Kingdom of Poland; 29 June 1871 – thanks of Alexander II for special care over appropriate accommodation of troops in Piotrków Governorate; 30 August 1871 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class; 10 December 1871 – first extra pay of 15 % for five-year service in the Kingdom of Poland; 9 August 1872 – one-time benefit of 1,500 rubles for successful execution of auctions of forest plots from the forestry of Łaznów; 30 August 1873 – Order of Saint Anna, First Class; 31 October 1873 – Grand Cross of Imperial Austrian Franz Joseph Order; 6 April 1874 – gratitude of Alexander II for the 1873 permanent tax collection; 20 April 1876 – gratitude of Alexander II for the 1875 permanent tax collection; 10 December 1876 – second extra pay of 15 % for ten-year service in the Kingdom of Poland; 21 May 1877 – gratitude of Alexander II for the 1876 permanent tax collection; 14 April 1878 – gratitude of Alexander II for the 1877 permanent tax collection; 12 February 1879 – Prussian Order of the Crown, Second Class, with star; 1 April 1879 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Second Class; 14 May 1879 – gratitude of Alexander II for the 1878 permanent tax collection; 9 June 1879 – income аренда of 2,000 rubles per annum over the period of 6 years; 23 June 1879 – Red Cross badge for support in the activities of Warsaw Dames' Committee of the Russian Red Cross Society; 12 May 1880 – gratitude of Alexander II for the 1879 permanent tax collection; 20 April 1881 – gratitude of Alexander III for the 1880 permanent tax collection; 10 December 1881 – third extra pay of 15 % for 15-year service in the Kingdom of Poland; 1 January 1882 – Order of the White Eagle; 13 May 1882 – gratitude of Alexander III for the 1881 permanent tax collection; 21 January 1883 – Montenegro Order of Prince Danilo I, First Class; 26 August 1884 – thanks of Alexander III for perfect order in Vilna; 26 August 1884 – Order of Saint Alexander Nevsky; 27 May 1885 – income аренда of 2,000 rubles per annum over the period of 4 years; 10 September 1886 – gratitude of Alexander III for active support in the organization of military manoeuvres near Brest-Litovsk; 9 April 1889 – diamond signs for Order of Saint Alexander Nevsky; 15 May 1889 – income аренда of 2,500 rubles per annum over the period of 4 years; 22 August 1891 – badge-distinction for 40-year service; 31 May 1893 – income аренда of 2,500 rubles extended over another period of 4 years; 10 August 1894 – Order of Saint Vladimir, First Class, for 50-year service; 26 February 1896 – silver medal commemorating Alexander III's reign; 26 May 1896 – silver medal commemorating Nicholas II's coronation; 4 March 1897 – dark bronze medal for the 1897 national census; 26 May 1897 – income аренда of 3,000 rubles per annum over the period of 4 years effective 9 June 1897; 29 May 1901 – income аренда of 3,000 rubles per annum extended over another period of 4 years; 30 May 1905 – income аренда of 3,000 rubles per annum extended over another period of 4 years.

12. 10 August 1844 – constable; 16 July 1845 – sub-lieutenant for study successes; 17 January 1847 – guard constable; 11 April 1848 – guard sub-lieutenant; 6 December 1849 – guard lieutenant; 6 December 1853 – guard staff-captain; 27 March

1855 – guard captain; 25 December 1858 – guard colonel (sen. 31 October 1858); 30 August 1865 – major general; 30 August 1876 – lieutenant general; 30 August 1890 – artillery general.

**13.** The secret report of gendarmerie described him as follows: “Каханов, как человек весьма умный, совершенно благонамеренный и высокой честности, с полным усердием старается быть точным и правдивым исполнителем, в своей многосторонней деятельности по учреждению губернией, руководясь в образе своих действий волей Императора и вообще видами правительства. Осмотрительной и благоразумный сам, генерал Каханов, дает такое же направление и всей подведомственной администрации, понуждая всех чинов, подведомственных ему, различных учреждений к сознательным и беспристрастным исполнениям”. In the years 1869-1870 chairman of a special committee established to rebuild the orthodox church in Piotrków. Chairman of Piotrków Orthodox Church-Parish Protective Committee.

**14.** Died 25 February 1909 in Paris.

**15.** GARF, f. 547, inv. 1, del. 95, f. 110, inv. 24, del. 338; LVIA, f. 1010, inv. 1, del. 2751, fol. 26; RGIA, f. 1162, inv. 6, del. 229, f. 1343, inv. 23, del. 2311a; RGWIA, f. 489, inv. 1, del. 7448, fol. 744–755; AGAD, Secretary of State of the Kingdom of Poland, del. 3617; fol. 1–1v; SA in Radom, SPM, Economic Department Group I, del. 19a, SPM, Radom Tax Chamber, del. 1603; SA in Łódź, ASCPP in Piotrków Trybunalski, del. 39, fol. 1–1v; SA in Piotrków Trybunalski, ASCPP in Piotrków, del. 4, pp. 4–5; del. 6, pp. 11–12; OPA in Piotrków Trybunalski, ASCPP in Piotrków Trybunalski, del. year 1878 not numbered; del. 1880 year, fol. 62v–63; *Отчет Русскаго Благотворительного Общества в Царстве Польском. С 6 Мая 1866 по 6 Мая 1867 г.,* p. 35; *Список генералам по старшинству. Часть I, II и III. Составлен по 1-е января 1908 года,* p. 10; *Список гражданским чинам первых трех классов. Исправлен по 26-е Февраля 1876 года,* p. 473; *Историко-статистическое описание Петроковского прихода за первое столетие его существования. 1788-1888 г.,* [in:] *Памятная книжка петроковской губернии на 1889 год,* Piotrków 1889, pp. 8-10, 20; Vasiliy Grigoriyevich Smorodinov, *Moja służba w Warszawskim Okręgu Naukowym i zdarzenia ze szkolnego życia. Wspomnienia pedagoga,* ed. W. Caban, Kielce 2003; Д. Н. Шилов, Ю. К. Кузьмин, *Члены Государственного Совета Российской Империи 1801–1906. Библиографический справочник,* St. Petersburg 2007, pp. 370–372.

## 22.

### Dyonisiy (Denis) Gavrilovich Karnovich

1. Дионисий Гаврилович Карнович
2. B. 12 February 1827 in Moscow.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Yaroslavl Governorate. 10 April 1864 received his coat of arms.
5. Home education.
6. Family estate: 150 peasants of temporary obligation in the village of Kresten, Vologda Governorate. Additionally, estate of 12,000 d. in Smolensk Governorate.

7. Wife: Alexandra Ivanovna Mamontova, b. 1833 in Yalutorovsk, d. after 1878, graduate of Institute of Ladies of Noble Origin in Kazan, daughter of a merchant (trading spirits) Ivan Fyodorovich Mamontov, b. 1803, d. 1869, and Mariya Tikhonovna Lakhtina, b. 1810, d. 1852, had six siblings; Viktor, b. 1831; Olga, b. 1835; Fyodor, b. 1837, d. 1874, married to Olga Ivanovna Kuznetsova; Anatoliy, b. 1840, d. 1905, owner of printing house and bookhouse, artwork collector, married to Mariya Alexandrovna Lapina; Savva, b. 3 October 1841 in Yalutorovsk, d. 6 April 1918 in Abramtsevo, shareholder and director of Moscow-Yaroslavl Railroad Society, patron of the arts, married to Yelizaveta Grigoyevna Sapozhnikova; Nikolay, b. 1845, d. 1918, owner of a bookshop in Moscow, married to Anna Alexandrovna Shchepotyeva.

8. Daughter: Lyubov, b. 8 November 1854, d. after 1878.

9. **Father:** Gavril Stepanovich Karnovich, b. 22 March 1801, d. 23 February 1862, in Gora Pyatnitskaya, son of Stepan Stepanovich Karnovich and Alexandra Ivanovna Samarin, graduate of Noblemen's Pension and student of Imperial University of Moscow 1815-22 November 1817, constable of Preobrazhensky Leib-Guard Regiment and Leib-Guard Uhlan Regiment, left the army 30 March 1821 in the rank of lieutenant, later collegiate assessor, special tasks clerk of Moscow Tax Chamber (1826-1837), supervisor's assistant in Department of State Property until 31 August 1838, in 1850s was director of Yaroslavl Committee of Protection over Prisons, member of council of Yaroslavl Fellow Human Beings Care House, member of council of Protective Committee of Women's School. **Mother:** Lyubov Alekseyevna Goryainova, b. 3 August 1801, d. 8 March 1880, daughter of active state councillor Aleksey Alexandrovich Goryainov. **Siblings:** Valerian, b. 1 April 1823, d. 17 April 1891, active state councillor, court chamberlain, officer of Orenburgsky Uhlan Regiment, released from the army in the rank of lieutenant, councillor of economic department of Yaroslavl State Property Chamber, chief supervisor of provision storehouses in Rybinsk, since 27 March 1877 till his death member of the council with the Minister of State Domains, married to Olga Vasiliyevna Meszaros, their son Sergey was a well-known actor in St. Petersburg, daughter Olga, b. 1865, d. 1929, in 1884 got married to Erich Gerhard von Pistohlkors, after divorce in 1902 got married again to Grand Duke Pavel Alexandrovich, without Nicholas II's consent, later the Regent of Bavaria granted her the title of countess von Hohenfelsen, after recognition by the Tsar in 1915 she was granted the title of princess Paley; Sofiya, b. 6 June 1824, secundo voto Pelikan; Yulia, b. 2 June 1825, secundo voto Poroshina; Mariya, b. 1827, Aglaida, b. 1832; Lyubov, b. 23 January 1834, married to Ivan Vasiliyevich Likhachev; Vera, b. 14 January 1835, secundo voto Galtgoere; Boris, b. 1 January 1837, vice-governor of Voronezh in 1880s; Olga, b. 26 September 1838, secundo voto Volkonskaya; Yekaterina, b. 10 November 1839, secundo voto Gumbert; Yevgeniy, b. 1 April 1845.

10. 6 August 1845 – joined the military service in 18<sup>th</sup> Artillery Brigade; 2 June 1846 – Leib-Guard Hussar Regiment; 25 June 1854 – senior adjutant to duty general in the general staff; 10 August 1856 – released from service at his own request; 6 August 1857 – inspector of Yaroslavsky poviat school; 18 May 1859 – released from



service at his own request; 29 July 1860 - incorporated into MOI; 20 November 1864 - acting vice-governor of Kherson; 2 April 1865 - auth. on the position of vice-governor of Kherson; 5 April 1874 - governor of Kalisz; 28 December 1876 - released from office and incorporated into the staff of MOI; 1877 - chief of Management of State Property and Rural Economy and Industry Affairs with Chief Management of Viceroy of the Caucasus (1877 - member of the Council with Viceroy of the Caucasus and in charge of the Forest Department).

11. 1857 - bronze medal commemorating the 1853-1856 war; 1866 - badge-distinction for efforts to settle down state peasants in the Empire; 1868 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class; 1874 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class; 1877 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class.

12. 25 August 1845 - junker; 11 February 1850 - lieutenant; 15 April 1856 - ritmeister; 28 November 1860 - changed to the civil rank of titular councillor; 26 August 1862 - court kamer-junker; 1863 - collegiate assessor; ? - collegiate councillor; 22 October 1871 - for distinction active state councillor; 1876 - court chamberlain.

13. Presumably, his family originated from the rulers of the duchy of Karniów (Jägerndorf). Pyotr Bernstein-Karnovich in 1543 was summoned to service by the king Sigismund. After Malorossiia was incorporated to the Muscovite State his grandson Antoni took Russian allegiance and started military service in Starodub regiment. Pyotr III gave them estate in Yaroslavl Governorate. In 1869 Denis established a park in Kherson, named "Denisovsky" after him. In Kalisz he presided over the Russian Resursa and occupied the position of chairman of the savings-loans bank of Kalisz Governorate government. Since 1877 member of Tiflis Society for the Protection of Animals.

14. Died 7 August 1878 in Pyatigorsk, his body was buried in the family tomb in the family village of Gora-Pyatnitskaya.

15. GAYO, f. 213, inv. 1, del. 1571 and 1575; RGIA, f. 1284, inv. 42, year 1864, del. 89; "Gazeta Narodowa" 1874, no. 132, p. 2; В. Шереметевский, *Русский провинциальный некрополь*, vol. 1, Moscow 1914; *Адрес-календарь Херсонской губернии на 1866 г.*, Kherson 1866; *Кавказский календарь на 1878 год. XXXIII год*, Tiflis 1877, pp. 10-11, 122; *Памятная книжка калишской губернии на 1875 год*, Kalisz 1875, pp. 7, 78; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 10-е сентября 1873 года*, St. Petersburg 1873, pp. 973-974; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 10-е мая 1874 года*, St. Petersburg 1874, pp. 938-939; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е сентября 1877 года*, St. Petersburg 1877, pp. 668-669; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса, т. 1, Исправлен по 1-е марта 1878 года*, St. Petersburg 1878, pp. 635-636; В. И. Чернопьятов, *Некрополи нескольких мест Кавказа*, Moscow 1913; *Сельскохозяйственное ведомство за 75 лет его деятельности. (1837-1912 гг.)*, eds. Г. К. Гинс, П. А. Шафранов, Petrograd 1914, attachment p. 18; В. А. Могильников, *Происхождение Мамонтовых*, "Генеалогический вестник" 2001, no. 1, pp. 36-38; В. В. Туарменский, *Меценаты*, Ryazan 2011, pp. 51-54; Е. Арензон, *Савва Мамонтов. Искусство и железные дороги*, Moscow 2011, pp. 22-53; А. А. Аронов, *Меценаты России - отечественной культуре*, Moscow 2012, pp. 14-15, 24-56.

## 23.

**Boris Dmitriyevich Kashkarov**

1. Борис Дмитриевич Кашкаров
2. B. 1865.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Kaluga Governorate since 18 June 1876, inscribed in part III of family name books.
5. Cadet Corps in Moscow; Third Alexander Military School 31 August 1884-11 August 1886.
6. Wife's family estate near the village of Andreyevka in the poviat of Verkhnedneprovsk of Ekaterinoslav Governorate of the area of 900 d. of land.
7. Wife: since 1891 Yekaterina Andreyevna Savelska, b. before 1873, d. after 1917, Orthodox, daughter of hereditary nobleman.
8. Children: Natalya, b. 1 May 1892; Dmitri, b. 15 December 1893; Olga, b. 13 June 1898; Yekaterina, b. 13 January 1900.
9. **Father:** Dmitri Alexandrovich Kashkarov, b. before 1836, d. ?, hereditary nobleman of Kaluga Governorate since 27 March 1857, son of Alexandr Mikhailovich Kashkarov. **Mother:** ? **Siblings:** Dmitri, b. 6 May 1863; d. after 1 August 1916, graduate of Infantry Junker School in St. Petersburg, military service since 20 May 1880 in 27<sup>th</sup> Vitebsky Infantry Regiment, officer since 19 July 1883, colonel 22 August 1908, occupied the positions of assistant to senior adjutant of the general staff of Irkutsk Military District, duty staff-officer of management of chief of Irkutsky Local Brigade, commander of 113<sup>th</sup> Universal Conscription Brigade; Vladimir, b. ?, d. ?; Yekaterina; Natalya.
10. 31 August 1884 - accepted to Third Alexander Military School as junker in the rank of private; 18 March 1885 - junker in the rank of sub-officer; 11 August 1886 - graduated from Third Alexander Military School and was promoted to the rank of sub-lieutenant; 11 August 1886 - commissioned to serve in 133<sup>th</sup> Simferopolsky Infantry Regiment; 11 April 1887 - adjutant of 2<sup>nd</sup> Batallion of 133<sup>th</sup> Simferopolsky Infantry Regiment; 16 February 1889 - acting adjutant of 133<sup>th</sup> Simferopolsky Infantry Regiment; 10 November 1889 - auth. as adjutant of 133<sup>th</sup> Simferopolsky Infantry Regiment; 4 January 1891 - left the position of adjutant of 133<sup>th</sup> Simferopolsky Infantry Regiment and was given the post of junior officer of 9<sup>th</sup> company; 8 September 1894 - dismissed to the infantry reserve (12 November 1898 - released from the military reserve at his own request); 13 December 1894 - candidate for land captain at Novomoskovsky Poviat Assembly; 1 June 1895 - delegated to head 7<sup>th</sup> land district of the poviat of Novomoskovsk in Ekaterinoslav Governorate; 5 December 1895 - land captain of 4<sup>th</sup> district of the poviat of Mariupol of Ekaterinoslav Governorate; 5 February 1900 - land captain of 6<sup>th</sup> district of the poviat of Verkhnodniprovsk of Ekaterinoslav Governorate; 19 March 1901 - at his own request appointed land captain of 1<sup>st</sup> district of the poviat of Verkhnedneprovsk; 6 July 1902 - permanent member of Ekaterinoslav Governorate Commission on Peasant Affairs; 9 August 1910 - vice-governor of Kiev (29 August-6 September 1911 - chairman of a special commission for the placement of elementary and secondary school students dur-

ing the passage of the Tsar couple through Kiev; 27 September 1911 - honorary justice of peace of Kiev district since 1 April 1911; 4 April 1912 - honorary justice of peace of the poviat of Verkhnedneprovsk for the years 1911-1913; 5 October 1912 - auth. on the position of guardian of Pushkaryevsky First Elementary School as of 30 December 1911); 3 June 1914 - vice-governor of Vyatka; 7 July 1914 - governor of Chełm (12 August 1914 - chairman of the committee for the construction of new buildings of Chełm Governorate Management; 23 August 1914 - chairman of Chełm Governorate branch of Their Imperial Highnesses Committee; 11 September 1914 - received permission to cooperate on the area of the governorate under his jurisdiction with the chief of sanitary and evacuation section, pr. Alexandr Pyotrovich Oldenbursky; 2 November 1915 - main plenipotentiary to Kazan, Simbirsk and Nizhny Novgorod Governorates for organization of refugees in the mainland of the Empire; 24 February 1916 - honorary chairman of Kazan Governorate branch of Grand Duchess Tatiana Nikolayevna Committee); 15 August 1916 - governor of Pskov; 15 March 1917 - dismissed from office by the decision of the Provisional Government.

**11.** 18 March 1897 - silver medal commemorating Alexander III's reign; 1897 - dark bronze medal for the 1897 national census; 1 August 1897 - thanks of Nicholas II for heading a census district; 1 January 1901 - Order of Saint Anna, Third Class; 1902 - 1,000 rubles (annual salary) instead of promotion to the rank of court councillor he was entitled to on 13 December 1901; 6 December 1906 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class; 6 December 1908 - Order of Saint Anna, Second Class, for his involvement for the system of agriculture; 30 August 1911 - golden ladies' watch with brilliant embellishments from HH Cabinet; 6 December 1911 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class; 30 October 1912 - light bronze medal commemorating the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the 1812 Patriotic War; 1 February 1913 - gilded badge for the persons serving in the shelters of the ministry of Empress Mariya; 30 April 1913 - light bronze medal commemorating the 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Romanov dynasty rule; 6 May 1913 - badge-distinction for involvement for the system of agriculture of 7 December 1912; 13 August 1914 - benefit for settling down on the position of Chełm Governor in the amount of 1,000 rubles; 27 August 1914 - one-time benefit of 1,500 rubles; 27 February 1914 - gold badge commemorating the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of establishment of land institutions of 8 January 1914; 5 November 1914 - thanks of Nicholas II for preparing the governorate for the visit of the ruler to Chełm; 12 February 1915 - light bronze medal for distinguished involvement in the accomplishment of the 1914 mobilization; 30 July 1915 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class; 26 May 1916 - silver badge for his activities for the Grand Duchess Tatiana Nikolayevna Committee.

**12.** 11 August 1886 - sub-lieutenant; 6 May 1890 - lieutenant (sen. 7 August 1889); 7 December 1906 - titular councillor (sen. 13 December 1894); 10 November 1907 - collegiate assessor (sen. 13 December 1897); 5 April 1908 - court councillor (sen. 13 December 1905); 8 February 1910 - collegiate councillor (sen. 13 December 1909); 7 March 1911 - state councillor (sen. 13 December 1909); 6 December 1913 - for distinction active state councillor.

13. Actively involved during the war. Helped to position troops, provide means of transportation, organize army's purchases of necessary equipment from the local inhabitants. He visited troops himself, suppressing panic among local inhabitants and introducing order. In June 1916 he came to the capital to prepare the return of the Russian administration to Chełm Governorate. 8 September 1914 - honorary member of the Saint Theotokos Orthodox Fraternity in Chełm; 2 November 1914 - honorary chairman of local management of the Russian Red Cross Society in Chełm; 6 November 1914 - chairman of Chełm branch of the Grand Duchess Tatiana Nikolayevna Committee.

14. Died after 1917.

15. CDIAUK, f. 442, inv. 644, del. 101, fol. 1-12; RGIA, f. 1284, inv. 46, year 1905, del. 100b; fol. 127; inv. 47, year 1910, del. 176; SAL, Chancellery of Chełm Governor, del. 10: Chełm Governorate government, del. 283, fol. 6; "Правительственный Вестник" 1914, no. 153, p. 2; 1916, no. 187, p. 2; "Ломжинския Губернския Ведомости" 1914, no. 29, p. 1; *Краткий список высших чинов Министерства Внутренних Дел, подведомственных ему местных учреждений и Чиновников особых поручений при Министре. Исправлен по 8 июня 1916 г.,* Petrograd 1916, p. 9; *Памятная книжка и адрес-календарь екатеринославской губернии на 1894 г.,* Ekaterinoslav 1894, p. 78; *Распределение районов Главноуполномоченных внутри Империи, утвержденное Управляющим Министерством Внутренних Дел 2 Ноября 1915 г.,* Petrograd 1915; *Общий список офицерским чинам русской императорской армии на 1909 г.,* St. Petersburg 1909; *Список полковникам по старшинству. Составлен по 1-е марта 1914 г.,* p. 331; *Список полковникам по старшинству. Составлен по 1-е августа 1916 г.,* Petrograd 1916, p. 25; Н. Булычов, *Калужская губерния. Список дворян, внесенных в дворянскую родословную книгу по 1-е октября 1908 года и перечень лиц, занимавших должности по выборам дворянства с 1785 года,* Kaluga 1908, p. 214; *Личный состав и выпуски юнкеров в офицеры, с 1863-1901 год, [in:] Александровское военное училище 1863-1901,* ed. В. Кердин, Moscow 1901, p. 113.

## 24.

### Arkadiy Ippolitovich Kelepovskiy

1. Аркадий Ипполитович Келеповский
2. B. 15 August 1869, in the poviat of Elizabethgrad of Kherson Governorate.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Kherson Governorate.
5. Tsarevich Nikolay Lyceum, graduated 1887; Faculty of Law of Imperial University of Moscow, 2<sup>nd</sup> category diploma.
6. His mother owned inherited estate at the villages of Semenastoe and Shatilovo in the poviat of Elizabethgrad in Kherson Governorate of the area of 3,000 d. of land; acquired estate - a brick house in Elizabethgrad.
7. **Wife:** since 9 October 1891 Barbara Yevgeniyevna Karnovich, b. 1865 in St. Petersburg, d. after 1917, Orthodox, daughter of clerk in the rank of collegiate councillor Yevgeniy Pyotrovich Karnovich, of nobleman origin, b. 3 November 1823 in Lupandino in Yaroslavl Governorate, d. 25 October 1885 in St. Petersburg.



**8. Children:** Yelizaveta, b. 24 August 1892 in Moscow, d. 19 September 1978 in Moscow, since 4 July 1910 Fräulein of the Imperial court, married since 23 April 1917 to pr. Dmitri Alexandrovich Golitsyn (divorced in 1928), b. 28 October 1894 in Persia, d. 14 July 1967 in Paris, son of court master of the stables pr. Alexandr Borisovich Golitsyn and Sofiya Alexandrovna Vyazemskaya; grand-daughter: princess Barbara Dmitriyevna Golitsyn, b. 10 April 1918.

**9. Father:** Ippolit Vasiliyevich Kelepovskiy, b. 1827, d. 1882, buried in the village of Semenastoe in the poviats of Elizabethgrad in Kherson Governorate; guard staff-rittmeister, member of Elizabethgrad Poviats Zemstvo 1865-1868. **Mother:** Barbara Arkadyevna ?, b. ?, d. after 1882. **Brother:** Sergey, b. 1873, d. 8 January 1928 in Novi Sad, graduate of Katkovsky Lyceum and Faculty of Law of Imperial University of Moscow, deputy to the Second and Third Duma, member of right-wing parties, then - nationalists, supported Stolypin's agrarian reform, in 1919 chairman of Odessa City Duma, evacuated himself and his wife to Saloniki in 1919, married to Anna Georgiyevna.

**10.** 17 December 1890 - extra-staff special tasks clerk of 7<sup>th</sup> cl. with Governor-General of Moscow (8 May 1891 - distributed tickets for a meeting with the Tsar couple; 21 May 1891-20 December 1893 - member of a commission established to provide financial and material support to the poor inhabitants of Moscow; 14 May-1 June 1892 - investigation in the case of noblewoman Yosefina Antonovna Zablotskaya; 16 January-1 February 1893 - investigation in the case of Barbara Alekseyevna Kushinoy, widow after staff-captain; 24 March 1894 - acting junior inspector of supervision over typographies, lithographies and bookstores in Moscow; 10 September 1895 - acting honorary justice of peace of the poviats of Elizabethgrad in Kherson Governorate; 19 March 1896 - auth. on the position of honorary justice of peace of the poviats of Elizabethgrad in Kherson Governorate; 4 May 1896 - member of a commission overseeing the coronation ceremony of the Tsar couple and dealing with the preparation of a list of participants of this ceremony; 7 May 1896 - assigned the task of supervising the distribution of tickets for the coronation ceremony of the Tsar couple on the Red Square); 11 May 1896 - acting special tasks clerk of 7<sup>th</sup> class with Governor-General of Moscow; 23 May 1896 - auth. on the position of staff special tasks clerk of 7<sup>th</sup> class with Governor-General of Moscow (5 December 1896 - member of the commission established to restore order in the archive of the Chancellery of Governor-General of Moscow; 1897 - commissioned to head a district during the 1897 national census; 3-19 May 1897 - investigation in the case of widow after colonel Penkin; 11 November-2 December 1897, 9 February 1898, 29 November 1900 and 5 February 1901 - assigned the task of distribution of free-of-charge tickets for theatre performances for secondary school students in Moscow; 30 December 1897-20 January 1898 - led the investigation of the case of a Jewish woman called Gofman; 22 January 1898 - member of a commission established to investigate the cases of law violation in police arrests in Moscow; 20 December 1897 - director of Moscow Management of Men's Charity Prison Committee; 20 March 1898 - member of the council of Alexander III hospital in Moscow; 12 June-4 July 1898 - participant with the rights of member in a committee overseeing the ceremony and creating a

list of participants of ceremony of unveiling of Alexander III's monument; 26 April 1899 - representative of Moscow Governor-General to a committee acting with the Railway Department of the Ministry of Finance established to discuss the matter of construction of Moscow District Railway; 21 August-14 October 1899 and 3 April-17 June 1900 - acting junior inspector of supervision over typographies, lithographies and bookstores in Moscow; 10 October-20 November 1902 - directed the work of a commission for distribution of material and financial help for the poor inhabitants of Moscow); 18 January 1903 - senior inspector of supervision over typographies, lithographies and bookstores in Moscow (13 September 1903 - honorary justice of peace (third 3-year term) of the poviats of Elizabethgrad in Kherson Governorate); 1 January 1905 - sent to the disposal of the Chief of the City of Moscow; 9 July 1905 - vice-governor of Ufa (21 December 1905 - severely wounded in an assassination attack); 29 July 1906 - vice-governor of Vladimir (31 August 1908 - member of a special conference devoted to the implementation of the ukaz of 9 November 1906); 30 June 1909 - vice-governor of Livonia (9 February 1910 - member of Livonia Governorate Committee for Protection over Children of Soldiers Lost in the Japanese War; 10 May 1911 - honorary justice of peace, since 1 December 1910 of the Riga-Wolmar district of Livonia Governorate); 16 May 1912 - governor of Lublin; 10 November 1914 - governor of Livonia; 18 January 1916 - governor of Chernigov; 30 March 1916 - governor of Pskov; 15 August 1916 - governor of Kharkov; 1 May 1917 - released from service at his own request due to disease.

**11.** 30 August 1894 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Third Class, for distinguished service; 3 May 1896 - silver medal commemorating Alexander III's reign; 28 March 1897 - dark bronze medal for the 1897 national census; 1 August 1897 - silver medal commemorating Nicholas II's coronation; 2 August 1899 - medal on the occasion of blessing of Alexander III's monument; 6 December 1899 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Third Class, for distinguished and devoted service; 20 November 1900 - gift of cuff links from HIIH Cabinet with a crown, brilliants and rubies; 14 April 1901 - thanks of Nicholas II; 6 December 1901 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class, for distinguished service; 8 June 1902 - Bukhara Order of the Gold Star of Bukhara, Third Class; 6 December 1904 - Order of Saint Anna, Second Class; 19 January 1906 - Red Cross badge; 19 January 1907 - medal commemorating the 1904-1905 war; 26 June 1908 - Red Cross badge; 1 January 1910 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class; 6 November 1912 - badge of Saint Theotokos Fraternity in Chełm, First Class; 11 January 1913 - light bronze medal commemorating the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the 1812 Patriotic War; 8 February 1913 - badge of Lord's Transfiguration Fraternity in Lublin, First Class; 6 April 1913 - badge of Saint Nicholas Fraternity in Zamość, First Class; 1913 - medal commemorating the 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Romanov dynasty rule; 22 March 1914 - gold medal commemorating the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Emancipation Reform in the Kingdom of Poland; 1 January 1914 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class; 5 April 1915 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class.

**12.** 13 March 1891 - governorate secretary (sen. 17 December 1890); 5 May 1894 - collegiate secretary (sen. 17 December 1893); 14 May 1896 - titular councillor (sen. 17 December 1894); 2 May 1898 - collegiate assessor (sen. 17 December 1897);

6 May 1899 – court kamer-junker; 28 April 1902 – court councillor (sen. 17 December 1901); 15 July 1906 – collegiate councillor (sen. 17 December 1905); 1 January 1907 – state councillor (sen. 17 December 1906); 13 April 1908 – court chamberlain; 1 January 1912 – for distinction active state councillor; 6 May 1914 – court master of the stables.

**13.** It is believed that Kelepovski took part in the preparation of "The Protocols of the Elders of Zion". During the war his daughter worked in frontline hospitals as a sister of mercy and gained good fame. November 1912 – chairman of the Orthodox Church-Parish Protective Committee at the Sobor of the Holy Cross Exaltation in Lublin; since 1921 in exile in the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, where he was the leader of the Russian community in exile in Novi Sad.

**14.** Died 29 November 1925 in Novi Sad in the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (later Yugoslavia); buried on the Russian cemetery in Novi Sad.

**15.** RGIA, f. 1284, inv. 46, 1905, del. 100a and 100b; inv. 241, year 1912, del. 129; fol. 113–114; DACzO, f. 127, inv. 14, del. 4206; SAL, Lublin Governorate government (1867–1918), personal del. 709; Chełm Orthodox Consistory, del. 1207, fol. 1–1v; "Ломжинския Губернска Вѣдомости" 1912, no. 21, p. 1; no. 27, p. 1; 1914, no. 47, p. 2; "Люблинския Губернска Вѣдомости" 1914, no. 287, p. 1; "Правительственный Вестник" 1916, no. 187, p. 2; *Адрес-календарь Херсонской губернии на 1866 г.*, Kherson 1866; *Список земельных владений, принадлежащих частным землевладельцам, товариществам, крестьянским обществам, различным учреждениям и церквям в Ананьевском уезде на 1899 г.*, Ananiev 1899; *Список населенных мест Херсонской губернии*, Kherson 1896; *Псковские губернаторы. История власти в лицах, издание 2-е, исправленное и дополненное*, Pskov 2005, p. 70; *Календарь Императорского Лицея в память Цесаревича Николая на 1894–1895 учебный год*, Moscow 1894, series 2, R. I, p. 433; М. М. Боиович, *Члены Государственной думы. (Портреты и биографии). Второй созыв*, Moscow 1907, p. 388; *Незабытые могилы. Российское зарубежье: некрологи 1917–1997 в 6 томах. Том 3. И–К*, Moscow 1999, p. 255; А. В. Морозова, Н. М. Полетун, *Черниговские губернаторы и вице-губернаторы. Биобиблиографический справочник*, Chernigov 2006; С. И. Посохов, А. Н. Ярмыш, *Губернаторы и Генерал-Губернаторы*, second edition, Kharkov 1997, pp. 100–102.

## 25.

### Konstantin Dmitriyevich Khlebnikov

1. Константин Дмитриевич Хлебников
2. B. 12 September 1823.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Vitebsk Governorate.
5. Military Engineering Academy.
6. Wife's estate – 400 d. purchased in the village of Slobodka in the poviat of Chernigov in Chernigov Governorate; dacha in Tsarskoye Selo.
7. Wife: first – since 8 January 1861 - Yelizaveta Petrovna Normanskaya, b. before 1842, d. 30 December 1861; second wife since 1865 - Yelena Alexandrovna

Petrova, b. 1839 in St. Petersburg, d. before 1893, daughter of active state councillor (4 April 1848) Alexandr Dmitriyevich Petrov, b. 1799, d. 1864, assistant to the secretary of state with the Administrative Council of the Kingdom of Poland (one of the best Russian chess players in 1850s and 1860s) and Alexandra Vasilyevna Pogodina, daughter of privy councillor Vasiliy Vasiliyevich Pogodin, quartermaster general, senator, owner of Osiek majorat in the poviats of Sandomierz in Radom Governorate.

8. Children: Vasiliy, b. 8 January 1866 in Warsaw, d. 17 April 1938 in Sevastopol sentenced and shot to death by NKVD, military engineer, artillery officer, served in 13<sup>th</sup> Artillery Brigade, moved to the reserve in the rank of lieutenant colonel, since 1914 lived in Sevastopol, since 1 August 1926 was a curator of the British Military Cemetery in Sevastopol, 10 November 1937 arrested by NKVD.

9. **Father:** Dmitri Khlebnikov, b. before 1805, d. ? **Mother:** ? **Siblings:** Vasiliy, b. before 1825, d. after 1902, clerk of the Ministry of Transportation Roads in the rank of active state councillor 27 March 1877, 3 February 1886-19 May 1896 retired, in 1902 acting district inspector of the inspection supervising the building of Moscow-Vindava-Rybinsk Railroad, married to Barbara Dmitriyevna.

10. 16 January 1838 – as conductor joined the conductor crew of Military Engineering School; 22 November 1840 – for study achievements and good behaviour promoted to the rank of sub-officer; 27 December 1840 – portupez-junker; 3 August 1843 – promoted to a higher officer class; 21 August 1844 – transferred to the disposal of chief of Engineering Division of Engineering Corps; 24 August 1844 – commissioned to serve in Engineers' Command in St. Petersburg; 22 September 1844 – transferred to Engineers' Command in Kiev; 28 October 1845 – transferred to Engineers' Command in Sevastopol; 20 November 1852 – transferred to Engineers' Command in St. Petersburg and commissioned to the drawing unit of Engineering Department of the General Staff; 2 May 1853 – moved to the disposal of commander of 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> Army Corps; 2 May 1854 – moved to the chief of engineer troops; 13 February 1855 – special tasks officer with the Chief of Engineers of the Southern Army; 2 June 1855 – moved to the Management of Chief of Engineers of the Crimean Army; 18 May 1856 – commissioned to serve at Engineers' Command in St. Petersburg; 24 November 1859 – commander of Engineers' Command in Kronstadt; 16 November 1862 – moved to the disposal of Chief of Military Engineers in the Kingdom of Poland; 27 February 1863 – assistant to the Chief of Military Engineers in the Kingdom of Poland; 11 August 1864 – assistant to the Chief of Engineers of Warsaw Military District; 25 March 1866 – temporary civil governor of Kielce; 1 January 1867 – acting governor of Kielce (since 1867 – with his wife were members-donators of the Russian Charity Society in the Kingdom of Poland); 10 June 1867 – auth. as Kielce Governor; 18 March 1869 – removed from the position of Kielce Governor and retained in the Engineers' Corps; 8 August 1869 – special tasks officer with the commander-in-chief of troops of Warsaw Military District; 26 January 1874 – listed in the reserve troops; remained at the disposal of the commander-in-chief of troops of Warsaw Military District; 1 March 1883 – moved to the reserve of the Engineers' Corps; 3 July 1883 – commissioned to the disposal of the commander-in-chief of



Warsaw Military District; 14 July 1883 - commander of Novogeorgiyevsk fortress; 3 May 1893 - member of the War Council with the Minister of War.

**11.** 19 August 1845 - reward of 96.66 rubles; 19 April 1853 - gratitude for devoted service; 8 April 1851 - Order of Saint Anna, Third Class; 1 July 1854 - for involvement in military activities at Silistra Order of Saint Anna, Second Class, with swords; 22 July 1854 - for organizing a crossing to the right bank of the Danube at Brailov Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class, with a bow-knot; 8 March 1856 - for bravery during fighting at Sevastopol Order of Saint Anna, Second Class, with Emperor's crown; bronze medal for the defence of Sevastopol; bronze medal commemorating the 1853-1856 war; 12 April 1859 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class, with Emperor's crown; 22 August 1859 - badge for 15-year spotless service; 10 June 1864 - one-time reward of 366 rubles; 14 June 1865 - Brazilian Imperial Order of the Rose; 13 August 1865 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class, with swords; 28 March 1871 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class; 6 January 1873 - Grand Cross of Imperial Austrian Franz Joseph Order; bronze medal for suppression of the Polish mutiny from the years 1863-1864; gold medal on Saint Alexander's ribbon for work on settling down of peasants in the Kingdom; 30 August 1873 - Order of Saint Anna, First Class; 1 January 1879 - for perfect and zealous service received a gift suited to his rank; 2 September 1884 - for law and order in Novogeorgiyevsk fortress was announced the Emperor's gratitude; 20 August 1885 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Second Class; 22 August 1885 - badge for 40-year spotless service; 30 August 1888 - Order of the White Eagle; 30 August 1891 - Order of Saint Alexander Nevsky; 30 August 1892 - for 50-year service on officer posts received income arenda for 6 years in the amount of 1,500 rubles a year.

**12.** 8 August 1842 - constable; 19 August 1843 - sub-lieutenant; 30 August 1844 - lieutenant; 15 July 1848 - staff-captain; 9 July 1852 - captain; 15 April 1856 - lieutenant colonel; 23 April 1861 - colonel; 10 June 1867 - for distinction major general (sen. 30 August 1867); 30 August 1882 - for distinction lieutenant general; 1896 - for distinction engineer general.

**13.** His characteristic features were brutality and disrespect for local customs. He was involved in destruction of a few monuments from the Commonwealth period (for instance, Baroque cupolas on the Palace of the Cracow Bishops in Kielce; he had the statutes removed from the façade of the palace - they were torn down and broken to pieces on the ground). His deeds were condemned by the Imperial Archeological Society in St. Petersburg and, presumably, this was the reason for his removal from office. A gendarme wrote about him as follows: "действия его не всегда бывают законны, чрез что поселяет в среде жителей и чиновников недовольствия". He was accused of consenting too much to the chief of his chancellery, Aleksey, a proud, selfish and egoistic man. Governor inflicted illegal financial punishments (for instance, for issuing an invoice for taking two bottles of wine for one's personal use), he dismissed clerks based on accusations not confirmed by evidence, also the ones who were not subordinated to him. Also, he refused to issue gun permits to forest rangers. The authorities decided to start an official investigation against him for fraud of state funds. He was prosecuted and forced to resign

from office, which was an exception, because usually such matters were papered over. He claimed that he was dismissed as a result of his deputy Manuilov's intrigue, plotted to take over the governor's post. The Minister of the Interior agreed to the Kingdom's Viceroy's opinion that the matter should not be publicised. On 28 March 1870 he became the chairman of the committee for construction of presbytery and fence around the Orthodox church in Praga. He published his memoirs.

14. Died in 1908 in Sevastopol, buried in Bratskoye Kladbishche.

15. GARF, f. 110, inv. 24, del. 338; LVIA, f. 1010, inv. 1, del. 2751, fol. 28; RGIA, f. 1284, inv. 43, del. 84 year 1869, fol. 1-10; RGIA, f. 1343, inv. 27, del. 2395, f. 1349, inv. 3, del. 1697, fol. 106-129; RGWIA, f. 400, inv. 9, del. 3262, fol. 917-930v; AGAD, Office of Secretary of State of the Kingdom of Poland, del. 776/1866; SA in Kielce, ASCPP in Kielce, del. 5, pp. 26-27; del. 7, pp. 8-9, 12-13; SA in Warsaw Milanówek branch, Warsaw Governorate government, del. Department VI 147/1869; "Келецкия Губернския Ведомости" 1869, no. 13; "Dziennik Warszawski" 1866, no. 73, p. 667; К. Д. Хлебников, Записки, "Русский Архив", vol. 1, no. 3, pp. 377-451; no. 4, pp. 481-522; vol. 2, no. 5, pp. 5-80; no. 6, pp. 145-186; "Сувалкския Губернския Ведомости" 1867, no. 24, p. 115; *Список генералам по старшинству. Составлен по 1-е сентября 1899 года*, St. Petersburg 1899, p. 78; *Список генералам по старшинству, составлен на 1-е сентября 1904 года*, St. Petersburg 1904; *Отчет Русскаго Благотворительного Общества в Царстве Польском. С 6 Мая 1866 по 6 Мая 1867 г.*, p. 39; "Kraj" 1893, no. 21, p. 15; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е октября 1897 года*, St. Petersburg 1897, p. 79; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1 февраля 1902 года*, St. Petersburg 1902, p. 42; И. М. Линдер, А. Д. Петров. *Первый русский шахматный мастер*, Moscow 1955; С. В. Волков, *Генералитет Российской Империи: энциклопедический словарь генералов и адмиралов от Петра I до Николая II. В 2 т.*, Moscow 2009; Д. Омельчук, *Виновен...в дворянском происхождении*, "Крымские Известия", 18 May 2013 r.; A. Górak, *Narady gubernatorów z Królestwa Polskiego i Czerkasskiego jesienią 1866 r.*, p. 354.

## 26.

### Alexandr Vladimirovich Komarov

1. Александр Владимирович Комаров
2. B. 20 September 1826 in Tambov Governorate.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Tambov Governorate.
5. 1<sup>st</sup> Cadet Corps in St. Petersburg.
6. No reported estate.

7. Wife: since 1858 Yekaterina Ippolitovna Blaramberg, b. 21 May 1833, d. 13 August 1895 in St. Petersburg, Orthodox, daughter of major general, nobleman of Kiev Governorate, Alexandr Ippolit Ivanovich Blaramberg, b. 26 December 1802, d. 26 May 1859, and Maria Vasiliyevna Korbe, b. 8 June 1806, d. 29 April 1840.

8. Children: Ippolit, b. 1 August 1859 in Kursk, d. 1934 in France, buried on the Sainte-Geneviève-des-Boi cemetery in Paris, served in Leib-Guard Horse Regi-

ment, then worked in civil administration, occupying, among others, the following positions: assistant to the manager of Warsaw Tax Chamber since 1 January 1903, manager of Kielce Tax Chamber since 5 March 1904, manager of Lublin Tax Chamber since 17 July 1911 and manager of Minsk Tax Chamber since 26 July 1912, had the rank of active state councillor, since 1923 was the chairman of United Leib-Guard Horse Regiment in the exile; married to Barbara Andreyevna Pereyaslavl'tsova, b. 1863, d. 1907, daughter of privy councillor; Vladimir, b. 27 September 1861 in Perm, murdered by the Bolsheviks in September 1918 in Petrograd, graduate of Count Arakcheyev Military Gymnasium in Nizhny Novgorod and the Corps of the Pages, 1 October 1879-13 August 1914 military service, since 13 August 1914 chief of management of Imperial Palaces in Petrograd, since 6 December 1914 - lieutenant general; Yekaterina, b. 13 July 1864, Maria, b. 27 September 1873.

**9. Father:** Vladimir Savvich Komarov, b. around 1791, graduate of 2<sup>nd</sup> Cadet Corps, colonel 7 September 1832, fought in the 1812-1815 campaign and the 1830-1831 Polish-Russian war, since 1831 commander of Tul'sky Infantry Regiment, assistant to district general of 8<sup>th</sup> district of home guard, 1 December 1835 recipient of Order of Saint George, Fourth Class. **Mother:** Yelena Alexandrovna Kharitonova, daughter of Alexandr Romanovich Kharitonov, major general 1820, commander of 48<sup>th</sup> Jäger Regiment. **Siblings:** Anna, b. 1822, d. after 31 December 1912, Yelena, b. 1825; Nadezhda, b. 1831.

**10.** 12 August 1846 - commenced military service in Leib-Guard Jäger Regiment (25 May-24 October 1849 - in the staff of the Russian army making an intervention in Hungary); 22 August 1854 - service in 5<sup>th</sup> Battalion of Reserve Leib-Guard Jäger Regiment (23 August-15 September 1854 and 17 April-17 October 1855 was in the area of fighting around Vyborg); 13 October 1854 - commander of reserve company of Leib-Guard Jäger Regiment; 5 October 1856 - service in Leib-Guard Jäger Regiment; 1 April 1858 - released from service at his own request due to disease; 13 April 1858 - accepted for civil service in the Ministry of State Domains; 25 August 1858 - commissioned to the disposal of district chief of MOI in Kursk; 1 January 1860 - out of staff due to liquidation of the office; 24 August 1860 - accepted for service in the Gendarme Corps; 25 August 1860 - staff officer of the Gendarme Corps in Perm Governorate; 23 January 1864 - staff officer of the Gendarme Corps in Tambov Governorate; 11 January 1874 - chief of Governorate Gendarme Management of Pskov Governorate; 5 August 1877 - chief of Governorate Gendarme Management of Nizhny Novgorod Governorate; 22 September 1878 - chief of Governorate Gendarme Management of St. Petersburg Governorate; 29 January 1883 - chief of Governorate Gendarme Management of Voronezh Governorate; 9 August 1885 - chief of Governorate Gendarme Management of Warsaw Governorate; 12 March 1887 - Piotrków Governor; 21 February 1890 - released from the position of governor at his own request (1895-1898 lived in St. Petersburg at Milyonna Street).

**11.** 13 March 1856 - gratitude of Alexander II; 2 August 1857 - gratitude of Alexander II; 30 August 1857 - Order of Saint Anna, Third Class; 1858 - bronze medal commemorating the 1853-1856 war; 17 April 1862 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class; 19 April 1864 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class, with Emperor's

crown; 31 August 1868 – Order of Saint Anna, Second Class; 17 April 1870 – Order of Saint Anna, Second Class, with Emperor's crown; 16 April 1872 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class; 31 March 1874 – financial reward in the amount of annual salary; 30 August 1875 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class; 8 October 1879 – Red Cross badge; 20 April 1880 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class; 8 April 1884 – Order of Saint Anna, First Class; 24 April 1888 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Second Class.

12. 12 August 1846 – constable; 11 April 1848 – sub-lieutenant; 6 December 1851 – lieutenant; 22 August 1854 – staff-captain; 1857 – captain; 24 August 1860 – major; 25 May 1861 – lieutenant colonel; 27 March 1866 – for distinction colonel; 30 August 1878 – for distinction major general; 30 August 1889 – for distinction lieutenant general.

13. In the years 1887-1890 chairman of the Orthodox Church-Parish Protective Committee in Piotrków. Together with his wife in 1887 he was involved in the activities of the Piotrków branch of the Russian Charity Society in the Kingdom of Poland.

14. Died after 1 January 1898.

15. GAPK, f. 37, inv. 6, del. 760a not numbered; RGIA, f. 573, inv. 22, del. 2058, fol. 16–22; f. 1284, inv. 45, year 1887, del. 27; SA in Kielce, Kielce Tax Chamber, del. 3193; SA in Łódź, Piotrków Governorate government, del. 5378; "Правительственный Вестник" 1889, no. 191; "Указатель Правительственных Распоряжений по Министерстве Финансов" 1895, no. 40, p. 711; 1903, no. 3, p. 33; no. 14, p. 187; 1904, no. 11, p. 162; 1908, no. 15, p. 220; 1911, no. 31, p. 545; 1912, no. 39, p. 713; "Kraj" 1887, no. 12, p. 12; В. С. Арсеньев, *К родословию Витебских дворян Комаровых*, Vitebsk 1910; *Общий состав управлений и чинов Отдельного Корпуса Жандармов исправлен по 15-е мая 1884 г.*, St. Petersburg 1884, p. 23; *Общий состав управлений и чинов Отдельного Корпуса Жандармов исправлен по 15-е мая 1886 г.*, St. Petersburg 1886, p. 73; *Список генералам, штаб- и обер-офицерам всей российской армии, с показанием чинов, фамилий и знаков отличия*, St. Petersburg 1831; *Список генералам по старшинству. Составлен по 1-октября 1889 г.*, St. Petersburg 1889, p. 476; *Список личного состава Министерства Финансов на 1916 год*, Petrograd 1916, column 756; *Список личного состава Министерства Финансов на 1917 год*, Petrograd 1917, column 781; *Список полковникам по старшинству. Исправлен по 17-е марта*, St. Petersburg 1844, p. 29; С. В. Волков, *Офицеры российской гвардии. Опыт мартиролога*, Moscow 2002, p. 241; И. Грезин, *Алфавитный список русских захоронений на кладбище Сент-Женевьев-де-Буа*, Paris 1995, p. 187; Н. Д. Егоров, *Русский генералитет накануне Гражданской войны (материалы и биографическому справочнику)*, Moscow 2004.

## 27.

### Semyon Nikolaevich Korf

1. Семен Николаевич Корф
2. B. 10 July 1855 in Tsarskoye Selo.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Governorate of Courland, baron.



5. Private Karl May Gymnasium in St. Petersburg, St. Petersburg Imperial University (not graduated).

6. Wife's family estate: 642 d. of land in the poviats of Livny in Oryol Governorate, estate Milovchik.

7. **Wife:** since 9 November 1883 Olga Konstantinovna Kartsova, b. before 1864, d. 13 January 1943 in Paris, daughter of colonel Konstantin Ivanovich Kartsov, landowner of the poviats of Livny in Oryol Governorate (properties Petrovskoe and Kartsovo), officer of Izmaylovsky Leib-Guard Regiment, and Mariya Alexandrovna.

8. Childless.

9. **Father:** Nikolay Nikolayevich, b. 5 May 1827, d. 22 September 1884, owner of majorat Brukken-Schönberg in Courland Governorate, fideikomis<sup>2</sup> Preekuln (since 9 October 1834) with Elkeseem and others, estate Germanishki (since 1872) in Kovno Governorate, court kamer-junker, retired collegiate councillor. **Mother:** Sofya Semyonovna Yessakova, b. 22 April 1830, d. after 1884, daughter of guard artillery colonel Semon Semyonovich Yessakov, b. 27 December 1897, d. in the spring of 1831 in the Kingdom of Poland (most probably committed suicide), graduate of Imperial Tsarskyoe Selo Lyceum (rewarded with silver medal) and Mariya Ivanovna German, b. 1799, d. 1866. **Uncles:** Fyodor Nikolaevich, b. 30 January 1830, d. 21 August 1873 in St. Petersburg, lieutenant of reserve troops, active state councillor 8 November 1868, over-procurator of 2<sup>nd</sup> Division of the Fifth Department of the Governing Senate; Andrey Nikolaevich, b. 10 July 1831, d. 7 February 1893 in Khabarovsk, graduate of the Corps of the Pages, adjutant general, cavalry general 30 August 1892, Priamurye Governor-General since 14 July 1884, 31 October 1862 got married in St. Petersburg to Sofiya Alekseyevna Svistunova, b. 6 August 1844, owner of estate Novo-Alexandrovka in Ekaterinoslav Governorate, daughter of active privy councillor Aleksey Nikolaevich and princess Nadezhda Lvovna Sollogub. **Siblings:** Nikolay, b. 12 February 1853, in St. Petersburg, d. 8 February 1917 in Petrograd, owner of fideikomis Preekuln with Assiten and estate Brukken with Schönberg in Courland Governorate, estate Germanishki with Paplakken (since 1887) in Kovno Governorate, 8 April 1877 got married in St. Petersburg to Sofiya Miller, b. 11 August 1856 in St. Petersburg, d. 12 February 1925 in Copenhagen, daughter of a merchant, Consul-General of Würtemberg in St. Petersburg – Bernard Miller, and Luiza Sontag; Boris, b. 18 April 1856 in St. Petersburg, d. 1 January 1906, rittmeister, 21 January 1885 got married to Barbara Mor, b. 5 July 1857, daughter of state councillor Alexandr Gennert and Sofiya; Maria, b. 13 May 1857 in St. Petersburg, d. 14 January 1920 in Petrograd, since 17 September 1886 married to baron Felix von der Ropp, b. 27 January 1853, d. 3 April 1940, mining engineer; Yelizaveta, b. 31 July 1859 in Preekuln, d. 16 June 1913 in Koporye in the poviats of Yamburg in St. Petersburg Governorate, since 17 January 1913 married to Alexandr Dmitriyevich Zinovyev, b. 29 May 1854, d. 20 February 1931 in Rome, owner of estate

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<sup>2</sup> Fideikomis (Lat. *fidei commissum*) - here, a form of property ownership, inherited with no right to sell, lease, etc.

of Koporye in the poviat of Yamburg in St. Petersburg Governorate, active state councillor, St. Petersburg Governor; Sofiya, b. 29 May 1861 in Preekuln, d. ? in Riga, lady-in-waiting to Grand Duchess Yelizaveta born Saxe-Altenburg princess; Modest, b. 9 August 1862 in Preekuln, d. 14 April 1912 in Munich, court chamberlain, active state councillor, councillor of the diplomatic mission in Rome, envoy in Munich, 29 April 1894 married to countess Olga Nikolayevna Kleinmichel, b. before 1876, d. 2 January 1946, buried in Paris, daughter of major general count Nikolay Pyotrovich Kleinmichel and countess Maria Keller; Natalya, b. 14 September 1864 in Preekuln, d. 29 June 1937 in Riga, married since 26 May 1903 to baron Otton von Richter, b. 8 July 1871 in Graz, d. 20 March 1937 in Irkutsk, owner of estate of Siggund in Livonia Governorate, rear admiral.

**10.** 3 May 1876 - joined the state service and was incorporated into the Ministry of Justice; 11 May 1876 - commissioned to serve in Leib-Guard Uhlan Regiment (from 2<sup>nd</sup> Guard Cavalry Division), private on the rights of 2<sup>nd</sup> category volunteer; 9 September 1876 - sub-officer; 31 October 1876 - transferred to the reserve; 22 March 1877 - re-conscripted into Leib-Guard Uhlan Regiment; 23 June 1877 - after having served the required time of service passed the examination for officer rank; 11 August 1877 - appointed cornet in 10<sup>th</sup> Ingermanlandsky Hussar Regiment; 22 September 1877 - arrived in the regiment; 29 November 1877 - batman with the commander of 13<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division; 11 August 1878 - transferred to Leib-Guard Uhlan Regiment; 14 October 1880 - transferred to civil service; 23 November 1880 - moved to MOI, to Chief Prison Management; 21 March 1883 - junior clerk of this management, in the division of Chief Inspector for Prisoner Transportation; 24 March 1885 - junior clerk of this management; 16 January 1890 - senior assistant to clerk of the chancellery of Emperor's Headquarters; 2 May 1890 - commissioned to the disposal of privy councillor Galkin-Vrasky to serve in a commission organizing a show of things produced by prisoners for two months; 9 February 1891 - clerk of the chancellery for petitions directed to the Tsar; 2 May 1897 - acting governor of Łomża; 29 January 1901 - auth. on the position of governor of Łomża; 20 January 1907 - governor of Warsaw; 1 January 1915 - senator of the Heroldia Department of the Governing Senate; 1917 - after disbanding the Governing Senate released from service.

**11.** 8 October 1879 - Order of the White Falcon, Second Class; 1879 - light bronze medal commemorating the 1877-1878 war against Turkey; 2 April 1895 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class; 26 February 1896 - silver medal commemorating Alexander III's reign on Saint Alexander's ribbon; 14 May 1896 - silver medal commemorating the Tsar couple's coronation; 13 April 1897 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class; 2 September 1897 - thanks of the monarch for organizing roads and transportation during the 1897 manoeuvres in Łomża Governorate; 13 June 1902 - extra pay of 15 % in the amount of 675 rubles effective 2 May 1902; 6 December 1902 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class; 6 December 1905 - thanks for Orthodox church-construction matters (for involvement in the construction of Orthodox church in Kolno) in Łomża Governorate; 6 December 1906 - Order of Saint Anna, First Class; 6 December 1910 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Second Class; 1913 - light

bronze medal commemorating the 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Romanov dynasty rule; 6 December 1913 – Order of the White Eagle; 13 March 1914 – highest authorized 9 February 1914 – distinction for work to settle down peasants in Privislinsky Governorates.

12. 11 August 1877 – cornet; 14 October 1880 – renamed to the civil rank of governorate secretary; 10 February 1884 – collegiate secretary; 30 August 1884 – titular councillor; 1 January 1887 – collegiate assessor; 9 April 1889 – court councillor; 30 August 1890 – collegiate councillor; 28 March 1893 – court chamberlain; 11 January 1895 – state councillor; 1 January 1901 – for distinction active state councillor; 6 December 1906 – court master of the stables.

13. Participated in the 1877-1878 war against Turkey. While in office in Łomża suspected of corruption, abuse and indecent behaviour. In 1898 upon his initiative an earning house and a shelter for old men were erected. Since February 1899 his wife was the guardian of Łomża Child Shelter with Łomża Protective Committee. Since 22 March 1909 Korf was a member and treasurer of management of Warsaw branch of Imperial Orthodox Palestine Society. In Warsaw he got conflicted with vice-governor baron Vrevsky; 3 November 1914 Korf took a road from Łowicz to Kutno by car, which, in the meantime, was captured by the Germans, and was taken prisoner. As a part of anti-German campaign in Russia he was accused of having purposefully joined the enemy. After two months returned to Russia.

14. Died 17 August 1923.

15. LVVA, f. 232, inv. 1, del. 201, fol. 114v-115; del. 202, fol. 240v-241; del. 203, fol. 39v-40; RGIA, f. 1284, del. 46 year 1897; del. 47, f. 1405, inv. 528, del. 112, fol. 1915; GARF, f. 265, inv. 1, del. 1741; AGAD, Chancellery of Warsaw Governor-General, del. 9068; Ecclesiastical Management of Orthodox Church in the Kingdom of Poland, del. 279; SA in Warsaw, Chancellery of Warsaw Governor, the First Privy Department, del. 579; "Холмско-Варшавский Епархиальный Вестник" 1899, no. 8, p. 100; "Варшавский Епархиальный Листок" 1909, no. 7, p. 92; "Gazeta Lwowska" 1897, no. 118, p. 3; "Kraj" 1898, no. 14, p. 27; "Nowa Reforma" 1907, no. 59, p. 1; *Отчет Императорскаго Православнаго Палестинскаго Общества за 1908/9 и 1909/10 г.г.*, St. Petersburg 1911; *Pamiętnik księżnej Marii Zdzisławowej Lubomirskiej: 1914-1918*, eds. J. Pajewski, A. Kosicka-Pajewska, Poznań 1997, p. 16; *Список генералам по старшинству. Составлен по 1 сентября 1892 года*, St. Petersburg 1892; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 15-е сентября 1870 года*, pp. 726-727; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1 февраля 1902 года*, St. Petersburg 1902, p. 1908; *Золотая книга Российской империи*, St. Petersburg 1908, p. 53; Д. Кобеко, *Императорский Царскосельский Лицей. Наставники и питомцы. 1811-1843*, St. Petersburg 1911, p. 504; A. Górak, *Baron Siemion Nikołajewicz Korf - gubernator łomżyński i warszawski*, [in:] *Dzieje biurokracji ziem polskich*, vol. 3, eds. A. Górak, K. Latawiec, D. Magier, Lublin-Siedlce 2010, pp. 267-292; Харьковский частный музей городской усадьбы, [http://ysadba.rider.com.ua/rod\\_18.html](http://ysadba.rider.com.ua/rod_18.html), *Genealogisches Handbuchdes Adels*, Bd. 37, Limburg an der Lahn 1966, pp. 269-273; Bd. 96, Limburg an der Lahn 1989, pp. 251-255; Н. А. Мурзанов, *Словарь русских сенаторов 1711-1917 гг. Материалы для биографий*, pp. 220-221.

## 28.

**Nikolay Nikolayevich Kupreyanov**

1. Николай Николаевич Купреянов
2. B. 16 August 1864 in St. Petersburg.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Kostroma Governorate.
5. Faculty of Law of St. Petersburg Imperial University, degree of candidate of law in 1887.
6. Family estate in Patino in the poviat of Soligalich of Kostroma Governorate – 800 d. of land; a house made of brick bought in Kostroma.
7. **Wife:** Mariya Gennadiyevna Miagkova, b. 1866, d. 1941, Orthodox, graduate of singing class of St. Petersburg Music Academy, daughter of Gennadiy Vasiliyevich Miagkov, b. in 1840, d. in 1903, hereditary nobleman of Kostroma Governorate, graduate of 1<sup>st</sup> Corps of the Pages in St. Petersburg, peace mediator of the poviat of Kostroma, permanent member of Kostroma Poviat Commission on Peasant Affairs and Kostroma Governorate Commission on Peasant Affairs, active state councillor, and Yelizaveta Konstaninova Mikhailovskaya, b. 1845, d. 1916; since 1912 chairwoman of the local management of the Russian Red Cross Society in Suwałki.
8. **Children:** Nikolay, b. 4 July 1894 in Włocławek, d. 29 July 1933, in Moscow (drowned in the Ucha river near Moscow), graduate of Tenishev Trade School in St. Petersburg, student of Faculty of Law of St. Petersburg Imperial University (not graduated), graduate of Konstantinovskiy Artillery School (accelerated course in 1917), Russian graphic artist, educated in St. Petersburg under the direction of A. P. Ostroumova-Lebedeva, D. N. Kardovsky and K. S. Petrov-Vodkin, member of “Artists-Stankovists Society” and “Four Arts”, employed at Poligraphic Institute in Moscow, married twice; first since 12 February 1916 to Natalya Sergeyevna Iznar, b. 1893 in St. Petersburg, d. 1967 in Moscow, artist-set designer, consultant with *Большая Советская Энциклопедия* publication series, repressed in the years 1937-1945, since 1947 set designer of Vladimirsky District Dramatic Theatre; second to Vera Yakovlevna Kagan-Shabshay, b. 1905, d. 1988, daughter of Yakov Fabyanovich Kagan-Shabshay, graduate of Saint Vladimir Imperial University in Kiev, engineer-electrotechnician, professor of electrical sciences; Georgiy, b. 20 December 1899 in Warsaw, d. after 1917; Boris, b. 16 July 1902 in St. Petersburg, d. after 1917, sailor of a ship on the Volga, head of “III Internatsyonal” club; Alexandr, b. 1904 in St. Petersburg, d. before 1911; Yelizaveta, b. 6 August 1906 in Selishchi in the poviat of Kostroma in Kostroma Governorate, d. after 1917.
9. **Father:** Nikolay Alexandrovich Kupreyanov, b. 14 March 1827, d. 10 November 1891 in Kostroma, graduate of Guard Constable and Cavalry Junker School, officer of Moscow Leib-Guard Regiment 10 August 1845-18 August 1859 (reached the rank of colonel), since 17 May 1861 peace mediator in the poviat of Soligalich, since 12 February 1871 in charge of Kostroma Tax Chamber until his death, active state councillor 1 January 1882. **Mother:** Yekaterina Pavlovna Dolgovo-Saburova, b. ?, d. after 1891, daughter of colonel. **Siblings:** Maria, b. 4 July 1868, d. after 1891; Yekaterina, b. 3 August 1871, d. after 1891; Sergey, b. 19 February 1873, d. after 1916,



state councillor, permanent member of Yaroslavl Governorate Office; Yelizaveta, b. 26 April 1875, d. after 1917, married to Boris Nikolaevich Zuzin, b. 1868, d. after 1917, chairman of Kostroma Governorate Zemstvo and the Fourth Duma deputy.

**10.** 31 May 1888 - incorporated into the staff of MOI and commissioned to serve in the Land Department; 1 September 1888 - junior assistant to clerk of the Land Department of MOI; 16 January 1889 - land captain of 5<sup>th</sup> district of the poviat of Kostroma in Kostroma Governorate; 30 July 1892 - commissar for peasant affairs of the poviat of Nieszawa in Warsaw Governorate; 18 January 1895 - commissar for peasant affairs of the poviat of Włocławek in Warsaw Governorate; 9 April 1895 - permanent member of Warsaw Governorate Commission on Peasant Affairs; 7 July 1900 - clerk of the Land Department of MOI; 19 July 1903 - member of Commission on Peasant Affairs of Governorates of the Kingdom of Poland with the Land Department of MOI (supervised land captains of Slonim and Novogrudok; inspected peasant institutions and forest protection committees in governorates of the Kingdom of Poland; was appointed MOI delegate to the inter-departmental council established at the mining department for discussing certain matters of the development of the mining industry in the Kingdom; delegated by the Minister to governorates of Kalisz, Siedlce and Płock to inspect offices for peasant affairs, forest protection committees and some communal managements and loan institutions); 28 February 1911 - Suwałki Governor (29 August-24 September 1914 - evacuated to Vilna, eventually 29 January 1915, 7 August 1915 evacuated to Molodechno, and 27 August to Ryazan; 21 September 1915 - delegated to help Zubchanin with managing matters of refugees; 2 November 1915 - main plenipotentiary for governorates of Astrakhan, Vologda and Vyatka for the matters of refugees in the mainland of the Empire); March 1917 - dismissed from office by the decision of the Provisional Government (in September 1917 was in Spaso-Nikolaevska Sloboda near Selishchi in Kostroma Governorate).

**11.** 26 January 1895 - financial reward of 300 rubles; 26 February 1896 - silver medal commemorating Alexander III's reign; 14 May 1896 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Third Class; 30 July 1897 - first extra pay of 15 % for five-year service in the Kingdom of Poland; 6 December 1899 - Order of Saint Anna, Third Class; 22 April 1907 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class; 6 April 1909 - Order of Saint Anna, Second Class; 1911 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class; 1 February 1913 - Montenegro Order of Prince Danilo I, First Class; 18 February 1913 - badge commemorating the 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Romanov dynasty rule; 23 March 1913 - second extra pay of 15 % for service in the Kingdom of Poland; 16 February 1914 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class; 13 March 1914 - badge for efforts for the peasant cause in the governorates of Privislinsky Krai and in Chełm Governorate; 29 April 1914 - light bronze medal commemorating the 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Romanov dynasty rule; 12 February 1915 - light bronze medal for distinguished accomplishment of mobilization; 30 July 1915 - Order of Saint Anna, First Class.

**12.** 20 December 1888 - collegiate secretary (sen. 31 May 1888); 18 January 1894 - titular councillor (sen. 31 May 1891); 15 August 1895 - collegiate assessor (sen. 31 May 1894); 13 August 1899 - court councillor (sen. 31 May 1898); 21 December 1902

– collegiate councillor (sen. 31 May 1902); 17 April 1905 – active state councillor for distinguished service (sen. 31 May 1906); 18 April 1910 – active state councillor.

13. Since 1911 chairman of Suwałki Governorate Alekseyevsky Committee, honorary chairman of Suwałki branch of "Русское Зерно" Society, chairman of Social Club (Meeting) in Suwałki; since 1912 honorary member of Kybartai-Vezhbolovsky Pokrovsky Orthodox Fraternity and vice-chairman of local management of the Russian Red Cross Society in Suwałki.

14. Died 1925 in Moscow.

15. LVIA, f. 1009, inv. 9, del. 1529; RGIA, f. 560, inv. 16, del. 338, fol. 233-240; f. 1284, inv. 47, year 1911, del. 45; f. 1291, inv. 30, year 1898, group B, del. 1548; GA-KOSO, f. 56, inv. 1, del. 156, fol. 276v-277; inv. 3, del. 184, fol. 249v-250; SAL, Chełm Governorate government, del. 283, fol. 6; SA in Toruń Włocławek branch, registrarial books of the Orthodox parish in Aleksandrów Kujawski, del. year 1894, fol. 14v-15; "Ломжинския Губернския Ведомости" 1911, no. 10, p. 1; "Поволжский Вестник" 2.09.1915; 29.12.1915; 21.06.1916; Н. Купреянов, *Дневники художника*, Moscow-Leningrad 1937; *Распределение районов Главноуполномоченных внутри Империи, утвержденное Управляющим Министерством Внутренних Дел 2 Ноября 1915 г.*, Petrograd 1915; *Краткий список высших чинов Министерства Внутренних Дел, подведомственных ему местных учреждений и Чиновников особых поручений при Министре. Исправлен по 8 июня 1916 р.*, Petrograd 1916, p. 9; *Костромской календарь на 1897 год*, Kostroma 1896, p. 38; *Костромской календарь на 1898 год*, Kostroma 1897, p. 54; *Памятная Книжка Варшавской Губернии на 1899 год*, p. 53; *Памятная книжка сувалкской губернии на 1912 год*, pp. 241, 243-244; *Памятная книжка сувалкской губернии на 1913 год*, pp. 258-261, 263; *Список высочайшим особам, генералам, штаб и обер-офицерам состоявшим и числящимся в лейб-гвардии московскому полку с 7 ноября 1811 года по 2 января 1900 года*, St. Petersburg 1899, p. 37; *Подпрапорщики и юнкера по старшинству выпусков*, [in:] *Исторический очерк Николаевского кавалерийского училища, бывшей школы гвардейских подпрапорщиков и кавалерийских юнкеров. 1823-1898*, St. Petersburg 1898, p. 30; Вел. Кн. Николай Михайлович, *Русский Провинциальный некрополь, том первый*, Moscow 1914, p. 458; *Художники народов СССР: Библиографический словарь*, vol. 4, book 1, Moscow 1983, p. 456; Н. А. Зонтиков, *Церковь святых мучеников Александра и Антонины в Селище в Костроме*, Kostroma 2010; В. И. Гурко, *Черты и силуэты прошлого. Правительство и общественность в царствование Николая II в изображении современника*, Moscow 2000; Н. Н. Купреянов, *Литературно-художественное наследие*, Moscow 1973; С. Е. Кипнис, *Новодевичий мемориал. Некрополь Новодевичьего кладбища*, Moscow 1995, s. 57.

## 29.

### Alexander Nikitich Leshchov

1. Александр Никитич Лещев

2. B. 20 March 1827.

3. Orthodox.

4. Hereditary nobleman of Ekaterinoslav Governorate (since December 1871).

5. Gymnasium in Tobolsk 1843; Faculty of Law of Imperial University of Ka-

zan, degree of candidate of law 1847 (for education at the expense of the state he was obliged to serve at least six years in Siberia).

6. No estate (in 1866).

7. Married twice: first wife – since ? Olga Lvovna Yekeln (Ekkieln), d. before 1868, daughter of duty staff-officer of the general staff of Independent Orenburgsky Corps Lev Filippovich Yekeln; second wife – since 12 July 1868 Anna Mikhailovna Yakovleva, b. 1846, d. after 1884, daughter of landowner staff-captain of Ekaterinoslav Governorate Mikhail Yakovlev.

8. Childless.

9. **Father:** Nikita ? Leshchov, b. before 1798, d. before 1839, engineer in the rank of lieutenant colonel employed in state administration in Tobolsk. **Mother:** Serafima Alexandrovna Protopopova, b. before 1805, d. 25 April 1845 in Tobolsk (soon after delivery), daughter of teacher and principal of Main Peasant School in Tobolsk Alexandr Pyotrovich Protopopov, since 8 September 1839 married again to Pyotr Pavlovich Yershov, b. 6 March 1815 in Bezrukov in Ishimsky poviat in Tobolsk Governorate, d. 30 August 1869 in Tobolsk, son of *ispravnik*, graduate of Philosophical-Legal Faculty of St. Petersburg Imperial University, teacher (since 1836), inspector (1844-1856) and principal (1856-1862) of Gymnasium in Tobolsk, author of *Konik Garbusek* and many other poems. **Uncle:** Vladimir Alexandrovich Protopopov. **Siblings:** Alexandra, b. around 1825, , d. ?; wife of Bartenev, writer and journalist, author of *Краткий исторический очерк мер, принимавшихся против раскола, преимущественно в новейшее время*, published in the newspapers "Странник" in June 1861; Feozva, b. 1828 in Tobolsk, d. 1905 in Penza, graduate of Moscow Yekaterinsky Institute, first wife (since 29 April 1862, divorce in 1881) of famous chemist Dmitri I. Mendeleev; Nikolay, b. 1835 in Tobolsk, d. 1913 in St. Petersburg, graduated from Gymnasium in Tobolsk 1853, special tasks clerk with Tobolsk Governor (1860-1864), clerk at the department of agricultural system and rural entrepreneurship of the Ministry of State Domains (1868-1894), active state councillor, for many years publisher of *Konik Garbusek*.

10. 4 February 1848 - admitted to the staff of the Chancellery of Chief Management of Western Siberia; 1 June 1848 - assistant to clerk of the Second Department of the Chancellery of Chief Management of Western Siberia; 20 September 1849 - acting clerk of the Second Department of the Chancellery of Chief Management of Western Siberia; 24 November 1853-18 June 1854 worked in the travel chancellery of Governor-General of Western Siberia during his trips to the capital; 20 June 1855 - acting at the order of chairman of council of Chief Management of Western Siberia he was delegated to external districts of Kazakh Steppe - Karkaraly and Bayanaul in order to find a better way of conducting penal and civil trials through collecting information about former local customs and comparing them with the contemporary way of living of the nation (16 August 1853-1 March 1856 - lecturer of jurisprudence in Siberian Cadet Corps; 3 January 1856 - acting vice-chairman of Tobolsk Governorate Court (4 August 1856 - chairman of the Committee established to give help to the inhabitants of Tobolsk afflicted by flood; 1856 - director and member of prison committee in Tobolsk; member of the council of Chief Management of Western Siberia; 13 May 1857- chairman of the Committee established



to give help to the inhabitants of Tobolsk afflicted by flood in 1857; 3 June 1857-3 January 1858 - temporarily acting chairman of Tobolsk Governorate Court); 3 January 1858 - appointed acting chairman of Tobolsk Governorate Court (30 January 1858-7 May 1859 - chairman of the construction committee of different public utility buildings in Tobolsk); 28 March 1859 - acting member of the Council Managing the First Department of Chief Management of Western Siberia (27 May 1860 - director of Omsk Protective Committee over Prisons); 26 September 1863 - authorized on the position of member of the council of Chief Management of Western Siberia; 3 December 1864 - acting vice-governor of Ekaterinoslav; 10 December 1865 - authorized on the position of vice-governor of Ekaterinoslav; 23 April 1871 - governor of Kielce; 6 June 1871 - took office; 5 July 1884 - at his own request released from the position due to bad health and incorporated into the staff of MOI.

11. 19 March 1854 - recognition of Tsar Nicholas I for devoted and distinguished service; 8 December 1855 - Order of Saint Anna, Third Class; 22 December 1860 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class; 25 December 1862 - Order of Saint Anna, Second Class; 22 December 1863 - Order of Saint Anna with Imperator's crown; 27 March 1866 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class; 17 April 1870 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class; 14 May 1872 - badge-distinction established 24 November 1866 for providing land to state peasants; 16 April 1872 - Order of Saint Anna, First Class; 25 April 1875 - recognition of Tsar Alexander II for efforts for collection of permanent taxes in Kielce Governorate in 1874; 24 April 1876 - recognition of Tsar Alexander II for efforts for collection of permanent taxes in Kielce Governorate in 1875; 7 May 1877 - recognition of Tsar Alexander II for efforts for collection of permanent taxes in Kielce Governorate in 1876; 20 May 1877 - benefit of 1,000 rubles for travel and medical treatment; 25 June 1877 - first extra pay of 15 % for five-year service in the Kingdom of Poland effective 23 April 1876; 1 January 1878 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Second Class; 8 April 1878 - recognition of Tsar Alexander II for activities for collection of permanent taxes in Kielce Governorate in 1877; 14 September 1878 - one-time benefit of 1,000 rubles for medical treatment; 14 May 1879 - recognition of Tsar Alexander II for efforts for collection of permanent taxes in Kielce Governorate in 1878; 22 April 1880 - recognition of Tsar Alexander II for efforts for collection of permanent taxes in Kielce Governorate in 1879; 15 November 1880 - consent of Tsar Alexander II to raise salary by 700 rubles per annum effective 1 January 1881; 20 April 1881 - recognition of Tsar Alexander II for efforts for collection of permanent taxes in Kielce Governorate in 1880; 26 April 1882 - recognition of Tsar Alexander II for efforts for collection of permanent taxes in Kielce Governorate in 1881; 25 June 1882 - second extra pay of 15 % for five-year service in the Kingdom of Poland effective 23 April 1876; 9 September 1884 - at his own request released from office 5 June 1884 with the right to receive a pension of 3,000 rubles.

12. 13 March 1848- collegiate secretary (sen. 4 February 1848); 1 January 1853- for distinction titular councillor (sen. 4 February 1850); 18 January 1855- collegiate assessor (sen. 4 February 1854); 3 January 1858- for distinction court councillor (sen. 4 February 1857); 26 March 1862- collegiate councillor (sen. 4 February 1861); 13 August 1865- state councillor (sen. 4 February 1865); 31 March 1868 - for distinction



active state councillor; 12 April 1881 – for distinction privy councillor.

**13.** He was passionate about drawing. His portraits of the siblings of D. I. Mendeleev are well-known. He was not Tobolsk Governor, as is given in the literature. During his service in Kielce he earned a good reputation among the society: he took care of improving the outlook of the town, supported initiatives started by Poles and new social institutions. Gendarmerie accused him of lack of control over these (Volunteer Fire-brigade Society and Kielce Citizens' Club) and favouring Poles on positions in the governorate government.

**14.** Died 21 December 1902 in St. Petersburg; buried on the Nikolsky cemetery at Saint Alexander Nevsky Lavra in St. Petersburg.

**15.** RGIA, f. 1284, inv. 85, year 1884, del. 147; f. 1343, inv. 24, del. 1879, f. 1349, inv. 6, del. 1775, fol. 11–23v; SA in Kielce, Kielce Governorate government, del. 1722, "Радомския Губернския Ведомости" 1884, no. 28, p. 1; *Список гражданским чинам IV класса. Испр. по 1-е марта 1878 г.*, St. Petersburg 1878; А. К. Ярославцов, *Петр Павлович Ершов, автор сказки: Конек-горбунук. Биографические воспоминания университетского товарища его*, А. К. Ярославцова, St. Petersburg 1872; С. Н. Замахаев, Г. А. Цветаев, *Историческая записка о Тобольской Гимназии. 1789-1889 год*, Tobolsk 1889, attachment pp. 2-4, 19, 21; Влк. Кн. Николай Михайлович, *Петербургский Некрополь, том второй (Д-Л)*, St. Petersburg 1912, p. 659; А. В. Макидонов, *Светская и церковная власть Новороссии (Екатеринославская, Херсонская и Таврическая губернии) первой половины XVIII–XIX века*, "Культура народов Причерноморья" 2002, no. 39, pp. 241–252; А. В. Макидонов, *К светской и церковной истории Новороссии (XVIII–XIX вв.)*, Zaporizhia 2008, p. 34; Т. П. Савченко, "Когда любовь связала всех нас воедино..." – письма П. Ершова и Лещевых, "Сибирские огни" 2007, no. 1; Н. В. Винокурова, *Пётр Ершов в семейном кругу*, "Ежегодник Тобольского музея-заповедника", 2002, pp. 257–261.

### 30.

#### Valeryan Valeryanovich Ligin

**1.** Валерьян Валерьянович Лигин

**2.** B. 20 February 1873 in Karlsruhe in Baden (according to birth certificate copy and father's personal files).

**3.** Orthodox.

**4.** Hereditary nobleman of Kherson Governorate since 5 August 1888.

**5.** Richelieu Gymnasium in Odessa graduated 1891; Imperial Alexandrovsky Lyceum 1891–11 May 1894, graduated with the rank of titular councillor 19 May 1894.

**6.** Mother owned 27 d. of land in Odessa.

**7. Wife:** since 25 April 1904 Yekaterina Konstantinovna Evald, b. 18 September 1870, d. after 1917, Orthodox, daughter of hereditary nobleman, widow after first husband artillery captain Vladimir Bantish.

**8. Children:** stepdaughter Yelena Vladimirovna Bantish (from wife's first marriage), b. 25 August 1897; Aleksey, b. 22 August 1907, they were given the patronimik of Valeryanovich by the sentence of 16 April 1912 issued by Kalisz Dis-

trict Court and the ukaz of 4 April 1913 given to the Senate. Already in April 1912 Kalisz Governor issued confirmation that "[...] Ligin has neither his own, adopted nor legally acknowledged children".

**9. Father:** Valeryan Nikolaevich Ligin, b. 26 July 1846 in St. Petersburg, d. 6 January 1900 in Giyer near Nice (buried on the cemetery in Odessa), graduate of Faculty of Mathematics and Physics of Novorossiia Imperial University, privy councillor 1 January 1898, mathematician, since 1879 professor of mechanics at Novorossiia Imperial University, mayor of Odessa (1895-1897), since 8 February 1897 curator of Warsaw Scientific District; author of numerous works on kinetics. **Mother:** Yelizaveta Yegorovna Parputti (Parpouti), b. before 1852, d. after 1923, daughter of merchant of 1<sup>st</sup> guild in Odessa, Greek origin Austro-Hungary citizen Yegor Lukich Parputti and Yekaterina Antonovna Hofman. **Siblings:** Maria, b. 13 January 1871 in Odessa, d. 1962 in Palo Alto in the USA, since 1896 wife of Skarlat Markovich Sevastopul, honorary citizen, known for her charity work, after 1915 she was assistant to curator of Maria Child Shelter of Warsaw Scientific District in Odessa, after the revolution on emigration; Sergey, b. 1877 in Odessa, d. after 11 December 1927, graduate of medicine at Imperial University of Moscow, employed at Zhitkov clinic in Moscow, since 1901 doctor at military hospital in Nikolaevsk, chief doctor of Municipal Hospital in Nikolaevsk, worked there in the late 1920s, author of the following work: *Организация и профилактическая помощь жителям при нанесении телесных травм в уездных и губернских городах России*, "Военно-медицинский Журнал", 1916.

**10.** 19 May 1894– incorporated into the staff of MOI; 23 June 1894– senior special tasks clerk with Kharkov Governor; 9 June 1895 - secretary of Kherson Governorate Office for Municipal and Land Affairs; 14 December 1896 - clerk of Kherson Governorate supervisory office of child shelters until 29 November 1897; 1 June 1897 - assistant to clerk of 8<sup>th</sup> class at the Chancellery of Governor-General of Warsaw; 24 March 1898 - commissioned to perform the duties of clerk in a commission established to inspect the state of construction works in Warsaw and in order to provide practical and legal assistance to them; 1 June 1898 - junior clerk at the Chancellery of Warsaw Governor-General; 16 June 1898 - participated in the opening meeting of the Council at Governor-General of Warsaw established by pr. Imeretinsky, 5 February 1900 - special tasks clerk of 6<sup>th</sup> cl. with Governor-General of Warsaw (11 March 1900 - commissioned to work in 3<sup>rd</sup> unit of the Chancellery of Warsaw Governor-General; 24 February 1901 - commissioned to supervise craftsmanship and handicraft establishments in Warsaw; 4 July 1901 - commissioned to supervise Wilhelm Eilis Rau playgrounds – Warsaw industrialist and banker, organized by the Hygienic Society in Warsaw; 1 September 1901 - commissioned to supervise Fröbel kindergartens and the library of Warsaw Charity Society); 1 August 1903 - junior special tasks clerk with Governor-General of Warsaw (20 October 1903 - honorary justice of peace for the city of Odessa, for a 3-year term starting 1902; 7 February 1904 - invited to perform the function of member-secretary of the executive commission of Warsaw District Management of the Russian Red Cross Society, until 10 May 1904); 24 April 1904 - senior special tasks clerk with Governor-General of War-

saw; 2 June 1904 - released from supervisory duties (6 May 1904 - commissioned to investigate the case of abuses committed by chief of the poviat of Będzin, mayor of Będzin and other clerks involved in issuing identity cards and passports; 28 October 1904 - commissioned to investigate the case of criminal activity of Yevdokimov, secretary of Nieszawa Poviat Management; 24 December 1904 - commissioned to investigate the case of Stebelsky, engineer-architect of Kutno Poviat Management, complaining about being expelled from service; 24 November 1904 - commissioned to investigate the case of bribery for examining fitness for military service by a doctor of reserve troops; 9 December 1904 - chairman of the commission established to review the currently enforced resolution of 17 November 1903 on organizing and managing meat shops in Warsaw; 10 January 1905 - chairman of such a commission for stables in Warsaw; 3 March 1905 - commissioned to investigate, together with other officials, the draft of regulations on organizing and managing hotels, furnished rooms and accommodation places in Warsaw; 23 March 1905 - commissioned to investigate the case of technician Romiszewski, who encouraged others to stop railway traffic on Warsaw-Vienna Railway; 6 June 1905 - sent to Łomża Governorate to investigate the case of illegal transfer of emigrants and horses through the state border to Prussia); 12 January 1907 - vice-governor of Kalisz; 27 May 1914 - acting governor of Kielce (9 August 1914 - evacuated himself to Warsaw; 1 July 1915 - evacuated himself to Moscow; 2 November 1915 - chief plenipotentiary for organization of refugees in the mainland of the Empire for Tula, Kaluga and Oryol Governorates); 1 January 1916 - auth. on the position of governor of Kielce (5 August 1916 - acting military governor of Chernigov; 2 June 1917 - dismissed from the office of acting military governor of Chernigov and sent to take over the position of governor of Kielce); July 1917 - released from office.

**11.** 26 February 1896 - silver medal commemorating Alexander III's reign; 6 June 1898 - gratitude of his superior for participation in a commission established to investigate the state of construction works; 6 December 1898 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Third Class; 6 December 1901 - Order of Saint Anna, Third Class; 18 November 1902 - first extra pay of 15 % for service in the Kingdom of Poland effective 1 June 1902; 6 December 1904 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class; 6 December 1906 - Order of Saint Anna, Second Class; 1907 - second extra pay of 15 % for service in the Kingdom of Poland effective 1 June 1907; 4 October 1907 - Red Cross medal commemorating participation in the activities of the society during the 1904-1905 Russo-Japanese War; 6 December 1909 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class; 1912 - third extra pay of 15 % for service in the Kingdom of Poland effective 1 June 1912; 26 November 1913 - light bronze medal commemorating the 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Romanov dynasty rule; 13 March 1914 - badge instituted 9 December 1914 for the persons contributing to the peasant affair in the governorates of Warsaw Governorate-General and Chełm Governorate.

**12.** 19 May 1894 - titular councillor; 14 October 1897 - collegiate assessor (sen. 19 May 1897); 3 December 1901 - court councillor (sen. 19 May 1901); 3 February 1906 - collegiate councillor (sen. 19 May 1905); 19 August 1909 - state councillor (sen. 19 May 1909); 1 January 1916 - for distinction active state councillor.



13. There is an interesting story connected with his family name. His father was an illegitimate son of Kozlova – lady-in-waiting to Imperatritsa Alexandra Fyodorovna (Nicholas I's wife). Being pregnant with an illegitimate child, Kozlova left the court and went to Odessa. She established Mikhailovsky convent there, and she lived near it. Her son had the name of Kozlov during his studies, however, his diploma already had the name of Ligin. The name was invented by his mother based on a Latin word *nihil* (nobody's) read from the end to the front. Our Ligin was notorious for persecution of Germans in the Kingdom before the outbreak of the First World War. As it was reported by Wrangel in his memoirs, "Немало позабавил меня и келецкий губернатор - тип "начальника губернии" почти опереточного характера. "Зорко наблюдая за порядком" (которого не было), он тоже хотел показать свое участие в деле. В толпе стонущих и рыдающих калек, – какой-то безногий почему-то обратил его внимание. – "Где жандарм, позвать сюда жандарма", – заорал губернатор. Жандарм вырастает перед ним. – "Почему этот раненый сидит на земле? – подать ему камень!""

14. Died after 1917.

15. CGIA of St. Petersburg, f. 11, inv. 1, del. 1237; RGIA, f. 1284, inv. 47, year 1906, del. 100; f. 1343, inv. 24, del. 1933; SAL, Chełm Governorate government, del. 283, fol. 5; SA in Kielce, Kielce Governor Chancellery, del. 2887; Stopnica Poviāt Management, del. 15; SA in Łódź, Kalisz Governorate government, del. 1682, SA in Warsaw, CSD of Orthodox church of Holy Trinity Cathedral Sobor at Długa Street in Warsaw, del. 118, fol. 137v–138; AUSC in Kalisz, ASCPP in Kalisz, del. year 1912, fol. 15v.-16; "Правительственный Вестник" 1914, no. 122, p. 2; 1916, no. 1, p. 2; "Ломжинския Губернския Ведомости" 1914, no. 24, p. 1; "Седлецкия Губернския Ведомости" 1897, no. 7, p. 1; "Правительственный Вестник" 1900, no. 7, p. 1; "Kraj" 1897, no. 6, p. 19; no. 7, p. 19; no. 9, p. 21; no. 12, p. 23; 13, pp. 18–19; 1898, no. 24, pp. 17–18; 1900, no. 5, p. 12; "Rozwój" 1898, no. 130, p. 3; "Gazeta Lwowska" 1900, no. 258, p. 3; Циркуляр по Варшавскому Учебному Округу, 1897, no. 2, p. 36; no. 3, p. 86; 1900, no. 2, p. 28; Памятная книжка седлецкой губернии на 1905 г., Siedlce 1905; Памятная книжка седлецкой губернии на 1900 г., Siedlce 1900; Памятная Книжка Варшавского Учебного Округа, Warsaw 1899, pp. 1–2; Сборник приказов, постановлений, циркуляров и распоряжений Варшавского Генерал-Губернатора. 1 Ноября 1897 года, no. 1, Warsaw [no publication date], p. 3; Сборник приказов, постановлений, циркуляров и распоряжений Варшавского Генерал-Губернатора. 5 Июня 1898 года, no. 8, Warsaw [no publication date], p. 2; Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е Марта 1916 года. Часть вторая, Petrograd 1916, p. 3632; Н. Врангель, Дни скорби. Военный дневник, "История" 2001, no. 9, no. 10, <http://his.1september.ru/urok/>; Краткий список высших чинов Министерства Внутренних Дел, подведомственных ему местных учреждений и Чиновников особых поручений при Министре. Исправлен по 8 июня 1916 г., Petrograd 1916, p. 7; Распределение районов Главноуполномоченных внутри Империи, утвержденное Управляющим Министерством Внутренних Дел 2 Ноября 1915 г., Petrograd 1915; С. Ю. Витте, Воспоминания. Детство. Царствования Александра II и Александра III (1849-1894), Berlin 1923, pp. 61–63; A. Chwalba, *Polacy w służbie Moskali*, Warsaw–



Срасов 1999, р. 43; И. Б. Белова, *Вынужденные мигранты: беженцы и военнопленные первой мировой войны в России. 1914-1925 гг. (По материалам центральных губерний Европейской России)*, Bryansk 2014, pp. 144, 156, 405, manuscript of thesis for candidate degree.

### 31.

#### Konstantin Andreyevich Lishin

1. Константин Андреевич Лишин
2. B. 31 March 1833 in St. Petersburg.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Chernigov Governorate.
5. Guard Sub-Officer and Cavalry Junker School, graduated 8 August 1850.
6. Family estate near the village of Nivnoe in the poviat of Mglin in Chernigov Governorate of 200 d.; wife's family estate near the village of Resteo-Ataki in the poviat of Khotin of Bessarabia Governorate of 500 d.
7. Wife: since 1869 Alexandra (Roxandra) Nikolaevna Rosetto-Roznovano, b. 1844, d. 15 February 1897 in St. Petersburg, Orthodox, graduate of Smolny Institute in St. Petersburg, divorced, first husband – state councillor Saburov; daughter of state treasurer in Bessarabia (1806-1912) Iordaki (Georgiy) Rossetti-Roznovano and princess Yekaterina Gika, divorced with state councillor Saburov. Wife's siblings: Aleko (Alexandr); Nikolay – author of the draft of constitution of Moldavia, hoped to take the throne of Moldavia recreated by Russia, married to princess Yekaterina Gika.
8. Childless.
9. **Father:** Andrey Fyodorovich Lishin, b. 26 May 1801 in Velzhicha in the poviat of Mglin in Chernigov Governorate, d. 6 September 1898 in St. Petersburg, graduate of noblemen's pension with Imperial University of Moscow, since 1817 in military service, among others, occupying the position of head of Warsaw branch of military cantonist school 1829-1830, company officer in Guard Sub-officer and Cavalry Junker School, director of Building School with the Chief Management of Transportation Roads in St. Petersburg (since 1849), 25 January 1866 lieutenant general, married since June 1831. **Mother:** Konstantsya Konstantinovna Konstantinova, b. 13 August 1815 in Warsaw, d. 8 May 1872 in St. Petersburg, since 1838 princess Konstantsya Ivanovna Golitsyna, illegitimate daughter of Grand Duke Konstantin Pavlovich and French countess Anna Klara de Loran, Roman Catholic. **Siblings:** Alexandr, b. 27 April 1834 in St. Petersburg, d. 24 September 1909 in St. Petersburg, graduate of Guard Sub-officer and Cavalry Junker School, colonel 26 November 1878, released from the army with the rank of major general, since 1853 in the army, officer of Leib-Guard Jäger Regiment, duty staff-officer of Transbaikalsky Cossack Army, special tasks clerk with head of Chief Management of Cossack Armies, married since 1868 to Anna Ivanovna Skrebitska, b. ?, d. 15 August 1912 in St. Petersburg, since 1864 widow after privy councillor Alexandr Nikiforovich Skrebitsky; Ivan, b. 23 March 1835 in St. Petersburg, d. after 1888, graduate of Guard Sub-officer and Cavalry Junker School, major general, military service (1855-1883),

officer of Leib-Guard Jäger Regiment and Tsarskoselsky Leib-Guard Gunner Battalion, commander of 68<sup>th</sup> Reserve Infantry Battalion and Bobruysky Fortress Infantry Regiment, adjutant to Governor-General of Samara and Orenburg, took part in the 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War on the position of special tasks staff officer with the Army Commander, commander of 137<sup>th</sup> Nizhynsky Infantry Regiment, released from military service in 1888 with uniform and pension, married since 29 July 1863 to baroness Erminya Sofya Yekaterina Osipovna Velio, b. 8 November 1835 in Narva, d. in December 1917 in Saratov Governorate, Evangelical-Lutheran, daughter of cavalry general baron Osip Osipovich Velio and Yekaterina Ivanovna Albrecht, owner of the estate of 2,776 d. in the poviat of Nikolayevsk in Samara Governorate; Andrey, b. 17 June 1836 in St. Petersburg, d. 12 January 1898 in Sevastopol, graduate of Imperial Institute of Transportation Roads Engineers, active state councillor, architect-engineer, took part in the construction of railroads (St. Petersburg-Warsaw, Nizhny Novgorod, Moscow-Ryazan), port in Odessa, author of works *Динамическая крепость боевых судов*, Sevastopol 1890, and *Как оградить людей от гибели на пароходах*, Sevastopol 1893; married to Zofya Nikolayevna Kovanko, Orthodox, daughter of Nikolay Fyodorovich Kovanko, state councillor, special tasks clerk with MOI; Anna, b. 26 April 1837 in St. Petersburg, d. 1904 in St. Petersburg, married since 1854 to Nikolay Fyodorovich Laykevich, hereditary nobleman of Chernigov Governorate, titular councillor; Mikhail, b. 27 July 1840 in St. Petersburg, d. after 1918 in Odessa, graduate of Imperial Institute of Transportation Roads Engineers, architect-engineer, author of numerous architectural designs in Odessa and Novorossiysk; Nikolay, b. 27 June 1843 in St. Petersburg, d. 26 October 1905 in Odessa, graduate of Imperial Institute of Transportation Roads Engineers 1865, active state councillor, architect-builder in Odessa and constructor of railroads in Southern Russia, member of the Russian Technical Society, deputy to Odessa City Duma, member of Mutual Loans Society in Odessa, married since 1875 to Maria Mikhailovna Krasovska, b. 11 January 1847, d. after 1905, daughter of clerk in the rank of governorate secretary; Grigoriy, b. 23 April 1854 in St. Petersburg, d. 15 June 1888 in St. Petersburg, graduate of Imperial College of Law, clerk at Kharkov District Court and Foreign Censorship Department with Chief Publishing Management, author of classical music, conductor, actor, music and theatre critic, married to Anna Zakharovna.

10. 8 August 1850 - joined the military service as constable with Semyonovsky Leib-Guard Regiment; 30 August 1852 - sent to Imperial Military Academy for education; 8 November 1853 - returned to his home regiment; 6 September 1854 - incorporated into Semyonovsky Reserve Leib-Guard Regiment; 25 February 1855 - regiment adjutant of Semyonovsky Reserve Leib-Guard Regiment (3 July-24 September 1856 - participated in Alexander II's coronation ceremony); 6 October 1856 - transferred to the regiment proper; 1 January 1857 - officer representative of lower-rank soldiers; 22 May 1858 - transferred to serve at Tsarskoselsky Leib-Guard Gunner Battalion; 20 June 1859 - company commander at Tsarskoselsky Leib-Guard Gunner Battalion (21 June 1859 - member of the economic committee of the battalion; 5 January-17 November 1863 - served in the armies of Warsaw Military District, fighting

against the Polish insurgents); 20 October 1863 - acting leib-guard junior staff officer and commissioned to serve in His Imperial Highness Gunner Batallion (9-21 December 1863 - served in the armies of Vilna Military District, fighting against the Polish insurgents); 1 January 1864 - transferred to the staff of His Imperial Highness Gunner Batallion; 16 June 1866 - transferred to the staff of 2<sup>nd</sup> Grenadier Gunner Batallion; 30 April 1867 - appointed special tasks officer with the commander of troops of Odessa Military District; 6 May 1867 - commander of 54<sup>th</sup> Minsky Infantry Regiment; 18 February 1868 - due to absence for an 11-month sick leave removed from the position of commander and incorporated into infantry reserve; 1 May 1869 - sent to the disposal of commander of armies of Odessa Military District; 7 February 1875 - sent to the disposal of commander of armies of Warsaw Military District; 5 June 1875 - acting governor of Lublin; 1 January 1877 - authorized on the position with the promotion to major general; 18 October 1880 - at his own request released from the position due to bad health while retained in infantry; 27 January 1890 - released to army reserve with the right to wear uniform and a pension of 517.80 rubles from the state treasury and 645 rubles from the land troops pension institution.

**11.** 4 March 1856 - gratitude of Alexander II for successes in the study of fencing and gymnastics in the monarch's presence; 26 August 1856 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Third Class; 30 August 1860 - Order of Saint Anna, Third Class; 7 August 1862 - was awarded 2<sup>nd</sup> category prize for shooting at the target in the presence of Alexander II; 30 August 1862 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class; 30 August 1864 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class, with Emperor's crown; 17 April 1870 - Order of Saint Anna, Second Class, for distinguished and devoted service; 7 July 1872 - badge-distinction of 17 April 1863 for efforts to settle down settlers in Bessarabia Governorate; 1865 - bronze medal for suppression of the Polish mutiny from the years 1863-1864; 20 July 1872 - honorary citizen of the city of Khotin; 10 September 1872 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class. for distinguished and devoted service; 28 May 1877 - gratitude of Alexander II for the 1876 tax collection; 24 April 1878 - gratitude of Alexander II for the 1877 tax collection; 1879 - Serbian Order of the Cross of Takovo, Third Class; 2 February 1879 - Montenegro Order of Prince Danilo I, Second Class; 14 May 1879 - gratitude of Alexander II for the 1878 tax collection; 15 June 1879 - Red Cross badge; 13 July 1879 - gold medal with the inscription "For devotion" for donations made of his own money to Orthodox churches in Lublin, Siedlce and Suwałki Governorates; 23 August 1879 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class.

**12.** 8 August 1850 - guard constable; 11 April 1854 - guard sub-lieutenant; 27 March 1855 - guard lieutenant; 12 April 1859 - guard staff-captain; 23 April 1861 - guard captain; 1 January 1864 - guard colonel; 1 January 1877 - for distinction major general.

**13.** His father-in-law was one of the richest and the most influential Moldavian landowners, unofficial leader of Moldavian nobility. He was regarded as a prospective Moldavian monarch. During the war together with his son Nikolay he provided great help to the local Russian administration. He counted on Russian support for the Greek uprising and capturing of Moldavia and Wallachia. Lishin

had the following inscription written on his burial tomb: "Блюдите Церковь, поддерживайте Церковную Приходскую Школу и Сельскую лечебницу в память благодетельницы села Рестео Роксандры". He was regarded as an expert of culture and music, a poet and an artist. He wrote a few icons for Orthodox churches in his wife's estate; in the years 1875-1878 chairman of Lublin branch of the Russian Charity Society; in the years 1876-1880 chairman of the Orthodox Church-Parish Protective Committee at Holy Cross Elevation sobor in Lublin.

14. Died 4 April 1906 in Rosteo in the poviat of Khotin in Bessarabia Governorate.

15. RGIA, f. 1284, inv. 44, year 1875, del. 61; SAL, Lublin Governorate government (1867-1918), personal del. 1005; del. F 1879:36b, fol. 76, 77; Lublin Governorate Office for Military Affairs, del. 129, fol. 1-6; Chełm-Warsaw Ecclesiastical Orthodox Consistory, del. 193; the files of Feliks Wasiutyński, a notary public in Lublin, del. year 1875, notarial deed no. 300; del. 1876 year, notarial deed no. 175; del. 1877 year, notarial deeds nos. 699, 700, 827 and 874; del. 1878 year, notarial deeds nos. 774 and 873; del. 1880 year, notarial deeds nos. 469 and 534; "Люблинская Губернская Ведомости" 1880, no. 44, p. 1; no. 45, p. 1; "Правительственный Вестник" 1877, no. 2, p. 1, no. 112, p. 2; 1879, no. 123, p. 2; "Новое Время" 1906, no. 10772; *Список полковникам по старшинству. Исправлен по 3-е июня*, St. Petersburg 1864, p. 477; *Список полковникам по старшинству. Исправлено по 1-е Сентября*, St. Petersburg 1874, p. 80; *Список полковникам по старшинству. Исправлено по 1-е Ноября*, St. Petersburg 1882, pp. 89, 662; *Список генералам по старшинству. Исправлено по 1-е Ноября*, St. Petersburg 1877, p. 958; *Список генералам по старшинству. Исправлено по 1-е сентября*, St. Petersburg 1879, p. 793; *Список генералам по старшинству. Исправлено по 1-е сентября*, St. Petersburg 1880, p. 793; *Подпрапорщики и юнкера по старшинству выпусков*, [in:] *Исторический очерк Николаевского кавалерийского училища, бывшей школы гвардейских подпрапорщиков и кавалерийских юнкеров. 1823-1898*, p. 34; Н. В. Мурашова, Л. П. Мыслина, *Дворянские усадьбы Санкт-петербургской губернии. Кингисеппский район*, St. Petersburg 2003, p. 107; S. Dmtruk, *Pielgrzymowanie koleją, czyli pielgrzymki ludności prawosławnej z Chełma do Kijowa i Poczajowa w latach 80. XIX w.*, [in:] *Chełm nieznany 2. Tradycje kolejowe Chełma*, ed. B. Jarosz, Chełm 2009, p. 110.

### 32.

#### Vladimir Nikolayevich Matsnev

1. Владимир Николаевич Мацнев
2. B. 11 October 1813.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Oryol Governorate.
5. 1<sup>st</sup> Cadet Corps, graduated in 1833; Imperial War Academy, graduated in 1840.
6. Wife's inherited estate: in governorates of St. Petersburg, Novgorod and Nizhny Novgorod – 350 temporarily obliged peasants, male. Acquired estate: own house in the city of Tula; 1 August 1869 state estate in the Kingdom of Po-



land received for eternal hereditary ownership on the right of majorat – granges of Peçhratka in the poviat of Łomża and Słup in the poviat of Ostrów of Łomża Governorate, the donation was named “Peçhratka”, had the area of 1,175 morgens and was supposed to bring an annual income of 750 rubles.

7. Wife: Eupraxia Gavrilovna, b. before 1835, d. after 1891, widow after navy captain-lieutenant pr. Meshchersky.

8. Daughter: Vera, b. 27 August 1857, d. after 1909, single, inherited a majorat after her deceased father.

9. **Father:** Nikolay Nikolayevich Matsnev, b. before 1780, d. after 1819, hereditary nobleman of Oryol Governorate, son of Nikolay Mikhailovich Matsnev, b. 1747, d. after 1800, governorate prosecutor, and Barbara Dmitriyevna Lanskaya; **Mother: ? Siblings: ?**

10. 22 April 1833 - joined service as constable in 16<sup>th</sup> Artillery Brigade; 28 December 1833 - due to liquidation of 16<sup>th</sup> Artillery Brigade joined 2<sup>nd</sup> Battery of 10<sup>th</sup> Artillery Brigade; 10 June 1833 - arrived; 2 November 1835 - transferred by the order of commander from 18<sup>th</sup> Artillery Brigade to 7<sup>th</sup> Battery of Light Artillery Brigade; 9 April 1836 - arrived at the battery; 6 November 1838 - joined the Imperial Military Academy; 29 December 1840 - after graduation from the academy incorporated into the general staff; 7 February 1841 - nominated to serve in the Separate Caucasus Corps; 10 June 1842 - appointed acting senior adjutant in the department of the general staff and commissioned to serve in the general staff of the armies of the Caucasus and Black Sea Line (the territory of Cossack Black Sea Army); 3 December 1842 - nominated senior adjutant in the general staff; 31 October 1845 - transferred to the general staff of the Separate Caucasus Corps; 22 December 1845 - arrived; 26 August 1847 - delegated to 4<sup>th</sup> Artillery Corps; 29 August - sent; 5 September - arrived; 28 May 1848 - appointed division quartermaster of former substitute division of 3<sup>rd</sup> Artillery Corps; 28 July - sent; 25 November - arrived; 27 August 1851 - due to disbanding reserve division of 3<sup>rd</sup> Artillery Corps delegated to the department of the general staff; 12 October - sent; 2 November - arrived at the department; 1 June 1853 - appointed division quartermaster of former reserve division of 3<sup>rd</sup> Artillery Corps; 30 November - appointed staff officer in the department of the general staff in the former management of reserve infantry and substitute armies; 28 December - sent; 12 January 1854 - arrived; 1 January 1857 - appointed chief of the general staff of 10<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division; 12 January - sent; 16 January - arrived; 25 September 1860 - commander of 38<sup>th</sup> HH Grand Duke Sergey Alexandrovich Tambov Infantry Regiment; 8 October - excluded from the staff list of the general staff; 6 January 1865 - rank of major general and position of assistant to the commander of 29<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division; 13 January - excluded from the staff list of the regiment while retained on the position until giving over duties; 18 January 1865 - appointed assistant to commander of 4<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division; 18 February - sent; 1 March - arrived; 3 December 1869 - governor of Kielce with the incorporation in the army infantry; 5 March 1870 - incorporated in the general staff while retained on his current post; 3 April 1874 - owing to his request, released from the post of governor, while incorporated into the army reserve and left in the department of the general staff; 12 April

1874 - the ukaz of the Senate releasing him from service; 22 June - commander of 2<sup>nd</sup> Brigade of 11<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division; 3 December 1875 - released from this position and incorporated into the department of the general staff and the army reserve; 20 April 1876 - appointed commander of 2<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Division while retained in the department of the general staff; 17 May - arrived; 30 August 1876 - lieutenant general with authorization on the position; 3 August 1877 - appointed commander of 1<sup>st</sup> Reserve Infantry Division; 10 August - sent; 18 September 1879 - due to disbanding the division was released and commissioned to serve in the general staff; 8 March 1880 - incorporated into the reserve armies while retained at the general staff; 16 April 1880 - appointed member of the general censorship committee while retained in the department of the general staff.

11. 6 November 1842 - for perfect, conscientious and devoted service presented with the monarch's gratitude; 11 March 1844 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Third Class; 6 February 1847 - for distinguished service during the 1841 expedition rewarded with Order of Saint Anna, Third Class, with a bow-knot; 10 September 1849 - for perfect, conscientious and devoted service presented with the monarch's gratitude; 22 August 1850 - badge for 20-year spotless service; 19 October 1851 - Order of Saint Anna, Second Class; 15 March 1855 - Order of Saint Anna, Second Class, with Emperor's crown; 22 August 1855 - badge for 25-year spotless service; 31 January 1857 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class, with Emperor's crown; 1857 - bronze medal commemorating the 1853-1856 war; 18 November 1859 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class; 15 December 1861 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class; 12 July 1864 - cross for the conquest of the Caucasus; 26 August 1864 - for exceptional courage shown during the battle with Polish mutineers on 4 December 1863 at the village of Janik received a gold sabre with the inscription "За храбрость"; 1865 - medal for suppression of the Polish mutiny of 1863-1864; 1 May 1867 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class; 5 September 1871 - Order of Saint Anna, First Class; 5 March 1873 - Prussian Order of the Red Eagle, Second Class; 5 September 1873 - Order of Saint Anna, First Class, with Emperor's crown; 21 March 1877 - for successful accomplishment of field tasks by active officers of the armies of Kazan Military District received highest grace in 1876; 1878 - dark bronze medal commemorating the 1877-1878 Turkish war; 1880 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Second Class; 1883 - received the Order of the White Eagle for 50 years of service in the officer ranks.

12. 22 April 1833 - constable; 1 September 1835 - sub-lieutenant; 28 October 1838 - lieutenant; 7 November 1842 - for study successes promoted to the rank of staff-captain; 8 June 1844 - for distinguished attitude in fighting against Caucasus mountaineers promoted to the rank of captain (sen. 18 November 1843); 23 April 1850 - lieutenant colonel; 28 November 1855 - colonel; 6 January 1865 - for distinction major general; 30 August 1876 - for distinction lieutenant general.

13. -.

14. Died after 1 September 1891.

15. RGWIA, f. 400, inv. 9, del. 3262, fol. 20-27v; *Офицеры кончившие курс Императорской Военной Академии и Николаевской Академии Генерального Шта-*

ба, по порядку выпусков, с 1834 по 1882 год, [in:] *Исторический очерк Николаевской Академии Генерального Штаба*, ed. Н. П. Глиноецкий, St. Petersburg 1882, p. 47; *Список генералам по старшинству, исправлен по 1.06.1882 г.*; *Список генералам по старшинству, исправлен по 1.05.1890 г.*; *Альбом портретов бывших кадетов 1-го кадетского корпуса, 1732-1863 гг.*, St. Petersburg 1884; J. Kaczkowski, *Donacye w Królestwie Polskim*, pp. 472-473.

## 33.

**Mikhail Alexandrovich Maylevskiy**

1. Михаил Александрович Майлевский
2. B. 25 April 1830 in Moscow.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Moscow Governorate.
5. Guard Sub-Officer and Cavalry Junker School, graduated 29 May 1849.
6. Inherited estate: 630 d. of land at the village of Lipitsa in the poviats of Serpukhov of Moscow Governorate and 28 d. of land in Tula Governorate.
7. Wife: Maria Georgiyevna (Yurievna)?, b. before 1848, d. after 1901, Orthodox.
8. Daughter: Maria, b. 14 March 1889 in Radom, d. 1942 in Leningrad, researcher at the State Hermitage Museum in Leningrad, husband cpt. Brant (after husband Brant-Maylevskaya).
9. **Father:** Alexandr Mikhailovich Maylevskiy, b. 1791 or 1792, d. 18 October 1830 in Moscow. guard rittmeister, officer of Leib-Guard Hussar Regiment 1813-1821. **Mother:** Alexandra Petrovna Buturlina, b. 1800, d. 21 January 1874, owner (1852) of an estate at the village of Lubuchany in Moscow Governorate, daughter of Pyotr Mikhailovich Buturlin and princess Maria Alekseyevna Shahovskaya. **Sisters:** Olga, b. before 1830, d. after 1890, single, owner of the estate at the village of Lubuchany in Moscow Governorate; Maria, b. before 1830, d. ?; Alexandra, b. before 1830, d. ?.
10. 26 May 1849 - served in Leib-Guard Hussar Regiment (23 May-2 November 1849 participated in the military campaign in Hungary; 24 March-5 September 1854 during fighting was in the staff of the garrison of the city of St. Petersburg); 24 November 1855 - acting adjutant of Leib-Guard Hussar Regiment; 5 June 1856 - auth. on the position of adjutant of Leib-Guard Hussar Regiment; 12 October 1861 - acting squad commander of Leib-Guard Hussar Regiment; 12 February 1862 - auth. on the position of squad commander of Leib-Guard Hussar Regiment; 5 November 1862 - commander of 1<sup>st</sup> Division of Leib-Guard Hussar Regiment; 9 January 1864 - released from service at his own request due to disease; 19 November 1865 - deputy of noblemen of the poviats of Serpukhov of Moscow Governorate to the commission established to draw up and complete ancestral books of the nobility; 18 April 1866 - honorary justice of peace of Serpukhovsky District (first 3-year term); 13 May 1866 - permanent member of the Convention of Justices of Peace of Serpukhovsky District; 25 November 1867-8 June 1868 - acting marshal of the noblemen of the poviats of Serpukhov; 16 April 1868 - chairman of the Convention of Justices of Peace

of Serpukhovsky District; 8 May 1868 – marshal of the noblemen of the poviat of Serpukhov; 15 October 1868 – chairman of zemstvo of the poviat of Serpukhov; 15 October 1869 – honorary justice of peace of Serpukhovsky District (second 3-year term); 28 November 1872 – honorary justice of peace of Serpukhovsky District (third 3-year term); ? 1875 – honorary justice of peace of Serpukhovsky District (fourth 3-year term); 26 February 1876 – returned to military service to the disposal of army commander of Turkestan Military District; 19 July 1877 – delegated to the disposal of Governor-General of Turkestan and to acting assistant of military governor of Syr-Darya and chairman of Syr-Darya district government; 5 September 1877 – assistant to military governor of Syr-Darya district and chairman of Syr-Darya district government; 20 September 1877–20 February 1878 – acting military governor of Syr-Darya district; 7 August 1883 – transferred to the disposal of army commander of Warsaw Military District; 12 April 1884 – vice-governor of Kielce; 5 July 1884 – vice-governor of Siedlce; 12 July 1888 – governor of Radom; 19 October 1895 – released from service at his own request due to bad health with the right to retain uniform and clerk rank.

**11.** 19 February 1855 – gratitude of Alexander II on the occasion of taking the throne; 26 August 1856 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Third Class; 26 August 1856 – medal commemorating the 1853-1856 Crimean War; 30 August 1857 – Order of Saint Anna, Third Class; 30 August 1860 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class; 15 October 1869 – Order of Saint Anna, Second Class; 1877 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class; 1878 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class; 5 April 1887 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class; 1 April 1890 – Order of Saint Anna, First Class.

**12.** 26 May 1849 – cornet; 6 December 1850 – lieutenant; 30 August 1855 – staff-rittmeister; 12 April 1859 – rittmeister; 17 April 1862 – lieutenant colonel; 8 March 1876 – colonel (sen. 4 July 1874); 22 March 1884 – for distinction active state councillor; 30 August 1894 – for distinction privy councillor.

**13.** 5 October 1888 – chairman of the Orthodox Church-Parish Protective Committee in Radom; 21 January 1890 – chairman of the committee for the construction of child shelter at the Orthodox Church-Parish Protective Committee in Radom.

**14.** Died after 1 I 1917 (Maylevskiy lived in St. Petersburg, at Ligavska Street 18, Italianskaya Street 38, Suvorovskiy Prospect 43, Smolnyy Prospect 7 flat 24).

**15.** RGIA, f. 1284, inv. 45, year 1884, del. 54; inv. 45, year 1888, del. 80; fol. 1; inv. 46, year 1891, del. 49; fol. 90–91v; CIAM, f. 1249, inv. 1, del. 5, f. 1250, inv. 1, del. 6; SA in Radom, registral books of Saint Nicholas Orthodox parish in Radom, del. 51, fol. 10v–11; Inscription from the burial tomb of Maria Mikhailovna Brant-Maylevska from the Bolsheokhtinsky cemetery (Bolsheokhtinsky Kladbishche) in St. Petersburg; "Радомския Губернския Ведомости" 1891, no. 12, p. 4; no. 13, p. 4; "Kraj" 1884, no. 19, p. 15; no. 29, p. 10; *Подпрапорщики и юнкера по старшинству выпусков*, [in:] *Исторический очерк Николаевского кавалерийского училища, бывшей школы гвардейских подпрапорщиков и кавалерийских юнкеров. 1823-1898*, p. 33; [http://www.rgfond.ru/rod/10603?curr\\_depth\\_up=1](http://www.rgfond.ru/rod/10603?curr_depth_up=1).



## 34.

**Dmitri Nikolaevich Martynov**

1. Дмитрий Николаевич Мартынов
2. B. 21 October 1850 in Kiev.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Kiev Governorate.
5. Graduated from Imperial University of Moscow 1870; passed an exam for guard officer in 2<sup>nd</sup> Konstantinovsky Military School; Military Legal Academy, 1<sup>st</sup> category diploma, 1 June 1875-21 October 1876.
6. No reported estate.
7. Single.
8. –.
9. **Father:** Nikolay Solomonovich Martynov, b. 9 October 1815 in Nizhny Novgorod, d. 15 December 1875 in Moscow, son of Solomon Mikhailovich Martynov, b. 15 October 1772 in Lypiagy in the poviats of Penza in Penza Governorate, d. 21 March 1839 in Moscow, colonel of Preobrazhensky Leib-Guard Regiment and landowner in Penza Governorate, and daughter of state councillor Yelizaveta Mikhailovna Tarnovskaya, graduate of Guard Sub-officer and Cavalry Junker School 6 December 1835, officer of Kavalergardsky Leib-Guard Regiment and Grebiensky Cossack Regiment, participant of fighting in the Caucasus. 23 February 1841 transferred to the reserve in the rank of major, author of poems (*Ужасный сон, Песнь Чеченца, На покушение 4 Апреля 1866 года, К Декабристам*), organizer of theatre performances in Moscow, killed famous poet Mikhail Yurievich Lermontov 15 July 1841 during a duel in Pyatigorsk, married since 1845. **Mother:** Sofya Yosifovna Proskur-Sushchanska, b. before 1828, d. in 1908, daughter of marshal of the noblemen of Kiev Governorate Yosif Mikhailovich Proskur-Sushchansky, who originated from a Polish nobility family. **Siblings:** Maria, b. 1846 in Kiev, d. after 1904, since 1872 abroad; Olga, b. 1847 in Kiev, d. after 1904, since 1872 abroad; Sergey, b. 20 October 1849, in Kiev, d. after 1904, member (judge) of district court, land captain, married to Polina Ivanovna Makarova; Anatoliy, b. 1851 in Kiev, d. after 1904, graduate of Naval Cadet Corps 16 April 1872, clerk in the rank of court councillor of the ministry of crown properties of Imperator's family, married since 20 July 1888 to Nadezhda Petrovna Bazilevskaya; Yelizaveta, b. 1852 in Kiev, d. 1865; Vladimir, b. 1854 in Moscow, d. 1898, officer of Akhtyrka Hussar Regiment; Sofiya, b. 1856 in Moscow, d. after 1915, married to Henri Guillomet, son of Minister of Trade of France, rich capitalist, lived in Paris and Nice; Boris, b. 1857 in Moscow, d. after 1904, graduate of Naval Cadet Corps 16 April 1878, navy officer, ship commander in Port Arthur; Viktor, b. 1858 in Moscow, d. 1915, court chamberlain, managing state property in Moscow, married to Sofya Mikhailovna Katenina, b. before 1865, d. 1908, daughter of former ataman of Orenburgsky Cossack Army Mikhail Andreyevich Katenin, cousin of poet M. Lermontov; Emilia, b. 1860 in Moscow, d. after 1904, married since 1887 to c. Dmitri Yegorovich Komarovsky, b. 1 June 1837, d. 1901, graduate of Nicholas Academy of the General Staff, lieutenant general 30 August 1890, commander of 8<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division, 3<sup>rd</sup> Leib-Guard Infantry Division, 4<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> Army Corps.

10. 28 June 1870 - joined the service at Preobrazhensky Leib-Guard Regiment; 19 July 1872 - clerk of regiment tribunal (until 23 May 1875), 1 June 1875 - sent to Military Legal Academy, 13 October 1875 - full-time student in the senior course of the academy; 21 October 1876 - completed the course and returned to his regiment; 27 December 1876 - commander of rota (company); 27 December 1876 - apart from commanding the rota was authorized as member of court tribunal; 9 May 1877 - sent to 46<sup>th</sup> Dnepr Infantry Regiment (since 16 May 1877 took part in fighting against Turkey); 18 May 1877 - rota commander of 46<sup>th</sup> Dnepr Infantry Regiment; 26 October 1877 - returned to Preobrazhensky Leib-Guard Regiment and took duties of junior staff officer (12 February-19 August 1878 stayed in San Stefano); 12 June 1878 - rota commander of Preobrazhensky Leib-Guard Regiment; 9 August 1882 - acting commander of HIIH representative rota; 12 November 1882 - auth. as commander of HIIH representative rota; 6 October 1885-6 April 1886 - apart from commanding the rota acting member of regiment tribunal; 21 May 1886 - acting junior staff officer of Preobrazhensky Leib-Guard Regiment; 7 October 1887-10 March 1888 - apart from being junior staff officer performed the duties of chairman of regiment tribunal; 18 May 1888 - released from military service and transferred to civil service; 15 June 1888 - incorporated into the MOI and commissioned to the disposal of Vladimir Governorate; 30 November 1888 - vice-governor of Mogilev; 30 August 1893 - governor of Mogilev; 23 December 1893 - governor of Ekaterinoslav; 3 March 1897 - governor of Warsaw (June 1898 - member of the Commission established to review regulations on police supervision of 30 April 1867 in force in the Kingdom of Poland; 16 June 1898 - participated in the opening meeting of the Council at Governor-General of Warsaw established by pr. Imeretinsky; 23 August 1902-3 December 1903 - chairman of the Protective Committee over Warsaw Music Institute, 1 November 1902-7 January 1907 - chairman of the council of Warsaw Orthodox Holy Trinity Fraternity); 1 January 1907 - member of the Governing Senate; 7 February 1907 - commissioned to the Second Department of the Governing Senate.

11. 20 December 1877 - Order of Saint Anna, Third Class, with swords and a bow-knot for activities during the war against Turkey received 23 August 1877; 13 June 1878 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class, with swords; 23 July 1881 - by the decision of Alexander II the period of service between 16 May 1877 and 19 February 1878 counted as double time for old-age pension calculation; 15 May 1883 - Order of Saint Anna, Second Class; 24 September 1884 - Hessen-Darmstadt Order of Philip the Magnanimous, First Class; 1 April 1890 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class; 6 December 1895 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class.; 20 January 1897 - silver medal on the occasion of Nicholas II's coronation; 12 February 1897 - silver medal commemorating Alexander III's reign; 27 February 1897 - dark bronze medal for the 1897 national census; 6 December 1898 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class; 6 March 1899 - Siamese Order of the White Elephant, Second Class, with star; 15 March 1899 - Romanian Order of the Crown, First Class; 9 August 1900 - Red Cross badge; 6 March 1901 - Persian Order of Lion and Sun, Second Class, with red ribbon; 3 March 1902 - first extra pay of 15 % for five-year service in the Kingdom of Poland; 6 December 1902 - Order of Saint Anna, First Class; 9 November 1904 -

thanks of Nicholas II for distinguished attitude during army inspection in Łowicz; 1 January 1906 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Second Class; 1 January 1911 – Order of the White Eagle; 20 November 1914 – Order of Saint Alexander Nevsky.

**12.** 2 October 1871 – constable; 13 April 1875 – sub-lieutenant; 4 April 1876 – lieutenant; 19 October 1876 – staff-captain; 14 October 1878 – captain for merit during the war against Turkey (sen. 30 November 1877); 30 August 1886 – colonel; 18 May 1888 – collegiate councillor; 27 September 1890 – state councillor; 30 August 1893 – active state councillor. 3 November 1899 – court chamberlain; 6 December 1903 – court hofmeister.

**13.** In 1897 pr. Imeretinsky, in a secret letter to Goremykin, described Martynov in the following way: unfit for administrative service in the Kingdom, does not have official tact. Martynov did not follow pr. Imeretinsky's guidelines commanding "understanding the necessity of more cautious, more tactical way of acting". Finally, Martynov's dismissal was not accomplished due to Imeretinsky's death.

**14.** Died after 1916.

**15.** GARF, f. 215, inv. 1, del. 1008; RGIA, f. 1409, inv. 9, del. 132; SA in Warsaw Milanówek branch, Warsaw Governorate government, del. the Third Administrative Department 35/1897, fol. 6; "Kraj" 1898, no. 24, pp. 17–18; "Варшавский Епархиальный Листок" 1906, no. 14, pp. 113–114; 1907, no. 2, pp. 17–18; "Kraj" 1897, no. 8, pp. 11; *Список генералам по старшинству. Составлен по 1-е Сентября 1899 года*, p. 211; *Список генералам по старшинству. Составлен по 1-е сентября 1900 г.*, p. 183; *Список чинов ведомства Министерства Юстиции 1916 года (исправленный по 1 Января). Часть I. (Правительствующий Сенат, Центральное Управление Особых Судебных Учреждений; съезды мировых судей местностей, где введен закон 15 июня 1912 года*, p. 17; *Список выпускных воспитанников Морского кадетского корпуса с 1753 по 1896 год*, [in:] *Обзор Морского кадетского корпуса с 1852 года. С приложением списка выпускных воспитанников 1753-1896 г.*, pp. 274-275, 185-286; *Подпрапорщики и юнкера по старшинству выпусков*, [in:] *Исторический очерк Николаевского кавалерийского училища, бывшей школы гвардейских подпрапорщиков и кавалерийских юнкеров. 1823-1898*, p. 24; А. Н. Карцов, *Материалы для истории дворянских родов Мартыновых и Слепцовых, с их ветвями (с гербами, портретами и таблицами)*. (Изданные как XLVII выпуск "Известий Тамбовской Ученой Архивной Комиссии" и том I "Материалов для истории тамбовского, пензенского и саратовского дворянства"), Tambov 1904, pp. 50-52, 73-74, 97-98; *Сборник биографий кавалергардов. 1826-1908. По случаю столетнего юбилея – Кавалергардского Ея Величества Государыни Императрицы Марии Феодоровны Полка*, book 4, pp. 98-106; Н. А. Мурзанов, *Словарь русских сенаторов 1711-1917 гг. Материалы для биографий*, p. 268.

## 35.

**Nikolay Nikolayevich Medem**

1. Николай Николаевич Медем
2. B. 25 June 1834 in St. Petersburg.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of St. Petersburg Governorate, baron.
5. Mikhailovsky Artillery School, Nicholas Academy of the General Staff (23 June 1856-10 December 1858).
6. Inherited estate at the village of Berezky in the poviat of Pskov – 2,300 d. of land and in the poviat of St. Petersburg – 450 d. of land; 16 July 1869 - majorat “Uśniaki” with the annual income of 750 rubles in the poviat of Garwolin in Siedlce Governorate – 1,689 morgens and 257 rods.
7. **Wife:** since 14 October 1864 Sofiya Ivanovna Kapger, b. 1847, d. after 1913, Orthodox, daughter of senator and privy councillor Ivan Khristyanovich Kapger, b. 30 June 1806, d. 25 May 1867, and Alexandra Mikhailovna Balugyanskaya, b. 14 April 1808, d. 22 April 1877; member of Pskov Society for the Protection over Animals.
8. **Children:** Nikolay, b. 11 January 1867, d. 12 October 1918 in Pyatigorsk, assassinated by the Bolsheviks, graduate of Imperial College of Law of 16 May 1888 in the rank of collegiate secretary, 1888 assistant to investigating judge of Warsaw Court Chamber, 1889 investigating judge of Warsaw Court Chamber, 1893 vice-prosecutor of Mitau District Court, 1896 vice-prosecutor of St. Petersburg District Court, 1902 vice-governor of Chernigov; 1903 vice-governor of Pskov; 24 January 1911 governor of Pskov, 21 January 1916 governor of Petrograd, May 1916 released from service at his own request due to disease, senator, 5 April 1892 court kamerjunker, 6 December 1907 court chamberlain, married since 1893 to Tatiana Ivanovna Goremykina, b. 1 December 1872 in Kielce, d. 23 February 1965 in Nice in France, daughter of chairman of the Council of Ministers Ivan Logginovich Goremykin.
9. **Father:** Nikolay Vasiliyevich Medem, b. 1798, d. 25 February 1870, artillery general, since 1813 till death in the military service, occupying, among others, the following positions: lecturer at artillery school (1823-1826), class inspector at artillery school (1826-1832), lecturer-professor of Nicholas Military Academy (1832-1834), chairman of Military-Censorship Committee (1848-1858), chairman of Chief Military-School Committee (since 1864) and in the civil administration: member of Chief Censorship Management and chairman of St. Petersburg Censorship Committee (1860-1862), member of the council of the Minister of the Interior for book publishing (1862-1865). **Mother:** Maria Mikhailovna Balugyanskaya, b. 26 September 1804, d. ?; daughter of Mikhail Andreyevich Balugyansky, b. 26 October 1769, d. 3 April 1847, secretary of state, professor at Main Pedagogical Institute, rector of St. Petersburg Imperial University, member of the Legislative Commission, and Antonina Anna Yulia Ivanovna von Heger. **Siblings:** Mikhail, b. 31 May 1831, d. 1 March 1902 in Yalta, graduate of Imperial Alexandrovsky Lyceum 12 May 1850, active privy councillor 1 January 1900, senator 1 January 1877, director of the Department of General Affairs of the Ministry of State Domains, honorary justice of peace of the



poviat of Shlisselburg, owner of estate "Shcheglovo" in the poviat of Shlisselburg in St. Petersburg Governorate, married to baroness Yekaterina Karlovna Tipoldt, b. before 1842, d. 5 May 1913, daughter of lieutenant general; Maria, married to Georgiy Karlovich Byunting, b. 1826, d. 11 March 1875, major general, commander of Moscow Leib-Guard Regiment.

10. 31 December 1847 - joined the military service and was sent to Mikhailovsky Artillery School (31 March 1848 - junker; 27 October 1851 - portu-pey-junker); 13 August 1852 - passed examination for the rank of constable and remained in Mikhailovsky Artillery School; 5 June 1854 - served in 25<sup>th</sup> Horse Artillery Battery; 7 June 1854 - commissioned to serve in the general staff of Chief Artillery Inspector, from where he was sent (7 June-3 October 1854) to a model horse battery to become familiar with the conditions of active service; 31 August 1854 - served at 15<sup>th</sup> Battery of Caucasus Line Batallion; 23 June 1856 - started education in Nicholas Academy of the General Staff; 15 December 1858 - commissioned to serve in the General Staff; 23 December 1858 - appointed officer with the General Staff; 15 March 1860 - commissioned to serve at the Guard General Staff; 12 July 1862 - acting adjutant of the First Department of division (chast) of the general staff in the Guard General Staff; 4 May 1863 - senior adjutant in the general staff of independent guard corps in the unit (chast) of the General Staff; 21 August 1863 - dispatched to the disposal of the commander of armies in the Kingdom of Poland; 19 August 1864 - special tasks officer with the commander of armies in the Kingdom of Poland; 15 July 1865 - temporarily commissioned to the disposal of acting civil governor of Plock; 24 October 1866 - acting governor of Warsaw; 21 September 1868 - auth. as Governor of Warsaw (1875 - chairman of the commission established to create and furnish an infectious diseases hospital in Warsaw; 1887 - chairman of the commission established in Warsaw to discuss the matters of burdening industrial and commercial establishments with taxes to the benefit of communes); 1 January 1892 - member (senator) of the Governing Senate; 8 April 1892 - assistant for civil affairs of Warsaw Governor-General; 18 March 1895 - released from the position of assistant for civil affairs of Warsaw Governor-General while retained on the position of senator.

11. 30 August 1861 - Order of Saint Anna, Third Class; 30 August 1863 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class; 25 December 1863 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class, with Imperator's crown; 19 February 1866 - gold medal for efforts to "settle down peasants" in the Kingdom of Poland; 30 August 1866 - Order of Saint Anna, Second Class, with Imperator's crown; 10 June 1867 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class; 31 August 1867 - gratitude of Alexander II for organizing provisions during flood for Grodnensky Leib-Guard Hussar Regiment; 9 May 1869 - gratitude of Alexander II for active involvement in a commission established to implement the ukazes re-organizing Roman Catholic monasteries in the Kingdom of Poland; 15 July 1870 - extra pay of 15 % for five-year service in the Kingdom of Poland in the amount of 562.50 rubles; 17 December 1870 - one-time benefit of 1,500 rubles; 30 August 1871 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class; 17 April 1873 - gratitude of Alexander II for the 1872 tax collection; 30 August

1873 – Order of Saint Anna, First Class; 11 May 1874 – gratitude of Alexander II for the 1873 tax collection; 29 May 1874 – Grand Cross of Imperial Austrian Franz Joseph Order; 29 June 1874 – appointment to the staff of HIIH entourage; 15 July 1875 – 30% extra pay for 10-year service in the Kingdom of Poland; 8 November 1875 – received an extra pay to salary of 1,000 rubles; 11 May 1877 – gratitude of Alexander II for the 1876 tax collection; 30 August 1877 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Second Class; 1 May 1878 – gratitude of Alexander II for the 1877 tax collection; 22 June 1878 – Persian Order of Lion and Sun, First Class; 1 June 1879 – gratitude of Alexander II for the 1878 tax collection; 23 August 1879 – German Order of the Red Eagle, Second Class, with star; 12 May 1880 – gratitude of Alexander II for the 1879 tax collection; 15 July 1880 – 40% extra pay for 15-year service in the Kingdom of Poland; 7 May 1881 – gratitude of Alexander III for the 1880 tax collection; 26 April 1882 – gratitude of Alexander III for the 1881 tax collection; 21 January 1883 – Montenegro Order of Prince Danilo I, First Class; 30 August 1884 – Order of the White Eagle; 2 June 1885 – German Order of the Prussian Crown, First Class; 23 April 1885 – blessed badge commemorating Alexander II's reign (in 1888 Medem and his wife were already full members of the Orthodox Holy Trinity Fraternity in Warsaw); 15 July 1885 – 60% extra pay for twenty-year service in the Kingdom of Poland; 22 December 1888 – gratitude of Alexander III for organizing obligatory labour for prisoners from the area of Warsaw Governorate; 9 April 1889 – a gold snuff box with brilliants from Alexander III; 15 July 1890 – Order of Saint Alexander Nevsky; 12 June 1895 – income arenda with the annual income of 2,000 rubles for the period of 6 years; 1895 – Austrian Imperial Order of the Iron Crown, First Class.

12. 13 August 1852 – constable; 30 June 1853 – for exceptional study results promoted to the rank of sub-lieutenant; 5 June 1854 – for exceptional study results promoted to the rank of lieutenant; 1 January 1859 – staff-captain; 1 January 1860 – captain; 14 December 1860 – staff-captain in guard troops; 17 April 1863 – guard captain (sen. 1 January 1863); 19 August 1864 – for merit promoted to the rank of colonel; 21 September 1868 – for distinction major general; 30 August 1881 – for distinction lieutenant general.

13. He was described in a secret report as follows: "При всей всеей солидности и благородстве направления, сознает что и настоящее и будущее его благополучие находится в руках князя Черкасского". Thus, he would surrender in all matters, though he was often of a different view. As Warsaw Governor he had a better opinion, praised for erudition and tact, but reproached for gullibility.

14. Died 7 September 1899 in St. Petersburg.

15. GARF, f. 547, inv. 1, del. 92, del. 95; RGIA, f. 1284, inv. 45, year 1880, del. 201; fol. 177–190v; inv. 46, year 1892, del. 65; f. 1405, inv. 100, del. 72, f. 1409, inv. 9, del. 133; DACzO, f. 127, inv. 1, del. 9180, inv. 14, del. 3955, del. 3958; AGAD, Secretary of State of the Kingdom of Poland, del. 2217; fol. 69; SA in Radom, SPM, Siedlce Tax Chamber, del. 944; SA in Warsaw, Chancellery of Warsaw Governor, the Third Department, del. 69, 86; "Сувалкския Губернския Ведомости" 1867, no. 24, p. 115; "Dziennik Warszawski" 1866, no. 200, p. 1939; no. 279, p. 2661;

"Gazeta Kielecka" 1887, no. 76, p. 1; Памятная книжка псковской губернии на 1913-1914 г.г., pp. 3, 13, 139-151, 160-161, 483; Сборник Императорского Русского Исторического Общества, vol. 62, St. Petersburg 1888, p. 19; Список генералам по старшинству. Составлен по 1-е Сентября 1899 года, St. Petersburg 1899, p. 127; Список членов варшавского православного Свято-Троицкого братства, учрежденного в 1887 году Высокопреосвященным Леонтием, архиепископом Холмско-Варшавским, в память пятидесятилетия юбилея варшавского православного кафедрального Свято-Троицкого собора, – за второй отчетный год. Состав. 4 сентября 1889 года (с 1 сент. 1888 по 1 сент. 1889 года), [no place and date of publication], p. 7; Список гражданским чинам первых трех классов. Исправлен по 26-е Февраля 1876 года, p. 331; Список бывшим воспитанникам Императорского Училища Правоведения, окончивших в оном курс наук 1840-1915 г. Составлен по 15 ноября 1915 г., p. 169; Офицеры кончившие курс Императорской Военной Академии и Николаевской Академии Генерального Штаба, по порядку выпусков, с 1834 по 1882 год, [in:] Исторический очерк Николаевской Академии Генерального Штаба, p. 92; Памятная книжка лицеистов. Издание Собрания Курсовых Представителей Императорского Александровского Лицея. 1811. 19 октября 1911, pp. 43, 45; J. Kaczkowski, *Donasycie w Królestwie Polskim*, Warsaw 1917, pp. 474-475; А. В. Морозова, Н. М. Полетун, *Черниговские губернаторы и вице-губернаторы. Биобиблиографический справочник*, Chernigov 2006; Л. Г. Бескровный, *Русская армия и флот в XIX веке. Военно-экономический потенциал России*, Moscow 1973, pp. 105-106, 136; Н. А. Мурзанов, *Словарь русских сенаторов 1711-1917 гг. Материалы для биографий*, pp. 195-196, 271; A. Górak, *Narady gubernatorów z Królestwa Polskiego i Czerkasckiego jesieni 1866 r.*, pp. 353-354; N. de Lazari, *Szkice na papierze*, pp. 122, 124.

### 36.

#### Vasiliy Dmitriyevich Menkin

1. Василий Дмитриевич Менкин
2. B. 1831.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Kovno Governorate.
5. Nobility Regiment (later 2<sup>nd</sup> Konstantinovsky Military School).
6. No reported estate; in 1861 he authorized his sister to make a division of estate in the khutor of Zhadov and village of Velikaya Dubrova in the poviat of Mglin of Chernigov Governorate.
7. **Wife:** first – Anna Alekseyevna Sazonova, d. 14 December 1869 in Łomża, Orthodox; second wife – since 5 June 1881 Sofiya Semyonovna Shuyska-Svinkina, Orthodox, daughter of hereditary honorary citizen.
8. **Children:** Yevgeniy, b. 25 November 1860, Governor of Lublin (see bi-onote); Vera, b. 16 February 1864 in Warsaw, married to Pavel Alexandrovich Arseneyev, lawyer, active state councillor, chairman of St. Petersburg District Court and senator; Zoya, b. 17 April 1866 in Warsaw, d. after 1905; Yulya, b. 5 July 1868 in Łomża, d. after 1905.

**9. Father:** Dmitri Vasiliyevich Menkin, b. around 1792, d. before 1861, son of merchant Vasiliy Vasiliyevich Menkin and Anna Vasiliyevna (of Polish Jewish merchant origin), clerk of state administration.

**10.** 1849 - joined the military service in the rank of constable in Lithuanian Leib-Guard Regiment (incorporated into the Russian troops sent to Austria; 30 August-8 October 1854 served in the armies protecting the coast of Governorate of Estonia; 16 March-15 November 1855 - served in the armies protecting the coast of St. Petersburg Governorate and Vyborg); 27 March 1855 - treasurer of Lithuanian Leib-Guard Regiment; 24 December 1863 - military chief of the poviat of Łowicz in Warsaw Governorate (28 August 1863-1 May 1867 - served in the armies of Warsaw Military District, fighting against the Polish insurgents); 1 January 1867 - acting governor of Łomża; 19 December 1880- released from service at his own request.

**11.** 1858 - bronze medal commemorating the 1853-1856 war; 12 April 1859 - Order of Saint Anna, Third Class; 23 April 1861 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class; 7 January 1864 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class, with Emperor's crown; 1865 - bronze medal for suppression of the Polish mutiny; 27 March 1866 - Order of Saint Anna, Second Class; 1866 - silver medal for efforts to "settle down" peasants in the Kingdom of Poland; 10 June 1867 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class; 13 March 1872 - Red Cross badge; 10 November 1872 - highest recognition of Tsar Alexander II for support given to a group of officers led by lieutenant general Roop in a delegation to the Western governorates of the Empire; 30 August 1873 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class; 1 January 1878 - Order of Saint Anna, First Class.

**12.** 19 May 1863 - captain; 17 April 1866 - colonel; 10 June 1871 - state councillor;? - active state councillor.

**13.** In 1860s, when he was Łomża Governor, gendarmerie reported that he had no slightest idea of official duties, did not realise the significance of the matters confided in him, and, what is even worse, disgraced himself all the time by inappropriate behaviour. Menkin was not interested in work at all, preferring lazing around and indulging in simple entertainment over performing official duties. The behaviour of the head of the governorate was in line with that of his deputy, rittmeister Alexandr Engelhardt. According to gendarmerie, the governorate was actually governed by medium-level clerks, mainly Poles. Also subsequent reports were negative: "ни по усердию ни по характеру не соответствует своему важному назначению, не имея положительно никакого понятия о важности лежащих на нем обязанностей и будучи предшествующею своею службою весьма мало подготовлен к столь серьезной деятельности, он совершенно не занимается делом, предпочитая праздность и развлечения обязанностям и долгу службы будучи же любителям хорошо поесть, выпить и вообще весело провести время, он разъезжает по помещикам, которые разумеется нещадать никаких средств, чтоб прилично принять и угодить своему губернатору".

**14.** Died 10 December 1883 in Warsaw.



15. CDIAUK, f. 486, inv. 5, del. 423, s. 20v–21; RGIA, f. 1284, inv. 84, year 1881, del. 96; AGAD, Secretary of State of the Kingdom of Poland, del. 3617, fol. 1-1v; SA in Białystok Łomża branch, CSD of Holy Trinity Orthodox church in Łomża, del. 13, fol. 26v–28; del. 14, fol. 94v–95; del. 17, fol. 18v–19; "Ломжинския Губернския Ведомости" 1867, no. 18, p. 3; "Сувалкския Губернския Ведомости" 1867, no. 24, p. 115; "Dziennik Warszawski" 1872, no. 240, p. 1161; М. Г. Гольмдорф, *Именной список воспитанников всех выпусков из Дворянского полка и состоявшего при сем полку кавалерийского эскадрона с 1807 по 1855 гг. и Константиновского кадетского корпуса с 1855 по 1859 гг.*, St. Petersburg 1859; Е. И. Крестьянинова, *Материалы к истории ростовского купечества. Ростовские купцы-санкт-петербуржцы Менкины и Мясниковы: генеалогия и судьбы*, [in:] *Материалы конференции 2007 г.*, Rostov 2008, pp. 444–445; *Список полковникам по старшинству. Исправлено по 1-е Января [1867]*, St. Petersburg 1867, p. 598; О. Ю. Сафонова, П. Н. Тургенев и его потомки. *К истории рода Тургеневых*, "Спасский Вестник" 2005, no. 12; J. Kozłowski, *Dygnitarze rosyjscy nad Wisłą po powstaniu styczniowym*, KH 2001, vol. 108, p. 835.

## 37.

**Yevgeniy Vasiliyevich Menkin**

1. Евгений Васильевич Менкин
2. B. 25 November 1860 in St. Petersburg.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Kovno Governorate.
5. Imperial College of Law in Yaroslavl, graduated 26 May 1881 with the right to the rank of titular councillor in civil service.
6. No reported family estate.
7. **Wife:** since 28 October 1892 Olga Konstaninovna Miller, b. 26 June 1873 in Feliksów in the poviat of Ostrów of Łomża Governorate, d. after 25 February 1934, Orthodox, daughter of Piotrków governor, active state councillor K. K. Miller, graduate of women's gymnasium, arrested in January 1934 on the accusation of membership in a religious group supporting the activities of archbishop Eulogius on the emigration, sentenced to stay in lagr 25 February 1934.
8. **Children:** Yelena, b. 20 August 1901 in Warsaw, d. after 25 February 1934, graduate of women's gymnasium, her godparents: K. K. Miller and wife of assistant to chief commander of Warsaw Military District armies Yevgeniya Ferdinandovna Puzryevskaya; after 1917 worked in Leningrad as a typist, arrested on the accusation of membership in a religious group supporting the activities of archbishop Eulogius on the emigration 17 January 1934, sentenced 25 February 1934 to a term in lagr in Kazakhstan.
9. **Father:** Vasiliy Dmitriyevich Menkin, b. 1831, d. 10 December 1883 in Warsaw, Governor of Łomża (see bionote). **Mother:** Anna Alekseyevna Sazonova, d. 14 December 1869 in Łomża, Orthodox. **Siblings:** Vera, b. 16 February 1864; Zoya, b. 17 April 1866; Yulia, b. 5 July 1868.
10. 22 May 1881 – accepted to service in the First Department of the Ministry of Justice; 6 September 1881 – candidate for the court position (applicant) with

the prosecutor of Warsaw Court Chamber (7 February 1882 - incorporated into the activities of a temporary commission dealing with arresting people suspected of instilling anti-Jewish riots in Warsaw in December 1881); 29 February 1884 - delegated to the disposal of prosecutor of Warsaw District Court (since 1 March 1884 sent to 9<sup>th</sup> investigating prosecutor division in Warsaw, 24 May-21 August 1884 head of 9<sup>th</sup> division); 4 January 1885 - acting investigating judge of the poviát of Ciechanów of Płock District Court; 3 May 1889 - vice-prosecutor (sub-prosecutor) of Piotrków District Court; 30 March 1895 - vice-prosecutor (sub-prosecutor) of Warsaw District Court; 1 May 1896 - prosecutor of Lublin District Court; 9 July 1897 - head of the Chancellery of Governor-General of Warsaw (since 11 April 1898 - participated in the activities of a special committee for the construction of the Polytechnic Institute in Warsaw; since 17 May 1898 - member of a commission chaired by assistant to Warsaw Governor-General established to review legal regulations on police supervision; 16 June 1898 - participated in the opening meeting of the Council at Governor-General of Warsaw established by pr. Imeretinsky; since 1898 - member of a commission established to discuss the activities of land guard and police; since 30 April 1899 - member of a special commission dealing with the codification of geodetic law in the Kingdom of Poland); 1 August 1903 - director of the Chancellery of Governor-General of Warsaw (since 31 January 1904 - member of a committee for construction of Teatr Rozmaitości with a reading room and a library in Warsaw); 19 March 1905 - Lublin Governor (since 28 December 1906 - took part in a conference on separating the Eastern parts of the Kingdom of Poland, in the years 1910-1911 took part multiple times in conferences devoted to different matters connected with separating Chełm Governorate; 1910 - member of an inter-departmental advisory body on the matters of basic education on elements of communities foreign to Russia in terms of nationality and religion); 30 January 1912 - director of the Department of Spiritual Affairs for Foreign Faiths in the Ministry of the Interior (since 22 April 1914 - incorporated into the staff of Temporary Office for Issuing Local Laws Collection); 17 October 1915 - member of the Governing Senate; 22 October 1915 - appointed member of the Second Department of the Governing Senate.

11. 1 January 1892 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Third Class; 1 January 1895 - Order of Saint Anna, Third Class; 26 February 1896 - silver medal commemorating Alexander III's reign; 1896 - first extra pay of 15 % for five-year service in the Kingdom of Poland; 15 April 1899 - the Star of Romania Order, Second Class; 6 March 1901 - Persian Order of Lion and Sun, Second Class; 6 March 1901 - Montenegro Order of Prince Danilo I, Second Class; 1 January 1902 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class; 6 April 1902 - Grand Officer's Cross with star of Imperial Austrian Franz Joseph Order; 21 March 1904 - Commander's Cross of the National Order of the Legion of Honour; 6 December 1904 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class; 6 April 1905 - German Order of the Prussian Crown, Second Class, with star; 8 September 1906 - badge of Saint Theotokos Fraternity in Chełm, First Class; 6 December 1909 - Order of Saint Anna, First Class; 30 September 1912 - medal commemorating the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the 1812 Patriotic War; 6 December 1913 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Second Class; 9 February 1914 - badge for people who

greatly contributed to the peasant cause in Warsaw Governorate-General; 10 May 1914 - thanks of Nicholas II on the occasion of the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Emancipation Reform of 19 February 1864 in the Kingdom of Poland.

12. 26 May 1881 – titular councillor; 20 March 1891 – collegiate assessor (sen. 4 January 1885); 26 October 1891 – court councillor (sen. 4 January 1888); 5 October 1892 – collegiate councillor (sen. 4 January 1892); 4 January 1896 – for distinction state councillor; 1 January 1899 – for distinction active state councillor; 3 November 1901 – court chamberlain; 6 December 1912 – master of the royal hunt.

13. Y. V. Menkin was characterized by Archbishop Eulogius as follows: "Е.В.Менкин, приятный, образованный, умный человек, тонкий юрист, не раз помогал мне в трудных юридических вопросах. По натуре несколько ленивый, по внешности толстяк, он имел склонность к ублажению своей персоны: любил вкусно и много покушать, и его гурманство было известно даже за пределами его губернии - в Варшаве, где научились готовить котлеты à la Menkine. Мне запомнился его редкий аппетит, когда он как-то раз летом в женском монастыре, куда мы с ним приехали, вмиг опорожнил огромный жбан простокваши. Я только руками развел...".

14. Died in 1917 of heart attack.

15. GARF, f. 547, inv. 1, del. 95; RGIA, f. 1409, inv. 9, del. 135, f. 1284, inv. 47, year 1912, del. 6; SAL, Lublin Governorate government (1867–1918), personal del. 1171; SA in Piotrków Trybunalski, ASCPP in Piotrków, del. 18, pp. 5–6; OPA in Piotrków Trybunalski, ASCPP in Piotrków Trybunalski, del. 1892, fol. 48v–49; *Список полковникам по старшинству. Исправлено по 1-е Января [1867]*, St. Petersburg 1867, p. 598; *Список гражданским чинам первых трех классов. Исправлен по 1-е Сентября 1914 года*, Petrograd 1914, pp. 596–597; *Список бывшим воспитанникам Императорского Училища Правоведения, окончивших в оном курс наук 1840–1915 г. Составлен по 15 ноября 1915 г.*, p. 139; Митрополит Евлогий (Георгиевский), *Путь моей жизни, Воспоминания Митрополита Евлогия (Георгиевского), изложенные по его рассказам Т. Манухиной*, chapter 14 "Архиепископ холмский", (1912–1914), Paris 1947, <http://pravbeseda.ru/library/index.php?page=book&id=734>; "Ломжинския Губернския Ведомости" 1912, no. 7, p. 1; "Kraj" 1885, no. 5, p. 10; "Kraj" 1898, no. 24, pp. 17–18; "Tydzień" 1898, no. 25, p. 4; *Высшие и центральные государственные учреждения России 1801–1917*, vol. 2, *Центральные государственные учреждения. Министерство внутренних дел. Министерство юстиции. Министерство финансов. Министерство торговли и промышленности. Государственный контроль*, pp. 36–38; Е. И. Крестьянинова, *Материалы к истории ростовского купечества. Ростовские купцы-санкт-петербуржцы Менкины и Мясниковы: генеалогия и судьбы*, [in:] *Материалы конференции 2007 г.*, Rostov 2008, pp. 444–445; О. Ю. Сафонова, П. Н. Тургенев и его потомки. К истории рода Тургеневых, "Спасский Вестник" 2005, no. 12.

## 38.

**Konstantin Konstantinovich Miller**

1. КОНСТАНТИН КОНСТАНТИНОВИЧ МИЛЛЕР
2. B. 28 April 1836.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Petersburg Governorate, coat of arms auth. 12 July 1906.
5. 2<sup>nd</sup> St. Petersburg Cavalry Cadet Corps.
6. Initially, he had a family estate of Bolshoe Oleshno in Byalsk-Syabrsk volost, in the poviat of Luga in St. Petersburg Governorate, together with his brother and sisters.
7. **Wife:** first - Alexandra Mikhalina Anna Dominikovna Koncewicz, b. 1841 in Ponevezh in Kovno Governorate, d. 22 September 1893 in Piotrków, Roman Catholic, daughter of hereditary nobleman of Kovno Governorate Dominik Vikentyevich Koncewicz and Józefina Osipovna Monkiewicz; second wife – since 7 January 1896 Alexandra Petrovna Maslova, b. 1857, d. after 1911, daughter of hereditary nobleman of Nizhny Novgorod Governorate, graduate of Noble Maidens' School in Nizhny Novgorod 1863 and Emperor Nicholas I Petersburgsky Orphan Institute, since 1 September 1886 curator and French language teacher at Women's Gymnasium in Łódź.
8. **Children:** Sergey, b. 1866, d. 18 January 1870; Boris, b. 30 June 1868, d. 1934, graduate of St. Petersburg Imperial University, 2<sup>nd</sup> category diploma 1892, state councillor, junior assistant to clerk of the Land Department of MOI since 1 October 1893, commissar for peasant affairs of the poviat of Turek in Kalisz Governorate since 18 January 1895, permanent member of Tver branch of the Peasants' Land Bank since 10 January 1907, after the Bolshevik coup lawyer, shot to death in prison, married to Raisa Petrovna Strushinska, daughter of active state councillor; Konstantin, b. 25 September 1869, d. 1922 in Płock, graduate of Faculty of Law of Imperial University of Warsaw 1892, active state councillor, since 1892 employed in the Ministry of Justice, among other functions, sub-prosecutor of Warsaw District Court, prosecutor of Border District Court in Harbin, chairman of Płock District Court (1911-1917), arrested by the Soviets and evacuated by the Polish Red Cross, married to Vera Nikolayevna Yerakova, b. 17 August 1877 in Hrubieszów, d. after 1922, daughter of prosecutor of Lublin District Court and Warsaw District Court Nikolay Pyotrovich Yerakov and Sofiya Ilinichna Yedelevska; Maria, b. 1 August 1870; Olga, b. 26 June 1873 in Feliksów in the poviat of Ostrów in Łomża Governorate, married 28 October 1892 to Yevgeniy Vasiliyevich Menkin, Lublin Governor (see bionote); Yekaterina, b. 22 August 1874, in the poviat of Ostrów in Łomża Governorate, d. 21 July 1875 in Ostrów in Łomża Governorate.
9. **Father:** Konstantin Ivanovich Miller, b. 4 February 1806, d. 25 September 1875 in St. Petersburg, son of Ivan Miller, adjutant of Grand Duke Konstantin Pavlovich, active state councillor. **Mother:** Yekaterina Ivanovna ?, Orthodox. **Siblings:** Fyodor.



10. 11 June 1855 – joined the service as constable and was commissioned to Kharkovsky Garrison Batallion; 1 July 1855 – did not show up for service and was incorporated to the reserve brigade of 1<sup>st</sup> Infantry Division; 1855 – in the troops defending the coast of Livonia; 11 May 1857 – Pskovsky Garrison Batallion; 26 October 1858 – Revalsky Garrison Batallion; 2 November 1861 – according to the sentence of highest authority downgraded from sub-lieutenant to private and incorporated into Nevsky regiment, with seniority retained, for abuse of regulations connected with the use of violence towards his commander; since 3 February 1863 – involved in suppressing the January uprising in the Kingdom and the governorates of Kovno and Grodno; 11 August 1864 – adjutant of 2<sup>nd</sup> Gunner Batallion; 2 September 1864 – authorized; 21 December 1865 – commissioned to the disposal of the Governing Committee and sent to work in Ostrołęka Commission on Peasant Affairs; 13 February 1866 – incorporated into the army infantry; 13 August 1866 – acting commissar for peasant affairs of the poviats of Ostrów; 25 October 1867 – auth. on the position of commissar; 8 June 1879 – permanent member of Płock Governorate Commission on Peasant Affairs (22 February–23 March 1882 head of the gratitude delegation of peasants from Płock Governorate to St. Petersburg to lay a wreath on Alexander II's grave and declare "peasants filled with faithful feelings" to Alexander III; 30 April 1883–31 February 1884 head of the delegation of mayors from rural communes of the Kingdom of Poland, one from each poviat, to Alexander III's coronation in Moscow); 31 February 1884 – removed from office and transferred to the disposal of Warsaw Governor-General, sent to assist the over-policemaster of Warsaw; 26 December 1885 – vice-governor of Kielce (21 March 1886 – this was only when he turned up for service and excused his absence with a sick leave); 29 July 1887 – governor of Płock; 17 December 1888 – called to Warsaw to a meeting aiming at preparing instructions for commissars for peasant affairs of Privislinsky Krai on issuing to peasants the certificates entitling them to get loans from the peasants' land bank; 2 December 1889 – chairman of the special commission established in Warsaw to prepare guidelines on the ways of managing commune taxes in Privislinsky Krai; 21 February 1890 – Piotrków Governor (June 1898 – member of a commission established to review regulations on police supervision of 30 April 1867 in force in the Kingdom of Poland); 10 August 1904 – senator of the First Department of the Governing Senate.

11. 3 October 1858 – light bronze medal on Saint Andrew's ribbon commemorating the 1853–1856 war; 1865 – light bronze medal commemorating suppression of the Polish mutiny of the years 1863–1864; 11 July 1866 – silver medal for efforts to "settle down peasants" in the Kingdom of Poland; 10 June 1867 – Order of Saint Anna, Third Class; 26 July 1869 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class; 20 May 1872 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class, with Emperor's crown; 15 March 1873 – granted extra 15 % to salary for service in the Kingdom of Poland; 29 June 1876 – Order of Saint Anna, Second Class; 15 March 1878 – granted extra 30% to salary for service in the Kingdom; 11 March 1880 – blessing of Archbishop of Chełm-Warsaw for donations for the Orthodox church in Płock; 30 August 1881 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class; 15 March 1883 – granted extra 40 % to salary for service

in the Kingdom; 15 May 1883 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class; 12 November 1883 – dark bronze medal on Saint Alexander's ribbon commemorating Alexander III's coronation; 1 June 1884 – special gratitude of MOI for work and achievements in the service of peasant institutions of the Kingdom of Poland between December 1865 and 31 May 1884; 15 May 1888 – granted extra 60 % to salary for service in the Kingdom; 30 August 1889 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class; 30 August 1893 – Order of Saint Anna, First Class; 26 February 1896 – silver medal commemorating Alexander III on Saint Alexander's ribbon; 18 March 1897 – dark bronze medal for involvement with the first national census of 1897 on a ribbon in state colours; 3 December 1897 – bronze medal with the inscription "Воспитанником В. У.З в память незабвенного благодетеля"; 23 December 1897 – Siamese Order of the White Elephant, Second Class, with star; 12 August 1898 – Grand Cross of the Imperial Austrian Franz Joseph Order; 10 April 1899 – Commander's Cross of the National Order of the Legion of Honour; 10 April 1899 – German Order of the Prussian Crown, First Class; 6 December 1899 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Second Class; 6 December 1902 – Order of the White Eagle for outstanding efforts; 11 January 1905 – honorary citizen of the city of Łódź; 11 June 1905 – thanks of Tsar Nicholas II for devoted and distinguished service.

**12.** 11 May 1857 – constable; 3 October 1858 – sub-lieutenant; 2 November 1861 – private; 16 May 1864 – for merit in fighting against the insurgents promoted to the rank of constable; 16 January 1867 – left the army renamed to the rank of collegiate assessor; 1 February 1868 – governorate secretary (sen. 28 November 1866); 11 September 1869 – collegiate secretary (sen. 28 November 1868); 7 January 1871 – titular councillor (sen. 28 November 1870); 22 January 1874 – collegiate assessor (sen. 28 November 1872); 14 October 1876 – court councillor (sen. 28 November 1875); 27 September 1879 – collegiate councillor (sen. 28 November 1878); 19 March 1882 – state councillor (sen. 28 November 1881); 30 August 1886 – for perfect and ardent service promoted to the rank of active state councillor; 14 May 1896 – for distinction privy councillor.

**13.** 1 January 1893 – re-elected chairman of the Orthodox Church-Parish Protective Committee in Piotrków for the years 1893-1895; 5 August 1894 – honorary member of Łódź committee of the Red Cross Society. He slapped his regiment's commander on the face and was imprisoned in the Peter and Paul Fortress. In the autumn of 1859 transported from Reval to Riga and put into the casemates. In February 1865 he was fined with seven-day imprisonment for inappropriate uniform and arrogant answer to Vilna policeman. He wrote memoirs (not published so far) and multi-volume diaries, currently stored in GARF.

**14.** Died 2 July 1911 in Lublin.

**15.** GARF, f. 110, inv. 24, del. 2188, fol. 3–7; RGIA, f. 593, inv. 30, year 1904, del. 84; fol. 35v–36; f. 1349, inv. 1, del. 2826; GARF, f. 996, inv. 1, del. 60; SA in Białystok Łomża branch, CSD of Holy Trinity Orthodox church in Łomża, del. 13, fol. 26v–27; del. 17, fol. 12v–13, 99v–100; del. 18, fol. 35v–36; SAL, Lublin District Court, Chairman's Chancellery, del. 632; Prosecutor of Lublin District Court, del. 276; Lublin Governorate Commission on Peasant Affairs, del. 60, fol. 174v; SA in

Łódź, Piotrków Governorate government, del. 5581; Kalisz Governorate Commission on Peasant Affairs, del. 181; SA in Płock, ASCPP in Płock, del. 26, pp. 42–43; del. 34, fol. 2v–3; SA in Warsaw, CSD of Orthodox church of Holy Trinity Cathedral Sobor at Długa Street in Warsaw, del. 80, fol. 27v–28; CSD of Orthodox church of the armies of Warsaw Military District 3<sup>rd</sup> Uralsky Cossack Regiment in Warsaw, del. 6, fol. 7v–8; CSD of Holy Trinity Orthodox Church at Podwale in Warsaw, del. 62, fol. 4v–5; SA in Warsaw Mława branch, CSD of Orthodox church in Mława, powiat of Mława, del. 45 not numbered, female baptism certificate no. 17; SA in Warsaw Pułtusk branch, ASCPP in Pułtusk, del. 3, fol. 7v–8, 39v–40, 60v–61, 106v–107; SA in Piotrków Trybunalski, ASCPP in Piotrków, del. 18, pp. 5–6; CSD of Roman Catholic parish in Piotrków, del. 21, p. 801; OPA in Piotrków Trybunalski, ASCPP in Piotrków Trybunalski, del. 1892, fol. 48v–49; *Памятная Книжка Варшавского Судебного Округа на 1894 год. Составлена Канцеляриею старшаго председателя Варшавской Судебной Палаты*, Warsaw 1894, p. 3; *Памятная Книжка Варшавского Судебного Округа на 1900 год. Издана по распоряжению старшаго председателя Варшавской Судебной Палаты*, Warsaw 1900, p. 88; *Памятная Книжка Варшавского Судебного Округа на 1914 год. Издана по распоряжению старшаго председателя Варшавской Судебной Палаты*, Warsaw 1914, p. 109; *Памятная книжка петроковской губернии на 1890 год*, Piotrków 1890, p. 89; "Петроковския Губернския Ведомости" 1894, no. 27, p. 1; "Радомския Губернския Ведомости" 1887, no. 33, p. 1; "Холмско-Варшавский Епархиальный Вестник" 1893, no. 1, p. 3; "Dziennik Warszawski" 1866, no. 80, p. 734; no. 209, p. 2025; "Kronika Piotrkowska" 1911, no. 29; "Tydzień" 1891 no. 7, p. 2; 1893, no. 41, p. 3; 1896, no. 4, p. 2; 1898, no. 25, p. 4; *Список Непременным Членам Губернских по крестьянским делам Присутствий и Коммисарам по крестьянским делам в губерниях Царства Польскаго*, p. 17; *Правительствующий Сенат*, p. 64; *Список чинов ведомства Министерства Юстиции 1916 года, исправленный по 1 Января. Часть II. (Губернския учреждения)*, Petrograd 1916, p. 331; *Przewodnik warszawski informacyjno-adressowy na rok 1870*, p. 11; A. Korobowicz, *Sądownictwo Królestwa Polskiego 1876–1915*, Lublin 1995, pp. 156, 161, 167; Ł. Chimiak, *Dziennik gubernatora piotrkowskiego Konstantina Millera jako źródło do dziejów Królestwa Polskiego*, [in:] *Unifikacja za wszelką cenę. Sprawy polskie w polityce rosyjskiej na przełomie XIX i XX wieku. Studia i materiały*, eds. A. Szwarc and P. Wieczorkiewicz, Warsaw 2002, pp. 227–232; S. Wiech, *Spółeczeństwo Królestwa Polskiego w oczach carskiej policji politycznej (1866–1896)*, p. 339; E. Piórkowska, *Prawosławni w Płocku w XIX wieku*, [in:] *Dzieje Płocka*, vol. 2, *Dzieje miasta w latach 1793–1945*, ed. M. Krajewski, Płock 2006; Н. А. Мурзанов, *Словарь русских сенаторов 1711–1917 гг. Материалы для биографий*, p. 279.

## 39.

**Dmitri Fyodorovich Moskvín**

1. Дмитрий Федорович Москвин
2. B. 12 March 1836.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Yaroslavl Governorate.
5. Lazarev Institute of Oriental Languages; exam at Guard Sub-officer and



Cavalry Junker School; 2-year course at Nicholas Academy of the General Staff (30 August 1857-20 December 1859).

6. His mother (in 1860) owned an estate (200 peasants) in the poviats of Danilov and Lyubim of Yaroslavl Governorate.

7. Single.

8. –.

9. **Father:** Fyodor Moskvín. **Mother:** ? **Siblings:** Ivan, b. 1827, d. after 1885, governorate secretary, manager of the Chancellery of Siedlce Governor, married to Yelizaveta Nikolaevna, in 1875 received gratitude of Alexander II for 10-year work for the construction of Uniate churches.

10. 10 May 1854 - appointed sub-officer of 5<sup>th</sup> Reserve Battalion of Izmaylovsky Leib-Guard Regiment; 1 September 1854 - transferred to Izmaylovsky Reserve Leib-Guard Regiment (17 April-5 October 1855 - in the staff of the armies protecting the coast of the Gulf of Finland in St. Petersburg Governorate); 10 July 1855 - officer of Izmaylovsky Reserve Leib-Guard Regiment; 15 July 1856 - sent to Moscow to complete the officer staff of Izmaylovsky Leib-Guard Regiment; 11 October 1856 - due to disbanding the reserve battalion incorporated in the actual staff of the regiment; 17 April 1857 - sent to the general staff of Independent Guard Corps to commence studies at Nicholas Academy of the General Staff; 30 August 1857 - started education in Nicholas Academy of the General Staff; 20 December 1859 - graduated from Nicholas Academy of the General Staff; 21 December 1859 - incorporated into the General Staff and commissioned to serve in the general staff of 4<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division; 11 November 1860 - commissioned to serve in Izmaylovsky Leib-Guard Regiment; 30 January 1861 - incorporated into the general staff with the rank of sub-lieutenant and appointed temporary standing officer at the Department of the General Staff; 19 January 1862 - candidate for the position of peace mediator of the poviat of Danilov in Yaroslavl Governorate; 23 October 1863 - senior adjutant of 26<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division (12 February 1864 - delegated to Suwałki to be at the disposal of the chief of Augustów military division, where he performed the function of acting chief of Augustów military division; 8-12 April 1864 - on a secret mission to Olecko and Gołdap in the Kingdom of Poland); 27 June 1864 - assistant to the chief of Augustów military division; 14 December 1864 - senior adjutant of the general staff of 3<sup>rd</sup> Guard Infantry Division; 3 August 1865 - delegated to be the chief supervisor over construction of Uniate churches in the Kingdom of Poland by the decision of the Viceroy of the Kingdom of Poland (supervising the construction of Uniate churches in the Kingdom of Poland, deputy of Warsaw Governor-General von Kotzebue during the ceremony of incorporating the Uniates to the Orthodox church; 25 March 1875 in Janów, 11 May 1875 in Chełm, 13 May 1875 in Hrubieszów, 15 May 1875 in Zamość); 26 April 1875 - appointed officer at the disposal of the commander of troops of Warsaw Military District; 17 November 1875 - acting chief of the general staff of land armies of Warsaw Military District; 30 December 1875 - acting governor of Siedlce (1881-1882 member of the special commission established in Warsaw presided over by Warsaw Governor-General Pyotr Albedynsky); 16 September 1884 - released from service at his own request due to bad health with the old-age pension of 3,000 rubles per annum.



11. 27 November 1864 - gratitude of Alexander II for devoted service during the stay in Augustów Governorate and performing duties of assistant to the chief of Augustów military division; 9 January 1865 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class; 19 October 1866 - silver medal for efforts to settle down peasants in the Kingdom of Poland; 5 October 1867 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class; 8 October 1868 - one-time benefit of 500 rubles; 17 June 1870 - Order of Saint Anna, Second Class; 1873 - badge for enforcing the Emancipation Act in the Empire established 17 April 1863; 17 May 1874 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class; 19 June 1875 - gratitude of Alexander II for 10-year supervision of renovation of Uniate churches in the Kingdom of Poland with significant savings made for the state treasury; 9 July 1875 - financial reward of 3,500 rubles for work for the Uniate cause in the Kingdom of Poland; 21 May 1877 - recognition of Tsar Alexander II for efforts to collect permanent taxes in Siedlce Governorate in 1876; 1 May 1878 - recognition of Tsar Alexander II for efforts to collect permanent taxes in Siedlce Governorate in 1877; 13 March 1879 - Red Cross badge; 1 June 1879 - recognition of Tsar Alexander II for efforts to collect permanent taxes in Siedlce Governorate in 1878; 23 August 1879 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class; 12 May 1880 - recognition of Tsar Alexander II for efforts to collect permanent taxes in Siedlce Governorate in 1879; 7 May 1881 - recognition of Tsar Alexander II for efforts to collect permanent taxes in Siedlce Governorate in 1880; 11 July 1881 - extra pay of 15 % to salary for five-year service in the Kingdom of Poland effective 30 December 1880; 30 May 1882 - recognition of Tsar Alexander II for efforts to collect permanent taxes in Siedlce Governorate in 1881; 1882 - bronze medal commemorating Alexander II's death; 21 January 1883 - Montenegro Order of Prince Danilo I, First Class; 15 May 1883 - Order of Saint Anna, First Class; 20 May 1883 - benefit of 1,000 rubles for the time spent on vacation; 21 November 1883 - income *arenda* of 1,500 rubles per annum over the period of 6 years effective 1 October 1883.

12. 27 September 1854 - cadet; 10 July 1855 - constable; 10 January 1860 - sub-lieutenant for study successes; 10 October 1861 - lieutenant with the general staff; 30 August 1862 - staff-captain with the general staff; 30 August 1865 - captain with the general staff; 20 April 1869 - lieutenant colonel with the general staff; 16 April 1872 - colonel with the general staff for distinguished service; 2 October 1877 - major general with the general staff.

13. While serving in St. Petersburg Governorate he survived bombing by the French-British fleet in the village of Krasnaya Gorka. Since 6 December 1869 till 1876 member of the construction committee of the Orthodox church in Lublin; chairman of Siedlce Orthodox-Parish Protective Committee. He supported the Orthodox church in overcoming the opposition of the Uniates, as reported by "Nowa Reforma" of 1882: "Two weeks ago Moskvin, Siedlce Governor, summoned all schismatic deans (*blaho-chinni*) from the Podlasie region with the more distinguished parish priests and established with them a kind of district synod. During this synod they were discussing the ways of 'converting the Union to the Orthodox church'. Orthodox priests complained to Moskvin that he was too lenient towards the Roman Catholic clergy and that they need to be taught a lesson. Moskvin admitted that the priests were right, and under their influence deprived three indicated parish priests of their parishes and sent them

to Lublin Governorates to act as vicars. That was not all. Acting in line with priests' requests, as a matter of fact, he decided to close down the Catholic churches in Komarówka and Wohyń".

14. Died after 1884.

15. RGIA, f. 821, inv. 4, del. 89, fol. 81-85v; del. 90, fol. 3, 4, 39-43v, 97-98, 111; del. 91, fol. 1-4, 61, 246; f. 1284, inv. 44, year 1876, del. 7; inv. 45, year 1884, del. 123; fol. 1-1v; inv. 85, year 1884, del. 243; SAL, files of the Orthodox parish of Holy Cross Elevation Cathedral Sobor in Lublin, del. 5, fol. 1-1v; del. 6, fol. 17-17v; Lublin Governorate government (1837-1866), administrative del. 127; Lublin Governorate government (1867-1918), del. A IV 1867:31; SA in Siedlce, ASCPP in Siedlce, del. 6, fol. 12v-13; del. 9, fol. 14; del. year 1881, fol. 14; SA in Lublin, Uniate Consistory of Chełm, del. 649; SA in Zamość, Mortgage books in Tomaszów Lubelski part III, del. 83 not numbered; "Люблинския Губернския Ведомости" 1875, no. 28, p. 3; "Gazeta Narodowa" 1881, no. 74, p. 3; 1884, no. 237, p. 3; "Nowa Reforma" 1882, no. 21, p. 2; "Prawda" 1884, no. 47, p. 564; "Przyjaciół" 1882, no. 52, pp. 1-2; "Gazeta Warszawska" 1883, no. 116, p. 1; "Правительственный Вестник" 1870, no. 137, p. 2; 1875, no. 149, p. 1; "Gazeta Toruńska" 1881, no. 77, p. 1; *Памятная Книжка Седлецкой Губернии на 1878 год*, p. 28; *Памятная Книжка Седлецкой Губернии на 1879 год*, p. 31; *Памятная Книжка Седлецкой Губернии на 1880 год*, p. 37; *Памятная Книжка Седлецкой Губернии на 1883 год*, p. 46; P. Cynalewska-Kuczma, *Architektura cerkiewna Królestwa Polskiego narzędziem integracji z Imperium Rosyjskim*, Poznań 2004, p. 77; S. Dmitruk, *Pielgrzymowanie koleją, czyli pielgrzymki ludności prawosławnej z Chełma do Kijowa i Poczajowa w latach 80. XIX w.*, [in:] *Chełm nieznany 2. Tradycje kolejowe Chełma*, ed. B. Jarosz, p. 110; S. Wiech, "Dyktatura serca" na zachodnich rubieżach cesarstwa rosyjskiego. *Dzieje kariery wojskowo-urzędniczej Piotra Albiedynskiego (1826-1883)*, Kielce 2010, p. 245; A. Szabaciuk, *Problem rozstrzygania przynależności religijnej ludności greckokatolickiej w Królestwie Polskim w XIX w.*, [in:] *Między Rzymem a Nowosybirskiem. Księga jubileuszowa dedykowana ks. Marianowi Radwanowi SCJ*, p. 95.

#### 40.

##### Mikhail Nikolayevich Nabokov

1. Михаил Николаевич Набоков

2. B. 21 July 1829 in Pskov.

3. Orthodox.

4. Hereditary nobleman of Pskov Governorate.

5. Faculty of Law of St. Petersburg Imperial University, degree of candidate of law, graduated 1852, obligation to serve 3 years in governorate offices or other offices equal to them.

6. No family estate; at the right of majorat: 28 August 1868, 14 February 1869, 17 March 1872 the Tsar gave Dmitri Nabokov as majorat the estate of Kacice and granges of Granów, Bazarów and Sosnówka in the powiat of Miechów of Kielce Governorate, with the forest patch of Buda in the forestry of Zakroczym, powiat of Płońsk, Płock Governorate; 13 January 1886 the Tsar gave a forest patch located in the forestry of Słomniki, powiat of Miechów, Kielce Governorate. The designated

estate with granges and forests was called majorat "Dmitriyev", its annual income was 3,000 rubles, at the request of Nabokov the majorat ownership of Budy (1,003 morgens 91 rods) was transformed into full ownership by the ukaz of 11 June 1890.

**7. Wife:** Maria Chekini, b. before 1842, d. after 1886, Lutheran, daughter of a foreigner.

**8. Children:** Lidia, b. 12 July 1858, d. after 1886; Aleksey, b. 13 October 1861, d. after 1886; Yevgeniy, b. 22 December 1862, d. after 1886.

**9. Father:** Nikolay Alexandrovich Nabokov, b. 26 December 1795, d. 12 December 1873 in St. Petersburg, navy officer, midman 28 September 1812, lieutenant 2 January 1817, state councillor, officer of Leib-Guard Squad since 27 June 1813, on the frigate "Счастливыи", took part in a geographical expedition to Novaya Zemlya in 1817, adjutant of Leib-Guard Squad 2 December 1818, officer of Moskovsky Leib-Guard Regiment and adjutant to commander of 1<sup>st</sup> Grenadier Division, manager of Shares Office in Samara, a river in Novaya Zemlya was named after him.

**Mother:** Anna Alexandrovna Nazimova, b. 1808, d. 12 September 1847, daughter of Alexandr Borisovich Nazimov second-major and Marfa Stepanovna Shishkova, sister of Decembrist Nazimov. **Siblings:** Alexandr, b. 8 February 1825, d. 12 April 1866; Dmitri, b. 18 June 1826 in Pskov, d. 15 March 1904 in St. Petersburg, graduate of Imperial College of Law, Minister of Justice (1878-1885), member of the State Council, married since 24 September 1859 to Maria Ferdinandovna Korf, b. 24 February 1842, d. 20 December 1926 in Bukarest; Vera, b. 1830, d. 24 April 1862, married to Viktor Nikolayevich Golubtsov; Vsevolod, b. 15 May 1834, d. after 1851; Leonid, b. 12 October 1835, d. 1872; Yevgeniya, b. 14 November 1836, d. 30 November 1902, married to Ilya Alexandrovich Bibikov; Fyodor, b. 16 June 1838, d. 1872; Ludmila, b. 7 February 1840, d. 1908; Yelena, b. 31 March 1841, d. 9 June 1904, married to Viktor Nikolayevich Golubtsov, later to Fyodor Fyodorovich Korf.

**10.** 18 August 1852 - extra staff clerk of Commissar Commission in St. Petersburg; 18 August 1852 - junior assistant to bookkeeper of the Chancellery of the Ministry of War (6 October 1852 - delegated to the disposal of a member of the State Council, adjutant general Annenkov, to provide all data necessary to create a report for the State Council); 16 September 1855 - acting senior assistant to bookkeeper of the Chancellery of the Ministry of War; 1 October 1857 - at his own request freed from duties of senior assistant to bookkeeper of the Chancellery of the Ministry of War while retained in the chancellery staff with no remuneration; 16 November 1857 - acting assistant to the secretary of the Chancellery of the Ministry of War; 15 May 1858 - supporting clerk with the secretary of the Chancellery of the Ministry of War for conducting matters with higher remuneration (4 May-4 September 1858 - acting secretary of the department of the Chancellery of the Ministry of War); 4 October 1858 - secretary of the Second Department of the Chancellery of the Ministry of War (8 October 1860 - sentenced by military tribunal to 3 months' imprisonment for participation in a duel (as a second) between Nabokov (brother) and horse leib-guard artillery lieutenant baron Korf; 4 November 1860 - by the decision of Alexander II the arrest was reduced and he was released from the place of detention; 9 September 1862 - at the initiative of the Minister of War it was decided that



this offence and the resultant punishment should be disregarded while applying for rewards connected with civil service); 8 August 1865 - clerk managing the affairs of the general office of General Management of Military Educational Institutions; 21 May 1867 - with the institution of new staff of the Ministry of War as of 29 March 1867 dismissed from his post due to its liquidation and kept out of staff with half of annual salary; 1 January 1868 - vice-governor of Saratov; 7 January 1877 - governor of Kalisz (received 1,500 rubles of extra payment for settling down in the new place of service); 12 January 1879 - dismissed from service at his own request due to disease and incorporated in the staff of the Ministry of the Interior.

11. 12 December 1852 - financial reward of 150 rubles for assistance in the preparation of the budget of the Ministry of War; 16 January 1853 - thanks from the Minister of War; 19 April 1853 - financial reward of 125 rubles for devoted service; 21 December 1854 - financial reward of 260 rubles for work on the draft of the 1855 budget of the Ministry of War; 17 April 1855 - financial reward of 300 rubles; 30 December 1855 - financial reward of 220 rubles for special efforts for the preparation of the draft of the 1856 budget of the Ministry of War; 17 April 1857 - financial reward of 280 rubles; 17 April 1858 - financial reward of 300 rubles; 23 April 1861 - financial reward of 560 rubles for distinguished service; 17 April 1862 - financial reward of 500 rubles for education of children; 19 April 1864 - financial reward of 500 rubles for education of children; 4 April 1865 - financial reward of 500 rubles for education of children; 27 March 1866 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class, with Emperor's crown; 1 January 1877 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class; 3 August 1882 - financial reward as 6-year *arenda* with the annual income of 1,200 rubles.

12. 10 August 1852 - collegiate secretary; 11 August 1854 - titular councillor; 10 August 1856 - collegiate assessor; 10 August 1859 - court councillor as distinction; 10 August 1862 - collegiate councillor as distinction; 10 August 1866 - state councillor; 30 August 1871 - for distinction active state councillor.

13. He was notorious for numerous cases of abuse, among others, illegitimate requisition with no receipt and exempting sons of rich Jews from military service. According to gendarmerie reports, unfit for service since the August 1878 cerebral stroke; chairman of the Orthodox Church-Parish Protective Committee in Kalisz.

14. Died 21 April 1886, 21 April 1886 - widow received an old-age pension of 2,000 rubles per annum after him.

15. GARF, f. 110, inv. 10, del. 814, inv. 24, del. 814; RGIA, f. 1284, inv. 43, year 1868, del. 29; inv. 44, year 1877, del. 2; inv. 85, year 1886, del. 142; RGWIA, f. 1, inv. 1, vol. 7 del. 20827; SA in Płock, Płock Governorate government, del. 400; SA in Warsaw, ASCPP in Łazienki in Warsaw, del. 3, fol. 1v-2; SA w Kaliszu, CSD of the Evangelical-Augsburg parish in Kalisz, del. 94, p. 39; "Варшавский Дневник" 1877, no. 12, p. 1; *Список гражданским чинам первых трех классов. Исправлен по 26-е Февраля 1876 года*, p. 138; *Список гражданским чинам IV класса. Испр. по 1-е марта 1878 г.*, St. Petersburg 1878; *Общий Морской Список*, part VII, *Царствование Александра I*, Д-О, St. Petersburg 1893, pp. 575-576; J. Kaczkowski, *Допасуе w Królestwie Polskim*, pp. 478-479; *Незабытые могилы. Российское зарубежье: Некрологи 1917-1997*, vol. 5, p. 16.



## 41.

**Dmitri Borisovich Neidhardt**

1. Дмитрий Борисович Нейдгарт
2. B. 17 June 1861.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Nizhny Novgorod Governorate.
5. Corps of the Pages, 1<sup>st</sup> category diploma; Nicholas Academy of the General Staff 16 October 1883-14 April 1886.
6. Estate Borisovka in the poviat of Knyaginino in Nizhny Novgorod Governorate of the area of 2,000 d. of land and an estate in Kaluga Governorate, 3 houses in Moscow (at Arbat and Tolstovskiy pereulek); majorat "Bałdrzychów" in Kalisz Governorate with the annual income of 3,000 rubles of the area of 2,179 morgens and 55 rods granted by Nicholas I by the ukaz of 9 December 1835 to Alexandrov Ivanovich Neidhardt, quartermaster general of pr. Ivan Paskevich Acting Army in the Kingdom of Poland, inherited by Dmitri Neidhardt in 1900; two houses in Moscow; his wife had a house in St. Petersburg.
7. **Wife:** since 1898 Barbara Alexandrovna Ponomaryeva, b. 1875, d. 1924, divorced, primo voto – Malakhova.
8. **Children:** Boris, b. 24 March 1899, d. 1972 in Stuttgart, since 19 December 1900 candidate for a page, officer of the army of gen. Yudenich fighting against the Bolsheviks, married since 1929 to Yelizaveta Maximovna Lemann; Maria, b. 8 October 1900, married three times; first husband (divorced) – Sergey Sergeyevich Sverbeyev, b. 31 January 1897, d. 3 August 1966 in Paris, son of Russian diplomat Sergey Nikolayevich Sverbeyev and Anna Vasiliyevna Bezobrazova; second husband – since 1920 Yuriy Rikhardovich von Moves, b. 24 September 1927, officer of Leib-Guard Horse Artillery; third husband – c. Alexandr Vladimirovich Sollogub (b. 8 August 1895 in Sevastopol – d. 26 January 1982 in France), son of Vladimir Alexandrovich Sollogub and princess Olga Georgiyevna Gurieli; Vera, b. 2 February 1902, d. 1 August 1923; Alexandr, b. 10 April 1903 in Płock, d. 1928 in Brussels; Dmitri, b. 1906, d. before 1908.
9. **Father:** Boris Alexandrovich Neidhardt, b. 8 August 1819, d. 30 October 1900, active privy councillor 1 April 1890, state service since 27 June 1837, court oberhofmeister, honorary guardian of Moscow office of the Protective Council, honorary guardian of Kalisz Shelter for Orthodox Children. **Mother:** Maria Alexandrovna Talyzina, b. 17 May 1831, d. 5 May 1904, daughter of hereditary nobleman. **Siblings:** Olga, b. 12 September 1859, d. 12 October 1944 in Paris, married to Pyotr Arkadiyevich Stolypin, b. 2 April 1862, d. 5 September 1911, Saratov Governor, Minister of the Interior, Chairman of the Council of Ministers; Aleksey, b. 1 September 1863, d. 6 November 1918 in Nizhny Novgorod, shot to death by the Bolsheviks, graduate of the Corps of the Pages of 3<sup>rd</sup> Military Gymnasium in Moscow and 3<sup>rd</sup> Alexandrovsky Military School, marshal of the noblemen of Nizhny Novgorod Governorate, member of the State Council appointed by the Tsar 1 August 1915-May 1917, married to Lyubov Nikolayevna Trubetska, b. 1868, d. 1928, canonized by the Orthodox Church in 2000; Anna, b. 20 February 1868, d. 22 August 1939 in

Versailles near Paris, court Fräulein, married to Sergey Dmitriyevich Sazonov, b. 29 July 1860 in Moscow, d. 24 December 1927 in Nice in France, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

10. 23 August 1873 - page at the Emperor's court; 3 October 1875 - extern-page; 12 September 1877 - accepted to the general class of the Corps of the Pages; 1 September 1878 - transferred to junior special class of the Corps of the Pages; 1 March 1878 - transferred to senior special class of the Corps of the Pages; 30 September 1879 - kamer-page; 1 December 1879 - senior kamer-page; 8 August 1880 - admitted to officer position at Preobrazhensky Guard Regiment (2 May-3 June 1883 - in the troops participating in Alexander III's coronation); 16 October 1883 - accepted to Nicholas Academy of the General Staff; 14 April 1886 - after course completion at Nicholas Academy of the General Staff returned to the home regiment and was temporarily commissioned to participate in summer manoeuvres at the general staff of Caucasus Military District; 20 May-20 June 1886 - sent to make an official trip from Kislovodsk to Sukhumi and back; 1 August 1886 - commissioned to Dagestan to the general staff of 21<sup>st</sup> Infantry Division for military manoeuvres; 15 August 1886 - sent to Batumi district with officers of the General Staff to conduct a reconnaissance in the border areas; 10 September 1886 - sent to the disposal of colonel of the general staff Neverovsky; 15 November 1886 - transferred back from the general staff of Caucasus Military District to his home regiment; 31 January 1887 - acting commander of 14<sup>th</sup> Rota of Preobrazhensky Leib-Guard Regiment (4 April-17 October 1888 - member of regiment tribunal); 21 June 1888 - auth. on the position of commander of 14<sup>th</sup> Rota of Preobrazhensky Guard Regiment (12 December 1892 - guardian of Izmalkovsky peasant school in Nizhny Novgorod Governorate); 1 February 1894 - acting commander of 3<sup>rd</sup> Rota of Preobrazhensky Leib-Guard Regiment; 19 February 1894 - auth. on the position of commander of 3<sup>rd</sup> Rota of Preobrazhensky Guard Regiment (3 March-14 September 1894 - member of regiment tribunal); 14 January 1894 - acting commander of IIIH Preobrazhensky Guard Regiment; 3 February 1895 - auth. on the position of rota commander of IIIH Preobrazhensky Guard Regiment (27 April-4 June 1896 - was in the troops participating in Nicholas II's coronation; he was temporary batallion commander of Preobrazhensky Guard Regiment multiple times; 7 November-18 December 1897 - chairman of regiment tribunal); 18 December 1897 - released from military service; 23 December 1897 - vice-governor of Kaluga (1899 - member of a special commission for review of conscription certificates; 10 March 1899 - honorary guardian of Izmalkovsky 2-grade peasant school; 27 February 1900 - honorary justice of peace of the poviat of Knyagin in Nizhy Novgorod Governorate; 21 April 1901 - honorary member and guardian of Bogoyavlensky Fraternity in Kaluga; 1901 - honorary member of Kozelsk Fire Society; 1901 - deputy to Knyagin Poviats Zemstvo; 18 December 1901 - full member of Kaluga Historic-Archeological Society; 20 November 1902 - member-collaborator of Kaluga Women's Charity Society); 10 December 1902 - acting governor of Płock (13 December 1902 - awarded 1,000 rubles of extra payment to settle down in the new place of service; 17 April 1903 - chairman of the Orthodox Church-Parish Protective Committee in Płock; 6 May 1903 - honorary

member of the Russian Public Library in Płock); 5 September 1903 - acting chief of Odessa (22 January 1904 - a quay of the Vistula in Płock was named after him "Neidhartovsky"; 2 February 1904 - chairman of local management of the Russian Red Cross Society; 31 March 1904 - member of the Special Committee for Strengthening the Navy; 9 September 1904 - survived an assassination attempt on Nikolayevsky Boulevard in Odessa); 23 December 1904 - auth. on the position of the chief of Odessa (19 March 1905 - honorary member of Moscow Child Shelter Council effective 1 September 1904); 8 November 1905 - at his own request released from the position of the chief of Odessa due to slaughters and incorporated into the staff of MOI; 1 January 1907 - senator of the Governing Senate (22 January 1907 - honorary citizen of Płock); 22 April 1907 - senator of the General Assembly of the Governing Senate; 18 June 1908 - appointed senator of the First Department of the Governing Senate (1910-1911 conducted an inspection of state and social institutions of the Kingdom of Poland and Warsaw Military District, honorary citizen of Odessa); 11 May 1916 - May 1917 - member of the State Council by appointment; after the February revolution dismissed from office and retained in the staff list; 25 October 1917 - released from service; in the years 1917-1918 replaced Grand Duchess Maria Pavlovna as chairman of the committee for provision of clothes to sick and wounded soldiers.

**11.** 1883 - dark bronze medal commemorating Alexander III's coronation; 16 February 1895 - badge-monogram with Nicholas II's image; 15 March 1896 - silver medal commemorating Alexander III's reign; 14 May 1896 - medal commemorating Nicholas II's coronation; 10 February 1891 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Third Class; 7 March 1898 - Order of Saint Anna, Third Class; 1899 - badge of institutions of Imperatritsa Mariya; 6 December 1899 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class; 1900 - blessing of Bishop of Kaluga and Borovsk for donations to Bogoyavlensky Orthodox Fraternity in Kaluga; 12 February 1904 - thanks of Nicholas II for collection of donations for the afflicted by the war against Japan; 19 September 1904 - thanks of Nicholas II for maintaining perfect order during the Tsar's visit to Odessa; 1906 - Persian Order of Lion and Sun, First Class; 19 June 1908 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class; 1 January 1910 - Order of Saint Anna, First Class; 21 February 1913 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Second Class; 1915 - Order of the White Eagle; badge of Nicholas Academy of the General Staff; Greek Order of the Redeemer, Third Class.

**12.** 8 August 1880 - constable; 30 August 1883 - sub-lieutenant (sen. 22 May 1883); 24 March 1885 - lieutenant (sen. 1 January 1885); 21 April 1888 - staff-captain; 28 March 1893 - captain; 18 December 1897 - renamed from the military rank of captain to the civil rank of collegiate councillor; 23 March 1902 - state councillor (sen. 18 December 1901); 6 December 1904 - for distinction active state councillor; 1 January 1907 - for distinction privy councillor; 6 December 1904 - court chamberlain; 22 April 1907 - court hofmeister.

**13.** After slaughters in Odessa his work was investigated by senator A. M. Kuzminsky, whose opinion about Neidhardt's power abuse was undermined by the Senate. He became the member of the State Council upon the initiative of Prime Minister Stürmer. He joined "Prava Gruppa". In the years 1918-1919 he was a member of "Prave centrum", which put together anti-Bolshevik and non-socialist or-

ganizations in Moscow. Took part in an attempt to free the Tsar's family. In 1918 arrested by the Bolsheviks with his son, but soon released. Emigrated to France. Author of two reports from the inspections of the Kingdom of Poland, published in 1911.

14. Died 17 March 1942 in Paris.

15. RGIA, f. 1162, inv. 6, del. 323, del. 355, f. 1284, inv. 46, year 1904, del. 5; fol. 17; f. 1405, inv. 528, del. 152, f. 1409, inv. 9, year 1906, del. 145; SA in Płock, ASCPP in Płock, del. 55, fol. 13v-14; SA in Warsaw, Warsaw Over-policemaster Chancellery 1823-1918, del. 1959; "Ломжинския Губернска Ведомости" 1902, no. 52, p. 1; "Правительственный Вестник" 1902, no. 273, p. 1; Памятная книжка калишской губернии на 1881 год, p. 94; Список военным и гражданским чинам первых двух классов. Исправлен по 2-е Января 1899 года, St. Petersburg 1899, p. 28; Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 15-е Сентября 1870 года, pp. 850-851; Список гражданским чинам первых трех классов. Исправлен по 26-е Февраля 1876 года, p. 524; Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е сентября 1906 года, St. Petersburg 1906, p. 1322; Правительствующий Сенат, pp. 67-68; Военная Энциклопедия, vol. 16, St. Petersburg 1914, pp. 576-577; Незабываемые могилы. Российское зарубежье: Некрологи 1917-1997, vol. 5, Moscow 2004; В. А. Демин, Верхняя палата Российской империи 1906-1917, Moscow 2006, p. 265; E. Piórkowska, Prawosławni w Płocku w XIX wieku, [in:] Dzieje Płocka, vol. II, Dzieje miasta w latach 1793-1945, ed. M. Krajewski, Płock 2006; С. В. Куликов, Нейдгардт (Нейдгардт) Дмитрий Борисович, [entry in:] Государственный Совет Российской Империи (1906-1917). Энциклопедия, ed. В. В. Шелохаев, Moscow 2008, pp. 181-182; Незабываемые могилы. Российское зарубежье: некрологи 1917-1997 в 6 томах, vol. 6, book 1, p. 394; Н. А. Мурзанов, Словарь русских сенаторов 1711-1917 гг. Материалы для биографий, p. 303.

## 42.

### Anatoliy Ivanovich Neratov

1. Анатолий Иванович Нератов
2. B. 14 August 1830 in Izhevsk.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Kazan Governorate.
5. Faculty of Law of Imperial University of Kazan, degree of candidate of law 1850.
6. Family estate: 1,900 d. in the poviat of Menzelinsk in Ufa Governorate and 6,000 d. (a windmill, a forest and arable lands) near the village of Uratma in the poviat of Chistopol in Kazan Governorate; wife's estate: (co-owned with her brother) 1,950 d. in the poviat of Yampil in Podolia Governorate; a wooden house in Kazan; a majorat with the annual income of 750 rubles received by the Tsar's ukaz of 3 November 1867 - grange Anatolino in the commune of Góra Puławska in the poviat of Kozienice in Radom Governorate (143 d. of land) and grange Szydłówek in the commune of Szydłowiec, the poviat of Końskie in Radom Governorate (293 d. of land; 682 morgens and 290 rods).



**7. Wife:** since 1857 Yekaterina Modestovna Molostvova, b. 15 December 1832, d. 24 April 1874, Orthodox, daughter of Modest Porfiryevich Molostvov, b. 1803, d. 1853, marshal of the noblemen of the poviats of Spassk in Tambov Governorate and Barbara Ivanovna ?.

**8. Children:** Dmitri, b. 7 February 1858 in Chistopol in Kazan Governorate, d. 24 June 1933 in Paris, graduate of Faculty of Law of St. Petersburg Imperial University, over-secretary of the Governing Senate, collegiate councillor; Boris, b. 2 October 1859, d. after 1 January 1917, graduate of the Corps of the Pages, court councillor, clerk at MOI; Vladimir, b. 12 October 1860, d. 28 October 1911, graduate of Faculty of Law of St. Petersburg Imperial University, court councillor, clerk of the Customs Duties Department of the Ministry of Finance; Modest, b. 14 January 1862 in Chistopol in Kazan Governorate, d. 9 May 1877; Anatoliy, b. 2 October 1863, d. 10 April 1938 in Villejuif in France, court hofmeister, graduate of Alexandrovsky Lyceum, diplomat, clerk in the Department of Asia of MFA, vice-minister of Foreign Affairs of Russia, member of the State Council appointed in 1916, head of political division in the government of gen. Pyotr Wrangel, head of Diplomatic Mission to Konstantinopol, married to Barbara Vladimirovna Molostvova, b. 16 May 1872 in Kazan, d. 26 September 1936 in Anier near Paris, daughter of guard staff-captain Vladimir Modestovich Molostvov, b. 24 November 1829, and Alexandra Anatolyevna, pedagogue, charity activist, founder in 1920 of Krestovozdvizhensky Gymnasium in Konstantinopol, teacher at Orthodox school in Anier near Paris; Yuriy, b. 2 July 1865, d. 21 November 1901, graduate of the Corps of the Pages and Tversky Cavalry Junker School, clerk of the Customs Duties Department of the Ministry of Finance (member of Tax Chamber in Sevastopol); Yekaterina, b. 24 November 1866, d. ?; Maria, b. 23 July 1868, d. ?; Alexandr, b. 18 August 1869 in Kielce, d. after 1 January 1917, graduate of Imperial College of Law 16 May 1892, state councillor, vice-prosecutor of Pskov District Court, chairman of zemstvo of the poviats of Chistopol in Kazan Governorate; Aleksey, b. 28 September 1871, d. after 1 January 1917, graduate of Imperial Alexandrovsky Lyceum, active state councillor, senior assistant to clerk of the Land Department of MOI, special tasks clerk with Military Duty Management of MOI, 1908-1917 librarian and tutor of Imperial Alexandrovsky Lyceum.

**9. Father:** Ivan Alexandrovich Neratov, b. 1774, since 22 July 1835 hereditary nobleman of Kazan Governorate, son of over-officer, lieutenant general, commander of 19<sup>th</sup> Artillery Brigade, director of Gunpowder Factory in Kazan, chief of Izhevsky Weaponry Factory 1828-1846. **Mother:** Favsta Yermolayevna Velikopolskaya, daughter of major general Yermolay Ivanovich Velikopolsky originating from the Polish nobility, enlisted in the hereditary nobility of Kazan Governorate 3 January 1812. **Siblings:** Alexandr, b. 3 February 1820, d. ?; Aleksey (8 July 1821-?); Nadezhda (28 October 1822-?); Sofiya (16 February 1824 - ?); Natalya (19 July 1829-?).

**10.** 21 November 1850 - chancellery clerk of Kazan Governorate government; 28 March 1851- released from service at his own request due to disease; 11 August 1851 - chancellery clerk of Kazan Governorate government, extra-

staff junior special tasks clerk with military governor of Kazan; 18 January 1854 - elected marshal of the nobility of the poviats of Chistopol in Kazan Governorate; 18 January 1857 - re-elected marshal of the nobility of the poviats of Chistopol in Kazan Governorate; 27 February 1859 - released from service at his own request; 26 June 1861 - peace mediator of the poviats of Chistopol in Kazan Governorate; 2 November 1862 - released from service at his own request; 9 June 1865 - commissioned to serve at the Managing Committee in the Kingdom of Poland and delegated to Secretary of State of the Kingdom of Poland; 5 September 1865 - commissioned to work in Kielce Commission on Peasant Affairs, where he took the position of acting vice-chairman; ? - commissioned to work in Biala Commission on Peasant Affairs, where he took the position of acting vice-chairman; 4 December 1865 - acting chairman of Warsaw Commission on Peasant Affairs; 15 January 1866 - auth. on the position of chairman of Warsaw Commission on Peasant Affairs (since 1866 - with his wife members-donors of the Russian Charity Society in the Kingdom of Poland); 29 January 1867 - acting director of the chancellery of the Managing Committee in the Kingdom of Poland; 5 May 1867 - auth. on the position of director of the chancellery of the Managing Committee in the Kingdom of Poland; 18 March 1869 - governor of Kielce; 12 March 1871 - member of Temporary Commission on Peasant Affairs of the Governorates of the Kingdom of Poland; ? - acting chairman of Temporary Commission on Peasant Affairs of the Governorates of the Kingdom of Poland at MOI; 9 June 1882 - senator of the Governing Senate sent to work in the First Department; 1 January 1891 - senator of the Second Department of the Governing Senate.

11. 26 March 1857 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Third Class; 26 October 1857 - medal for the 1853-1856 Crimean War; 15 August 1863 - badge for achievements for the implementation of the Emancipation Reform 19 February 1861; 19 February 1866 - gold medal for work on the Emancipation Reform in the Kingdom of Poland; 1872 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class; 1 January 1885 - Order of the White Eagle, 1 January 1891 - Order of Saint Alexander Nevsky; 10 March 1906 - Order of Saint Alexander Nevsky with brilliant embellishments.

12. 21 November 1850 - collegiate secretary; 4 April 1853 - for merit titular councillor; 30 August 1868 - collegiate councillor; 30 August 1868 - for distinction state councillor; 12 March 1871 - for distinction active state councillor; 30 August 1880 - for distinction privy councillor; 1 January 1901 - for distinction active privy councillor.

13. Ardent Russificator. Author of the work about the Emancipation Reform in the Kingdom of Poland entitled *Записка о ходе крестьянского дела в учреждениях по крестьянским делам губерний Царства Польского по отчетам за 1879 год* (no publication date). This is how he was described during the work in the Senate by I. M. Tyurtumov: "Совершенно хилый и больной человек, во время заседаний Сената, в которых он председательствовал, делался решительно неузнаваем, в это время он проявлял необычайную энергию и высокий нравственный подъем духа. Подробнейшие заметки рукой Анатолия Ивановича на подлинных делах свидетельствуют о том, что он был совершенно чужд поверхностного,

легкого отношения к делам, за которыми скрываются насущные интересы живых людей”.

14. He died on 28 January 1907 in St. Petersburg, where he was buried on Novodevichy cemetery.

15. LVIA, f. 1010, inv. 1, del. 2751, fol. 26v; RGIA, f. 1284, inv. 43, del. 84 year 1869; fol. 11–22; f. 1405, inv. 544, del. 9145; SA in Kielce, Kielce Governorate government, del. 1582; SA in Radom, SPM, Administrative Department, del. 86; SPM, Radom Tax Chamber, del. 1309; del. 1658, SPM, Economic Department Group I, del. 548, SA in Zamość, the mortgage register book in Tomaszów Lubelski part II, del. 290 not numbered; “Варшавский Дневник” 1865, no. 241, p. 2; 1871, no. 60, p. 1; “Келецкия Губернская Ведомости” 1869, no. 13; 1871, no. 12; “Правительственный Вестник” 1883, no. 2, p. 3; “Dziennik Warszawski” 1866, no. 31, p. 125; no. 209, p. 2025; *Список военных и гражданским чинам первых двух классов по старшинству. Исправлен по 2-е января 1903 года*, St. Petersburg 1903, p. 75; *Сведения о служебных переменах по ведомству Земского Отдела 28 Июля 1900 года*. No. 34, p. 2; *Journal of Laws of the Kingdom of Poland*, vol. 68, p. 160; *Адрес-календарь. Общая роспись начальствующих и прочих должностных лиц по всем управлениям в Российской Империи на 1914 год*, part I, *Власти и места центрального управления и ведомства их*, column 1053; *Постановления Учредительного Комитета в Царстве Польском*, vol. XIII, p. 756; И. М. Тютрюмов, *Законы гражданские с разъяснениями Правительствующего Сената и комментариями русских юристов. Книга первая*, [http://civil.consultant.ru/elib/books/33/page\\_3.html](http://civil.consultant.ru/elib/books/33/page_3.html); *Список гражданским чинам IV класса. Испр. по 1-е марта 1878 г.*, St. Petersburg 1878; *Отчет Русского Благотворительного Общества в Царстве Польском. С 6 Мая 1866 по 6 Мая 1867 г.*, p. 36; *История Правительствующего Сената за двести лет 1711–1911 гг., том четвертый*, St. Petersburg 1911; И. М. Тютрюмов, *К 25-летию существования II департамента Сената*, St. Petersburg 1909, p. 11; Влк. Кн. Николай Михайлович, *Петербургский Некрополь, том третий (М-Р)*, St. Petersburg 1912, p. 234; *Список населенным пунктам радомской губернии 1907 год*, Radom 1907, pp. 32, 126; В. И. Гурко, *Черты и силуэты прошлого. Правительство и общественность в царствование Николая II в изображении современника*, Moscow 2000; *Казанское дворянство 1785–1917 гг. Генеалогический словарь*, ed. Г. А. Двоеносова, Kazan 2001, pp. 125, 379–381, 396; В. Л. Винокур, *Библиотека и библиотекари Царскосельского (Александровского) императорского лицея, “Школьная Библиотека”* 2011, no. 5 (109), pp. 70–71; Н. А. Мурзанов, *Словарь русских сенаторов 1711–1917 гг. Материалы для биографий*, pp. 306–307; <http://ru.rodovid.org/wk/D:424088>. <http://ru.rodovid.org/wk/D:424088>.

#### 43.

#### Nikolay Ivanovich Novosiltsov

1. Николай Иванович Новосильцов
2. B. 9 August 1849 in St. Petersburg.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Pskov Governorate.

5. 1<sup>st</sup> Men's Gymnasium in St. Petersburg; examination for guard officer passed at the commission of 2<sup>nd</sup> Konstantinovsky Military School.

6. Family estate in the possession of his mother – widow Maria Pyotrovna Novosiltsova: 1,700 d. of land in the poviats of Porkhov in Pskov Governorate and 1,000 d. in the poviats of Novosil in Tula Governorate; purchased 910 d. of land in the poviats of Porkhov in Pskov Governorate; wife's estate: 370 d. of land in the poviats of Porkhov in Pskov Governorate.

7. **Wife:** since 1886 princess Yelizaveta Dmitriyevna Obolenska, b. 5 August 1853, d. 1926, Orthodox, daughter of prince Dmitri Alexandrovich Obolensky, b. 26 October 1822, d. 22 January 1881, graduate of Imperial College of Law, director of the Customs Duties Department of the Ministry of Finance (1863-1870), vice-minister of State Domains, member of the State Council (1872-1881), and Darya Pyotrovna Trubetskaya (9 July 1823-8 January 1905). Member of management of Kalisz branch of the Russian Charity Society. Guardian of Saint Xenia child shelter affiliated at the aforementioned society. Chairwoman of Kalisz Russian Public Library.

8. Childless.

9. **Father:** Ivan Nikolayevich Novosiltsov, b. 1823, d. 1870, son of Nikolay Pyotrovich Novosiltsov, colonel of Leib-Guard Hussar Regiment, secretary of state of Tsarina Maria Fyodorovna and princess Y. I Apraksina. **Mother:** Maria Pyotrovna Kozhina, b. 1830, d. 9 October 1910, daughter of Pyotr Artamonovich Kozhin, colonel of Kavalergardsky Regiment, marshal of the noblemen of the poviats of Porkhov in Pskov Governorate, and Vera Vasiliyevna Lopukhina; after her husband's death became a sister of mercy, head of Smolny Institute for Noble Maidens in St. Petersburg (1886-1894).

10. 9 July 1870 - sub-officer of Preobrazhensky Leib-Guard Regiment; 16 September 1871 - portupez-junker; 2 October 1871 - officer of Preobrazhensky Leib-Guard Regiment; 19 July 1872 - adjutant of 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion of Preobrazhensky Leib-Guard Regiment; 11 February 1876 - sotnik in Siberian Cossack Army; 12 March 1876 - commissioned to serve in 2<sup>nd</sup> Division of Staff of Siberian Cossack Army; 15 July 1876 - commissioned to serve in 1<sup>st</sup> Siberian Cossack Horse Regiment; 13 July 1876 - subaltern-officer of 3<sup>rd</sup> sotnia of 1<sup>st</sup> Siberian Cossack Horse Regiment; 7 January 1877 - adjutant of 1<sup>st</sup> Siberian Cossack Horse Regiment; 14 July 1877 - commander of 4<sup>th</sup> sotnia of 1<sup>st</sup> Siberian Cossack Horse Regiment; 21 June-10 August 1878 took part in the expedition to the borders of Bukhara; 18 January 1879 - officer-batman with commander-in-chief of Turkestan Military District; 16 December 1879 - officer of Preobrazhensky Leib-Guard Regiment; 18 January 1880-8 November 1884 - commander of 8<sup>th</sup> rota of Preobrazhensky Leib-Guard Regiment (2 May-3 June 1883 - took part in Alexander III's coronation ceremony in Moscow; 18 June-12 September 1883 and 2 December 1883-24 July 1884 - acting member of regiment tribunal); 21 January 1886 - released from military service with the rank of colonel and the right to wear uniform; 29 August 1890 - land captain of 4<sup>th</sup> district in the poviats of Porkhov in Pskov Governorate (31 January 1892 - candidate for marshal of the noblemen of the poviats of Porkhov; 18 October 1893 - acting honorary justice of peace of the poviats of Porkhov; 9 February 1894 - auth. on the position



of honorary justice of peace of the poviats of Porkhov); 1 May 1893 – acting marshal of the noblemen of the poviats of Porkhov; 7 May 1894 – auth. on the position of marshal of the noblemen of the poviats of Porkhov; 3 March 1895 – marshal of the noblemen of Pskov Governorate (10 July 1895 – honorary member of loans committee of Pskov branch of the State Bank; 28 December 1896 – candidate for temporary member of the Independent Office of the Governing Senate for investigating cases of state offences for 1897; 28 December 1896 – re-elected honorary justice of peace of the poviats of Porkhov); 12 February 1898 – re-elected and auth. on the position of marshal of the noblemen of Pskov Governorate (10 December 1898 – elected by Pskov Governorate zemstvo and Pskov City Duma to be honorary guardian of Sergeyevsky Realny School in Pskov, 5 March 1899 auth. on this position by the Minister of Public Education; 9 January 1899 – candidate for temporary member of the Independent Office of the Governing Senate for investigating cases of state offences for 1899; 17 December 1900 – candidate for temporary member of the Independent Office of the Governing Senate for investigating cases of state offences for 1901; 15 February 1901 – re-elected and auth. on the position of marshal of the noblemen of Pskov Governorate (19 November 1901 – candidate for temporary member of the Independent Office of the Governing Senate for investigating cases of state offences for 1902; 3 April 1902 – re-elected by Pskov Governorate zemstvo and Pskov City Duma to be honorary guardian of Sergeyevsky Realny School in Pskov); 10 December 1902 – governor of Kalisz (in July 1910 elected honorary chairman of the committee for construction of Orthodox church at tax chamber in Szczypiorno); 1 January 1913 – senator, member of the Governing Senate; 20 February 1913 – senator of the Second Department of the Governing Senate.

**11.** 30 August 1880 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Third Class, for distinguished and devoted service; 1883 – medal commemorating Alexander III's coronation; 15 May 1883 – Order of Saint Anna, Third Class; 14 May 1896 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class; 29 January 1897 – medal for work during the First National Census; 6 December 1904 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class; 6 December 1908 – Order of Saint Anna, First Class; 6 December 1911 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Second Class; 12 March 1913 – granted second extra pay of 15 % to salary for service in the Kingdom of Poland with sen. of 1 January 1913.

**12.** 12 October 1871 – constable; 13 April 1875 – sub-lieutenant; 11 February 1876 – sotnik; 23 April 1876 – senior sotnik; 28 December 1877 – yesaul; 16 December 1879 – guard staff-captain (sen. 30 December 1876); 1 September 1882 – captain; 21 January 1886 – colonel; 6 December 1899 – court hofmeister; 2 March 1900 – court master of the royal hunt; 10 December 1902 – for distinction active state councillor; 1 January 1913 – for distinction privy councillor; 2 January 1913 – grand master of the royal hunt.

**13.** In the years 1902-1913 chairman of the Orthodox Church-Parish Protective Committee in Kalisz, chairman of Kalisz branch of the Russian Charity Society; chairman of Kalisz local management of the Russian Red Cross Society; honorary member of Kalisz branch of Imperial Society of Appropriate Hunting and Kalisz Russian Society of Theatre Lovers.

14. D. 5 November 1916 in St. Petersburg.

15. RGIA, f. 1405, inv. 545, del. 9360; SA in Łódź, Kalisz Governorate government, del. 1482; "Ломжинския Губернския Ведомости" 1902, no. 1, pp. 1-2; "Седлецкия Губернския Ведомости" 1913, no. 1, p. 1; "Варшавский Епархиальный Листок" 1910, no. 15, p. 203; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е сентября 1906 года*, St. Petersburg 1906, p. 1005; *Памятная книжка калишской губернии на 1910 год*, Kalisz 1910, pp. 105, 108-110, 116; Н. А. Мурзанов, *Словарь русских сенаторов 1711-1917 гг. Материалы для биографий*, p. 311.

#### 44.

##### Boris Alexandrovich Ozerov

1. Борис Александрович Озеров

2. B. 26 August 1852 in Konstantinopol.

3. Orthodox.

4. Hereditary nobleman of Moscow Governorate.

5. Faculty of Law of St. Petersburg Imperial University, title of full student 1875.

6. No reported family estate.

7. **Wife:** first – Sofiya Alfredovna Keller, b. 21 March 1854, d. 9 January 1881, daughter of lieutenant general Alfred Fyodorovich Keller, b. 1820, d. 1897, and Yekaterina Pyotrovna Koloshina, b. 1830, d. 1902; second wife – since 11 November 1884 Yelizaveta Alexandrovna Gurko-Romeyko (1861-1923), daughter of Alexandr Yosifovich Gurko-Romeyko (1824-28 May 1880) and Yekaterina Alexandrovna Demidova (1830-1869); Ozerov's second wife's siblings - Alexandr (1852-1854), Vladimir (1856-1867), Maria (1858-?), court Fräulein, Yosif (1 January 1859-1920), candidate for a court position with the prosecutor of St. Petersburg District Court, then hofmeister, master of the ceremony and active state councillor, Nikolay (?-1919), court chamberlain, occupying positions in MFA; since 17 May 1889 member of the management of Kielce branch of the Russian Charity Society in the Kingdom of Poland, in the early 1920s chairwoman of the management of this institution and guardian of a shelter.

8. **Children:** Olga, b. 21 August 1885 in Warsaw, d. 1923, married to Alexandr-Valeryan Karlovich Anders, b. 21 January 1880 in Kamyshin in Saratov Governorate, d. 26 April 1938 in Moscow, graduate of Count Arakcheyev Cadet Corps in Nizhny Novgorod, Mikhailovsky Artillery School 1901 and Nicholas Academy of the General Staff 1908; occupied numerous positions in Russian army units: senior adjutant of the general staff of 18<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division (1911-1912), chief of the general staff of 1<sup>st</sup> Cavalry Division (1916-1917), commander of 14<sup>th</sup> Hussar Regiment (1917-1918), colonel of the General Staff (15 August 1916), since 1918 in the Red Army, since 1922 chief of the general staff of Ukrainian Military District, since 1936 retired, arrested 31 October 1937, charged with involvement in counter-revolutionary terrorist organization and sentenced to death, executed 26 April 1938, rehabilitated 14 July 1956.

**9. Father:** Alexandr Pyotrovich Ozerov, b. 8 July 1817, d. 19 July 1900, son of active privy councillor, civil governor of Tver and member of the State Council Pyotr Ivanovich Ozerov, b. 7 June 1776 in the poviats of Mozhaysk in Moscow Governorate, d. 1 May 1843 in Moscow, adjutant to Grand Duke Konstantin Pavlovich, later his court marshal, governor of Tver, director of Court Horse Studs, senator, member of the State Council, and Maria Alexandrovna Volkova, b. 1788, d. 18 February 1823 in Moscow; graduate of Lyceum in Tsarskoye Selo 31 October 1835, privy councillor 1 January 1864, 16 November 1835-3 January 1842 clerk of the Post Office Department, 25 April 1842 - special tasks clerk of 8<sup>th</sup> class in the Department of Asia of MFA, 29 May 1842 - senior secretary of the diplomatic mission to Persia (Teheran, Tabriz), 19 May 1847 - vice-director of the Department of Economic and Accounting Matters of MFA, 9 February 1850 - councillor of the diplomatic mission to Turkey (Konstantinopol), 9 January 1857 - extraordinary deputy of the diplomatic mission to Greece (Athens) and to Switzerland, director of St. Petersburg Prison Committee, court master of the stables. **Mother:** Olga Yegorovna Pashkova, b. 1825, d. 1873, daughter of major general Yegor Ivanovich Pashkov, b. 24 June 1795, d. 5 February 1862, officer of Grodnensky Leib-Guard Hussar Regiment, since 1 October 1827 commander of Pavlogradsky Hussar Regiment, participant of wars against Turkey and the Kingdom of Poland (commander of Pavlogradsky Hussar Regiment), since 25 December 1832 retired, and Olga Alekseyevna Panchulidzeva, b. 1802, d. 1842, daughter of Saratov Governor, court Fräulein. **Siblings:** Olga, b. 11 June 1848, d. 1924, married to pr. Alexandr Ivanovich Shakhovsky, lieutenant general, after husband's death joined the monastery, 17 September 1903 - admitted as nun, since 22 September 1903 prioress of a women's monastery in Wirów in the poviats of Sokołów in Siedlce Governorate; Maria, b. 3 July 1849, d. 1925, court Fräulein, married to Alexandr Ivanovich Goncharov; Alexandr, b. 19 September 1850, d. 1877, staff-captain, died in the war against Turkey; Yelena, b. 27 June 1854, d. 1938, court Fräulein, married to Sergey Alexandrovich Nilus, religious writer; David, b. 10 August 1856, d. after 1917, lieutenant general, in charge of the Palace in Anchikovo; Sergey, b. 1863, d. 1904, managing dedicated properties of the Tsarist family, married to Praskovya Martynovna Belkova.

**10.** 9 July 1875 - admitted to the staff of MOI and delegated to the disposal of Bessarabia Governor; 8 August 1875 - acting junior special tasks clerk with Bessarabia Governor (23 September 1878 - delegated to the newly acquired areas in Bessarabia to execute the orders of Bessarabia Governor); 3 August 1879 - special tasks clerk of 6<sup>th</sup> class with Governor-General of Vilna, Kovno and Grodno (21 January 1880 - delegated to participate in the ceremonial escort of the body of the late Imperatritsa from Kovno to Dinaburg); 17 April 1881 - delegated to the disposal of temporary Governor-General of Odessa (6 May 1881 - member of a commission established to interrogate leaders of anti-Jewish riots in Odessa; 11 June 1881 - delegated to the disposal of acting assistant for internal censorship with independent censor in Odessa); 21 September 1882 - standing clerk with Odessa Governor-General (30 April 1883 - commissioned to participate in Alexander III's coronation ceremony); 1 July 1883 - special tasks clerk of 6<sup>th</sup> class with Governor-General of Warsaw; 11 February 1886

- councillor of the legal department of Warsaw Governorate Management; 10 August 1887 - vice-governor of Kielce; 3 December 1892 - vice-governor of Piotrków (5 April 1893 - delegated to explain the circumstances of negligence in the prisons in Brzeziny, Rawa and Tomaszów; 7 December 1893 - commissioned to audit the regulations of conscription in Łódź in case of announcement of mobilization; 29 September 1894 - delegated to undertake the audit of activities and chancelleries of poviats offices for military duty in Częstochowa, Łask, Łódź and Radomsko; 24 October 1894 - delegated to undertake the audit of activities and chancelleries of poviats office for military duty in Rawa; 15 November 1894 - commissioned to investigate the case of reverend Aleksander Dombrowski, administrator of Roman Catholic parish in Buczek in the poviats of Łask; 15 October 1896 - sent to investigate the case of unrest in Lutomierk in the poviats of Łask; 16 September 1897 - sent to Huta Bankowa in the poviats of Będzin to investigate the reasons of negligence and to implement an improvement plan; 30 September 1897 - delegated to undertake the audit of activities and chancelleries of poviats offices for military duty in Będzin, Łask, Łódź and Piotrków; 9 December 1898 - delegated to undertake the audit of activities and chancelleries of poviats offices for military duty in Brzeziny, Częstochowa, Radomsko and Rawa; 28 October 1898 - delegated to undertake the audit of activities and chancelleries of poviats office for military duty in Łask; 22 March 1899 - commissioned to investigate the reasons of complaints against the activities of the chief and engineer-architect of the poviats of Brzeziny; 17 June 1899 - sent to undertake the audit of mobilization affairs in Częstochowa Poviats Management, the municipality of Częstochowa and Masłowice Commune Management; 1 July 1899 - governor of Kielce; 6 April 1914 - senator of the First General Assembly of the Governing Senate; 22 February 1917 - senator of the First Department of the Governing Senate; 5 April 1917 - senator of the First General Assembly of the Governing Senate; 22 November 1917 - released from service due to liquidation of the Governing Senate by the Bolsheviks.

11. 9 July 1877 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Third Class; 1879 - dark bronze medal for the 1877-1878 war against Turkey; 13 March 1879 - Red Cross badge; 20 December 1883 - Cross of the Saxe-Ernestine House Order, First Class; 24 April 1884 - dark bronze medal commemorating Alexander III's coronation; 30 August 1886 - Order of Saint Anna, Third Class; 30 August 1889 - Order of Saint Anna, Second Class; 30 December 1891 - first extra pay of 15 % to salary for five-year service in the Kingdom of Poland; 30 August 1893 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class; 6 June 1895 - Greek Order of the Redeemer, Second Class; 26 February 1896 - silver medal commemorating Alexander III's reign; 24 September 1896 - second extra pay of 15 % to salary for ten-year service in the Kingdom of Poland effective 1 July 1896; 29 January 1897 - medal for work during the First National Census; 11 December 1896 - Commander's Cross of the Star of Romania Order; 18 March 1897 - dark bronze medal for work with the first universal census; 19 November 1897 - Montenegro Order of Prince Danilo I, Second Class; 6 December 1898 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class; 15 March 1899 - Romanian Order of the Crown, Second Class; 6 December 1901 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class; 6 December 1908 - Order of Saint Anna, First Class; 18 January 1911 - Serbian Order of Saint



Sava, First Class; 6 December 1911 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Second Class; 11 May 1912 – thanks of Her Imperial Highness Alexandra Fyodorovna for involvement in the collection of funds for the victims of an earthquake in Semirechye Oblast; January 1913 – blessing of Archbishop of Warsaw for donations for the sobor in Kielce.

**12.** 25 August 1875 – governorate secretary (sen. 9 July 1875); 17 April 1877 – court kamer-junker; 16 March 1878 – collegiate secretary (sen. 9 July 1877); 1 January 1879 – for distinction titular councillor (sen. 1 January 1879); 21 January 1883 – collegiate assessor (sen. 1 January 1883); 15 May 1883 – for distinction court councillor (sen. 15 May 1883); 3 March 1887 – collegiate councillor (sen. 27 May 1886); 21 December 1889 – state councillor (sen. 27 May 1889); 5 April 1892 – court chamberlain; 6 December 1895 – for distinction active state councillor; 6 December 1905 – court hofmeister; 6 December 1905 – for distinction privy councillor.

**13.** As was indicated by the 1892 report of the head of Kielce gendarme management, there was a big conflict between N. F. Ivanenko and vice-governor B. A. Ozerov. The much hated vice-governor of Kielce B. A. Ozerov returned to Kielce as governor after seven years' break in 1899 and, as it turned out, did not change at all. The information on his outrageous behaviour reached his former superior K. K. Miller. As he noted down, during the farewell dinner one of Ozerov's officials did not like the speech of a clerk, and he ordered his instant dismissal. When informed about the governor's behaviour, Imeretinsky only gave him an oral reprimand. Ozerov fulfilled his duties until the evacuation of the Russian administration in 1915. Governor-General Gurko put forward Ozerov to the position of vice-governor, since the latter's second wife was Tatiana (daughter of privy councillor Alexandr Gurko-Romeyko). Governor-General had him brought already after two weeks of service in Warsaw and appointed Ozerov special tasks clerk with himself. Four years later, aged 33, Ozerov was appointed vice-governor of Kielce. Since 17 May 1889 Ozerov was a member of management and manager-guardian of Kielce branch of the Russian Charity Society in the Kingdom of Poland; during that time, Ozerov tried to paper over all cases of negligence of subordinated clerks, promoting the image of a perfectly managed governorate – in the autumn of 1909 in the Land Department of MOI in St. Petersburg the case of negligence in service committed by commissar for peasant affairs of the poviat of Włoszczowa in Kielce Governorate, Kodintsev, was discussed. It turned out that despite irrefutable evidence for Kodintsev's negligence, governor Ozerov issued a statement portraying him as a clerk acting with successes and commitment.

**14.** Died after 1917.

**15.** RGIA, f. 469, inv. 2, del. 1365, fol. 176-181; f. 476, inv. 1, del. 2078, fol. 94-116; f. 776, inv. 20, del. 368, f. 1284, inv. 45, year 1886, del. 22; f. 1405, inv. 545, del. 9472, fol. 25; inv. 598, del. 164; SA in Warsaw Milanówek branch, Warsaw Governorate government, del. Department III 21/1886; SAL, Chełm-Warsaw Ecclesiastical Orthodox Consistory, del. 1121; AUSC in Kielce, ASCPP in Kielce, del. 1909, fol. 29v-30; SA in Kielce, Kielce Governorate government, del. 2722, SA in Płock, ASCPP in Płock, del. 49, fol. 22v-23; del. 50, fol. 22v-23; SA in Warsaw, ASCPP of Saint Konstantin parish at the Royal Castle in Warsaw, del. 18, fol. 5v-6; del.

19, fol. 3v-4; Д. Ф. Кобеко, *Императорский Царскосельский Лицей. Наставники и питомцы. 1811-1843*, Moscow 2008, p. 393; "Kraj" 1887, no. 34, p. 14; "Gazeta Kielecka" 1890, no. 84, p. 1; 1895, no. 84, p. 1; 1899, no. 89, p. 1; 1901, no. 82, p. 2; 1902, no. 86, p. 2; 1906, no. 48, p. 2; 1914, no. 117, p. 2; "Gazeta Lwowska" 1899, no. 164, p. 2; "Петроковския Губернския Ведомости" 1893, no. 28, p. 8; no. 38, p. 1; 1894, no. 27, p. 1; "Ломжинския Губернския Ведомости" 1914, no. 16, p. 1; "Правительственный Вестник" 1914, no. 78, p. 1; А. Н. Нарбут, *Гурко-Ромейки*, Moscow 1998, pp. 11, 17, 21; *Памятная Книжка Келецкой Губернии на 1912 год*, Kielce 1912, p. 406; *Список гражданским чинам первых четырех классов. Часть первая. Чины первых трех классов. Исправлен по 10-е Мая 1873 года*, St. Petersburg 1873, pp. 169-170; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е октября 1897 года*, St. Petersburg 1897, pp. 1407-1408; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1 февраля 1902 года*, St. Petersburg 1902, p. 978; *Сборник биографий кавалергардов. 1801-1826. По случаю столетняго юбилея – Кавалергардскаго Ея Величества Государыни Императорицы Марии Феодоровны Полка*, book 3, ed. С. Панчулидзе, St. Petersburg 1906, pp. 285-287; *Список чинов ведомства Министерства Юстиции 1916 года (исправленный по 1 Января). Часть I. (Правительствующий Сенат, Центральное Управление Особых Судебных Учреждения; съезды мировых судей местностей, где введен закон 15 июня 1912 года*, St. Petersburg 1916, p. 43; Н. Ciecierski, *Pamiętniki*, eds. T. Ciecierska-Chłapowa and J. Chłap-Nowakowa, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, Cracow 2014, pp. 183-184; В. Szabat, *Walka o szkołę polską w okresie rewolucji 1905-1907 w guberni kieleckiej*, Kielce 2001, pp. 55, 86, 111; Д. Н. Шилов, Ю. А. Кузьмин, *Члены Государственного Совета Российской Империи 1801-1906. Биобиблиографический справочник*, pp. 576-578; Н. А. Мурзанов, *Словарь русских сенаторов 1711-1917 гг. Материалы для биографий*, p. 321.

## 45.

**Semon Pavlovich Papudoglo**

1. Семен Павлович Папудогло
2. B. 24 March 1854 in Odessa.
3. Orthodox.
4. Son of collegiate assessor.
5. Faculty of Law of Imperial Novorossiia University in Odessa, degree of candidate of law conferred 1876; Infantry Junker School in Odessa 16 November 1876-10 July 1877.
6. No reported family estate.
7. **Wife:** Olga Nikolayevna Palauzova, b. 1857, d. 6 May 1910 in Łomża, Orthodox, daughter of Nikolay Khristoforovich Palauzov, b. 9 May 1821 in Gabrov, d. 2 March 1899 in Odessa, of Bulgarian origin, graduate of Richelieu Lyceum in 1842, active state councillor, censor in Odessa, member of Customs Chamber in Odessa, ardent supporter of winning the support of Russia for the dissolution of the Bulgarian cause, for which he conducted intensive correspondence with, among others, pr. I. Paskevich and pr. V. Cherkassky.
8. Childless.

**9. Father:** Pavel Papudoglo, clerk in Odessa, son of merchant. **Mother:** ? **Siblings:** Sergey, b. 1858, d. after 1914, graduate of Odessky Infantry Junker School, lieutenant colonel 26 February 1908, state service since 4 December 1876, chief of land guard of the poviats of Mława in Płock Governorate since 9 January 1900, married to Maria Vladimirovna Sipyagin, daughter of chief of the poviats of Rypin in Płock Governorate.

**10.** 30 July 1876 - private in 16<sup>th</sup> Gunner Battalion as 1<sup>st</sup> category volunteer; 16 November 1876 - sent to Odessky Infantry Junker School; 14 December 1876 - junker; 8 March 1877 - junior sub-officer; 2 July 1877 - portupez-junker; 10 July 1877 - commissioned temporarily to Fortress Infantry Regiment of Bendery fortress; 15 March 1878 - appointed to the staff of Fortress Infantry Regiment of Bendery fortress; 30 September 1878 - Fortress Infantry Regiment of Bendery fortress transformed into 50<sup>th</sup> Reserve Infantry Battalion; 24 September 1879 - released from service for personal reasons in the rank of sub-lieutenant; 7 November 1879 - assistant to inspector of Odessa Audit Chamber; 15 April 1882 - incorporated into the staff of MOI and delegated to the disposal of temporary Governor-General of Odessa; 2 November 1889 - junior clerk of the Chancellery of Governor-General of Warsaw (29 December 1890-10 May 1891 and 4 February-12 March 1892 - temporary head of the Third Department of the chancellery; 1 July 1892 - appointed head of the special section for fighting against cholera); 1 January 1893 - senior clerk of the Chancellery of Governor-General of Warsaw (since 22 September 1895 - head of the Second Department of the chancellery); 24 September 1898 - vice-governor of Płock; 15 June 1908 - vice-governor of Warsaw; 30 June 1909 - governor of Łomża; 26 July 1909 - took office (2 November 1915 - main plenipotentiary for Vladimir and Ryazan Governorates for the matters of refugees to the mainland of the Empire, passed over managing the governorate of Łomża to Kegel, who was managing the state property of Suwałki and Łomża Governorates); 14 May 1916 - took back his duties of managing Łomża Governorate; March 1917 - dismissed from service by the Provisional Government.

**11.** 1879 - bronze medal commemorating the 1877-1878 Turkish war; 23 June 1884 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Third Class; 5 April 1887 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class; 30 July 1892 - Order of Saint Anna, Second Class; 26 February 1896 - silver medal on Alexander's ribbon commemorating Alexander III's reign; 6 December 1897 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class; 2 November 1899 - received second extra pay of 15 % to salary for service in the Kingdom of Poland; 6 December 1903 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class; 1 January 1906 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class; 16 September 1912 - thanks of Nicholas II for distinguished attitude and order during the visit to "Czyżew" railway station; financial reward of 2,000 rubles; 1914 - medal and badge commemorating the 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Romanov dynasty rule; 1 January 1913 - Order of Saint Anna, First Class; 9 February 1914 - badge established 17 April 1863 for the persons involved in the Emancipation Reform in the Kingdom of Poland; 12 February 1915 - Order of the White Eagle for involvement in mobilization; 30 July 1915 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Second Class.

12. 24 July 1877 – constable; 24 September 1879 – sub-lieutenant; 10 April 1880 – collegiate secretary (sen. 7 November 1879); 8 April 1882 – titular councillor (sen. 7 November 1881); 30 May 1885 – collegiate assessor (sen. 7 November 1884); 1 January 1889 – for distinction in service court councillor; 23 March 1893 – collegiate councillor (sen. 1 January 1893); 6 December 1895 – active state councillor for distinguished service (sen. 1 January 1895); 1 January 1901 – for distinction active state councillor; 11 January 1911 – for distinction privy councillor.

13. As governor he was well-known for his weak character. On 3 August 1910 was authorized as chairman of the committee for enlargement of Holy Trinity Orthodox church in Łomża; chairman of Łomża Orthodox Church-Parish Protective Committee; chairman of local management of the Russian Red Cross Society in Łomża; member of the council of local management of the Russian Red Cross Society in Płock.

14. Died after July 1917.

15. GARF, f. 239, inv. 1, del. 15, fol. 100–101; RGIA, f. 1284, inv. 46, year 1898, del. 103; SA in Warsaw, Chancellery of Warsaw Governor, Department III, del. 773; SA in Warsaw Mława branch, CSD of Orthodox denomination of Mława, Mława powiat, del. 83, fol. 4v-5; del. 86, fol. 25v-26; del. 88, fol. 3v-4; del. 90, fol. 10v-11; SA in Płock, ASCPP in Płock, del. 49, fol. 22v-23; del. 50, fol. 22v-23; SAL, Chełm Governorate government, del. 283, fol. 5; SA in Białystok, Łomża Governorate government, del. 365; AUSC in Łomża, CSD of Holy Trinity Orthodox church in Łomża, del. year 1910, fol. 62v-63; "Варшавский Епархиальный Листок" 1910, no. 16, p. 215; *Памятная Книжка Варшавской Губернии на 1896 г.*, Warsaw 1896, p. 45; *Сборник приказов, постановлений, циркуляров и распоряжений Варшавского Генерал-Губернатора. 1 Ноября 1898 года*, no. 13, Warsaw [no publication date], p. 2; "Ломжинская Губернская Ведомости" 1909, no. 28, p. 1; 1913, no. 1, p. 2; "Правительственный Вестник" 1909, no. 144, p. 1; *Краткий список высших чинов Министерства Внутренних Дел, подведомственных ему местных учреждений и Чиновников особых поручений при Министре. Исправлен по 8 июня 1916 г.*, Petrograd 1916, p. 7; *Памятная Книжка Плоцкой Губернии на 1907 год*, Płock 1907, pp. 34, 178; *Памятная Книжка Плоцкой Губернии на 1911 год*, Płock 1911, p. 26; *Памятная Книжка Плоцкой Губернии на 1913 год*, p. 16; *Памятная Книжка Ломжинской Губернии на 1912 год*, pp. 76–77; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1 февраля 1902 года*, St. Petersburg 1902, p. 1918; *Распределение районов Главноуполномоченных внутри Империи, утвержденное Управляющим Министерством Внутренних Дел 2 Ноября 1915 г.*, Petrograd 1915; E. Piórkowska, *Prawosławni w Płocku w XIX wieku*, [in:] *Dzieje Płocka*, vol. 2, *Dzieje miasta w latach 1793–1945*, ed. M. Krajewski, Płock 2006; *Цензоры Российской Империи конец XVIII-начало XX века. Библиографический справочник*, p. 281.



## 46.

**Ivan Grigoyevich Podgorodnikov**

1. Иван Григориевич Подгородников
2. B. 1841.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman, son of titular councillor.
5. Faculty of Law of Imperial Saint Vladimir University in Kiev, degree of candidate of law conferred in 1862.
6. No reported real estate.
7. Married twice: first wife – after 1885 Maria Alekseyevna Nechayeva, b. 1841, d. 21 March 1909 in Warsaw, Orthodox, widow after clerk Rogala-Lewicki; second wife – since 17 May 1909 Valentina Yevgeniyevna Wiśniewska, b. 1861, d. after 1910, Orthodox (before Roman Catholic), widow after vice-governor Mikhail Dmitriyevich Skryabin.
8. Childless.
9. **Father:** Grigoriy Podgorodnikov, b. before 1819 in Kiev Governorate, d. after 1864, clerk in the rank of titular councillor.
10. 2 October 1862 - clerk for writing matters of the Chancellery of Military Governor-General of Kiev, Podolia and Volynia; 29 May 1863 - junior special tasks clerk with Kiev Governorate (conducted investigations, among others, in the following cases: mugging of English citizens, Douglas and Condlif, during the Polish 1863 uprising, by the peasants of the village of Sieniawy of the poviát of Wasilków; stirring unrest leading to uprising in Uman by sub-lieut. Heyman; supporting the uprising by Jełowicki, marshal of the noblemen of Uman; participation of noblemen Jasiński and Tarnowski in the uprising; conducted also secret and political investigations and scene-of-crime inspections); 13 January 1866 - managing the Chancellery of Kiev Governor; 22 January 1868 - at his own request released from office and the state service; 16 April 1868 - at his own request accepted for service in the Ministry of Justice; 22 May 1868 - department councillor of Vitebsk Governorate government; 1 April 1869 - department head of the Chancellery of Vilna, Kovno, Grodno and Minsk Governor-General; 8 January 1870 - head of the Chancellery of Vilna Governor (19 January 1870 incorporated into a commission established to explain the ownership situation of properties of Old Believers, 12 March 1870-8 January 1871 - guardian of Mental Asylum in Vilna); 10 November 1870 - department head of the Chancellery of Main Chief of Northwestern Krai (5 May 1871 - honorary member of Vilna Governorate Child Shelter Protective Committee); 15 July 1880 - acting special tasks clerk of 5<sup>th</sup> cl. with Governor-General of Warsaw (15 July 1880 - 1,000 rubles for official trip; since 19 January 1881 - in charge of the Fourth Department of the Chancellery of Warsaw Governor-General); 5 July 1884 - vice-governor of Kielce; 4 July 1885 - vice-governor of Piotrków; 26 December 1891 - governor of Suwałki (13 February 1892 - awarded 2,000 rubles to settle down in the new place of work; 5 March 1892-13 November 1895 - chairman of the Orthodox Church-Parish Protective Committee in Suwałki; after 13 November 1895 - honorary member of this institution); 13 November 1895 - governor of Radom (June 1898 - member of a

commission established to review legal regulations on the activities of land guard and police; June 1898 - member of a commission established to review regulations on police supervision of 30 April 1867 in force in the Kingdom of Poland; 8 November 1898 - chairman of a special commission for the investigation of contemporary situation of the peasant cause in the Kingdom of Poland governorates); 20 May 1899 - assistant for administrative affairs to Warsaw Governor-General (10 June 1899 - awarded 5,000 rubles of extra payment for settling down in the new place of service); 6 April 1903 - assistant to Warsaw Governor-General and member of the Governing Senate; 5 March 1910 - released from the post of assistant to Warsaw Governor-General at his own request due to disease with the right to wear uniform and retain the title of senator.

**11.** 7 August 1864 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Third Class; 16 July 1865 - financial reward of 600 rubles; 22 July 1866 - Order of Saint Anna, Third Class; 18 August 1866 - bronze medal for suppression of the Polish mutiny; 10 July 1870 - Order of Saint Anna, Second Class; 14 July 1872 - Order of Saint Anna, Second Class, with Imperator's crown; 5 July 1874 - badge for merit of 24 November 1864 for efforts to implement the zemstvo reform; 22 July 1874 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class; 27 February 1876 - financial reward of 1,000 rubles; 15 May 1883 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class; 15 July 1885 - first extra pay of 15 % to salary for five-year service in the Kingdom of Poland in the amount of 450 rubles; 30 August 1886 - Order of Saint Anna, First Class; 15 July 1890 - second extra pay of 15 % to salary for five-year service in the Kingdom of Poland in the amount of 450 rubles; 30 August 1892 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class; 10 March 1894 - benefit of 1,500 rubles for medical treatment; 26 February 1896 - silver medal commemorating Alexander III's reign; 20 January 1897 - silver medal commemorating Nicholas II's coronation; 30 January 1897 - bronze medal for executing the 1897 national census; 6 December 1897 - Order of the White Eagle; 29 January 1898 - benefit of 1,500 rubles for medical treatment; 23 October 1900 - Persian Order of Lion and Sun, First Class; 17 December 1901 - income arenda of 2,000 rubles per annum over the period of six years effective 1 January 1902; 6 December 1904 - Order of Saint Alexander Nevsky; 23 December 1904 - thanks of Nicholas II for 5-year management of a special commission established to investigate the contemporary situation of the peasant cause in the Kingdom of Poland governorates.

**12.** 23 October 1862 - collegiate secretary (thanks to degree of candidate of law); 30 December 1865 - titular councillor; 26 November 1868 - collegiate assessor; 4 February 1872 - court councillor; 14 April 1876 - collegiate councillor; 5 July 1880 - state councillor; 30 August 1881 - for distinction active state councillor; 6 December 1895 - for distinction privy councillor; 6 December 1909 - for distinction active privy councillor.

**13.** 25 July 1898 - chairman of Radom Governorate Guardianship of Popular Temperance; Podgorodnikov was regarded as a well-educated and diligent clerk. Konstantin Miller claimed that he was "a man of extraordinary skills, perfectly knowledgeable in administrative work and excellent at writing". Governor-General Albedinsky lay his trust in him and made him in charge of his Chancellery.

His career collapsed after Albedinsky's death in May 1883. Under Gurko's rule he took less important positions, which was presumably conditioned by the Polish nationality of Podgorodnikov's mother. He proved to be a violent Russificator. As Suwałki governor, in autumn 1895 he ordered powiat chiefs to collect statements that people would only use sleighs of typically Russian style. He ordered to take away and destroy Polish sleighs. At the time he was trying to fight with corruption. As acting Warsaw Governor - General he issued a 1905 proclamation that those who agitate in favour of the Polish language in communes should be penalized with 500 rubles' fine.

14. Died 7 March 1910 in Warsaw.

15. GARF, f. 110, inv. 24, del. 3556, fol. 3v; LVIA, f. 1010, inv. 1, del. 2659, fol. 59, 74, 88v, 103, 116; RGIA, f. 549, inv. 2, del. 52, fol. 30v; f. 1284, inv. 45, year 1884, del. 77; fol. 241-294; inv. 46, year 1891, del. 49; fol. 90-91v; inv. 47, year 1906, del. 1 not numbered; SA in Kielce, Kielce Governorate government, del. 2509; SA in Warsaw, CSD of Orthodox church of Holy Assumption of the Virgin Mary at Miodowa Street in Warsaw, del. 70, pp. 143-144, 200-201; del. 73, fol. 253-254; "Холмско-Варшавский Епархиальный Вестник" 1892, no. 7, p. 114; "Gazeta Częstochowska" 1910, no. 80, p. 3; "Kraj" 1884, no. 31, p. 14; 1892, no. 1, p. 19; 1899, no. 25, p. 19; "Gazeta Warszawska" 1885, no. 158, p. 2; "Gazeta Lwowska" 1898, no. 285, p. 2; "Gazeta Radomska" 1898, no. 69; "Nowa Reforma" 1910, no. 62, p. 2; "Ogniwo" 1903, no. 3, p. 78; "Tydzień" 1898, no. 25, p. 4; "Kurjer Warszawski" 1909, no. 94, p. 9; 1910, no. 80, p. 9; *Личный состав гражданского, военного и духовного ведомств в ковенской губернии на 1871 год*, Kovno 1870, p. 7; *Отчет о деятельности Сувалкского Православного Приходского Попечительства за 1893 год. (Двадцать третий год существования Попечительства)*, Suwałki 1894, p. 19; *Отчет о состоянии и деятельности Сувалкского Православного Церковно-Приходского Попечительства и подведомственного ему детского приюта за 1900 и 1901 годы*, p. 51; *Отчет о состоянии и деятельности Сувалкского Православного Церковно-Приходского Попечительства и подведомственного ему детского приюта за 1904 год*, p. 16; *Отчет Православного Попечительства при Сувалкском Успенском Соборе. За 1906 год*, p. 17; *Отчет Православного Попечительства при Сувалкском Успенском Соборе, за 1907 г.*, Suwałki 1908, p. 17; B. Koskowski, *Wychodźstwo zarobkowe włościan w Królestwie Polskim*, Warsaw 1901, pp. 54-55; Ł. Chimiak, *Gubernatorowie rosyjscy w Królestwie Polskim*, Wrocław 1999, pp. 114, 128-129; I. Krasieńska, *Kuratoria opieki nad trzeźwością ludową w latach 1898-1914 i ich wpływ na życie kulturalno-oświatowe mieszkańców miast i miasteczek guberni radomskiej*, p. 81; Н. А. Мурзанов, *Словарь русских сенаторов 1711-1917 гг. Материалы для биографий*, pp. 344-345.

## 47.

**Vladimir Alexandrovich Prevlotskiy**

1. Владимир Александрович Превлоцкий
2. B. 1818.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman.
5. Faculty of Law of Imperial Saint Vladimir University in Kiev, degree of candidate of law conferred in 1839.
6. No reported estate.
7. Wife: Olga Khlebnikova, b. around 1828, d. after 1874, Orthodox, daughter of a merchant.
8. Children: Nikolay, b. 20 March 1850, graduate of Classical Gymnasium in Piotrków, in civil service since 27 October 1869, since 1 November 1873 senior clerk of the administrative department of Płock Governorate government; Alexandr, b. 7 June 1854, student of Imperial College of Law, state administration clerk; Aleksey, b. 25 July 1857, d. after 1895, graduate of St. Petersburg Infantry Junker School, captain 26 February 1889, officer of 7<sup>th</sup> Gunner Regiment; Viktor, b. 10 April 1863, d. 18 April 1867 in Piotrków, Natalya, b. 6 March 1868 in Piotrków, Lidia, b. 6 March 1868 in Piotrków, d. 9 March 1868 in Piotrków.
9. **Father:** Alexandr Prevlotskiy. **Siblings:** Stepan, b. around 1822, graduate of geodetic school, in state service since 10 January 1840, since 10 August 1872 post-master of Lipno Poviats Post Office.
10. 24 July 1839 - chief of unit (*stol*) of Commissar Commission of Dubno (then Brest-Lytovsk); 21 January 1843 - clerk at the Third Department of the Ministry of State Domains; 26 January 1843 - given the duties of chief of *stol*; 26 August 1843 - authorized on the position of chief of *stol*; 1 May 1845 - the Third Department renamed to Country Farming Department; 6 April 1849 - senior chief of *stol*; 4 January 1852 - councillor of the economic department of Kharkov Chamber of State Property (delegated to the poviat of Slovianoserbsk of Ekaterinoslav Governorate to collect data necessary for the ministry; 14 October 1859 - at his own request released from service with the right to wear uniform, transferred to the reserve; 31 March 1860 - incorporated into the staff of MOI and delegated to work in the Commission for poviat and governorate offices; he was assigned by the Minister to Kharkov to collect the data necessary to complete prepared materials on the reform of governorate institutions; 22 September 1862 - in charge of the investigating commission for Sunday schools established in St. Petersburg; 27 May 1863 - commissioned by the Minister to participate in the chief investigating commission for political affairs established in Kazan as a member in charge of the chancellery until 24 January 1864; 27 February 1864 - vice-governor of Olonets; 7 May 1864 - authorized on the position of director of Governorate Committee for the Society for Protection over Prisons in Petrozavodsk; 27 December 1866 - at his own request transferred to serve in the Kingdom of Poland and by the decision of the Viceroy incorporated into the Government Commission for Internal Affairs until being appointed vice-governor in one of the Kingdom's governorates. Due to the Viceroy's decision to take over



the position of Piotrków vice-governor transferred to Piotrków to prepare the construction of governorate government in due time; 1 January 1867 – vice-governor of Piotrków; 4 February 1872 – governor of Płock, 29 March 1874 – released from office at his own request and appointed standing clerk at MOI.

11. 15 August 1840 – Emperor's gratitude; 16 April 1846 – by the resolution of the Council of Ministers granted financial reward in the amount of half-yearly salary; 6 April 1851 – Order of Saint Anna, Third Class; 11 October 1853 – Emperor's gratitude for office employees for the 1852 tax collection; 22 August 1857 – badge for 15-year spotless service; 1857 – bronze medal commemorating the 1853-1856 war; 7 June 1862 – Order of Saint Anna, Second Class; 27 March 1866 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class; 11 June 1868 – silver medal on Saint Alexander's ribbon commemorating settling down of peasants in the Kingdom of Poland; 28 November 1869 – for fruitful, perfect and ardent service granted financial reward of 1,000 rubles; 28 March 1871 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class.

12. 6 July 1839 – collegiate secretary with seniority since the day of joining the service; 1 May 1843 – titular councillor; 15 May 1848 – collegiate assessor with sen. until 4 May 1848; 24 July 1851 – court councillor with sen. since 4 May 1851; 14 July 1854 – collegiate councillor with sen. since 4 May 1854; 13 September 1856 – state councillor with sen. since 1 May 1855; 27 March 1864 – for distinction promoted to the rank of active state councillor.

13. Until 1856 Prevlotskiy claimed that his origin was that of "son of collegiate registrar", but in that year he presented a certificate from the Heroldia dated 22 October 1855 confirming his authorization in hereditary nobility, which was inscribed in the *Staff Service List*. In his request to be transferred to serve in the Kingdom he claimed that he knew the Polish language, which was evidenced by being commissioned by MOI to conduct the security surveillance of the Poles sent to exile in Olonets Governorate. To become more credible, he wrote as follows: "я русский по душе и вероисповеданию, дед мой, отец мой и я – исповедания православного". He was described by Piotrków gendarmerie as a wise and experienced clerk, however, taking a clearly indifferent attitude to his work. Besides, it was reported that he was very secretive in his activities in service as well as in private life – this was a person of unclear origin and outlook. As Płock Governor he was considered to be a protector of Polish clerks.

14. Died after 1874.

15. GARF, f. 110, inv. 24, del. 338; RGIA, f. 1284, inv. 42, del. 24; inv. 43, del. 7 year 1869; inv. 44, del. 46 year 1872; AGAD, Secretary of State of the Kingdom of Poland, del. 776/1866; SA in Łódź, Piotrków Governorate government, del. 646; ASCPP in Piotrków Trybunalski, del. 38, fol. 13; del. 39, fol. 1-1v, 3v-4v, 18v-19; OPA in Piotrków Trybunalski, ASCPP in Piotrkowie Trybunalskim, del. year 1867, fol. 55v-56; "Олонецкия Губернскаго Ведомости" 1864, no. 13, p. 1; "Dziennik Warszawski" 1871, no. 70, p. 539; Памятная Книжка Плоцкой Губернии на 1874 год, pp. 5, 46; Список гражданским чинам четвертаго класса. Исправлен по 10-е Мая 1874 года, St. Petersburg 1874, p. 177; Список гражданским чинам четвертаго класса. Исправлен по 25-е Января 1875 года, St. Petersburg 1875, p. 166; Список капитанам армейской

пехоты по старшинству. Составлен по 1-е Мая 1895 г., St. Petersburg 1895, p. 147; Н. А. Кораблев, Т. А. Мошина, *Олонецкие губернаторы и генерал-губернаторы. Биографический справочник*, Petrozavodsk 2006; Т. А. Мошина, *Олонецкие вице-губернаторы. Краткий биографический справочник*, Petrozavodsk 2007, p. 25; Płock Scientific Society, Zieliński Library, del. 339: A. Maciesza, source materials for the work "Gubernatorowie płocky"; E. Piórkowska, *Prawosławni w Płocku w XIX wieku*, [in:] *Dzieje Płocka*, vol. 2, *Dzieje miasta w latach 1793–1945*, ed. M. Krajewski, Płock 2006.

## 48.

**Trifiliy Lukich Rafalskiy**

1. Трифилий Лукич Рафальский
2. B. 13 June 1855.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Volynian Governorate.
5. Faculty of Law of Imperial Saint Vladimir University in Kiev, degree of full student 1879, degree of candidate of law 7 November 1880.
6. No reported estate.
7. **Wife:** since 1881 Maria Mikhailovna Kiseleva, Orthodox, daughter of sotnik of Don Cossacks Army, of noble origin.
8. **Children:** Sergey, b. 13 June 1882, in Volynian Governorate, d. around 1944 in Greece, lawyer, vice-prosecutor in Athens; Boris, b. 7 June 1884 in Volynian Governorate, d. after 1917, mathematician, committed suicide; Vladimir, b. 17 June 1886 in Volynian Governorate, d. 12 May 1945 in Prague, graduate of Lazarev Institute of Oriental Languages at MFA, diplomat, secretary of the Russian diplomatic mission to Rome (1915-1917), representative of anti-Bolshevik authorities in Prague in 1918, married since 1928 to Maria Dmitriyevna Shcherbacheva, b. 1903, d. 1971; Vasiliy, b. 5 January 1888 in Volynian Governorate, d. 30 January 1944 in Bilec [?] in Poland, medical doctor employed in Sochi, married to Efrida, medical doctor; unknown name, mentioned 11 September 1908 student in Kiev, committed suicide due to cholera.
9. **Father:** Luka Mikhailovich Rafalskiy, b. 1812 in the poviat of Kovel of Volynian Governorate, d. 3 January 1886, son of Orthodox priest from Smidin in the poviat of Kovel, graduate of Volynian Theological College 1833, teacher at Men's Gymnasium in Zhytomyr, member of Volynian Governorate Statistical Committee, writer, author of the following works: *Исторического очерка города Житомира, Путешествия по Острожскому уезду Волынской губернии в 1864-1865 гг., Опыт географического курса для народных училищ волынской губернии*. **Siblings:** Pyotr, collegiate councillor, member of the penal department of Taganrog District Court (in 1905); Vasiliy, editor of "Донские Губернские Ведомости".
10. 2 January 1880 - accepted to serve at the Chancellery of Governor-General of Kiev, Podolia and Volynia; 21 January 1880 - assistant to clerk of the Chancellery of Governor-General of Kiev, Podolia and Volynia; 1 June 1880 - clerk in the Chancellery of Governor-General of Kiev, Podolia and Volynia (27 April-9 May 1881 - commissioned to explain the matter of anti-Jewish unrest in Kiev); 20 July 1881 - peace mediator of the first district of the poviat of Rivne of Volynian Governorate;

1 May 1883 - acting marshal of the noblemen of the poviats of Rivne in Volynian Governorate (19 December 1884 - honorary justice of peace of the poviats of Rivne; 8 October 1886 - chairman of Rivne Poviats Office for Rent Affairs; 15 April 1887 - re-elected for a 3-year term as honorary justice of peace of the poviats of Rivne; 6 October 1887 - chairman of the temporary economic-construction committee for erection of a brick Orthodox church in Glinsk; 6 June 1890 - re-elected honorary justice of peace of the poviats of Rivne; 16 June 1890 - chairman of the temporary economic-construction committee for erection of a brick Orthodox church in Rivne; 26 January 1891 - chairman of Kovel-Vladimir Convention of the Justices of Peace); 1 August 1891 - special tasks clerk for peasant affairs with Governor-General of Kiev, Podolia and Volynia; 15 October 1893 - incorporated into the staff of MOI and commissioned to the disposal of Governor-General of Kiev, Podolia and Volynia; enlisted in the staff of MOI as assigned to the governor-general; 12 May 1894 - special tasks clerk for peasant affairs with Governor-General of Kiev, Podolia and Volynia (26 January-26 March 1895 - performed the duties of censor in Kiev; 1904 - appointed chairman of a commission investigating cases of people accused of violating so-called obligatory resolution of Governor-General of 17 March 1904 on ban on public gatherings, the commission comprised representatives of gendarmerie, security forces, district court and governor); 13 August 1905 - vice-governor of Kiev; 19 May 1906 - vice-governor of Chernigov; 28 January 1913 - governor of Kalisz; 11 August 1914 - released from service at his own request due to disease [granted an old-age pension of 3,000 rubles].

**11.** 15 May 1883 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Third Class; 26 June 1888 - Order of Saint Anna, Third Class; 30 August 1890 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class, and a gift of cuff links with brilliants; 30 August 1894 - Order of Saint Anna, Second Class; 26 February 1896 - silver medal commemorating Alexander III's reign; 6 December 1902 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class; 6 December 1904 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class; 6 December 1907 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class; 21 July 1910 - light bronze medal on Saint Alexander's ribbon commemorating the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the victory at Poltava in 1709; 5 September 1911 - Order of Saint Anna, First Class; 28 January 1913 - light bronze medal on Saint Vladimir's ribbon commemorating the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the 1812 Patriotic War;

**12.** 27 February 1881 - collegiate secretary due to degree of candidate of law (sen. 7 November 1880); 21 March 1883 - titular councillor (sen. 7 November 1882); 29 July 1886 - collegiate assessor (sen. 7 November 1885); 9 March 1890 - court councillor (sen. 7 November 1889); 29 March 1894 - collegiate councillor (sen. 7 November 1893); 14 May 1896 - for distinction state councillor (sen. 7 November 1895); 6 December 1899 - for distinction active state councillor; 6 April 1914 - for distinction privy councillor.

**13.** Since 31 May 1909 - vice-chairman of Chernigov Diocese branch of Emperor's Orthodox Palestine Society; since April 1913 chairman of the Orthodox Church-Parish Protective Committee. Author of *Сборник узаконений и распоряжений по землевладению в западных губерниях*, Kiev 1895.

**14.** Died after 1917.

15. CDIAUK, f. 442, inv. 644, del. 101, fol. 1-12; f. 294, inv. 1, del. 305, f. 707, inv. 36, del. 209; RGIA, f. 1284, inv. 46, year 1905, del. 98; DACzO, del. 127, inv. 14, del. 4152; SA in Łódź, Kalisz Governorate government, del. 2171; DAZHO, f. 1, inv. 77, del. 720, fol. 382v-383; Адресь Календарь на 1853 год, part 1, pp. 158, 189; Н. И. Теодорович, *Волинская духовная семинария. Исторический очерк*, Pochayev 1901, p. 404; *Отчет Императорскаго Православнаго Палестинскаго Общества за 1908/9 и 1909/10 г.г.*, St. Petersburg 1911; "Волинския Епархиальныя Ведомости" 1886, no. 3; "Ломжинския Губернския Ведомости" 1913, no. 7, p. 1; 1914, no. 34, p. 2; "Правительственный Вестник" 1913, no. 27, p. 1; *Адресь-календарь служащим в Таврической губернии на 1905 год*, p. 36; *Памятная Книжка Волынской Губернии на 1886 год*, pp. 71, 147, 150; *Памятная Книжка Волынской Губернии на 1890 год*, pp. 149, 155, 156, 159; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1 февраля 1902 года*, St. Petersburg 1902, p. 1614; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е сентября 1906 года*, St. Petersburg 1906, p. 613; И. В. Теодорович, *Волинская Духовная Семинария. История первоначального устройства ея и подведомственных ей духовных училищ. Списки воспитанников, окончивших в ней курс учения, а также начальников и наставников ея в период времени с 1796 по 1900 г.*, p. 404; М. Г. Талалай, *Русское кладбище имени Е. К. В. Королевы Элинов Ольги Константиновны в Пирее*, St. Petersburg 2002; А. В. Морозова, Н. М. Полетун, *Черниговские губернаторы и вице-губернаторы. Биобиблиографический справочник*, Chernigov 2006; В. С. Шандра, *Генерал-губернаторства в Україні: XIX – початок XX ст.*, Kiev 2005, p. 345.

## 49.

## Alexandr Ivanovich Rogovskiy

1. Александр Иванович Роговский
2. B. 2 July 1848.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of St. Petersburg Governorate.
5. 2<sup>nd</sup> St. Petersburg Military Gymnasium, graduated 1864, 1<sup>st</sup> Pavlovsk Military School, graduated 1866.
6. No reported estate.
7. Wife: Lidya Georgiyevna Kyuvel, guardian of shelter of the Orthodox Church-Parish Protective Committee at the sobor in Łomża.
8. Childless.
9. **Father:** Ivan Rogovskiy, b. before 1826, d. after 1853, officer. **Mother:** ?
- Siblings:** ?
10. 9 July 1864 - joined the military service; 8 August 1866 - 120<sup>th</sup> Serpuhovskiy Infantry Regiment; 21 October 1867 - transferred to serve in Moskovsky Leib-Guard Regiment; 16 May 1879 - batman with the chief of the general staff of guard troops and St. Petersburg Military District; 27 March 1881 - batman with guard corps commander; 5 May 1881 - adjutant of guard corps commander; 24 April 1885 - adjutant of pr. Pyotr Oldenburgsky; 7 January 1893 - serving with pr. Pyotr Oldenburgsky; 19 July 1896 - governor of Łomża; 15 March 1897 - director of



Imperial College of Law; 9 April 1902 - released from office and commissioned to the disposal of the Minister of War; 19 April 1905 - released from service; 18 January 1911 - re-admitted to service and appointed honorary curator of St. Petersburg Curator Council of institutions of Empress Maria; 6 May 1915 - at the same time appointed senator.

**11.** 1873 - Prussian Order of the Red Eagle, Fourth Class; 1877 - Serbian Order of the Cross of Takovo, Fourth Class; 1878 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class, with swords and a bow-knot for merit while crossing the Balkans; 1878 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class, with swords for the battle of Gorny Dubnyak; 1878 - gold sabre with the inscription "За храбрость"; 1878 - Order of Saint Anna, Second Class, with swords; 1886 - Württemberg Friedrich Order, Second Class; 1890 - Commander's Cross of House and Merit Order of Peter Frederick Louis, Third Class; 1891 - Commander's Cross of House and Merit Order of Peter Frederick Louis, Second Class; 1892 - Serbian Order of the Cross of Takovo, Third Class; 1893 - Montenegro Order of Prince Danilo I, Third Class; 1894 - Montenegro Order of Prince Danilo I, First Class; 1896 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class; 1898 - Bukhara Order of the Gold Star of Bukhara, First Class; 1903 - Order of Saint Anna, First Class; 1913 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Second Class; 10 April 1916 - Order of the White Eagle.

**12.** 8 August 1866 - sub-lieutenant for education; 21 October 1867 - guard constable; 17 April 1870 - sub-lieutenant; 16 April 1872 - lieutenant; 30 August 1874 - staff-captain; 16 April 1878 - captain; 15 May 1883 - colonel; 30 August 1893 - for distinction major general; 6 December 1900 - for distinction lieutenant general; 19 April 1905 - for distinction infantry general.

**13.** Fought in the 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War; in January 1897 was authorized on the position of chairman of the Orthodox Church-Parish Protective Committee at the sobor in Łomża; 1897 - honorary member of the Orthodox Church-Parish Protective Committee at the Holy Trinity Sobor in Łomża.

**14.** Died 19 April 1917 in Petrograd.

**15.** SA in Białystok, Łomża branch, Łomża Police-master Management, del. 51, fol. 53; SAL Chełm branch, the mortgage register book in Chełm, del. 84 not numbered; "Варшавский Дневник" 1897, no. 80, p. 1; *Альманах современных русских государственных деятелей*, St. Petersburg 1897, p. 721; "Ломжинския Губернския Ведомости" 1902, no. 16, p. 1; *Отчет о деятельности Православнаго Попечительства при Ломжинской Св.-Троицкой Соборной Церкви за 1905 и 1906 годы*, Łomża 1907, p. 19; *Список генералам по старшинству, составлен на 1-е Сентября 1904 года*, St. Petersburg 1904; *Список генералам по старшинству. Составлен по 15-е Апреля 1914 года*; *Список генералам по старшинству. Составлен по 10-е Июля 1916 года*; *Список высочайшим особам, генералам, штаб и обер-офицерам состоявшим и числящимся в лейб-гвардии московскому полку с 7 ноября 1811 года по 2 января 1900 года*, p. 43; А. Мурзанов, *Словарь русских сенаторов 1711-1917 гг. Материалы для биографий*, p. 371.

## 50.

**Aleksey Alexandrovich von Rosenschild-Paulin**

1. Алексей Александрович фон Розеншильд-Паулин
2. B. 31 August 1857.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Vitebsk Governorate.
5. Imperial Corps of the Pages, 1<sup>st</sup> category diploma, 16 April 1878; Cavalry Officers School 13 February 1890-10 August 1891 (squad commander course).
6. No reported family estate.
7. Single.
8. –.
9. **Father:** Alexandr Nikolayevich Rosenschild-Paulin, b. 1822, d. 12 December 1895, colonel 17 April 1870, officer of Leib-Guard Cuirassier Regiment, special tasks clerk of 7<sup>th</sup> class with the chief of the General Staff. **Mother:** Leonida Alekseyevna Saburova, b. before 1840, d. after 1865, daughter of cavalry general Aleksey Saburov, commander of Elizabethgradsky Hussar Regiment, member of council of Chief Management of State Horse Breeding, and Yelizaveta Mikhailovna Satina. **Siblings:** Alexandr, b. 8 February 1861, d. 1920, graduate of Imperial Corps of the Pages 8 August 1880, colonel 6 December 1903, military service since 1 September 1878, office of Leib-Guard Uhlan Regiment, poviat military chief in Samarkand since 12 June 1912.
10. 11 September 1872 – extern page at the Tsar's court; 9 September 1876 – accepted to state service; 13 August 1877 – kamer-page; 16 April 1878 – officer of Leib-Guard Uhlan Regiment; 20 April 1878 – delegated to reserve squad of Leib-Guard Uhlan Regiment; 20 September 1878 – delegated to the general staff of Leib-Guard Uhlan Regiment (1 February-1 June 1882 – sent for a telegraphic course at 2<sup>nd</sup> army telegraphic park; 23 February-21 July 1883 – member of regiment tribunal; 23 February 1884-7 March 1887 – clerk of regiment tribunal; 14-22 February 1886 – regiment adjutant); 13 February 1890 – delegated to Cavalry Officers School; 10 August 1891 – graduated from Cavalry Officers School and was sent to 2<sup>nd</sup> Reserve Cavalry Guard Regiment; 28 August 1892 – returned to service in Leib-Guard Uhlan Regiment; 21 September 1892 – in charge of training unit of Leib-Guard Uhlan Regiment; 8 September 1893 – officer with no assigned position in Leib-Guard Uhlan Regiment; 7 December 1893 – acting chief of training unit of Leib-Guard Uhlan Regiment; 22 January 1894 – auth. as chief of training unit of Leib-Guard Uhlan Regiment; 12 September 1894 – officer with no assigned position in Leib-Guard Uhlan Regiment; 18 November 1894 – acting commander of 3<sup>rd</sup> Squad of Leib-Guard Uhlan Regiment; 19 December 1894 – auth. as commander of 3<sup>rd</sup> Squad of Leib-Guard Uhlan Regiment; 18 December 1896 – released from service for personal reasons; 30 December 1896 – marshal of the noblemen of the poviat of Rezhitsa in Vitebsk Governorate (19 June 1897 – honorary justice of peace of the poviat of Rezhitsa since 1 April 1896; 12 September 1899 – re-elected honorary justice of peace of the poviat of Rezhitsa since 1 April 1899; 1 October 1901-21 February 1902 – chairman of the Convention of Justices of Peace of the

poviat of Rezhitsa); 21 February 1902 - senior special tasks clerk of 5<sup>th</sup> class with Governor-General of Warsaw (also in charge of the mobilization unit in the Chancellery of Governor-General of Warsaw; 8 June 1902 - assigned to investigate the case of former mayor of Novo-Minsk, Kulichkovsky; 18 June 1902 - assigned to investigate the settlement ban for Jew Szaj Lidenbaum; 14 August 1902 - commissioned to investigate the case of assistant of the chief of the poviat of Łęczyca for administrative-economic affairs, Witkowski, who made the offence of using the Polish language during an official lunch; 29 November 1902 - representative of state administration to the examination commission at 3<sup>rd</sup> Men's Gymnasium in Warsaw established to examine the knowledge of the Russian language of graduates of Roman Catholic seminaries in the Kingdom of Poland; 3 December 1902 - commissioned to prepare a report on the state of Orthodox church construction works in the Kingdom of Poland in the years 1865-1902); 14 March 1903 - vice-governor of Łomża; 9 December 1905 - re-elected honorary justice of peace of the poviat of Rezhitsa since 1 April 1905; 30 June 1909 - vice-governor of Warsaw (13 December 1909 - honorary member of Łomża branch of Local Society for Protection of Soldiers and their Families Wounded in the Japanese War); 13 August 1910 - governor of Płock, 5 August 1914 - dismissed from office for not accomplishing office duties and commissioned to serve in the Ministry of the Interior; 21 March 1916 - released from service at his own request.

**11.** 30 August 1886 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Third Class; 27 September 1889 - Montenegro Order of Prince Danilo I, First Class; 25 December 1891 - Order of Saint Anna, Third Class; 6 December 1894 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class; 2 April 1896 - silver medal commemorating Alexander III's reign; 26 March 1897 - dark bronze medal on the occasion of the 1897 national census; 17 September 1897 - silver medal commemorating Nicholas II's coronation; 14 May 1896 - Order of Saint Anna, Second Class; 6 December 1899 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class; 11 May 1901 - the Bible from the Most Holy Governing Synod for financial donations for the Orthodox Church; 1905 - light bronze medal for the efforts for the 1904 mobilization; 27 May 1907 - first extra pay of 15 % to salary for five-year service in the Kingdom of Poland effective 21 February 1907; 8 November 1907 - bronze medal commemorating the 1904-1905 war against Japan; 6 December 1908 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class; 6 December 1911 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class; 21 February 1912 - second extra pay of 15 % to salary for ten-year service in the Kingdom of Poland; 1913 - medal commemorating the 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Romanov dynasty rule; 6 December 1913 - Order of Saint Anna, First Class; 13 March 1914 - gold medal commemorating the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Emancipation Reform in the Kingdom of Poland.

**12.** 16 April 1878 - cornet; 30 August 1883 - lieutenant; 24 April 1888 - staff-rittmeister; 30 August 1894 - rittmeister; 21 September 1901 - collegiate councillor (sen. 12 November 1898); 10 January 1903 - state councillor (sen. 12 September 1902); 6 December 1905 - for distinction active state councillor.

**13.** His family settled in the Polish Livonia, in the poviat of Ludza; 4 February 1904 - guardian of Nicholas Child Shelter in Łomża at the Orthodox Protective

Committee of the Holy Trinity Orthodox Sobor; 1910-1914 chairman of the Orthodox Church-Parish Protective Committee in Płock.

14. Died in 1919 in Yalta.

15. RGIA, f. 1284, inv. 46, year 1902, del. 24; SA in Warsaw Milanówek branch, Warsaw Governorate government, del. the Third Administrative Department 51/1909; SA in Białystok Łomża branch, Łomża Police-master Management, del. 51, fol. 55v; SA in Płock, Płock Governorate government, del. 534, "Ломжинския Губернския Ведомости" 1909, no. 3, p. 1; no. 28, p. 1; "Правительственный Вестник" 1909, no. 144, p. 1; 1914, no. 179, p. 1; "Плоцкия Губернския Ведомости" 1914, no. 34, p. 1; "Ломжинския Губернския Ведомости" 1914, no. 34, p. 2; *Памятная Книжка Плоцкой Губернии на 1913 год*, Płock 1913, p. 127; *Отчет о деятельности Правослабнаго Попечительства при Ломжинской Св.-Троицкой Соборной Церкви за 1905 и 1906 годы*, p. 24; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е сентября 1906 года*, St. Petersburg 1906, p. 1629; *Список полковникам по старшинству. Исправлено по 1-е Июня*, St. Petersburg 1877, p. 376; *Список полковникам по старшинству. Составлен по 1-е Марта 1914 г.*, p. 77; *Пажи за 185 лет: биографии и портреты бывших пажей с 1711 по 1896 г.*, pp. 693, 702, 724; N. Rosenschild-Paulin, *Famille von Rosenschild-Paulin: historique et généalogie du XVIème au XXème siècle*, Paris 1991; E. Piórkowska, *Prawosławni w Płocku w XIX wieku*, [in:] *Dzieje Płocka*, vol. 2, *Dzieje miasta w latach 1793-1945*, ed. M. Krajewski, Płock 2006; <http://dokumente.ios-regensburg.de/amburger/index.php?id=76240>.

## 51.

### Leonid Mikhailovich Saviolov

1. Леонид Михайлович Савёлов (Савёлов-Савелков)
2. B. 30 April 1868 in Warsaw.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Moscow Governorate, since 1878 Voronezh Governorate.
5. Bakhtin Cadet Corps in Oryol, graduated with 1<sup>st</sup> category diploma 1885.
6. Wife's estate: 430 d. of land in Taganrogsky district of Don Army Area and a brick house in Moscow.
7. **Wife:** since 1888 Nadezhda Adryanovna Yegorova, b. 1859, d. 1934, Orthodox, major's daughter, landowner of Don Army Area, chairwoman of Korotoyak Local Committee of the Russian Red Cross Society.
8. **Children:** Vera, b. 1893, d. 1893 in Ostrogozhsk; Nadezhda, b. 11 September 1894, d. 1972 in Moscow; Yelena (Tamara), b. 14 September 1896, d. 1986, married to Boris Miltsyn; Aryadna (Adryana), b. 1 October 1898, d. 1969, married to Bessmertny; Vera, b. 19 February 1902, d. 10 January 1995, married to Illaryon Illaryonovich Bibikov, then to Khabayev.
9. **Father:** Mikhail Vasiliyevich Savyolov, b. 16 April 1836, d. 4 July 1890 in Vitebsk, son of Vasiliy Vasiliyevich Savyolov and Maria Karlovna von Miller, graduate of 1<sup>st</sup> Gymnasium in Moscow, colonel 14 May 1877, military service since 5 August 1855, adjutant in Ekaterinoslavsky Grenadier Regiment, officer of Lithuanian



Leib-Guard Regiment and 6<sup>th</sup> Eastern-Siberian Line Batallion, permanent member of Commission of Military Tribunal with the Management of the Commander of Warsaw, commander of 1<sup>st</sup> Eastern-Siberian Line Batallion, Irkutsky Local Infantry Batallion, 70<sup>th</sup> Reserve Staff Infantry Batallion and 163<sup>rd</sup> Lankaransky Infantry Regiment; married twice: first wife since 1866 Anastasia Ammosova, second wife: since 1879 Tatiana Pavlovna Kharinskaya. **Mother:** Anastasia Ivanovna Ammosova, b. 1842, d. 30 April 1868 in Warsaw, landowner of Voronezh Governorate, daughter of collegiate assessor Ivan Pyotrovich Ammosov and Barbara Dmitriyevna Svechin. **Siblings:** Yevlampiya, b. 21 July 1880 in Moscow, d. 10 June 1970, graduate of St. Petersburg Musical Academy in the class of piano, married to Yosif Valeryanovich Sozentovich; Dmitri, b. 1882, d. after 1917, graduate of Historical-Philosophical Faculty of St. Petersburg Imperial University and student of St. Petersburg Archaeological Institute.

**10.** 13 November 1886 - chancellery clerk at Kharkov Audit Chamber; 2 June 1888 - released from service for personal reasons; 19 December 1891 - candidate for the position of marshal of the noblemen of the poviats of Korotoyak in Voronezh Governorate; 20 December 1891 - auth. on the position of marshal of the noblemen of the poviats of Korotoyak in Voronezh Governorate (6 December 1892-3 March 1893 - acting marshal of the noblemen of the poviats of Korotoyak); 3 March 1893 - marshal of the noblemen of the poviats of Korotoyak (25 January 1894 - vice-chairman of Korotoyaksy Committee of the Russian Red Cross Society; 30 September 1894 - guardian of Korotoyaksy Land Hospital and Repyovsky Land Hospital; 9 December 1894 - guardian of Orthodox church-parish school of the poviats of Korotoyak); 19 December 1894 - re-elected marshal of the noblemen of the poviats of Korotoyak; 18 January 1895 - auth. on the position of marshal of the noblemen of the poviats of Korotoyak (24 April 1895 - chairman of Committee of the Russian Red Cross Society; 30 September 1895 - chairman of Korotoyaksy Poviats Zemstvo for a 3-year term); 7 December 1895 - Tsar's permission to occupy at the same time the positions of marshal of the noblemen of the poviats of Korotoyak and chairman of Korotoyaksy Poviats Zemstvo (15 June 1896 - honorary curator of Korotoyaksy Municipal School); 19 December 1897 - re-elected marshal of the noblemen of the poviats of Korotoyak (15 September 1898 - elected chairman of Korotoyaksy Poviats Zemstvo; 28 September 1898 - honorary guardian of Orthodox church-parish school of the poviats of Korotoyak; 15 October 1898 - honorary member of Voronezhsky District Management of Imperial Society for Water Lifesaving; 30 November 1898 - honorary justice of peace of the poviats of Korotoyak; 12 January 1899 - resigned from the function of chairman of Korotoyaksy Poviats Zemstvo); 11 January 1901 - re-elected marshal of the noblemen of the poviats of Korotoyak (25 September 1901 - honorary justice of peace of the poviats of Korotoyak; 28 September 1902 - for involvement in Voronezh Governorate Scholarly Archival Commission elected collaborator of St. Petersburg Archaeological Institute; 1902 - honorary citizen of the city of Korotoyak; 16 May 1903 - chairman of Voronezh Governorate Scholarly Archival Commission); 11 January 1904 - at his own request incorporated into the staff of the Ministry of the Interior (8 August 1905 - chairman of Korotoyaksy

Committee of the Russian Red Cross Society); 2 February 1908 - assistant to marshal of the noblemen of the poviats of Moscow (31 January 1907 - member of Moscow Archaeological Institute; since 26 February 1907 - lecturer in Chair of Genealogy of Moscow Archaeological Institute); 28 July 1908 - head of Moscow Branch of General Archive of the Ministry of the Imperial Court (12 March-29 April 1909 - stay in Cairo at the International Historical Congress; 21 November 1909 - invited to participate in a committee established to create the Museum of the Year 1812 in Moscow; 27 November 1909 - honorary guardian of Yelizavetinsky Grand Duchess Olga Nikolayevna Shelter; 17 March 1911 - candidate for marshal of the noblemen of the poviats of Moscow); 12 November 1912 - honorary member of Nicholas II Moscow Archaeological Institute; 30 January 1914 - honorary guardian of 7<sup>th</sup> Men's Gymnasium in Moscow); 6 September 1915 - representative of the chief-supervisor of sanitary and evacuation division; 29 August 1916 - governor of Chełm with the seat in Kazan (12 September 1916 - chairman of Chełm branch of the Grand Duchess Tatiana Nikolayevna Committee; 19 October 1916 - chairman of Chełm Loans Committee of the Central Loans Committee at the Special Conference for Management of Refugees; 3 November 1916 - chairman of Chełm branch of Grand Duchess Yelizaveta Fyodorovna Committee; 8 November 1916 - member of Kazan branch of Grand Duchess Tatiana Nikolayevna Committee); 18 March 1917 - at his own request released from service by the Provisional Government.

**11.** 26 February 1896 - silver medal commemorating Alexander III's reign; 14 May 1896 - silver medal commemorating Nicholas II's coronation; 27 March 1897 - dark bronze medal for the 1897 national census; 8 August 1899 - silver badge of Imperial Society of Water Lifesaving; 1 January 1901 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class; 11 May 1901 - blessing of the Most Holy Governing Synod; 22 September 1903 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class; 21 April 1905 - gold badge of Imperial Society of Water Lifesaving; 28 June 1905 - blessing of the Most Holy Governing Synod; 18 May 1906 - Red Cross badge of 19 January 1906; 12 November 1909 - bronze medal commemorating the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the battle of Poltava; 28 March 1911 - financial reward of 500 rubles; 4 October 1912 - light bronze medal commemorating the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the 1812 Patriotic War; 6 December 1912 - thanks of Nicholas II for assistance in organizing the Museum of the Year 1812; 31 March 1913 - special badge for persons giving individual greeting to Nicholas II during the celebrations of 21-24 February 1913; 31 May 1913 - light bronze medal commemorating the 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Romanov dynasty rule 9 March 1916; - Red Cross badge; 21 March 1916 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class.

**12.** 23 November 1902 - state councillor (sen. 3 March 1902); 1 January 1913 - for distinction active state councillor; 26 August 1912 - court chamberlain.

**13.** Eminent historian, archivist and genealogist. Founder (in 1904) and chairman of "Историко Родословного Общества", which he later re-activated in New York. In 1910 he donated his rich and precious collection of documents to the Historical Museum. Since 1920 on emigration in Greece, where he was a lecturer at Russian Women's Gymnasium in Athens. In the years 1923-1926 lived in the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, while since 1937 in the USA with his daughter

Vera near Detroit. In 1934 he founded a journal "Новик". Author of over 450 scientific works, among others: *Опыт библиографического указателя по истории и генеалогии российского дворянства. (Корректурное издание)*, Moscow 1893; *Библиографический указатель по истории, геральдике и родословию российского дворянства*, Ostrogozhsk 1897; *Лекции по русской генеалогии, читанные в Московском Археологическом институте преподавателем института Л. М. Савеловым*, vols. 1-2, Moscow 1908-1909; *Родословные записи. (Опыт родословного словаря русского древнего дворянства)*, Историко-родословное общество в Москве, editions 1-3, St. Petersburg 1906-1909; *Воронежское дворянство. Случайные заметки любителя-генеалога*, editions 1-2, Moscow 1895-1896; *Дворяне Егоровы. Родословие*, Moscow 1899; *Материалы для генеалогии донских дворянских родов. Машлыкины. (Корректурное издание)*, Moscow 1896; *Донские дворяне Иловайские. (Корректурное издание)*, Moscow 1899; *Донские дворяне Кутейниковы. (Корректурное издание)*, Moscow 1899; *Род Ефремовых*, Moscow 1900; *Донские дворянские роды*, Moscow 1902; *Генеалогические редкости. Список редких замечательных изданий по русской генеалогии*, Moscow 1904; *Документы рода Савеловых по Тамбовской губернии (XVIII в.)*, Tambov 1904; *Князья Пожарские. Родословие*, Moscow 1906; *Московское дворянство в 1812 году*, Moscow 1912; *Донское дворянство, part 2*, Moscow 1914; *Бояре Романовы и их родственные связи*, Moscow 1914; *Савелковы и Савеловы. XV – XX вв. Родословие*, Moscow 1914; *Родство потомков Владимира Святого с домом Пястов*, Moscow 1916; *Род дворян Титовых*, Ryazan 1893.

14. Died 19 October 1947 in the USA.

15. SAL, Chelm Governorate government, del. 283; *Список полковникам по старшинству. Исправлено по 1-е мая*, St. Petersburg 1884, p. 260; *Список полковникам по старшинству. Исправлено по 1-е мая*, St. Petersburg 1889, p. 77; Л. М. Савелов, *Из воспоминаний*, 1892-1903, eds. А. Акинишина, О. Наумова, Voronezh 1996; *Краткий исторический очерк Орловскаго-Бахтина кадетскаго корпуса с приложением списка бывших воспитанников этого корпуса, окончивших курс за время первого пятидесятилетия со дня его открытия. (1843-1893 гг.)*, Oryol 1893, p. 112; Л. М. Савелов, *Род дворян Савеловых*, Moscow 1904, pp. 27, 30-31, 33; В. А. Сидорова, Е. В. Пчелов, Л. Г. Киселева, М. П. Дьячкова, *Избранная библиография по отечественной генеалогии, "Вестник архивиста"* 1997, no. 4 (40), pp. 33-61; А. А. Любимов, *Краткие сведения о генеалогических исследованиях Л. М. Савелова в эмиграции (1920 г. Афины. Греция – 1947 г. Детройт. США.)*, "Летопись русского зарубежья" 1996, no. 1 (July), pp. 2-5; И. Алексеев, "Кадровый вопрос" в Казанском губернском жандармском управлении накануне февральской революции 1917 г., "Русская народная линия" 2010, 12 August.

## 52.

**Pyotr Ivanovich Shabyelskiy**

1. Петр Иванович Шабельский

2. B. 1832.

3. Orthodox.

4. Hereditary nobleman of Ekaterinoslav Governorate.

5. Corps of the Pages, 1<sup>st</sup> category diploma, graduated 8 August 1850.

6. Inherited estate: 3,000 d. of land in the poviats of Bakhmut of Ekaterinoslav Governorate; majorat "Jasieniec Solecki" in the poviats of Ilza in Radom Governorate.

7. **Wife:** since 1866 Yekaterina Pavlovna Degay, b. before 1845, d. after 1888, Orthodox, daughter of privy councillor Pavel Ivanovich Degay, b. 1792, d. 23 December 1849 in St. Petersburg, graduate of Imperial University of Kharkov, doctor of law; senator, author of numerous works on civil lawmaking, and Anna Nikolaevna Depreradovich; Chairwoman of Dames' Committee of Orthodox Shelter in Kalisz.

8. **Children:** Ivan, b. 2 March 1867, d. after 1909 (in 1909 lived in majorat "Jasieniec Solecki"); Maria, b. 23 April 1868, d. after 1901; Yekaterina, b. 11 August 1869, d. after 1901.

9. **Father:** Ivan Pyotrovich Shabelskiy, b. 1796, d. 17 May 1874 in St. Petersburg, buried on Tikhvinsky Cemetery at Saint Alexander Nevsky Lavra, graduate of Institute of Land Transportation Engineers, since 1812 in military service, fought in the 1812-1815 military campaign against France and the 1826-1828 war against Persia, accompanied Grand Duke Konstantin Pavlovich in Warsaw, fought against October insurgents, took part in the Russian intervention during the Spring of Nations in Hungary and in the Crimean War, commanded troops near Odessa; commander of Independent Reserve Cavalry Corps; received a majorat in Radom Governorate for fighting against November insurgents; recipient of many orders, cavalry general. **Mother:** ? **Siblings:** Yevgeniy, b. 1841, d. after 1886, graduate of the Corps of the Pages, staff-rittmeister 30 August 1862, active state councillor, officer of Leib-Guard Horse Regiment 6 June 1857-28 December 1862, candidate for marshal of the noblemen of the poviats of Alexandrovsk and the poviats of Mariupol in Ekaterinoslav Governorate, marshal of the noblemen of the poviats of Alexandrovsk 3 January 1874-1886.

10. 8 August 1850 - admitted to service in Leib-Guard Uhlan Regiment; 25 February 1852 - acting regiment adjutant; 3 August 1852 - auth. on the position of regiment adjutant; 13 March 1853 - at his own request sent to the very centre of military activities; 30 November 1855 - commissioned to the disposal of adjutant general pr. Gorchakov; 16 January 1856 - dispatched to the general staff of the Southern Army in Crimea; 29 January 1856 - commissioned to serve in the general staff of 12<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division; 19 February 1856 - commissioned to serve in the general staff of 11<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division; 2 June 1856 - transferred to reserve division of Leib-Guard Uhlan Regiment; 7 October 1856 - after disbanding the reserve division returned to serve at the regular division of Leib-Guard Uhlan Regiment; 7 January 1857 - adjutant to St. Petersburg military Governor-General Ignatyev (30 April 1857 - commissioned to investigate the case of attempted assassination of the Tsar and his family; 4 Febru-



ary 1858 - assigned the task of conducting the inspection of matters in the chancellery of civil St. Petersburg Governor-General; 12 July 1859 - commissioned to serve with the civil governor of St. Petersburg, Smirnov, to combat peasant revolts in the poviats of Luga; 9 September 1859 - member of a commission established to distribute 10,000 rubles donated by Alexander II to the poor inhabitants of St. Petersburg; 8 February 1860 - commissioned to conduct an investigation of the matter of issuing passports and estimating the state of mental health of the Prussian subjects living in St. Petersburg; 3 September 1860 - transferred to help state councillor, Lopatinov, inspect the matters of the Chancellery of St. Petersburg Governor-General; 9 May 1861 - sent to the estate of Veymarna in the poviats of Peterhof in St. Petersburg Governorate to restore order after peasant unrest; 20 November 1861 - adjutant of St. Petersburg Governor-General (6 December 1861 - sent to Kronstadt to interrogate students of St. Petersburg Imperial University; 2 May 1862 - commissioned to suppress peasant unrest in the villages of Baranovo, Malakhovo and Terebunya in the poviats of Luga; 6 June 1862 - member of a commission established for the displacement of the unemployed from the capital to their former places of domicile); 17 April 1863 - special tasks officer with St. Petersburg Governor-General (24 May 1863 - sent to Ryabov in the poviats of Shlisselburg to suppress peasant unrest; 20 June 1863 - member of a commission established to prepare the ways of preventing escapes from ordinance-house in St. Petersburg; 4 September 1863 - sent to investigate the case of fraud by former treasurer and executor of Department of Executive Police, Sokolov; 16 January 1864 - commissioned the task to make proper allocation of workers in factories and workplaces (out of the former insurgents displaced from the Kingdom of Poland) in the 4<sup>th</sup> Admiral and Narva districts in St. Petersburg; 4 February 1864 - commissioned to investigate the case of wounding active state councillor Gordeyenko by Alexandr Polakov; 2 June 1864 - commissioned to supervise labourers' cooperatives in St. Petersburg; 13 August 1864 - commissioned to review the state of matters of the chancelleries of police institutions of St. Petersburg); 7 July 1866 - due to liquidation of St. Petersburg Governorate-General dismissed from office and incorporated into the staff of MOI with a pension of 1,371.73 rubles a year; 22 July 1866 - granted the status of being at the disposal of the Minister of the Interior (5 April 1870 - commissioned to the disposal of senator privy councillor Klushin undertaking the inspection of Perm Governorate; since 2 March 1872 - commissioned to investigate the case of fraud in the office distributing benefits for Moldavian refugees in Bessarabia district); 13 March 1876 - commissioned to the disposal of Warsaw Governor-General; 12 January 1879 - governor of Kalisz (chairman of Kalisz Governorate Sanitary Committee); 21 January 1883 - at his own request for personal reasons released from service with the promotion to the rank of privy councillor and an old-age pension of 2,500 rubles per annum.

11. 19 February 1855 - gratitude of Alexander II; 21 February 1857 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Third Class; 31 July 1858 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Third Class, with swords, for bravery during fighting near Lazhamenty on the river Kharm; 17 April 1860 - Order of Saint Anna, Third Class; 17 April 1862 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class; 19 April 1864 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class, with

Imperator's crown; 30 August 1865 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class; 1 January 1878 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class; 20 April 1881 – gratitude of Alexander III for the 1880 tax collection; 12 April 1881 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class; 6 October 1881 – German Order of the Crown, Second Class, with star; 23 April 1882 – gratitude of Alexander III for the 1881 tax collection.

12. 8 August 1850 – cornet; 6 December 1851 – lieutenant; 7 April 1857 – staff-rittmeister; 30 August 1858 – rittmeister; 17 April 1863 – colonel; 26 April 1872 – for distinction active state councillor; 21 January 1883 – for distinction privy councillor.

13. Since 1867 with wife members-donators of the Russian Charity Society in the Kingdom of Poland; 18 February 1879 – chairman of the Orthodox Church-Parish Protective Committee in Kalisz.

14. D. 1 December 1888 in Moscow.

15. LVIA, f. 1010, inv. 1, del. 2751, fol. 28; RGIA, f. 1284, inv. 44, year 1878, del. 279; inv. 45, year 1882, del. 167; fol. 1-2, 8-8v; SA in Radom, SPM, Sukcesje, del. 6977; del. 19837; SPM, Administrative Department, del. 21; SPM, SPM, Economic Department Group II, del. 518, del. 1196, *Отчет Русского Благотворительного Общества в Царстве Польском. С 6 Мая 1866 по 6 Мая 1867 г.*, p. 39; *Памятная книжка калишской губернии 1879 года*, p. 7; *Памятная книжка калишской губернии на 1880 год*, p. 87; *Памятная книжка калишской губернии на 1880 год*, p. 93; *Список гражданским чинам IV класса. Испр. по 1-е марта 1878 г.*, St. Petersburg 1878; *Пажи за 185 лет: биографии и портреты бывших пажей с 1711 по 1896 г.*, pp. 460, 846; *Русский биографический словарь. Дабелов-Дядьковский*, ed. A. A. Половцов, St. Petersburg 1905, pp. 159-160; Влк. Кн. Николай Михайлович, *Московский некрополь*, (Р-Ф), vol. 3, St. Petersburg 1908, p. 325; Н. А. Мурзанов, *Словарь русских сенаторов 1711-1917 гг. Материалы для биографий*, pp. 143-144.

### 53.

#### Alexandr Pyotrovich Shcherbatov

1. Александр Петрович Щербатов
2. B. 21 July 1834.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Moscow Governorate; prince with Rurikid origin.
5. Private school, exam in 1852 passed at Guard Sub-officer and Cavalry Junker School; Nicholas Academy of the General Staff, graduated 1860.
6. In 1869 was granted a majorat in the Kingdom of Poland with an annual income of 750 rubles.
7. Wife: Maria Nikolayevna Derevitska, b. before 1840, d. 1 March 1902 in St. Petersburg, daughter of a clerk in the rank of state councillor.
8. Childless.
9. **Father:** pr. Pyotr Alexandrovich Shcherbatov, b. 16 May 1811, d. after 2 February 1846, officer of Mitau Hussar Regiment and Grand Duke Mikhail Pavlovich Hussar Regiment, married since 1832, son of pr. Alexandr Fyodorovich Shcherbatov, b. 13 July 1778, d. 30 April 1817, major general, court master of the stables, director of Imperator's Palaces Horse Stud and chairman of Horse Expedition, owner

of estate in Tula Governorate, and princess Barbara Petrovna Obolenska. **Mother:** Sofya (according to some sources Anna) Nikolaevna Gorstkina, b. 1818, d. 1858, known in the aristocracy for her beauty, poet pr. Pyotr Andreyevich Vyazemsky devoted to her one of his works "Вера и Софья", maintained relations with Turgenev and Pushkin. **Fathers' siblings:** Sofya, b. 1800, d. 18 July 1824, married to colonel Pyotr Alexandrovich Obrezkovy; Fyodor, b. 18 February 1802, d. 27 December 1827 in Moscow, staff-rittmeister of Kavalergardsky Leib-Guard Regiment, involved in the coup of the Decembrists, freed of accusations; fell ill and died; Yekaterina, b. 1808, d. 25 October 1892 in Salnitkovo in the poviat of Serpukhov, married since 1827 to Dmitri Nikolaevich Sverbeyev, b. 1799, d. 1874; Anna, b. before 1815, d. ?, married to Alexandr Nikolaevich Yelagin. **Siblings:** Barbara, b. 10 July 1830 in Moscow, d. 3 October 1890 in Smolensk, married three times; first husband – since 23 April 1851 Alexandr Grigoriyevich Lomonosov, b. around 1809, d. 1854, major general, commander of pr. Paskevich regiment, second husband – c. Mikhail Frantsevich Koskul, b. 30 January 1825, d. 23 February 1869, clerk, third husband – since 29 October 1870 baron Rudolf von Lützen, b. before 1850, d. 1923; Yekaterina, buried with her father in Moscow.

10. 19 July 1852 - joined the service as sub-officer at Preobrazhensky Leib-Guard Regiment; 1 September 1854 - transferred to Reserve Preobrazhensky Leib-Guard Regiment; 29 March 1855 - batallion adjutant; 24 September 1855 - at his own request dispatched again to the frontline; 15 April 1856 - transferred to 6<sup>th</sup> His Highness Gunner Batallion (incorporated in the batallion staff 10 May); 10 May 1856 - appointed acting batallion adjutant; 28 September 1858 - commissioned to serve at the Guard Corps to prepare to join Nicholas Academy of the General Staff; 25 August 1859 - sent to the academy; 15 December 1859 - joined the practical class of the academy; 18 December 1860 - left the academy and moved to department (currently chief management) of the general staff; 21 December 1860 - incorporated into the service list of the general staff; 15 April 1861 - returned to his home batallion; 3 July 1861 - commissioned to serve in Independent Guard Corps; 12 January 1864 - ordered to stay at the disposal of the Minister of War and quartermaster general of the general staff; 21 June 1865 - chief of the general staff of 6<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division; 25 March 1866 - temporary civil governor of Kalisz; 1 January 1867 - governor of Kalisz; 13 November 1869 - temporarily, until the reform of the ministry of transportation, acting manager of the affairs of land and water transportation, while retained in the service list of the general staff; 3 December 1869 - auth. the abovementioned manager while retained in the department of the general staff; 5 November 1872 - member of management in the Council of the Chief Office of the Russian Railway Society while retained with the Ministry of Transportation; 10 November 1876 - dismissed from positions and incorporated into the general staff; 5 May 1877 - commander of 1<sup>st</sup> Brigade of 1<sup>st</sup> Cavalry Division; 4 August 1877 - commander of 2<sup>nd</sup> Brigade of 1<sup>st</sup> Gvardiyskoye Division; 2 September 1877 - removed from commander's position while retained at the disposal of Chief Commander of the Caucasus Army, incorporated into the general staff; 10 November 1878 - incorporated into reserve troops while retained with the general staff; 8 February 1878 - incorporated into the

guard troops and St. Petersburg Military District; 28 June 1883 - incorporated into the reserve of the general staff, granted an old-age pension of 430 rubles a year since 25 August 1883; 11 June 1886 - commissioned to the disposal of chief of the General Staff; 20 January 1888 - commander of 26<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division; 1 January 1898 - commander of 2<sup>nd</sup> Army Corps; 1 March 1903 - infantry general at the General Staff.

11. 1856 - medal commemorating the 1853-1856 war; 26 August 1856 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Third Class; 30 August 1858 - Order of Saint Anna, Third Class; 1865 - medal commemorating suppression of the Polish mutiny of the years 1863-1864; 1867 - one-time financial reward of 3,750 rubles; 1870 - Prussian Order of the Crown, Second Class; 1871 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class; 2 December 1877 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class, with swords; 1878 - medal commemorating the 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War; May 1878 - gold épée adorned with diamonds; June 1879 - Order of Saint Anna, First Class, with swords; 1891 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Second Class; 1894 - Order of the White Eagle; 1902 - Order of Saint Alexander Nevsky.

12. 6 October 1852 - cadet; 20 May 1854 - portupez cadet, 25 July 1854 - constable; 30 August 1855 - sub-lieutenant; 8 September 1856 - lieutenant; 19 January 1861 - for model study achievements promoted to the rank of staff captain; 5 February 1862 - captain; 10 January 1863 - lieutenant colonel; 21 August 1864 - colonel; 21 September 1868 - for distinction major general; 30 August 1888 - for distinction lieutenant general; 6 December 1899 - for distinction infantry general.

13. Fought in the Crimean War and the 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War. Involved in fighting near Kars. Author of recollections from service in the Kingdom and a multi-volume fundamental work on Warsaw prince Ivan Fyodorovich Paskevich: *Генерал-фельдмаршал князь Паскевич. Его жизнь и деятельность: в 7 т., в 3 прил.: в 9 кн.*, St. Petersburg 1888-1904. According to Kalisz gendarmes, "Щербатов действует по управлению вверенной ему губернии, неуклонно в видах правительства; энергично преследует польскую пропаганду, заботится об искоренении злоупотреблений и об улучшениях по всем отраслям управления в губернии. При живом тепераменте характера, в обращении с жителями и чиновниками, мало надежными для правительства, бывает очень резок [...]". He was also praised in Warsaw for abilities, energy and gift of verbal expression. If accused of anything at all, it was impulsiveness and passionateness when defending his opinions, which sometimes resulted in his losing his face. According to a gendarme, he was closely related to pr. Cherkassky. As a matter of fact, the first wife of his great-grandfather, Maria Alexandrovna Bekovich-Cherkasskaya, was from a different branch of the Cherkassky family. Similarly to the wife of Cherkassky's uncle (Maria Nikolayevna Shcherbatova), she was not in the same line of princes of Shcherbatov as governor Shcherbatov. In relation to the subordinated clerks of the Polish nationality, he treated them with superiority and tried to limit their personal rights, which was reported by "Gazeta Narodowa" as follows: "As reported from Kalisz area to Dziennik Poznański, pr. Shcherbatov issued a X 1172 resolution on 15 February to the subordinates of his authority, in which he commanded that no clerk of Roman Catholic religion, under the threat of expulsion from service, should



observe his festivals – only Russian or so-called Orthodox and ceremonious that is court, and he allowed those Catholic clerks to celebrate – only until noon – the first day of Christmas, the first day of Easter and the first day of Pentecost [...]”.

14. Died after 1 January 1906.

15. GARF, f. 547, inv. 1, del. 95; del. 92; GARF, f. 110, inv. 24, del. 338; RG-WIA, f. 400, inv. 17, del. 1180, fol. 114-122; AGAD, Secretary of State of the Kingdom of Poland, del. 776/1866; “Dziennik Warszawski” 1866, no. 73, p. 667; “Gazeta Narodowa” 1868, no. 79, p. 3; *Список генералам по старшинству. Исправлено по 1-е мая*, St. Petersburg 1871, p. 901; *Список генералам по старшинству. Исправлено по 1-е сентября 1879*, St. Petersburg 1879, p. 648; *Список генералам по старшинству. Исправлено по 1-е сентября 1886*, St. Petersburg 1886, p. 426; *Список генералам по старшинству. Составлен по 1-е мая 1891 г.*, St. Petersburg 1891, p. 302; *Список генералам по старшинству. Составлен по 1-е сентября 1899 года*, p. 159; *Список генералам по старшинству. Составлен по 1-е сентября 1900 года*, p. 119; *Список генералам по старшинству. Составлен по 1-е сентября 1901 года*, p. 114; *Список генералам по старшинству. Составлен по 1-е мая 1902 года*, St. Petersburg 1902, p. 111; *Список генералам по старшинству. Составлен по 1-е января 1903 г.*, St. Petersburg 1903, p. 108; *Список генералам по старшинству. Составлен по 1-е января 1904 года*, St. Petersburg 1904, p. 104; *Список полковникам по старшинству. Исправлен по 20-е января*, St. Petersburg 1867, p. 467; *Сборник биографий кавалергардов. 1801-1826. По случаю столетнего юбилея – Кавалергардского Ея Величества Государыни Императорицы Марии Феодоровны Полка*, book 3, p. 350; *Офицеры кончившие курс Императорской Военной Академии и Николаевской Академии Генерального Штаба, по порядку выпусков, с 1834 по 1882 год*, [in:] *Исторический очерк Николаевской Академии Генерального Штаба*, p. 109; A. P. Shcherbatov, *Русский губернатор в Польше. Из записок отставного губернатора. 1866–1868 гг.*, “Русская Старина” 1884, vol. 42, no. 6, pp. 595–616; vol. 43, no. 8, pp. 399–410; 1885, vol. 48, no. 12, pp. 705–713; *Потомство Рюрика. Материалы для составления родословий*, vol. I, *Князья черниговские*, part 3, ed. Г. А. Власьев, St. Petersburg 1907, pp. 280, 289, 294–295, 317; *Genealogisches Handbuch der baltischen Ritterschaften*, Teil 1, Livland, Görlitz 1929, p. 374; Н. Е. Врангель, *Воспоминания: от крепостного права до большевиков*, [in:] *Бароны Врангели. Воспоминания*, Moscow 2006, pp. 99–110; A. Górak, *Narady gubernatorów z Królestwa Polskiego i Czerkasskiego jesieni 1866 r.*, p. 354.

#### 54.

#### Yevgeniy Pavlovich Shchirovskiy

1. Евгений Павлович Щировский
2. B. around 1850.
3. Orthodox.
4. Townsman.
5. Faculty of Law of Imperial University of Moscow, graduated 10 June 1873, degree of candidate of law.
6. No reported estate. After getting retired he bought a small estate near Kharkov.

7. Married twice: first wife Lyubov Alexandrovna Yezhova, d. before 1908, widow after state councillor; second wife - since 1908.

8. Children: Vladimir, b. July 1909 in Moscow, d. 1941 near Henichesk, graduate of music school in Kharkov, student of Faculty of Linguistics and Material Culture of Leningrad University, married to Yekaterina Nikolaevna Rogozina, Soviet poet, author of, among others, *Танец души: Стихотворения и поэмы*.

9. **Father:** Pavel Shchirovskiy, b. before 1831, d. ?, townsman. **Mother:** ? **Siblings:** ?

10. 1 September 1873 - in charge of the chancellery and bookkeeper of 2<sup>nd</sup> district of Vilna Governorate Excise Management; 10 September 1873 - assistant to bookkeeper of Vilna Governorate Excise Management; 21 December 1873 - secretary of Vilna Governorate Excise Management; 17 September 1876 - senior assistant to manager of the Chancellery of Minsk Governor; 17 March 1878 - acting councillor of Minsk Governorate government; 14 December 1879 - auth. on the position of councillor of Minsk Governorate government (13 October 1880 - commissioned to the disposal of privy councillor Alexandr Alexandrovich Polovtsov to undertake an inspection of Kiev and Chernigov Governorates; 7 December 1882 - director of Minsk child shelter); 18 March 1886 - at his own request released from the position of councillor with Minsk Governorate government and transferred to MOI, later sent to work in Kharkov Governorate; 6 July 1886 - full member of Kharkov Governorate Statistical Committee (22 September 1888 - joined a committee managing the transportation of coal and salt); 1 July 1890 - Kharkov Governorate Prison Inspector; 13 November 1895 - manager of the Chancellery of Warsaw Governor-General; 22 March 1897 - governor of Łomża; 2 May 1897 - governor of Kielce (June 1898 - member of a commission reviewing legal regulations on the activities of land guard and police); 1 July 1899 - governor of Radom; 17 June 1906 - released from service at his own request due to disease.

11. 7 July 1878 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Third Class; 31 July 1879 - Red Cross badge; 27 July 1879 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class, for activities for the Russian Red Cross Society; 30 July 1885 - Order of Saint Anna, Second Class; 6 December 1895 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class; 26 February 1896 - silver medal commemorating Alexander III's reign; 6 December 1897 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class; 9 January 1901 - first extra pay of 15 % to salary for five-year service in the Kingdom of Poland effective 9 November 1900; 9 December 1902 - blessing of the Most Holy Governing Synod for efforts to build a sobor in Radom; February 1903 - blessing of Archbishop of Chełm-Warsaw for involvement in the construction of a sobor in Radom; 1903 - right to receive a higher old-age pension of 3,500 rubles a year; 6 December 1904 - Order of Saint Anna, First Class.

12. 11 November 1877 - collegiate secretary (sen. 1 September 1873) based on the degree of candidate; 16 December 1877 - titular councillor (sen. 1 September 1876); 22 November 1879 - collegiate assessor (sen. 1 September 1878); 30 August 1881 - court councillor for distinction and for work during the inspection of Kiev and Chernigov Governorates; 27 January 1882 - collegiate councillor for special efforts during senator inspection; 11 March 1886 - state councillor (sen. 27 January 1886); 26

December 1891 – for distinction active state councillor; 1 January 1902 – for distinction privy councillor.

**13.** 1899 – chairman of Radom Governorate Guardianship of Popular Temperance; 10 December 1899 – chairman of the committee for the construction of a sobor in Radom; 1902 – honorary member of Radom branch of the Society for the Protection of Animals; co-authored with И. Н. Епанчиным, *Сборника законоположений и правительственных постановлений о преобразовании губернских и уездных по крестьянским делам и мировых судебных учреждений в местностях, где вводится Положение о земских участковых начальниках, с присоединением всех относящихся к ним статей свода законов*, second edition, Kharkov 1891.

**14.** Died after 1916.

**15.** RGIA, f. 1284, inv. 46, year 1895, del. 91; inv. 88, year 1906, del. 71; SA in Radom, registral books of Saint Nicholas Orthodox parish in Radom, del. 65, pp. 124-125; SA in Kielce, Kielce Governorate government, del. 3479, "Gazeta Lwowska" 1897, no. 118, p. 3; 1899, no. 164, p. 2; "Słowo Polskie" 1897, no. 118, p. 2; 1906, no. 301, p. 2; "Tydzień" 1898, no. 25, p. 4; *Памятная Книжка Варшавской Губернии на 1896 г.*, Warsaw 1896, p. 45; *Список гражданским чинам первых трех классов. Исправлен по 26-е Февраля 1876 года*, p. 507; I. Kasińska, *Kuratoria opieki nad trzeźwością ludową w latach 1898-1914 i ich wpływ na życie kulturalno-oświatowe mieszkańców miast i miasteczek guberni radomskiej*, p. 81; *Поэзия второй половины XX века*, compiled by И. А. Ахметьев, М. Я. Шейнкер, Moscow 2002, pp. 45-50; *Советские поэты, павшие на Великой Отечественной войне*, compiled by М. А. Бенина, Е. П. Семенова, St. Petersburg 2005, pp. 470-488; А. Н. Дорпер, *Владимир Щировский (1909-1941). Биография, [in:] Танец души. Стихотворения и поэмы*, Moscow 2007, pp. 90-97.

## 55.

### Pavel Alexandrovich Sleptsov

**1.** Павел Александрович Слепцов

**2.** B. 1 July 1862 in Saratov.

**3.** Orthodox.

**4.** Hereditary nobleman of Penza Governorate.

**5.** Private pension of M. A. Lalya in St. Petersburg; Imperial Alexandrovsky Lyceum 1875-1881, 1<sup>st</sup> category diploma with the promotion to the rank of titular councillor.

**6.** Owned estate at the village of Sleptsovtse in the poviat of Atkarsk in Saratov Governorate – 1,400 d., and together with his brother, properties in the village of Yelshantse-Polivanovtse in the poviat of Saratov – 2,244 d., in the village of Ivanovtse-Pashe in the poviat of Serdobsk – 950 d., in the village of Lubyatyne-Pokrovskoe in the poviat of Penza in Penza Governorate – 1,107 d.

**7.** Single.

**8.** –.

**9. Father:** Alexandr Pavlovich Sleptsov, b. 23 August 1822, d. 1886 in Saratov, Orthodox, marshal of the noblemen of the poviat of Saratov, 1863-1866 marshal of the noblemen of Saratov Governorate, owner of properties in the poviats of Atkarsk

and Serdobsrk in Saratov Governorate, son of Pavel Stepanovich Sleptsov, b. 1779, d. in June 1848, retired sub-lieutenant, marshal of the noblemen of the poviat of Atkarsk, and Olimpiada Yefimovna Malygina. **Mother:** Barbara Vasiliyevna Andreyeva, b. before 1835, d. in 1881 in Saratov. **Siblings:** Yevdokiya, b. 1859 in Saratov, d. after 1904, married to Ivan Alekseyevich Kazarinov, b. 1851, d. after 1917, active state councillor, head of the Chancellery of Odessa City Chief, starost of Odessa Cathedral Sobor; Alexandr, b. 1863 in Saratov, d. after 1904, member of Saratov Governorate Zemstvo, marshal of the noblemen of the poviat of Serdobsrk, married to Olimpiada Adryanovna ?.

**10.** After graduation from the lyceum he left for Saratov, where he did his military service in the artillery; 11 January 1882 - incorporated into the staff of MOI; 19 September 1882 - acting extra staff special tasks clerk with Saratov Governor (30 September 1883-8 December 1884); 3 January 1885 - special tasks clerk with Governor-General of Odessa; 12 September 1889 - special tasks clerk of 6<sup>th</sup> class with the Minister of the Interior (15 February 1890 - commissioned to the disposal of the head of Chief Prison Management to help with the International Prison Convention; 5 January 1891 - member of the commission established to discuss the statute of Alexandrovsky Nobility Bank in Nizhny Novgorod; 12 December 1891 - sent to assist major general pr. Dolgorukov in Perm Governorate to execute special orders related to provision matters; 11 November 1892 - commissioned to the disposal of lieutenant general Tseymern to Saratov, Tambov and Voronezh governorates to execute special orders concerning provision matters); 31 December 1892 - vice-governor of Minsk; 28 March 1896 - vice-governor of Kiev; 27 July 1898 - vice-governor of Voronezh; 5 February 1899 - governor of Voronezh; 12 November 1902 - released from office and incorporated into the staff of MOI; 23 January 1904 - governor of Płock, 27 June 1905 - governor of Tver (chairman of Tver Governorate Protective Committee over Child Shelters; permanent guardian of Tver Scholarly Archival Commission; chairman of the council and permanent guardian of Tver Museum; chairman of Tver Society of Agricultural Colonies and Craftsmanship Shelters).

**11.** 26 July 1883 - Persian Order of Lion and Sun, Third Class; 30 August 1884 - Order of Saint Anna, Third Class; 24 February 1887 - Turkish Order of the Medjidie, Third Class; 30 August 1887 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class; 27 November 1890 - badge-distinction Officier d'Academie; 1 January 1891 - Order of Saint Anna, Second Class; 4 January 1891 - Royal Order of Cambodia; 1 January 1894 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class; 15 February 1896 - silver medal on the occasion of Nicholas II's coronation; 26 February 1896 - silver medal commemorating Alexander III's reign; 14 March 1897 - dark bronze medal for the 1897 national census; 14 July 1898 - Bukhara Order of the Gold Star of Bukhara, Second Class; 15 March 1899 - Romanian Order of the Crown, Third Class; 1 March 1902 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class; 6 December 1904 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class.

**12.** 1881 - titular councillor; 30 May 1885 - collegiate assessor; 1 January 1889 - court councillor; 6 April 1893 - collegiate councillor (sen. 1 January 1893); 1 January 1896 - state councillor; 1 January 1899 - for distinction active state councillor; 30 August 1888 - kamer-junker of the court; 22 August 1896 - court chamberlain.



13. According to one of his lyceum peers – handsome, though fat, religious, reserved, calm. Since 1889 in St. Petersburg, where he eagerly attended balls and participated in social life. While serving in Voronezh, he showed too liberal attitude, which caused conflict with the nobility. Then, it took him quite a long time to get another position. A chance to rehabilitate himself was the “exile” to Płock, later, owing to his St. Petersburg connections – appointment as Tver Governor. There he was regarded as guilty of “routing” the zemstvo gathering by the black-hundredists.

14. Died 25 March 1906 in Tver; killed in a bomb attack of socialists-revolutionaries (the SRs); buried in his estate in Saratov Governorate.

15. CGIA of St. Petersburg, f. 11, inv. 1, del. 1163; RGIA, f. 1284, inv. 46, year 1904, del. 5; “Новое Время” 26 March/8 April 1906; “Саратовский Духовный Вестник” 1911, nos. 47-49; Памятная книжка лицеистов. Издание Собрания Курсовых Представителей Императорского Александровского Лицея, St. Petersburg 1907, p. 102; Памятная книжка лицеистов. Издание Собрания Курсовых Представителей Императорского Александровского Лицея. 1811. 19 октября 1911, p. 109; Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1 февраля 1902 года, St. Petersburg 1902, p. 1526; А. Н. Карцов, Материалы для истории дворянских родов Мартыновых и Слепцовых, с их ветвями (с гербами, портретами и таблицами). (Изданные как XLVII выпуск “Известий Тамбовской Ученой Архивной Комиссии” и том I “Материалов для истории тамбовского, пензенского и саратовского дворянства”), pp. 205, 238-239, 260-261; Книга Русской Скорби, vol. IV, St. Petersburg 1910, pp. 11-19; Г. М. Дмитриева, В. Н. Середа, Тверские губернаторы. К 200-летию образования тверской губернии, Tver 1996; Историко-биографические очерки, ed. А.Н. АКИНШИН, Voronezh 2000, pp. 319-324; E. Piórkowska, *Pratwoślawni w Płocku w XIX wieku*, [in:] *Dzieje Płocka*, vol. 2, *Dzieje miasta w latach 1793-1945*, ed. M. Krajewski, Płock 2006.

## 56.

### Leonid Sergeyevich Stamerov

1. Леонид Сергеевич Стамеров
2. B. 1838.
3. Orthodox.
4. Son of merchant of Greek origin from Nezhin.
5. Faculty of Law of Imperial University of Moscow, graduated with degree of candidate of law 1860.
6. No reported estate.
7. Single.
8. –.
9. **Father:** Sergey Stamerov, merchant conducting his activities in Nezhin and Kiev.
10. 12 November 1861 - assistant to chief of unit of the Chancellery of Novorossiia and Bessarabia Governor-General; 1 February 1862 - clerk of the Chancellery of Novorossiia and Bessarabia Governor-General (in the years 1865-1867 in total for 11 months acting head of the Second Department of the Chancellery of Novorossiia and Bessarabia Governor-General); 15 March 1867 - head of the First Depart-

ment of the Chancellery of Novorossiia and Bessarabia Governor-General (24 June 1867-5 October 1868 also acting head of the Second Department of the Chancellery of Novorossiia and Bessarabia Governor-General; 7 February 1868-1 April 1874 - clerk at Odessa Committee for the Protection of Wounded and Sick Soldiers); 5 October 1868 - head of the Second Department of the Chancellery of Novorossiia and Bessarabia Governor-General (27 October 1871 - member (government official representing Novorossiia and Bessarabia Governor-General) of the commission of privy councillor Unger-Stern supervising the correctness of expenses taken during the construction of the Southern Railway); 17 January 1874 - due to liquidation of Novorossiia and Bessarabia Governorate-General he lost his position; 1 April 1874 - special tasks clerk of 5<sup>th</sup> class with Warsaw Governor-General (at the same time, acting head of the Second Department of the Chancellery of Warsaw Governor-General; 16 July-12 August 1874; 3 July-18 August 1875 and 9 July-21 August 1878 accompanied Warsaw Governor-General during his visit to Governorate of Estonia; 27 September 1874 - member of a commission established 17 March 1874 to create a draft of an act reducing expenses for police in Warsaw; 12 February 1875 - member of a commission established to prepare regulations on separating the duties of civil and military authorities in the Kingdom of Poland; 20 May 1875 - member of a commission presided over by Warsaw vice-governor Medem established to create and equip an infectious diseases hospital in Warsaw; 11 July 1875 - member of a commission presided over by senator Gavril Ivanovich Chestilin established to discuss ways and opportunities to introduce in the Kingdom of Poland the act on municipal self-government of 16 June 1870 already in force in the mainland of the Empire; 29 August-5 September 1875 on official trip to Wrocław; 26 October 1875 - member of a special committee established to plan the budget for the city of Warsaw for 1876; 30 September 1876 - member of a special committee established to plan the budget for the city of Warsaw for 1877; 1875-1878 on numerous occasions acting manager of the Chancellery of Warsaw Governor-General; 23 November-17 December 1878 - on official trip to St. Petersburg); 25 December 1878 - acting manager of the Chancellery of Warsaw Governor-General; 30 March 1879 - appointed manager of the Chancellery of Warsaw Governor-General (25 April 1880 - member of Warsaw District Management of the Red Cross Society); 3 November 1880 - governor of Lublin; 18 March 1886 - governor of Suwałki (March 1886-5 March 1892 - chairman of the Orthodox Church-Parish Protective Committee in Suwałki; 20 May 1886 - chairman of the Orthodox Church-Parish Protective Committee in Suwałki; after 5 March 1892 - honorary member of this institution; 17 and 23 October 1888 - participant of a special conference organized in Warsaw to work out the instructions for commissars for peasant affairs on how to issue peasants certificates to be presented in local branches of the Peasants' Land Bank; honorary member of Chełm Orthodox Saint Theotokos Fraternity); 26 December 1891 - released from service at his own request due to bad health with the right to wear uniform and an old-age pension.

**11.** 30 August 1864 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class, for distinguished service; 12 June 1867 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class, with Emperor's crown; 6 June 1869 - Order of Saint Anna, Second Class; 15 November 1871 - ring

with brilliants for managing the Chancellery of Novorossiia and Bessarabia Governor-General in Crimea during the visit of the Tsar's family between 23 June and 25 November 1871; 28 October 1872 - ring with brilliants for managing the Chancellery of Novorossiia and Bessarabia Governor-General in Crimea during the visit of the Tsar's family between 19 March and 28 October 1872; 27 July 1873 - Order of Saint Anna, Second Class, with Emperor's crown, for distinguished service; 19 June 1875 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class, for distinguished efforts to solve the Uniate matter in the Kingdom of Poland; 13 March 1879 - Red Cross badge; 20 April 1880 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class, for distinguished service; 16 January 1883 - first extra pay of 15 % to salary for five-year service in the Kingdom of Poland in the amount of 562.50 rubles; 27 April 1883 - gratitude of Alexander III for the 1882 tax collection; 15 May 1883 - Order of Saint Anna, First Class; 29 September 1888 - second extra pay of 15 % to salary for ten-year service in the Kingdom of Poland effective 16 January 1888; 25 January 1890 - blessing of the Most Holy Governing Synod for active involvement in the construction works of the Orthodox Church; 1 April 1890 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Second Class.

12. 18 June 1862 - collegiate secretary (sen. 12 November 1861); 30 September 1864 - titular councillor (sen. 12 November 1863); 30 June 1867 - collegiate assessor (sen. 12 November 1866); 1 March 1871 - court councillor (sen. 12 November 1870); 21 May 1871 - for distinction collegiate councillor; 24 July 1874 - state councillor for distinguished and devoted service; 16 April 1878 - active state councilor; 5 April 1887 - privy councillor for distinguished service.

13. -.

14. Died in Odessa after 1906 (12 August 1893 lived in Odessa at 23 Sofiyevska Street).

15. LVIA, f. 1010, inv. 1, del. 2659, fol. 59, 74-74v, 88v, 103; RGIA, f. 1284, inv. 45, year 1880, del. 210; inv. 86, year 1891, del. 298; SAL, Lublin Governorate government (1867-1918), personal del. 1683; "Холмско-Варшавский Епархиальный Вестник" 1892, no. 7, p. 114; no. 20, p. 371-372; *Отчет о деятельности Сувалкского Православного Приходского Попечительства за 1893 год. (Двадцать третий год существования Попечительства)*, pp. 19-20; *Отчет о состоянии и деятельности Сувалкского Православного Церковно-Приходского Попечительства и подведомственного ему детского приюта за 1900 и 1901 годы*, p. 51; *Список гражданским чинам IV класса. Испр. по 1-е марта 1878 г.*, St. Petersburg 1878; *Отчет о состоянии и деятельности Сувалкского Православного Церковно-Приходского Попечительства и подведомственного ему детского приюта за 1904 год*, p. 16; *Отчет Православного Попечительства при Сувалкском Успенском Соборе. За 1906 год*, p. 17; "Kraj" 1886, no. 13, p. 10; 1887, no. 15, p. 8; 1892, no. 1, p. 19; A. Szabaciuk, *Problem rozstrzygnięcia przynależności religijnej ludności grekokatolickiej w Królestwie Polskim w XIX w.*, [in:] *Między Rzymem a Nowosybirskiem. Księga jubileuszowa dedykowana ks. Marianowi Radwanowi SCJ*, p. 99. 99.

## 57.

## Ilya Ivanovich Sterligov

1. Илья Иванович Стерлигов
2. B. 15 July 1870.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Tambov Governorate.
5. Mikhailovsky Cadet Corps in Voronezh; 28 August 1888-10 August 1890 - 2<sup>nd</sup> Konstantinovsky Military Academy, 1<sup>st</sup> category diploma.
6. Estate acquired in the poviat of Usman in Tambov Governorate of the area of 70 d. and 1,543 ftm.; estate purchased by his wife in the poviat of Usman of the area of 124 d. and 183 ftm.
7. **Wife:** Maria Fyodorovna Snezhkova, Orthodox, daughter of hereditary nobleman.
8. **Children:** Nikolay, b. 28 November 1895, studied at Imperial Saint Vladimir University in Kiev; Yelizaveta, b. 21 May 1897; Irina, b. 12 September 1899; Georgiy, b. 2 April 1901; Alexandr, b. 30 July 1906.
9. **Father:** Ivan Fyodorovich Sterligov, b. before 1851, d. after 1897, retired staff-captain. **Mother:** ? **Siblings:** ?
10. 28 August 1888 - accepted to state service and sent to 2<sup>nd</sup> Konstantinovsky Military Academy as junker in the rank of private on the rights of 1<sup>st</sup> category volunteer; 5 September 1889 - junker in the rank of sub-officer; 7 November 1889 - junior portupey-junker; 14 May 1890 - senior portupey-junker; 10 August 1890 - after graduation from 2<sup>nd</sup> Konstantinovsky Military Academy promoted to the rank of sub-lieutenant and dispatched to 7<sup>th</sup> Samogitian Grenadier Regiment (12 May-1 August 1892 - commissioned to serve in the general staff of 2<sup>nd</sup> Grenadier Division, where he performed the duties of senior adjutant of the organisational division), 14 February 1893 - officer, representative of lower-rank soldiers of 7<sup>th</sup> Samogitian Grenadier Regiment; 24 November 1893 - adjutant of batallion of 7<sup>th</sup> Samogitian Grenadier Regiment; 11 July 1894 - officer without assigned position at 7<sup>th</sup> Samogitian Grenadier Regiment; 14 March 1895 - transferred to infantry reserve; 24 September 1897 - elected the manager of Braslavsky Military Horse District by Usmansky Poviat Zemstvo; 8 October 1897 - elected a member of the economic-rural committee by Usmansky Poviat Zemstvo; 1 June 1898 - member of Usmansky Poviat Zemstvo; 30 September 1898 - member of management of Usmansky Poviat Zemstvo for a 3-year term; 30 September 1898 - member of Tambov Governorate Zemstvo (30 September 1898 - guardian of 2<sup>nd</sup> medical district of the poviat of Usman, 4 February 1899 - re-appointed manager of Braslavsky Military Horse District; 21 September 1901 - manager of Braslavsky and Bereznegovatoye Military Horse District); 7 November 1898 - auth. as vice-chairman of Usmansky Poviat Zemstvo; 23 September 1901 - chairman of Usmansky Poviat Zemstvo (6 November 1901 - auth. on this position by Tambov Governor; 23 September 1901 - guardian of 2<sup>nd</sup> medical district of the poviat of Usman, 5 April 1902 - released from infantry reserve); 5 December 1903 - land captain of 6<sup>th</sup> district of the poviat of Usman (26 April 1904 - director of Usmansky Prison Department); 14 December 1904 - elected



chairman of Tambov Governorate Zemstvo; 29 January 1905 - auth. on the position of chairman of Tambov Governorate Zemstvo (26 September 1907 - elected by the convention of major land owners of the poviats of Usman as a representative with the right to elect deputies to the Third Duma); 18 December 1907 - re-elected chairman of Tambov Governorate Zemstvo; 28 January 1908 - auth. on this position (10 March 1908 - member of general office of the council for local economy); 19 January 1909 - vice-governor of Kharkov (16 May 1910 - honorary member of Kharkov local branch of the Society for the Protection of Soldiers Wounded during War and their Families; 30 September 1910 - member of Usmansky Poviats Zemstvo; 30 September 1910 - member of Tambov Governorate Zemstvo; 5 October 1912 - elected by the convention of land owners of the poviats of Usman as a representative with the right to elect deputies to the Fourth Duma); 14 January 1913 - acting governor of Chernigov (9 July 1913 - member of Usmansky Poviats Zemstvo); 6 December 1913 - auth. on the position of governor of Chernigov (19 December 1913 - chairman of Chernigov branch of Maria Fyodorovna Protective Committee over the Deaf-Mute); 10 November 1914 - Lublin Governor (29 September 1915 - sent to assist the chief plenipotentiary for the organisation of refugees in Odessa, Zubchaninov; 2 November 1915 - chief plenipotentiary for organization of refugees in the mainland of the Empire for the governorates of Tambov and Penza; 16 November 1915 - honorary justice of peace of the poviats of Usman); 1917 - dismissed from office after the February revolution.

11. 26 February 1896 - silver medal commemorating Alexander III's reign; 28 June 1896 - silver medal commemorating Nicholas II's coronation; 27 March 1897 - dark bronze medal for the 1897 national census; 6 December 1903 - Order of Saint Anna, Third Class; 6 December 1905 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class; 1906 - Red Cross medal commemorating the Russo-Japanese War; 1 January 1909 - gratitude of Nicholas II; 29 May 1912 - Bukhara Order of the Gold Star, Second Class; 31 July 1912 - gold watch depicting Maria Fyodorovna, adorned with brilliants, for involvement in charity work; 15 August 1912 - light bronze medal commemorating the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the 1812 Patriotic War; 31 July 1913 - jubilee badge on the occasion of the 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Romanov dynasty rule; 6 December 1913 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class; 6 December 1913 - badge-distinction for involvement for the agricultural system; 8 January 1914 - gold badge commemorating the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of announcement on 1 January 1864 of the act on governorates and poviats zemstvos; 29 December 1914 - gold badge of support for the Committee for Supporting the Russian Navy; 5 April 1915 - light bronze medal for outstanding organization of the 1914 universal conscription.

12. 28 August 1888 - junker; 10 August 1890 - sub-lieutenant; 15 April 1894 - lieutenant (sen. 10 August 1893); 1 March 1903 - transferred from the military rank of lieutenant to the civil rank of collegiate secretary; 2 December 1905 - titular councillor (sen. 3 April 1900); 3 May 1908 - collegiate assessor (sen. 3 April 1903); 23 December 1908 - court councillor (sen. 3 April 1907); 6 December 1910 - collegiate councillor (sen. 3 April 1909); 29 April 1913 - state councillor (sen. 14 January 1913); 30 July 1915 - active state councillor for distinguished activity in unfavourable con-

ditions during war.

13. In 1913 he gave the permission to open a Bolshevik "Workers' Club" in Chernigov, which soon became the centre of propaganda and distribution of, among others, "Pravda". In Chernigov 13<sup>th</sup> Reserve Regiment was stationed, whose soldiers were subjected to Bolshevik agitation with no obstacles. Insubordinated privates committed numerous acts of vandalism and violence in the town. Transfer to Lublin during the war was a big surprise for him.

14. Died after 1917.

15. RGIA, f. 1284, inv. 46, year 1905, del. 100b; fol. 49; GACzO, f. 127, inv. 14, del. 4152; DACzO, f. 127, inv. 14, del. 4125; SAL, Lublin Governorate government (1867-1918), personal del. 1705; Chelm Governorate government, del. 283, fol. 5; "Ломжинския Губернския Ведомости" 1913, no. 5, p. 1; no. 53, p. 1; 1914, no. 47, p. 2; "Люблинския Губернския Ведомости" 1914, no. 287, p. 1; "Правительственный Вестник" 1913, no. 15, p. 1; no. 264, p. 1; *Краткий список высших чинов Министерства Внутренних Дел, подведомственных ему местных учреждений и Чиновников особых поручений при Министре. Исправлен по 8 июня 1916 г.*, Petrograd 1916, p. 7; *Распределение районов Главноуполномоченных внутри Империи, утвержденное Управляющим Министерством Внутренних Дел 2 Ноября 1915 г.*, Petrograd 1915; А. В. Морозова, Н. М. Полетун, *Черниговские губернаторы и вице-губернаторы. Библиографический справочник*, Chernigov 2006; Студенова Л. В., *Черниговские князья, полковники, губернаторы*, Chernigov 1998.

## 58.

### Pyotr Pyotrovich Stremoukhov

1. Петр Петрович Стремоухов
2. B. 17 January 1865 in Ryazan.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Ryazan Governorate.
5. Corps of the Pages, graduated 1885 with 1<sup>st</sup> category diploma.
6. With brother owned the estate of Fitizh in the poviat of Lgov in Kursk Governorate.

7. **Wife:** Sofiya Alexandrovna Saltykova, Lutheran, converted to Orthodox, took an active part in the creation and opening of the Musical Academy in Saratov in October 1912; daughter of lieutenant general Alexandr Mikhailovich Saltykov, b. 6 October 1828, d. 13 February 1903, her mother de domo Solska, her brother was chairman of the State Council.

8. **Children:** Alexandr, b. 18 August 1893, leib-guard staff-captain, officer of sapper batallion, in exile in France worked in the mining industry, married to a Frenchwoman; Sofiya, b. 22 May 1903 in Kalisz, d. 27 May 1903, godparents: ritmeister Alexandr Ivanov, chief of Kalisz branch of Warsaw Gendarmerie Railroad Police Management and wife of commander of 3<sup>rd</sup> Guard Infantry Division, baroness Elikonada Antonovna Meller-Zakomelskaya.

**9. Father:** Pyotr Dmitriyevich (1828-1918), graduate of Tsarskoselsky Lyceum, Nizhny Novgorod Governor, Ryazan Governor, member of the council of the Minister of the Interior, in charge of Chief Management for Publications, abandoned his wife and lived in St. Petersburg with Viktorya Ludovikovna Dreving, a singer 35 years younger than him. **Mother:** Yekaterina Nikolayevna Bippen (d. 1907), friend of family of br. Stakelberg, long-standing squad commander of Nicholas Cavalry School. **Siblings:** Dmitri (1855-1922 in Moscow), graduate of a lawmaking school, member of Moscow Court Chamber, lecturer of geology and paleontology at Moscow City People's University, author (spelt Stremoukhoff) of numerous scientific publications, among others, *Note sur la zone a Olcostephanus nodiger pres du village Milkovo, du district de Podolsk, gouv. de Mocsou*, Bull. Soc. Imp. Natur. Moscou. N.S. 1892. T.VI. no.3. pp. 432-436.; (1913) *On Jurassic shales of Koktebel*. Article 2, Bull. Sect. Géol. Soc. Imp. Amis Scient. Natur. Moscou. 1911-1912. T.1. pp. 57-58; (1916) *Les Ammonites de la montagne Eguer-Oba pres de Koktebel*, Bull. Sect. Géol. Soc. Imp. Amis Scient. Natur. Moscou. V.IV. pp. 45-69; (1923) *Les Ammonites de la montagne Eguer-Oba pres de Koktebel. Deuxieme article*, Bull. Moscow Branch of the Geological Committee. Vol. 1. pp. 267-286; (1895) *Note sur la Posidonomya Buchi, Roemer, des schistes de Balaclava en Crimée*, Bulletin de la Société Impériale des Naturalistes de Moscou, no. 3. pp. 391-395; Nikolay (29 August 1861-8 December 1938 in Zagreb in Yugoslavia), graduate of the Corps of the Pages (1880) and Nicholas Academy of the General Staff (1888), since 1878 in military service, where he occupied the following positions: senior adjutant to the general staff of 41<sup>st</sup> Infantry Division (1888-1889), senior adjutant to the general staff of 16<sup>th</sup> Army Corps (1889-1893), staff special tasks officer with the general staff of 16<sup>th</sup> Army Corps (1893-1895), senior adjutant to the general staff of Vilna Military District (1895-1897), staff special tasks officer with the commander of troops of Vilna Military District (1897-1901), chief of the general staff of 27<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division (1901-1903), commander of 174<sup>th</sup> Ramensky Infantry Regiment (1903-1906), special tasks general with commander of troops of Irkutsk Military District (1906-1909), chief of the general staff of 17<sup>th</sup> Army Corps (1909-1914), commander of 17<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division (1914-1915), commander of 34<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division (1916-1917), since September 1917 in the reserve of officers of Odessa Military District, 1918 - in the Volunteer Army, chairman of the audit commission of the Committee Coordinating Military Forces of Southern Russia, since 1920 on emigration in Yugoslavia, where he worked in the Ministry of War; Yelizaveta stayed in Moscow after the revolution. **Relatives:** father's first cousin - Pyotr Mikhailovich, privy councillor, chairman of court chamber, had two sons - Andrey (senator) and Mikhail (d. 14 April 1929 in Paris, graduate of Imperial College of Law, active state councillor, member of Petrograd Court Chamber, vice-overprocurator of the Governing Senate); father's another first cousin - Pyotr Nikolayevich Stremoukhov (1823-24 April 1885 in his own estate of Fitizh in the poviats of Lgov in Kursk Governorate), graduate of Alexandrovsky Lyceum 1842, long-standing (1842-1856 and 1858-1875) employee of the Asiatic Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (vice-director since 1861, director 1864-1875), 1875 active privy councillor, 1863 - court chamberlain, had two sons - Nikolay and Pyotr (namesake).

10. 25 March 1876 - admitted to service as court page; 12 October 1877 - extern; 31 August 1883 - transferred from general classes to junior special class, joined the service with sen. since 1 September 1883; 1 September 1884 - transferred to senior special class; 25 September 1884 - kamer-page; 7 August 1885 - sub-lieutenant of Leib-Guard Jäger Regiment; 17 September 1885 - arrived in the regiment; 12 April 1889 - for climate reasons commissioned to serve for one year in 149<sup>th</sup> Chernomorsky Infantry Regiment; 24 April 1889 - left for the place of service; 12 January 1890 - at his own request commissioned to serve in 152<sup>th</sup> Vladikavkazsky Infantry Regiment; 7 June 1891 - returned; 2-14 April 1891 - temporary rota commander; 17 May 1892 - enlisted in the guard infantry reserves (in the poviát of Warsaw); 5 June 1892 - removed from the regiment staff list; 1 June 1892 - assistant to clerk of 8<sup>th</sup> class at the Chancellery of Governor-General of Warsaw; 17 December 1892 - special tasks clerk of 6<sup>th</sup> class with Governor-General of Warsaw; in June and July 1893 and later between 16 October and 2 December chief of the first department of the Chancellery of Governor-General of Warsaw; 16 December 1893 - delegated to Piotrków Governorate to supervise examinations in Russian and Polish languages for factory technicians and masters; 30 January 1894 - delegated to the poviát of Kutno to undertake the audit of administration regarding readiness to implement the mobilization plan; 8 April 1894 - apart from permanent duties, performed the tasks of clerk of the commission for the organization of Warsaw Suburban Police; 12 March 1895 - commissioned to supervise *Freblówka* (the Fröbel Institutions)<sup>3</sup> in Warsaw; 15 October 1895 - delegated to Częstochowa to inspect Karol Zawada junior orcharding school; 22 October 1895 - commissioned to investigate the condition of the Russian library in Warsaw belonging to the widow after col. Nartsov; 30 November 1895 - commissioned to investigate the case of circumstances of death of a patient of Saint John of God hospital, mentally sick Ivan Zielinsky; 2 December 1895 - delegated to Łódź to inspect the construction of rail and tramway bypass; 22 January 1896 - member of a special commission established to find out the state of mobilization affairs in civil administration; 4 April 1896 - member of a commission established to consider necessary changes in regulations on making a horse inventory in the Kingdom of Poland; 29 March 1896 - accompanied assistant to governor-general during his trip to St. Petersburg; 25 June 1896 - delegated to the poviát of Skierniewice to become familiar with the state of the correction colony for girls "Puszcza"; 5 October 1896 - member of a commission for supervision and management of horse supply; 4 November 1896 - commissioned to investigate the complaints of the inhabitants of the commune of Szutowo about the Roman Catholic parish priest; 30 November 1896 - member of a commission established to prepare instructions for civil administration offices in Warsaw Military District for the event of war; 9 June 1897 - head of the division dealing with the organization of the Imperator's visit; 8 September 1897 - vice-governor of Kalisz; 4 June 1904 - honor-

<sup>3</sup> Freblówka (taken from F. Fröbl, German pedagogue, 1782-1852), *scient. old-fash.*, a kind of kindergarten run according to the methods of F. Fröbl, in which much attention is devoted to comprehensive and harmonious development of children in accordance with their individual features.



ary member of Kalisz branch of the Russian Society for the Protection of Animals; 16 October 1904 – acting governor of Suwałki; 14 January 1905 – authorized on the position of chairman of Suwałki Orthodox Church-Parish Supervision; 21 January 1905 – honorary member of Suwałki Musical and Dramatic Arts Lovers Society; 13 September 1905 – lifelong honorary member of Poniemonsk unit of Volunteer Fire Brigade; 21 December 1907 – auth. on the position of governor; 11 June 1909 – honorary member of Holy Trinity Fraternity in Warsaw, awarded the gold badge of the fraternity; 23 December 1909 – elected honorary member of Suwałki branch of the Society for Providing Universal Help to Soldiers and their Families Inflicted by the War; honorary chairman of Suwałki branch of "Русское Зерно" society; 8 April 1910 – honorary chairman of Verzhbolovo Fire Society; 20 September 1910 – honorary member of the Orthodox Church Construction Committee in Sejny; 8 November 1910 – honorary member of Suwałki Rural Economy Society; 24 January 1911 – governor of Saratov; 11 March 1911 – took office; 14 March 1911 – honorary member of Saratov branch of Imperial Appropriate Hunting Society; 25 March 1911 – honorary chairman of Saratov Flying Club; 11 May 1911 – chairman of Saratov local management of the Red Cross; 7 May 1911 – honorary citizen of Suwałki; 11 October 1912 – lifelong member of the Society for Protection over War Invalids, Cripples and Abandoned Children; 31 December 1912 – governor of Kostroma; 14 January 1913 – took office; 9 May 1913 – honorary member of Kostroma Apiarian Society; 28 February 1914 – honorary member of Kostroma Fyodorovsky Sisters of Mercy Sorority; 22 March 1914 – honorary member of Kologrivsky Orthodox Church-Parish Saint Theotokos-Makaryevsky Fraternity; 19 May 1914 – lifelong honorary member of Soligalichsky Saint John the Baptist Society; 20 September 1914 – chairman of Kostroma Governorate branch of the Special Committee for Giving Charity Help to the Families of People Summoned to Military Service; 2 October 1914 – honorary member and curator of Kostroma branch of the Committee for Giving Help to the Wounded Soldiers from Russia, Montenegro and Serbia and their Families and the Families of the Dead; 19 January 1915 – governor of Warsaw; 16 March 1915 – lifelong honorary member of Kostroma Curatorium of Child Shelters; November 1915 – chief plenipotentiary for settling down refugees of the second district in Yaroslavl and Kostroma Governorates; 21 March 1916 – director of the Department of General Affairs of MOI; 12 June 1916 – representing MOI in a special committee established to struggle with the German violence presided over by adjutant general Trepov; 8 July 1916 – representative of MOI in the Romanovsky committee; 24 November 1916 – representative of MOI in a special inter-departmental council for the political system and development of the Russian North; 2 December 1916 – representative of MOI in a commission for preparation of the celebration plan of the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Alexander II's birth on 17 April 1918; 3 February 1917 – nominated senator, member of the Governing Senate; 1919 – assistant to chief of Mineralnovodskaya Oblast in the Armed Forces of Southern Russia; 1919 – assistant to commander-in-chief I. G. Erdela in Chief Management of the North Caucasus; in February 1920 the Management was moved from Pyatigorsk to Vladikavkaz; 1920 – from Tiflis went to Konstantinopol, then to Sofia.

11. 30 August 1893 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Third Class; 6 December 1895 – Order of Saint Anna, Third Class; 26 February 1896 – silver medal commemorating Alexander III's reign; 14 October 1897 – Siamese Order of the White Elephant, Fourth Class; 19 November 1897 – Montenegro Order of Prince Danilo I, Third Class; 1 July 1897 – first extra pay of 15 % to salary for five-year service in the Kingdom of Poland; 6 December 1898 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class; 1 January 1901 – Order of Saint Anna, Second Class; 1 July 1902 – second extra pay of 15 % to salary for service in the Kingdom of Poland; 6 December 1904 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class; 19 January 1906 – Persian Order of Lion and Sun, First Class; Red Cross medal commemorating involvement during the Russo-Japanese War; 14 December 1908 – Red Cross badge instituted 24 June 1899; 21 March 1909 – Prussian Order of the Red Eagle, Second Class; 29 May 1909 – Montenegro Order of Prince Danilo I, Second Class; 30 December 1909 – 2<sup>nd</sup> class badge of Saint Theotokos Fraternity in Chełm; 6 December 1910 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class; 11 October 1912 – gold badge of the Society for Protection over War Invalids, Cripples and Abandoned Children; 18 February 1913 – badge for involvement in work for the agricultural system instituted 7 December 1912; 23 March 1913 – badge commemorating the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Imperatrissa Alexandra Fyodorovna Women's Patriotic Society instituted 15 December 1912; Emperor's gratitude for perfect order during the Emperor couple's visit to Kostroma on the occasion of the 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Romanov dynasty reign; 26 May 1913 – Emperor's gratitude for special efforts during the organization of the celebration; 6 December 1913 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class; 7 February 1914 – gold badge commemorating the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of land institutions; 12 February 1915 – light bronze medal on the ribbon of the White Eagle for perfect accomplishment of universal conscription of 1914; 31 March 1915 – Order of Saint Anna, First Class, for work with mobilization; 9 April 1916 – 1<sup>st</sup> class token of Tatiana Nikolayevna Committee for merit in the area of support for the victims of military activities; 25 April 1916 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Second Class, for service in the conditions of war; 21 May 1916 – badge for the persons contributing to the peasant matter in the governorates of Warsaw Governorate-General and Chełm Governorate instituted 19 February 1914.

12. 7 August 1885 – sub-lieutenant; 30 August 1890 – lieutenant with sen. since 7 August 1889; 28 November 1892 – renamed to the civil rank of titular councillor; 10 November 1893 – collegiate assessor (sen. 20 September 1892); 21 December 1896 – court councillor (sen. 20 September 1896); 2 January 1901 – collegiate councillor (sen. 20 September 1900); 6 April 1903 – court kamer-junker; 5 November 1904 – state councillor (sen. 20 September 1904); 6 December 1906 – court chamberlain; 6 December 1907 – for distinction active state councillor; 20 May 1913 – court master of the royal hunt; 1 January 1917 – court master of the stables.

13. He moved to the civil service thanks to an accidental meeting in Warsaw of a friend from the Corps of the Pages, Vasiliy Gurko, son of Warsaw Governor-General. In 1893 he compiled and published a collection of decrees issued by Warsaw Governor-General Gurko. In 1898 became member of the management of Kalisz branch of the Russian Charity Society; in 1921 – emigrated to Bulgaria (worked

in the National Library), Yugoslavia (1926 - delegate to the Russian Foreign Convention in Paris), since 1927 - on emigration in France (worked as a book-keeper in a restaurant; secretary of the Society for the Defense of Property of Russian Emigrants, member of Leib-Jäger Union, member of Guard Union, author of articles in "Русский Летопись", "Казачий Журнал" and "Россия". Author of memoirs *Все в прошлом*. Twice (after Shcherbatov and Khvostov) taken into consideration as a candidate for the Minister of the Interior.

14. Died 27 January 1951 in Nice in France,

15. RGIA, f. 1284, inv. 47, del. 62, f. 1287, inv. 19, del. 2279, fol. 66-66v; f. 1284, inv. 47, year 1911, del. 319; f. 1405, inv. 545, del. 13003; GARF, f. 603, del. 42 from the years 1908-1912; SA in Warsaw Milanówek branch, Warsaw Governorate government, del. Department III 25/1915; RGWIA, f. 400, inv. 17, del. 9406, fol. 440; CGAKSPG, del. П 17/42; LVIA, f. 1010, inv. 1, del. 2659, fol. 96, 103, 109-116; SAL, Chełm Governorate government, del. 283, fol. 3; SA in Kalisz, ASCPP in Kalisz, del. 58, pp. 14-15, 38-39, 88-89, 155-156; inscription from the tomb of Pyotr Pyotrovich Stremoukhov on the Orthodox cemetery Caucade in Nice: *Отчет о деятельности Калишского Отделения Русского Благотворительного Общества в Царстве Польском за 1898 год*, Kalisz 1899, pp. 3-4; *Краткий список высших чинов Министерства Внутренних Дел, подведомственных ему местных учреждений и Чиновников особых поручений при Министре*. Исправлен по 8 июня 1916 г., Petrograd 1916, p. 3; "Ломжинские Губернские Ведомости" 1913, no. 1, p. 1; 1915, no. 5, p. 1; "Правительственный Вестник" 1915, no. 18, p. 1; "С.-Петербургские Ведомости" 1885, no. 112; "Новое Время" 1885, no. 3290; "VEL" 1910, no. 19, p. 253; *Сборник приказов, постановлений, циркуляров и распоряжений Варшавского Генерал-Губернатора*. 1 Ноября 1897 года, nr 1, Warsaw [no date of publication], p. 7; Д. Ф. Кобеко, *Императорский Царскосельский Лицей. Наставники и питомцы*. 1811-1843, Moscow 2008, p. 401; *Пажи за 185 лет: биографии и портреты бывших пажей с 1711 по 1896 г.*, compiled and published by О. фон Фрейман, Fredrikshamn 1897, pp. 702, 725; Н. Рутыч, *Биографический справочник высших чинов Добровольческой армии и Вооруженных Сил Юга России*. Материалы к истории Белого движения, Moscow 2002, p. 300; *Распределение районов Главноуполномоченных внутри Империи*, утвержденное Управляющим Министерством Внутренних Дел 2 Ноября 1915 г., Petrograd 1915; *Отчет Православного Попечительства при Сувалкском Успенском Соборе*. За 1906 год, pp. 3-10; *Отчет Православного Попечительства при Сувалкском Успенском Соборе*, за 1907 г., pp. 3-10; A. Górak, *Институт губернаторства российской империи в исторической ретроспективе: по воспоминаниям П. П. Стремouxова*, "Вісник чернігівського національного педагогічного університету", issue 87, series "Історичні науки" no. 8, Chernigov 2011, pp. 72-76; С. В. Куликов, *Бюрократическая элита Российской империи накануне падения старого порядка (1914-1917)*, Ryazan 2004, pp. 73, 102, 186.

## 59.

**Yevgeniy Mikhailovich Subbotkin**

1. ЕВГЕНИЙ МИХАЙЛОВИЧ СУББОТКИН
2. B. 29 August 1840 in Pskov Governorate.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Pskov Governorate.
5. Cadet Corps in Polotsk; Mikhailovsky Artillery Academy 27 November 1861-4 August 1863, 2<sup>nd</sup> category diploma with the right to wear aiguillettes.
6. No reported estate.
7. **Wife:** since 1868 Alexandra Ivanovna Vladimirtseva, Orthodox, daughter of collegiate councillor.
8. **Children:** Anna, b. 26 September 1869; Mikhail, b. 28 November 1871, d. 1926, state councillor, special tasks clerk with the Minister of Trade and Industry, agent of the Ministry of Trade and Industry in Rome; Alexandra, b. 10 October 1875, d. after 1915, married to Aleksey Nikolayevich Malayev, vice-governor of Lublin and Siedlce.
9. **Father:** Mikhail Pyotrovich Subbotkin (Subotkin), b. 1800 in Pskov Governorate, d. after 1854, Orthodox, hereditary nobleman of Pskov Governorate since 21 March 1819, collegiate assessor, clerk of state administration occupying, among others, the following positions: chancellery clerk of Opochny Pskov Treasury Chamber, clerk of Vitebsk Governorate government, land *ispravnik* in Horodko, Dyneburg, Pskov, Vilna and Dzisna, *horodnichy* in Nevel and Ludza, police-master in Polotsk, owner of hereditary estate of 200 d. in the poviat of Opochna in Pskov Governorate and an estate of 100 d. purchased in the same poviat, married before 1832. **Mother:** Roza (Róża) Ignatyevna Viskont, b. before 1815, d. after 1853, Roman Catholic, daughter of hereditary nobleman (her brother Fortunat was in 1844 an *ispravnik* in Novo-Alexandrovsk). **Siblings:** Alexandr, b. 1832, d. after 1853; Ippolit, b. 1833, d. after 1901, major general 30 August 1879, retired lieutenant general, officer since 13 August 1853, manager of affairs of District Artillery Management of Moscow Military District, commander of 34<sup>th</sup> Artillery Brigade (1877-1887); Kamilla, b. 1835, d. after 1895, married to active state councillor Libovchenka; Władysław, b. 1836, d. ?; Mikhail, b. 1841, d. 12 July 1891 in Kozienice, commissar for peasant affairs of the poviat of Stopnica in Kielce Governorate, additional justice of peace of Radom Governorate, justice of peace of the town of Kozienice, since 1881 owner of Borek Klimontowski estate in the poviat of Sandomierz in Radom Governorate, married to Nadezhda Alexandrovna; Appolon, b. 22 February 1844 in Vilna, d. after 1853.
10. 16 June 1859 - joined the military service in 5<sup>th</sup> Artillery Brigade; 20 July 1859 - sent to 3<sup>rd</sup> Light Artillery Battery of 5<sup>th</sup> Artillery Brigade; 3 March 1861 - commissioned to serve in the artillery in Petersburg Fortress; 27 November 1861 - commissioned to study at Mikhailovsky Artillery Academy, 19 June 1863 - commissioned to serve in the Nevsky artillery batteries in Petersburg Fortress; 4 January 1864 - transferred to 1<sup>st</sup> Artillery Rota of Petersburg Fortress; 18 March 1864 - commissioned to the disposal of the Managing Committee in the Kingdom of Poland;



26 March 1864 - member of Kielce Commission on Peasant Affairs; 1 August 1864 - acting commissar for peasant affairs of Kielce Commission on Peasant Affairs; 28 November 1864 - auth. on the position of commissar for peasant affairs of Kielce Commission on Peasant Affairs; 4 October 1866 - transferred to civil service; 21 June 1867 - commissar for peasant affairs of the poviat of Końskie in Radom Governorate; 30 January 1871 - commissar for peasant affairs of the poviat of Radom; 10 August 1879 - permanent member of Kalisz Governorate Commission on Peasant Affairs; 8 February 1880 - vice-governor of Kielce; 16 February 1884 - governor of Suwałki; 9 May 1885 - governor of Siedlce (1887 - member of a commission established in Warsaw to discuss the matters of burdening industrial and commercial establishments with taxes to the benefit of communes; 1887 - chairman of a commission established in Warsaw to bring order into the rules of insurance against fire in the Kingdom of Poland); 1 January 1904 - senator of the Heroldia Department of the Governing Senate. 1906 - senator of the Second Department of the Governing Senate.

**11.** 28 November 1865 - bronze medal for suppression of the Polish mutiny of the years of 1863-1864; 30 August 1865 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class; 19 February 1866 - silver medal for efforts to introduce the Emancipation Reform in the Kingdom of Poland; 30 August 1867 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class, with Emperor's crown; 1 April 1869 - first extra pay of 15 % to salary for five-year service in the Kingdom of Poland in the amount of 360 rubles; 23 January 1870 - Order of Saint Anna, Second Class; 20 May 1872 - Order of Saint Anna, Second Class, with Emperor's crown; 1 April 1874 - second extra pay of 15 % to salary for ten-year service in the Kingdom of Poland; 30 August 1876 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class; 1 April 1879 - third extra pay of 15 % to salary for 15-year service in the Kingdom of Poland; 15 March 1883 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class; 1 April 1884 - fourth extra pay of 15 % to salary for twenty-year service in the Kingdom of Poland in the amount of 2,250 rubles; 3 May 1884 - one-time benefit of 1,500 rubles for settling down; 30 August 1886 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class; 2 September 1886 - gratitude of Alexander III for support to the armies during manoeuvres at Brest-Litovsk; 20 July 1889 - received fifth extra pay of 15 % to salary for service in the Kingdom of Poland retaining the right to the previous extra pay of 60 % for twenty-year service; 30 August 1889 - Order of Saint Anna, First Class; 6 December 1895 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Second Class; 26 February 1896 - silver medal commemorating Alexander III's reign; 30 January 1897 - dark bronze medal for the 1897 national census; 21 September 1900 - gratitude of Nicholas II for perfect order in Siedlce Governorate; 1 January 1901 - Order of the White Eagle; 22 August 1901 - badge for a forty-year devoted, perfect and distinguished service; 22 August 1910 - badge on Saint Vladimir's ribbon for 50-year spotless service; 1 January 1912 - Order of Saint Alexander Nevsky.

**12.** 16 June 1859 - constable; 26 August 1892 - sub-lieutenant; 1 August 1863 - lieutenant; 4 October 1866 - titular councillor; 27 February 1869 - collegiate assessor (sen. 4 October 1868); 7 February 1873 - court councillor (sen. 4 October 1871); 21 May 1875 - collegiate councillor (sen. 4 October 1874); 22 March 1878 - state councillor

(sen. 4 October 1877); 12 April 1881 – for distinction active state councillor; 30 August 1892 – for distinction privy councillor; 1 January 1912 – for distinction active privy councillor.

13. 2 April 1888 - chairman of the Orthodox Church-Parish Protective Committee in Siedlce; honorary member of Chełm Orthodox Saint Theotokos Fraternity.

14. D. 21 May 1913 in St. Petersburg at 9 Fursztatska Street.

15. RGIA, f. 1284, inv. 45, year 1880, del. 38; inv. 45, year 1882, del. 132a part I, fol. 68; f. 1343, inv. 29, del. 7628; GARF, f. P-5904, inv. 1, del. 1-6, f. P-5833, inv. 1, 1-12; SAL, Lublin Governorate government (1867-1918), personal del. 1106; SA in Radom, registrarial books of Saint Nicholas Orthodox parish in Radom, del. 37, fol. 26v-27; del. 53, fol. 71v-72; SPM, District Forest Office, del. 140; SA in Kielce, Kielce Governorate government, del. 2282, SA in Łódź, Kalisz Governorate Commission on Peasant Affairs, del. 129; SA in Suwałki, ASCPP in Suwałki, del. 28, fol. 9v-10; SA in Siedlce, ASCPP in Kielce, del. 25, fol. 13; "Келецкия Губернския Ведомости" 1880, no. 10, p. 39; "Седлецкия Губернския Ведомости" 1913, no. 17, p. 4; "Gazeta Sądowa Warszawska" 1876, no. 28, p. 224; "Gazeta Kielecka" 1887, no. 76, p. 1; "Холмско-Варшавский Епархиальный Вестник" no. 20, p. 371-372; "Dziennik Warszawski" 1866, no. 80, p. 734; *Памятная книжка виленской губернии на 1845 год*, Vilna 1845, p. 124; *Памятная Книжка Радомской Губернии на 1890 год*, p. 102; *Постановления Учредительного Комитета в Царстве Польском*, vol. I, pp. 58, 65, 287; *Правительствующий Сенат*, St. Petersburg 1912, pp. 104-105; *Список генералам по старшинству. Исправлен по 1-е Декабря*, St. Petersburg 1881, p. 894; *Список генералам по старшинству. Исправлено по 1-е января*, St. Petersburg 1885, p. 634; *Список генералам по старшинству. Исправлено по 1-е января*, St. Petersburg 1886, p. 547; *Список полковникам по старшинству. Исправлено по 1-е Июня*, St. Petersburg 1877, p. 236; *Приложения к историческому очерку образования и развития Артиллерийскаго училища*, St. Petersburg 1870, p. 69; *Przewodnik warszawski informacyjno-adressowy na rok 1870*, pp. 11-12; B. Drozdowska, *Życie rodzinne i towarzyskie Rosjan w Królestwie Polskim w latach 1864-1894*, [in:] *Unifikacja za wszelką cenę. Sprawy polskie w polityce rosyjskiej na przełomie XIX i XX wieku. Studia i materiały*, eds. A. Szwarc and P. Wieczorkiewicz, Warsaw 2002, p. 121.

## 60.

### Dmitri Nikolayevich Tatishchev

1. Дмитрий Николаевич Татищев

2. B. 22 December 1867 in St. Petersburg.

3. Orthodox.

4. Hereditary nobleman of Smolensk (Tver) Governorate, count.

5. Alexandrovsky Men's Gymnasium in Vyazma; III Alexandrovsky Military School 18 September 1888-10 August 1890, 1<sup>st</sup> category diploma.

6. Mother's estate acquired in the poviat of Gzhatsk in Smolensk Governorate - 975 d. of land.

7. **Wife:** since 12 September 1893 Vera Anatoliyevna Naryshkina (4 January 1874 in Geneva – 9 June 1951 in Paris), Orthodox, daughter of Anatoliy Dmitriyev-

ich Naryshkin and Elizaveta Alekseyevna Kurakin, since 25 May 1893 Fräulein of the Imperial court.

**8. Children:** Elizaveta (29 November 1894-1970); Nikolay (12 November 1896-1985), married twice: first wife – Dina Schreibman (1906-1940); second wife – Sofya Andreyevna Shvetsova (1904-1992); Irina (20 June 1900-1983 in London), married to pr. Nikolay Emmanuilovich Golitsyn, b. 16 October 1879 in St. Petersburg, d. 8 February 1958 in London (both emigrated to Germany and Great Britain in 1932).

**9. Father:** count Nikolay Dmitriyevich Tatishchev (15 February 1829 in St. Petersburg-1907), son of collegiate assessor, count Dmitri Nikolayevich Tatishchev, infantry general, commander of 9<sup>th</sup> Old Ingermanlandsky Infantry Regiment (fought in the 1877-1878 war against Turkey) and 29th Infantry Division, and Serfaima Ivanovna Kusovaya. **Mother:** Anna Mikhailovna Obukhova, daughter of marshal of the noblemen of the poviats of Penza. **Siblings:** Nina (17 April 1869-1932); Natalya (25 March 1870-1923).

**10.** 10 August 1890 - after graduation from III Alexandrovsky Military School sent to serve at 4<sup>th</sup> Nesvizh Grenadier Regiment; 3 October 1890 - transferred to Preobrazhensky Guard Regiment; 30 October 1893 - junior special tasks clerk with Governor-General of Vilna, Kovno and Grodno; 25 August 1895 - special tasks clerk of 8<sup>th</sup> class with the Minister of the Interior (18 December 1895 - commissioned to serve in the Land Department of the Ministry of the Interior); 20 December 1897 - marshal of the noblemen of the poviats of Gzhatsk of Smolensk Governorate (14 October 1898 - honorary justice of peace of the poviats of Gzhatsk); 20 December 1897 - re-elected marshal of the noblemen of the poviats of Gzhatsk (24 March 1898 - chairman of Gzhatsky Committee of the Red Cross; 2 October 1901 - re-elected honorary justice of peace of the poviats of Gzhatsk); 30 September 1902 - vice-governor of Ryazan (27 April 1903 - member of Ryazan Local Management of the Society for the Protection over Animals; 30 April 1903 - honorary member of Smolensk Guardianship of Popular Temperance; 31 August 1903 - honorary member of Smolensk branch of the Society for the Protection over Animals); 20 January 1907 - acting governor of Łomża (16 April 1907 - honorary member of "Jasli" Society); 6 December 1907 - auth. on the position of governor of Łomża; 7 June 1909 - governor of Yaroslavl (3 July 1909 - chairman of governorate protective committee over Empress Maria shelters; 6 August 1909 - honorary member and chairman of the council of Yaroslavl Yekaterinsky House for the Protection over Fellow Human Beings; 3 August 1910 - vice-chairman of the committee for the enlargement of the sobor in Łomża; since 17 September 1910 chairman of this committee; 4 October 1910 - honorary justice of peace of the poviats of Gzhatsk; 12 December 1912 - honorary guardian of Orthodox church-parish schools of the diocese of Yaroslavl); 1915 - chief of the Separate Gendarme Corps; 1 March 1917 - removed from office by the Provisional Government and imprisoned in the Peter and Paul Fortress.

**11.** 26 February 1896 - silver medal commemorating Alexander III's reign; 12 March 1897 - dark bronze medal for the 1897 national census; 6 December 1912 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class; 11 February 1913 - badge-distinction "for

the activities for improvement of the agricultural system"; 21 May 1913 - medal commemorating the 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Romanov dynasty rule.

12. 4 September 1889 - sub-officer; 30 October 1893 - lieutenant; 22 November 1896 - titular councillor; 13 April 1897 - collegiate assessor (sen. 25 August 1896); 28 August 1898 - court councillor; 28 March 1904 - collegiate councillor (sen. 25 August 1903) for distinguished service; 2 April 1906 - state councillor for distinguished service; 6 December 1910 - active state councillor; 6 May 1898 - court kamer-junker; 6 May 1907 - court chamberlain.

13. They reported their family origin from the Rurikid dynasty. Black-hundredist moved to Yaroslavl to organize the 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Romanov dynasty rule. He built an iron bridge there.

14. Died 13/14 September or 16/17 September 1919 in Moscow, shot to death by the Bolsheviks.

15. RGWIA, f. 400, inv. 9, del. 3262, fol. 741-743v; RGIA, f. 1284, inv. 46, year 1902, del. 105; SAL, Chełm Governorate government, del. 283, fol. 3v; del. 1015, fol. 95; "Ломжинския Губернска Вѣдомости" 1909, no. 25, p. 1; "Правительственный Вестник" 1909, no. 127, p. 1; *Личный состав и выпуски юнкеров в офицеры, с 1863-1901 год*, [in:] *Александровское военное училище 1863-1901*, p. 132; *Золотая книга Российской империи*, St. Petersburg 1908, p. 58; *Краткий список высших чинов Министерства Внутренних Дел, подведомственных ему местных учреждений и Чиновников особых поручений при Министре. Исправлен по 8 июня 1916 г.*, Petrograd 1916, p. 4; И. Д. Голицына, *Воспоминания о России (1900-1932)*, Moscow 2005; В. М. Марасанова, *Ярославские губернаторы (1777-1917). Историко-биографический очерк*, Yaroslavl 1998; *Энциклопедия секретных служб России*, ed. А. И. Колпакиди, Moscow 2003, p. 167.

## 61.

### Vladimir Filipovich Tkhorzhevskiy

1. Владимир Филиппович Тхоржевский
2. B. 1 January 1841 in Kiev Governorate.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Kiev Governorate.
5. Faculty of Law of Imperial University of Moscow, degree of candidate of law 1864.
6. No estate.
7. **Wife:** since 9 September 1879 Sofiya Andreyevna Glovatska, b. 1862, d. after 1905 in Kiev, Orthodox, daughter of clerk in the rank of collegiate assessor Andrey Ivanovich Glovatski.
8. **Children:** Alexandr, b. 9 November 1880 in Łomża, d. 1906, graduate of Imperial College of Law, titular councillor, junior candidate for court position in Lublin District Court, companion to prosecutor of Border District Court in Harbin; Tatiana, b. 10 November 1882 in Łomża, Ludmila, b. 1 September 1884; Aleksey, b. 8 November 1897 in Lublin.
9. **Father:** Filip Tkhorzhevskiy.



**10.** 10 November 1864 - commissioned to serve in the Secretary of State of the Kingdom of Poland and delegated to work with the Managing Committee in the Kingdom of Poland; 13 November 1864 - commissioned to work in Krasnystaw Commission on Peasant Affairs; 26 June 1865 - acting commissar for peasant affairs of Krasnystaw Commission on Peasant Affairs; 25 April 1866 - auth. on the position of commissar for peasant affairs; 1 April 1867 - commissar for peasant affairs of the poviat of Zamość in Lublin Governorate (16 July 1871 - transferred from the staff of HIIH Own Secretary for the Kingdom of Poland to the staff of the Ministry of the Interior); 1 August 1880 - permanent member of Łomża Governorate Commission on Peasant Affairs; 24 November 1883 - vice-governor of Piotrków; 6 June 1885 - governor of Suwałki; 18 March 1886 - governor of Lublin (1887 - member of a committee established in Warsaw to discuss the matters of imposing on industrial and commercial establishments taxes to the benefit of communes; 1887 - chairman of a committee established in Warsaw to bring order into the rules of insurance against fire in the Kingdom of Poland).

**11.** 1865 - bronze medal commemorating the suppression of the Polish mutiny from the years 1863-1864; 1 June 1879 - first extra pay of 15 % to salary for five-year service in the Kingdom of Poland; 19 February 1866 - silver medal for activities leading to settling down of peasants in the Kingdom of Poland; 10 May 1868 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class; 25 September 1870 - Order of Saint Stanislaus with Emperor's crown; 19 March 1874 - Order of Saint Anna, Second Class; 19 June 1875 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class; 1 June 1884 - second extra pay of 15 % to salary for ten-year service in the Kingdom of Poland; 24 March 1885 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class; 26 July 1885 - one-time benefit of 1,000 rubles; 6 March 1886 - one-time benefit of 1,000 rubles for settling down in the new place of service; 20 July 1886 - one-time benefit of 2,000 rubles for settling down in the new place of service; 24 April 1888 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class; 1 June 1889 - third extra pay of 15 % to salary for 15-year service in the Kingdom of Poland; 21 April 1891 - Order of Saint Anna, First Class; 31 March 1894 - one-time benefit of 1,500 rubles for medical treatment abroad; 18 November 1865 - collegiate secretary (sen. 10 November 1864); 17 March 1866 - titular councillor as distinction; 26 February 1896 - silver medal commemorating Alexander III's reign; 14 May 1896 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Second Class; 27 February 1897 - dark bronze medal for the 1897 national census; 8 February 1899 - one-time benefit of 1,000 rubles; 14 July 1900 - thanks of Nicholas II for perfect order during the monarch's visit to Chełm; 8 February 1901 - one-time benefit of 1,500 rubles for medical treatment; 1 January 1903 - income аренда of 1,500 rubles per annum over the period of 6 years; 6 December 1904 - Order of the White Eagle.

**12.** 5 September 1868 - collegiate assessor (sen. 27 March 1868); 20 October 1871 - court councillor (sen. 27 March 1871); 30 October 1874 - collegiate councillor (sen. 27 March 1874); 28 November 1877 - state councillor (sen. 27 March 1877); 18 June 1882 - for distinction active state councillor. 30 August 1894 - for distinction privy councillor.

13. 2 March 1884 - chairman of Orthodox Church-Parish Protective Committee in Piotrków; 31 August 1885 - chairman of Orthodox Church-Parish Protective Committee in Suwałki; 25 May 1886 - chairman of Orthodox Church-Parish Protective Committee at the Holy Cross Elevation Sobor in Lublin; honorary member of Chełm Orthodox Saint Theotokos Fraternity; till death was honorary member of Warsaw Orthodox Holy Trinity Fraternity.

14. Died 26 February 1905 in Lublin, buried in the crypt of the cemetery of the Orthodox church in Lublin.

15. RGIA, f. 1284, inv. 45, year 1883, del. 10; inv. 46, year 1900, del. 71; inv. 87, year 1905, del. 38; SAL, Lublin District Court, Chairman's Chancellery, del. 916; ASCPP of the Holy Cross Elevation Cathedral Sobor in Lublin, del. 12, pp. 151-152; del. 16, p. 43; del. 23, p. 42; files of the Orthodox Parish of Nativity of the Theotokos in Lublin, del. 34, fol. 4v-5; SA in Białystok Łomża branch, CSD of the Holy Trinity Orthodox church in Łomża, del. 39, fol. 42v-43; del. 43, fol. 15v-16; SA in Piotrków Trybunalski, ASCPP in Piotrków Trybunalski, del. 10, p. 3-4; del. 11, pp. 1-2; SA in Warsaw, CSD of the Holy Trinity Orthodox Church at Podwale in Warsaw, del. 35, fol. 48v-50; SA in Zamość, ASCPP in Sola, del. 13, p. 16; OPA in Piotrków Trybunalski, ASCPP in Piotrków Trybunalski, del. 1884, fol. 20v-21; del. 1885 year, fol. 4v-5; "Холмско-Варшавский Епархиальный Вестник" 1892, no. 20, p. 371-372; 1905, no. 11, pp. 143-144; "Dziennik Warszawski" 1866, no. 115, p. 1093; "Gazeta Kielecka" 1887, no. 76, p. 1; Kraj" 1885, no. 25, p. 13; "Варшавский Епархиальный Листок" 1906, no. 14, p. 114; "1886, no. 13, p. 10; *Историко-статистическое описание Петроковского прихода за первое столетие его существования. 1788-1888 г., [in:] Памятная книжка петроковской губернии на 1889 год, p. 20.*

## 62.

### Nikolay Alexandrovich Tolmachev

1. Николай Александрович Толмачев

2. B. 1 September 1875 in St. Petersburg.

3. Orthodox.

4. Son of engineer sub-lieutenant.

5. Imperial College of Law, graduated 15 May 1897.

6. No reported estate.

7. **Wife:** since 1905 Margarita Nikolayevna Rechenberg, b. 28 October 1874 in Moscow, Orthodox, daughter of Nikolay Alexandrovich Rechenberg, b. 23 October 1846, d. 22 November 1908 in St. Petersburg, hereditary nobleman of the Grand Duchy of Finland, lieutenant general, Vyborg Governor, married to Yelena Gavrilovna Zubinska, b. 1850.

8. Childless.

9. -.

10. 15 May 1897 - admitted to service in the Ministry of Justice; 24 May 1897 - clerk in the Department of Trade and Manufactures of the Ministry of Finance (5 April 1900 - delegated to the zemstvos of Samara and Saratov governorates to prepare reports on the purchase of crops from the area of both governorates by the

state); 15 February 1901 - incorporated into the staff of the Division of Trade in the Department of Trade and Manufactures of the Ministry of Finance; 24 December 1901 - incorporated into the staff of the Division of Manufactures of the Department of Trade and Manufactures of the Ministry of Finance (commissioned to serve as a secretary to the member of the council of Finance Minister Golubev, who stayed in Teheran between February and November 1901 and in Konstantinopol between January and March 1902); 1 November 1903 - transferred to serve with the Chief Management of Trade Sea Cruises and Ports; 18 June 1904 - assistant to clerk with lower pay with the Chancellery of Warsaw Governor-General (19 January 1907 - became temporary head of the Third Department of the Chancellery of Warsaw Governor-General); 5 February 1907 - clerk with the Chancellery of Warsaw Governor-General; 26 April 1910 - vice-director of the Chancellery of Governor-General of Warsaw (1911 - assigned the task of representing Warsaw Governor-General at the Special Conference established at the Ministry of Transportation Roads to discuss the matter of using the Russian language in railway in the Kingdom of Poland; 12 September 1912 - member of a commission established to explain changes in the reporting procedure of Warsaw Management of State Theatres; 2 October 1912 - chairman of a special construction committee established to erect a building for assistant for police affairs to Warsaw Governor-General; 28 March 1913 - chairman of a commission established to execute extensive redecoration and rebuilding of edifice used by Warsaw Committee for Printing; 3 November 1913 - commissioned to the Mental Asylum in Tworki to get to know the supervision of persons arrested and treated there; 24 March 1914 - chairman of a commission established to decide upon the remuneration for former chief of the financial-commercial division of Warsaw State Theatres Moysey Krivosheyn according to the contract of 23 February 1908; 23 July 1914 - sent to serve as acting governor of Kalisz); 18 August 1914 - acting governor of Kalisz (2 November 1915 - chief plenipotentiary for the affairs of refugees in the mainland of the Empire for the governorates of Kharkov, Poltava and Chernigov); 1 January 1916 - auth. on the position of governor of Kalisz (15 October 1916 - delegated to become familiar with the work of offices, social organizations and persons involved in providing support for refugees in the governorate of Nizhny Novgorod; 15 February 1917 - sent to explain the rules of providing financial support to refugees in the governorate of Kharkov).

**11.** 8 June 1902 - Persian Order of Lion and Sun, Third Class; July 1909 - first extra pay of 15 % to salary for five-year service in the Kingdom of Poland effective 18 June 1909; 21 February 1913 - light bronze medal commemorating the 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Romanov dynasty rule; 22 December 1915 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class.

**12.** 19 May 1897 - collegiate secretary (sen. 15 May 1897); 27 March 1901 - titular councillor (sen. 15 May 1900); 1 January 1905 - collegiate assessor (sen. 18 June 1904); 6 December 1906 - for distinction court councillor (sen. 18 June 1906); 6 December 1909 - for distinction collegiate councillor (sen. 18 June 1909); 6 May 1912 - court kamer-junker; 6 December 1912 - for distinction state councillor (sen. 18 June 1912).

13. –.

14. Died after 1917.

15. SAL, Chełm Governorate government, del. 283, fol. 5; del. 314 not numbered; SA in Łódź, Kalisz Governorate government, del. 2279a; "Правительственный Вестник" 1914, no. 189, p. 1; 1916, no. 1, p. 2; "Ломжинския Губернския Ведомости" 1914, no. 35, p. 1; *Краткий список высших чинов Министерства Внутренних Дел, подведомственных ему местных учреждений и Чиновников особых поручений при Министре. Исправлен по 8 июня 1916 г., Petrograd 1916, p. 7; Распределение районов Главноуполномоченных внутри Империи, утвержденное Управляющим Министерством Внутренних Дел 2 Ноября 1915 г., Petrograd 1915.*

### 63.

#### Arkadiy Andreyevich Tolochanov

1. Аркадий Андреевич Толочанов

2. B. 1830 in Tula Governorate.

3. Orthodox.

4. Hereditary nobleman of Tula Governorate.

5. Governorate Gymnasium in Tula.

6. Estate of Granki in the poviat of Yepifan in Tula Governorate of the area of 123 d.

7. Single.

8. –.

9. **Father:** Andrey Tolochanov, b. before 1808, d. after 1845, landowner of Tula Governorate.

10. 26 October 1850 - joined the state service as clerk in the chancellery of marshal of the noblemen of the poviat of Yepifan in Tula Governorate; June 1861 - district peace mediator of the poviat of Yepifan; June 1864 - at his own request released from the position and commissioned to the disposal of the Managing Committee in the Kingdom of Poland; 4 July 1864 - acting commissar for peasant affairs of Warsaw Commission on Peasant Affairs; 9 June 1866 - vice-chairman of Warsaw Commission on Peasant Affairs; 16 March 1866 - acting vice-governor of Radom; 27 September 1867 - auth. on the position of vice-governor of Radom; 30 July 1871 - vice-governor of Suwałki; 19 December 1880 - governor of Łomża; 15 October 1883 - governor of Radom (1887 - member of a commission established in Warsaw to discuss the matters of imposing on industrial and commercial establishments taxes to the benefit of communes; 1887 - chairman of a commission established in Warsaw to bring order into the rules of insurance against fire in the Kingdom of Poland); 1888 - appointed chairman of Chief Directorate of Land Credit Society (1889 - member of the commission presided over by the chairman of Warsaw Court Chamber Mikhail Rogozinsky established to make a statement on the mortgage instructions for the branches of the Peasants' Land Bank in the Kingdom of Poland).

11. 1870 - Order of Saint Anna, Second Class, with Emperor's crown; 1871 - one-time reward of 500 rubles; 19 July 1874 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class;



badge established 17 April 1863; medal for efforts to "settle down peasants" in the Kingdom of Poland; medal commemorating suppression of the Polish mutiny.

**12.** 1 January 1878 – for distinction active state councillor; August 1886 – for distinction privy councillor.

**13.** He had a good opinion among the Poles in the Radom area. Foreign press emphasized his tactful and fair behaviour: well-behaved, widely educated. A similar opinion was expressed by an anonymous journalist of "Dziennik Poznański": he felt rightful Russian and faithful state clerk. A similarly high opinion was expressed about him by the gendarmerie. Tolochanov was a co-founder of a resursa in Radom (he was a member of its management in the years 1867-1871). As Radom Governor in late 1880s he tried to hide the dominance of Poles in the resursa, protecting this institution in this way from closure by Warsaw Governor-General Y. Gurko. His funeral in Warsaw in 1897 was attended by a large number of Poles. He collected precious works of art, paintings, gobelin tapestries; had a rich book collection; brought scientific and artistic journals from different parts of Europe. He possessed over 15,000 books. Lover and expert of the Polish literature. He acquired some foreign titles without the mediation of censorship. He also owned a collection of works of Polish historians. Apart from the works of the Russian literature he also collected Russian publications published abroad, often critical towards the state, which he brought secretly. An extraordinary man, distinguished for his wide intellectual interests. He had lively relations with the Polish linguist and Slavic language researcher Jan Badouin de Courtenay. In his last will he gave the whole book collection to the library of the Imperial University of Warsaw. He also gave money to "Zachęta" and a shelter in Warsaw. Since 16 January 1882 – chairman of the Orthodox Church-Parish Protective Committee in Łomża; 18 December 1883 – chairman of the Orthodox Church-Parish Protective Committee in Radom; in 1892 full member of Holy Trinity Fraternity in Warsaw. Tolochanov's last will's executor was commissar for peasant affairs Yustin Ribachkov.

**14.** Died 4/5 April 1897 in Warsaw; his funeral took place 8 April 1897, Tolochanov's body was buried on the Orthodox cemetery in Wola.

**15.** GARF, f. 547, inv. 1, del. 95; RGIA, f. 1284, inv. 45, del. 234 year 1880; inv. 45, del. 80 year 1888; fol. 1; Archive of the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw, Stanisław Borowski's legacy, del. III-5/2, III-5/3; SA in Warsaw, CSD of Orthodox church of the Holy Trinity Cathedral Sobor at Długa Street in Warsaw, del. 115, fol. 189v-190; SAL Chełm branch, the mortgage register book in Chełm, del. 84 not numbered; "Люблинския Губернския Ведомости" 1897, no. 81, p. 2; "Сувалякския Губернския Ведомости" 1871, no. 32, p. 124; no. 41, p. 163; 1874, no. 17, p. 74; "Gazeta Kielecka" 1887, no. 76, p. 1; "Gazeta Radomska" 1889, no. 49, p. 2; "Kurier Warszawski" 1897, no. 107, p. 1; no. 108, p. 4; no. 109, p. 3; "Tygodnik Ilustrowany" 1890, no. 52; *Памятная Книжка Варшавской Губернии на 1896 г.*, Warsaw 1896, p. 116; *Постановления Учредительнаго Комитета в Царстве Польском*, vol. 2, pp. 21–22; "Dziennik Urzędowy Guberni Radomskiej" 1866, no. 47; p. 899; *Список гражданским чинам IV класса. Испр. по 1-е марта 1878 г.*, St. Petersburg 1878; "Kraj" 1883, no. 44, p. 13; 1888, no. 19, p. 12; no. 22, p. 14 (a report from Radom about

Tolochanov); no. 26, p. 9; 1897, no. 15, p. 25; *Отчет о деятельности Варшавскаго Православнаго Свято-Троицкаго Братства за пятый (1892) братский год. Составлен в Феврале 1893 года*, Warsaw 1893, p. 9; *Sprawozdanie resursy radomskiej za rok 1867-1886*, Radom 1886, pp. 54-56; *Teatr i resursa w Radomiu. Kartka z niedawnej przeszłości*, pp. 10-11; M. Brykalska, *Księgozbiór Arkadego Tołoczanowa w Bibliotece Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego*, "Roczniki Biblioteczne", vol. III, 1959, nos. 1-4, pp. 97-164; M. Brykalska, *Księgozbiór Arkadego Tołoczanowa w Bibliotece Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego*, Wrocław-Warsaw 1960, pp. 38-43; Ł. Chimiak, *Gubernatorzy rosyjscy w Królestwie Polskim*, Wrocław 1999; N. de Lazari, *Szkice na papierze*, p. 151.

## 64.

**Sergey Ivanovich Tolstoy**

1. Сергей Иванович Толстой
2. B. 12 March 1838 in St. Petersburg.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of St. Petersburg and Tver Governorates.
5. Imperial Corps of the Pages, graduated 6 June 1857 with promotion to the rank of guard constable.
6. Estate at the village of Noviye Yeltsy in the poviat of Ostashkov in Tver Governorate of the area of 4,000 d.
7. **Wife:** since 1861 Maria Stepanovna Safonova, b. 1842, d. 1927 in Nice, of Greek nationality, Orthodox, daughter of Stepan Vasiliyevich Safonov, b. 1 January 1808, d. 6 April 1862 in St. Petersburg, privy councillor, since 1851 member of the Governing Senate, and Yevdkosiya Grigoriyevna Marazli, b. 1820 in Odessa, d. 1867 in Paris, aunt (father's sister) of the chief (*gorodskaya golova*) of Odessa G. G. Marazli (Maraslis).
8. **Children:** Maria, b. 14 February 1862, d. 1940 in Moscow, married since 1911 to Sergey Nikolayevich Rebinder, b. 1883, d. after 1944; Stefanida, b. 15 February 1863, d. 1922 in Sibiu in Romania, married since 1895 to Alexandr Vladimirovich Bolotov (after wife's death a monk named Ambrosiy), b. 1866, d. 1938 on mount Athos in Greece, Perm Governor; Yelizaveta, b. 4 September 1864, d. 1945 in Bucarest, married to baron Nikolay Eduardovich Shteyger, b. 1865, d. 1941 in Bucarest; Ivan, b. 27 March 1871, d. 1884 in Płock; Ludmila, b. 16 September 1872, married twice; first time – to Vladimir Nikolayevich Dolganov, b. 1867, d. 1941 in Leningrad, medical doctor, active state councillor, professor of ophtalmology; second time – since 1915 to Aleksey Vladimirovich Lotin, medical doctor, active state councillor, professor of Imperial Military-Medical Academy; Pyotr, b. 17 June 1876, in Noviye Yeltsy in the poviat of Ostashkov in Tver Governorate, d. 14 December 1918 in Odessa, graduate of Imperial Corps of the Pages 15 October 1896, since 6 December 1912 colonel, 1895-1917 officer of III H Kavalergardsky Regiment, after the Bolshevik coup he settled down in Odessa, where he owned a few properties, married since 1900 to Zinaida Sergeyevna Bekhteyeva, b. 1880, in Lipovka in the poviat of Yelets in Oryol Governorate, d. 1961 in Bucarest, daughter of Sergey Sergeyevich Bekhteyev, b. 1844, d. 1911, privy councillor, member of the State Council, marshal

of the noblemen of the poviats of Yelets, and Natalya Alekseyevna Khvostova, d. 1923.

**9. Father:** Ivan Nikolayevich Tolstoy, b. 22 December 1792, d. 30 May 1854, graduate of Imperial Corps of the Pages, officer of Semyonovsky Leib-Guard Regiment and Preobrazhensky Leib-Guard Regiment, privy councillor 15 April 1841, member of the Governing Senate 6 July 1842, fought in the 1813 war against France, (wounded). **Mother:** princess Yelena Alekseyevna Shcherbatova, b. 6 May 1808, d. 5 April 1888, daughter of major general.

**10.** 6 June 1857 - promotion from kamer-page to constable of 1<sup>st</sup> HIIH Leib-Guard Gunner Battalion; 16 November 1858 - battalion adjutant; 29 April 1862 - adjutant to duty general of the General Staff (in 1863 delegated as adjutant together with the member of the Military Council and army inspector Liprandi to review the armies of Vilna Military District, similarly in 1864 of Odessa Military District); 7 April 1864 - moved to the staff of Leib-Guard Hussar Regiment while retained on the position of adjutant to the duty general of the General Staff; 28 April 1867 - special tasks clerk of 7<sup>th</sup> class with the commander of the General Staff (in 1868 delegated to Odessa Military District to supervise the correctness of formation of 2<sup>nd</sup> working brigade for railway construction; in 1872 commissioned to serve as a deputy of the Ministry of War due to conflicts between military and civil authorities of Tver Governorate on the issue of assigning meadows for cavalry units); 29 October 1872 - acting chief of the Sixth Department of the General Staff; 3 November 1873 - special tasks clerk of 7<sup>th</sup> class with the chief of the General Staff; 1 January 1878 - promoted to the rank of major general and transferred to cavalry reserve; 3 January 1878 - commissioned to work with the General Staff; 29 June 1878 - excluded from the service list of the General Staff and incorporated into the staff of MOI while retained in the cavalry; 25 February 1879 - governor of Płock, 29 April 1884 - overpolicemaster of the city of Warsaw; 13 February 1888 - at his own request released from the position and incorporated into the staff of the Ministry of the Interior (in 1889 was commissioned to the disposal of temporary Governor-General of Odessa, where he performed the duties of the chief of the city of Odessa); 2 April 1892 - member of the council of the Minister of the Interior (in 1893 performed the duties of vice-minister of the Interior during the absence of privy councillor von Plehve; in the years 1893-1894 was assigned the task of managing crops bought by the authorities to support the people of the governorates of Tula, Voronezh, Kursk and Oryol who suffered from crop failure; 1894 appointed chairman of the commission for audit of chancellery and accountancy of Kiev Social Care Office).

**11.** 19 April 1864 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Third Class; 1865 - light bronze medal commemorating the suppression of the Polish mutiny from the years 1863-1864; 17 December 1865 - Austrian Imperial Order of the Iron Crown, Third Class; 31 March 1868 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class, for perfect execution of the delegation; 18 March 1869 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class, for preparing an inventory of the Russian Army for 1868; 28 March 1871 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class, with Emperor's crown, for devoted service; 16 April 1872 - Order of Saint Anna, Second Class, for distinguished and devoted service; 30 August 1874 -

Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class, for distinguished and devoted service; 19 December 1874 - Commander's Cross of Imperial Austrian Franz Joseph Order; 12 April 1881 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class; 1882 - Emperor's gratitude for effective tax collection; 30 December 1882 - gratitude for establishing an Orthodox society in Płock; 8 April 1884 - Order of Saint Anna, First Class; 1885 - Grand Cross of Imperial Austrian Franz Joseph Order; 1886 - Montenegro Order of Prince Danilo I, First Class; 1887 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Second Class; 1888 - Japanese Order of the Rising Sun; 1894 - income arenda of 2,000 rubles per annum over the period of 6 years; 1896 - Order of the White Eagle.

12. 6 June 1857 - constable; 12 April 1859 - sub-lieutenant; 17 April 1862 - lieutenant; 19 April 1864 - staff-rittmeister; 27 March 1866 - rittmeister for distinguished service; 20 April 1869 - colonel; 1 January 1878 - major general for distinguished service; 30 August 1892 - lieutenant general for distinguished service.

13. In Płock count Sergey Tolstoy and his wife Maria were respected and recollected with good memories. During their rule in Płock most important societies, organizations and institutions were established, including the Charity Society. Amateur painter. Wife known for her charity work. Relative of the Minister of the Interior.

14. Died 23 December 1897 in St. Petersburg; buried on Nikolsky cemetery at Saint Alexander Nevsky Lavra in St. Petersburg.

15. RGIA, f. 1284, inv. 44, year 1879, del. 106; f. 1343, inv. 29, del. 1221; SA in Warsaw Mława branch, CSD of Orthodox church in Mława, powiat of Mława, del. 46, fol. 13v-14; "Gazeta Toruńska" 1884, no. 106; *Записки Одесского общества истории и древностей*, vol. 6, Odessa 1867, pp. 483-485; *Список генералам по старшинству. Составлен по 1-е Сентября 1896 года*, St. Petersburg 1896, p. 284; *Пажи за 185 лет: биографии и портреты бывших пажей с 1711 по 1896 г.*, pp. 173-175, 528-528, 760; Николай Михайлович, *Петербургский Некрополь. Том четвертый (С-Ф)*, St. Petersburg 1913, p. 271; *Список полковникам по старшинству. Составлен по 1-е Марта 1914 г.*, St. Petersburg 1914, p. 1276; Płock Scientific Society, Zieliński Library, del. 339: A. Maciesza, source materials for the work "Gubernatorowie płocky"; S. Kieniewicz, *Warszawa w latach 1795-1914*, Warsaw 1976; E. Piórkowska, *Prawosławni w Płocku w XIX wieku*, [in:] *Dzieje Płocka*, vol. 2, *Dzieje miasta w latach 1793-1945*, ed. M. Krajewski, Płock 2006; H. A. Мурзанов, *Словарь русских сенаторов 1711-1917 гг. Материалы для биографий*, p. 428.

## 65.

### Emmanuel Alexandrovich Vatazzi (Wataci)

1. Эммануил Александрович Ватаци
2. B. 19 May 1856.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Mogilev Governorate.
5. Imperial College of Law graduated 14 May 1877, with the right to the rank of 10<sup>th</sup> class; attended lectures at the University of Berlin.
6. Estate owned together with three brothers and four sisters: the estate of Anichkoviche - 3,000 d. in the powiat of Gorodets of Mogilev Governorate.



**7. Wife:** Maria Pyotrovna Mertviy, b. 29 April 1860 in Kazan, d. 22 October 1946 in Sainte-Geneviève-des-Boi in France, Orthodox, daughter of rittmeister, hereditary nobleman of Kazan Governorate, was a pedagogue, 31 December 1898-1 February 1902 - guardian of a child shelter of the Orthodox Church-Parish Protective Committee in Suwałki, 20 March 1902 received the blessing of Archbishop of Chełm-Warsaw for establishment of an Orthodox church-parish school in Suwałki, since 1 February 1902 - honorary guardian of the shelter; in 1917 member of All-Russian Grand Duchess Tatiana Committee for Support to Those Afflicted by the War; since 1920 in exile in the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (Yugoslavia), where she was director of the Russian Institute in Serbia until 1941, next on emigration in France.

**8. Children:** Yelizaveta, b. 28 July 1885; Alexandr, b. 17 April 1887; Yekaterina, b. 18 April 1890; Dmitri, b. 3 March 1895 in Polotsk, d. 11 December 1978 in Casablanca in Morocco, graduate of Alexandrovsky Lyceum, served in Nizhny Novgorod Dragoon Regiment, on emigration in France and Morocco, where he was involved in the activities of Russian émigrés (cooperation, among others, with bishop Mitrofan (Znosko-Borovsky); Maria b. 19 July 1901, d. 3 December 1901.

**9. Father:** Alexandr Ivanovich Vatazzi, b. 3 April 1810, d. 27 February 1886, since 1864 lieutenant general, director of Mikhailovsky Voronezhsky Cadet Corps, since 1872 member of Chief Military-Scientific Committee. **Mother:** Vera Alexandrovna Demetti. **Siblings:** Alexandr, b. 16 November 1852 in St. Petersburg, d. 16 September 1933 in Sainte-Geneviève-des-Boi, graduate of Imperial Corps of the Pages, since 9 July 1872 in the military service, served in Leib-Guard Horse-Grenadier Regiment, lieutenant general, 1905-1906 Kostroma Governor; since 1920 in exile in Greece, the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and in France; Yevgeniya, b. 24 August 1854, d. 31 January 1910 in Minsk; Vladimir, b. 20 April 1860, 1906-1909 commander of 2<sup>nd</sup> Division of 30<sup>th</sup> Artillery Brigade, 1916-1917 lieutenant general, artillery inspector of 30<sup>th</sup> Army Corps, later in the Red Army.

**10.** 31 May 1877 - admitted to service in the Ministry of Justice as a candidate for court positions with the prosecutor of St. Petersburg Court Chamber; 20 October 1878 - acting secretary with this prosecutor; 5 August 1879 - transferred to the disposal of Turkestan Governor-General; 13 September 1879 - commissioned to writing tasks in his chancellery; 21 May 1880 - acting Kazalinsky poviat judge; 17 December 1882 - removed from the position of Kazalinsky poviat judge while retained at the disposal of Turkestan Governor-General; 1 September 1883 - commissioned to serve in the department of the Minister of Justice since 19 August 1883; 15 October 1884 - transferred to serve in the Ministry of the Interior; 9 January 1885 - commissioned to Ciechanów to perform the duties of commissar for peasant affairs in this poviat; 21 August 1885 - authorized as commissar for peasant affairs of the poviat of Ciechanów; 28 October 1888 - transferred to the position of commissar for peasant affairs of the poviat of Płock; 4 April 1891 - permanent member of Kielce Governorate Commission on Peasant Affairs; 28 November 1891 - vice-governor of Płock; 24 September 1898 - acting governor of Suwałki; 24 January 1900 - governor of Suwałki (19 January 1892 - guardian of Orthodox Shelter in

Płock; December 1898-1 February 1902 - chairman of the Orthodox Church-Parish Protective Committee in Suwałki; made attempts to get permission to print books in the Latin alphabet for Lithuanian inhabitants of the governorate); 1 February 1902 - governor of Kovno (1903 - member of a committee established 22 April 1899 and presided over by Governor-General for collecting donations and building Catherine II's monument in Vilna; 1903 - member of the special council presided over by lieutenant general pr. Obolensky for review and assessment of work on reform of already existing regulations on Jews); 24 April 1904 - governor of Kharkov; 1904 - director of the Department of General Affairs of MOI; 1905-1906 - vice-minister of the Interior (August 1905-April 1906 member of the special council established to review supplementary regulations to the acts on the State Duma); in March 1906 - appointed senator of the Second Department of the Senate; 6 September 1909 - assistant for civil affairs to c. Vorontsov-Dashkov, Viceroy of the Caucasus, while retaining the title of senator and court hofmeister (21 December 1909 - honorary justice of peace of the poviat of Kovno for three years since 1 April 1908, while retaining the previous titles; 7 June 1911 - honorary justice of peace of the poviat of Goretsk for three years since 1 April 1911, while retaining the previous titles); 4 December 1913 - at his own request released from the position of assistant for civil affairs of Viceroy of the Caucasus and retained on the position of senator with the title of hofmeister; 12 June 1914 - released from service at his own request due to bad health with the right to wear uniform and retaining the title of senator.

**11.** 21 January 1881 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Third Class, for perfect and ardent service; 25 June 1890 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class, for perfect and ardent service; 29 January 1893 - extra pay of 15 % to salary for five-year service in the Kingdom of Poland, 450 rubles; 30 August 1893 - Order of Saint Anna, Second Class; 5 September 1894 - MOI granted him a financial benefit for educating his daughter Yelizaveta - 100 rubles a year since 28 July 1894, or when she reached 9 years of age, payment of this benefit was cancelled 1 January 1899 due to admittance of the daughter to an educational institution funded by the state; 6 December 1895 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class; 1 July 1896 - second extra pay of 15 % to salary - 400 rubles; financial benefit for educating his son Alexandr - 100 rubles a year since 17 April 1896; 27 December 1897 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class; 18 April 1899 - financial benefit for education of his daughter Yekaterina; 1 January 1902 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class; 6 December 1910 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Second Class; 1911 - one-time benefit of 3,000 rubles; Order of the White Eagle.

**12.** 31 May 1877 - collegiate secretary; 8 June 1880 - titular councillor (sen. 31 May 1879); 2 December 1882 - for seniority collegiate assessor (sen. 31 May 1882); 8 December 1886 - for seniority court councillor (sen. 9 January 1886); 1 August 1889 - for seniority collegiate assessor (sen. 9 January 1889); 27 May 1893 - state councillor (sen. 9 January 1893); 1 January 1900 - for distinction active state councillor; 6 April 1903 - court hofmeister; 1908 - privy councillor.

**13.** The Vatazzis originated from Byzantium. They had a two-headed eagle in their coat of arms. Vatazzi was a protégé of Svyatopolk-Mirsky, with whom he was

Kovno Governor. Later, when the Tsar summoned Svyatopolk-Mirsky to the position of the Minister of the Interior, Vatazzi as Kharkov Governor came to him to his estate to deliver the news. In MOI the Minister lay special trust in him. According to Vasiliy Gurko, he was a kind-hearted man, though a bureaucrat with no strong personal political convictions. Always ready to cooperate with his superiors and eager to build good relations with subordinated clerks. Transfer from the capital to the Caucasus was for Vatazzi "почетную ссылку". Most probably, the reason for this were his liberal preferences. His wife was a sister of a liberal opposition activist A. P. Mertvago. As a matter of fact, he left the state service to a position in the oil industry with industrialist Lyanozov, where he dealt with contacts with administration. He participated in major undertakings such as Russo-Persian Forest-Industry and Trade Joint Stock Company and "Братья Мирзоевы" Society. He saved many political offenders from persecution. Author of scientific works on statistics and geography.

14. Died in 1920.

15. LVIA, f. 1010, inv. 1, del. 2659, fol. 59, 88v, 91, 103–103v, 116; KAA, f. 49, inv. 1, del. 21787, RGWIA; f. 400, inv. 9, del. 20357, fol. 49–51v; RGIA, f. 1291, inv. 28, year 1884, del. 3; f. 1284, inv. 47, del. 119, fol. 1909; inv. 46, del. 118, fol. 1891; SA in Płock, ASCPP in Płock, del. 35, fol. 24v–25; del. 37, fol. 37v–38; del. 38, fol. 5v–6; del. 42, fol. 18v–19; SA in Warsaw Mława branch, CSD of Orthodox church in Mława, powiat of Mława, del. 53, fol. 16v–17; del. 58, fol. 13v–14; SA in Suwałki, ASCPP in Suwałki, del. 1/36, fol. 26v, 78; Archive of New Records, Central Citizens' Committee in the Kingdom of Poland, del. 36, p. 445; Журнала Заседания Всероссийского Комитета помощи пострадавшим от войны (Татианинского) 15 Июня 1917 года. No. 2 (26), [no place and date of publication]; "Rozwój" 1898, no. 234, p. 6; "Ломжинския Губернския Ведомости" 1902, no. 6, p. 1; 1909, no. 40, p. 1; no. 52, p. 1; 1914, no. 27, p. 1; "Правительственный Вестник" 1909, no. 206, p. 1; 1913, 1913, no. 268, p. 1; "Холмско-Варшавский Епархиальный Вестник" 1892, no. 5, p. 74; 1899, no. 1, p. 2; *Отчет о состоянии и деятельности Сувалкского Православного Церковно-Приходского Попечительства и подведомственного ему детского приюта за 1900 и 1901 годы*, Suwałki 1902, p. 51; *Отчет о состоянии и деятельности Сувалкского Православного Церковно-Приходского Попечительства и подведомственного ему детского приюта за 1904 год*, p. 16; *Отчет Православного Попечительства при Сувалкском Успенском Соборе. За 1906 год*, pp. 17–18; *Отчет Православного Попечительства при Сувалкском Успенском Соборе, за 1907 г.*, p. 17; *Правительствующий Сенат*, p. 72; *Список полковникам по старшинству. Составлен по 1-е сентября 1893 г.*, p. 764; *Список бывшим воспитанникам Императорского Училища Правоведения, окончивших в оном курс наук 1840–1915 г.* Составлен по 15 ноября 1915 г., 1915–1916 год, p. 125; В. И. Гурко, *Черты и силуэты прошлого. Годы жизни (1862–1927)*, pp. 351–425, <http://www.historichka.ru/istoshniki/gurko/>; *Кавказский календарь на 1913 год*, Tiflis 1912; С. В. Волков, *Генералитет Российской империи: Энциклопедический словарь генералов и адмиралов от Петра I до Николая II*, Moscow 2009; *Российское зарубежье во Франции 1919–2000. Биографический словарь*, vol. 1, Moscow 2008; В. И. Федорченко, *Императорский Дом. Выдающие са-*



новники: *Энциклопедия биографий: в 2 томах*, vol. 1, Krasnoyarsk 2003, pp. 191-192; К. А. Залесский, *Кто был кто в Первой мировой войне*, Moscow 2003; А. Островский, *Кто стоял за спиной Сталина?*, St. Petersburg 2002, p. 547; E. Piórkowska, *Prawosławni w Płocku w XIX wieku*, [in:] *Dzieje Płocka*, vol. 2, *Dzieje miasta w latach 1793-1945*, ed. M. Krajewski, Płock 2006; С. И. Посохов, А. Н. Ярмыш, *Губернаторы и Генерал-Губернаторы*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, Kharkov 1997, pp. 88-90.

## 66.

**Alexandr Nikolayevich Volzhin**

1. Александр Николаевич ВОЛЖИН
2. B. 8 May 1860 or 8 May 1862 in the village of Berezy in the poviat of Dmitriyev in Kursk Governorate.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Kursk Governorate.
5. Tsarevitch Nicholas Lyceum, with distinction; University Faculty of Tsarevich Nicholas I Lyceum; passed examination in legal subjects at the University of Moscow and was granted the title of full student.
6. Family estate in the poviat of Dmitriyev in Kursk Governorate - 1,160 d., acquired estate: near the village of Belgany in the poviat of Olgopol of Podolia Governorate owned 1,648 d. (sold before 22 February 1912); wife's inherited estate: in the village of Kukuly in the poviat of Olgopol in Podolia Governorate - 2,300 d.
7. **Wife:** since 1886 princess Olga Alekseyevna Dolgorukov (b. 28 November 1867 in Kukuly - d. 7 January 1946 in Paris), Orthodox, daughter of pr. Aleksey Yurievich Dolgorukov, kamer-junker.
8. **Children:** Nikolay (2 April 1887-1948), graduate of Imperial Alexandrovsky Lyceum 1908, clerk in the staff of the State Chancellery, married to Irina Prinz (1898-1942); Aleksey (21 October 1891-1944), graduate of Imperial Alexandrovsky Lyceum 1912, married to countess Alexandra Mikhailovna Grabbe (1893-1953), daughter of Mikhail Nikolayevich Grabbe (18 July 1868-23 July 1942 in Paris), hereditary nobleman of the Cossack army district, lieutenant general; Yelizaveta (12 February 1894-after 1917).
9. **Father:** Nikolay Nikolayevich Volzhin, b. 9 March 1821, d. between 1872 and 1887, retired staff-rittmeister, marshal of the noblemen of the poviat of Dmitriyev in Kursk Governorate. **Mother:** Yelizaveta Pavlovna Logofet (1834-after 1886).
10. 24 November 1889 - marshal of the noblemen of the poviat of Olgopol in Podolia Governorate (11 July 1890 - honorary justice of peace of the poviat of Olgopol since 1 April 1890; 11 June 1893 - re-elected honorary justice of peace of the poviat of Olgopol since 1 April 1893; May 1893 - as a representative of the nobility from Podolia Governorate participated in Nicholas II's coronation ceremony in Moscow; 15 July 1896 - re-elected honorary justice of peace of the poviat of Olgopol since 1 April 1896); 15 December 1897 - marshal of the noblemen of Podolia Governorate (10 February 1898 - honorary justice of peace of the poviat of Dmitriyev in Kursk Governorate; 2 April 1899 - full member of Orthodox Palestine Society; 8 November 1899 - honorary justice of peace of the poviat of Olgopol since 1 April 1899;



22 February 1901 – honorary justice of peace of the poviat of Dmitriyev in Kursk Governorate; 23 October 1902 – honorary justice of peace of the poviat of Olgopol since 1 April 1902); 20 February 1904 – acting governor of Siedlce (27 May 1904 – honorary justice of peace of the poviat of Dmitriyev in Kursk Governorate; 5 June 1904 – honorary member of Chełm-Warsaw Diocese School Council; September 1905 – honorary member of Chełm-Warsaw Diocese School Council; 27 September 1907 – honorary member of Siedlce branch of the Russian Red Cross Society); 6 December 1907 – auth. as governor of Siedlce (March 1911 – participated in a conference in St. Petersburg on the agricultural system of Siedlce Governorate); 1 September 1913 – governor of Chełm; 7 July 1914 – director of the Department of General Affairs of MOI (27 July 1914 – honorary member of Chełm branch of the Russian Red Cross Society; 22 August 1914 – honorary member of Tula Governorate Scholarly Archival Commission; 12 August 1914 – representative of the Ministry of the Interior to the Committee with chief supervisor of the physical development of the inhabitants of the Empire; 13 August 1914 – representative of MOI in the Romanovsky Committee established to support the matter of care over village orphans regardless of social background and denomination; 25 August 1914 – commissioned to take part in the Special Inter-departmental Conference established to discuss the matter of increasing and introducing new taxes; 3 April 1915 – commissioned to participate in the Special Conference with the Ministry of Justice established to judge cases which appeared after announcement of the ukaz of 2 February 1915 on farms owned by citizens of countries being at war with Russia; 21 July 1915 – member of management of Electrical Lighting Society 1886 and Moscow Electricity Distribution Joint Stock Company); 30 September 1915 – acting over-procurator of the Most Holy Governing Synod (27 November 1915 – member of the Highest Committee for Protection over Families of People Mobilized to War and Families of Wounded and Killed Soldiers); 1 January 1916 – authorized on the position of over-procurator of the Most Holy Governing Synod (22 January 1916 – lifelong honorary member of the committee of library-reading room of Yeletsky Inochentie Orthodox Church Society; 4 March 1916 – honorary member of Pskov Governorate Scholarly Archival Commission; 2 May 1916 – lifelong honorary member of “Fellow Help” Society; 9 May 1916 – honorary member of North American Orthodox Saint Vladimir Equal-to-the-Apostles Fraternity; 8 June 1916 – honorary member of Yuzovka (Donetsk) Our Lord’s Transfiguration Fraternity; 13 July 1916 – honorary citizen of the city of Dmitriyev in Kursk Governorate); 7 August 1916 – released from the position of over-procurator of the Most Holy Governing Synod and appointed member of the State Council; 5 May 1917 – released from the position and retained in the staff; 14 December 1917 – released from service; since March 1918 – in exile in Malta, Italy, Germany and France.

11. 15 May 1883 – dark bronze medal commemorating Alexander III’s coronation; 30 August 1894 – Order of Saint Anna, Third Class; 26 February 1896 – silver medal commemorating Alexander III’s reign; 14 May 1896 – Order of Saint Anna, Second Class; 14 May 1896 – silver medal commemorating Nicholas II’s coronation; 30 January 1897 – dark bronze medal for the 1897 national census; 6 December 1899

– Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class; 8 October 1904 – honorary member of Saint Theotokos Fraternity in Chełm and badge of Saint Theotokos Fraternity, First Class; 21 May 1909 – first extra pay of 15 % to salary for five-year service in the Kingdom of Poland effective 20 February 1904; 1 January 1913 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class; 9 February 1914 – badge for merit for support for the peasant cause in the governorates of the Kingdom of Poland; 26 March 1914 – second extra pay of 15 % to salary for ten-year service in the Kingdom of Poland effective 20 February 1914; 6 April 1914 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class; 12 February 1915 – light bronze medal for efforts for the implementation of universal conscription; 5 April 1915 – Order of Saint Anna, First Class.

12. 2 January 1891 – governorate secretary (sen. 24 November 1889); 3 February 1893 – collegiate secretary (sen. 24 November 1892); 13 February 1886 – titular councillor (sen. 14 November 1895); 14 May 1896 – court kamer-junker; 12 September 1899 – collegiate assessor (sen. 24 November 1898); 6 December 1902 – court chamberlain; 7 March 1903 – court councillor (sen. 24 November 1902); 6 December 1904 – for distinction collegiate councillor (sen. 24 November 1904); 6 December 1906 – for distinction state councillor (sen. 24 November 1906); 1 January 1910 – for distinction active state councillor; 6 May 1914 – court hofmeister.

13. After studies settled down in his estate near Kursk and got down to farming, using the experiences gained during trips to Hungary and Bavaria. His career was greatly facilitated by marrying princess Dolgorukov, thus securing the support of a number of influential persons. He was known as a supporter of the Russification orientation in politics towards the Polish society. Particularly active in the implementation of the Russian policy towards the former Uniates. He was described by Bishop Eulogius in his memoirs as follows: "[...] большой помещик, человек недалекий, разыгрывал вельможу, стараясь выдержать стиль древнерусского воеводы. У себя в усадьбе он носил вычурные кафтаны, сафьяновые сапоги... и, по-видимому, хотел производить впечатление боярина в своей вотчине". Member of Русский Монархический Союз opposed by Rasputin on the position of over-procurator of the Synod.

14. Died 2 January 1933 in Nice in France.

15. RGIA, f. 1162, inv. 6, del. 91; f. 1284, inv. 46, year 1904, del. 7; inv. 47, year 1914, del. 136; SAL, Chełm Governorate government, del. 1015; "Правительственный Вестник" 1914, no. 153, p. 2; no. 155, p. 1; 1916, no. 1, p. 2; "Ломжинский Губернский Вестник" 1914, no. 29, p. 1; "Седлецкий Губернский Вестник" 1913, no. 1, p. 1; "Холмский Губернский Вестник" 1913, no. 1, pp. 3–4; "Холмский Народный Календар" 1914, p. 155; Евлогий (Георгиевский), *Путь моей жизни, Воспоминания Митрополита Евлогия (Георгиевского), изложенные по его рассказам Т. Манухиной*, chapter 14: "Архиепископ холмский", (1912-1914), Paris 1947, <http://pravbeseda.ru/library/index.php?page=book&id=734>; В. С. Арсеньев, *Род Волжиных*, Moscow 1906; Д. Н. Шилов, *Государственные деятели Российской Империи. Главы высших и центральных учреждений 1802-1917. Биобиблиографический справочник*, St. Petersburg 2001, pp. 132-134; К. А. Залесский, *Кто был кто в первой мировой войне. Биографический энциклопедический словарь*, Moscow 2003; Д. Н. Шилов, *Волжин Александр*

Николаевич, [entry in:] *Государственный Совет Российской Империи (1906-1917). Энциклопедия*, collection edited by В. В. Шелохаев, Moscow 2008, p. 43.

## 67.

**Konstantin Ludvigovich Wrangel**

1. КОНСТАНТИН ЛЮДВИГОВИЧ ВРАНГЕЛЬ

2. B. 5 August 1832 in Mogilyov (or Mogilyov Podolskiy).

3. Lutheran.

4. Hereditary nobleman of Governorate of Estonia, baron.

5. Private school: Imperial Saint Vladimir University in Kiev, not completed.

6. No reported estate.

7. **Wife**, first: since 1862 Sofiya Popov (widowed between 14 November 1865 and June 1875); second wife: since 6 February 1876 Anna Nikolayevna Shebasheva, Orthodox, b. 1858, daughter of Nikolay Mikhailovich Shebashev (1812-1882), lieutenant general, graduate of Pavlovsk Cadet Corps, commander of 6<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division.

8. **Children**: Alexandr, b. 6 April 1864, Tsar's army officer, d. 11 December 1909 in Włocławek; Vladimir, b. 14 November 1865, Tsar's army officer, married since 15 October 1889 to Sofiya Komarov.

9. **Father**: Ludwik Nils Wrangel, b. 6 May 1786 in Reval, d. 12 August 1847 in Zhytomyr. **Mother**: Anna Zshevkin (?), b. 22 April 1800, d. in Kharkov. **Siblings**: Alexandr, b. 28 April 1818 in Zhytomyr, Vladimir, b. 8 February 1820, Ludwik, b. 7 March 1821, Nils Henryk, b. 24 December 1823, Platon, b. 18 January 1829, Maria Leontyna, b. 30 March 1825, Maria, b. 24 July 1826, Aneta, b. 18 January 1829,

10. 20 May 1851 - joined the military service in the rank of private in Pavlogradsky Leib-Guard Hussar Regiment; 2 November 1851 - promoted to the rank of sub-officer in that regiment (24 June 1853-2 September 1854 - participated in the military activities in Moldavia and Wallachia; 1 August 1855-1 March 1857 assessor with ordinance-house<sup>4</sup> in Odessa); 9 April 1857 - service at Pereyaslavsky Dragoon Regiment (subsequent 15<sup>th</sup> Pereyaslavsky Dragoon Regiment) (12 February-16 June 1858 regiment adjutant; 16 June-8 August 1858 - took part in the expedition serving under lieutenant general baron Vrevsky against Caucasian mountaineers, commander of armies of Lezgins' Demarcation Line; 9 August-28 December 1858 - regiment adjutant); 3 May 1859 - adjutant to the commander of Independent Siberian Corps (subsequent commander of armies of Western-Siberian Military District) with the transfer to Riga Dragoon Regiment (later 11<sup>th</sup> Riga Dragoon Regiment) (23 August-3 October 1860 - took part in a military expedition commanded by col. Zimerman against Kokand); 24 February 1865 - member of the Council of Chief Management of Western Siberia and in charge of special Cossack Department (20 November 1865 - member of a special committee dealing with the review of legal regulations on Siberian Cossack Army; 22 April 1866 director of Omsky branch of the Committee of Protection over Prisons; 27 April 1867 - delegated by Governor-General of Western Siberia to review local police structures in Semipalatinskaya Oblast and regiment district managements; 25

<sup>4</sup> The building of city chief management.

November 1867 - chairman of a special committee for discussion of the matter of joining management of Siberian Cossacks and Kirgizh people in one governing body; 15 December 1870 - chairman of a committee for review of legal regulations pertaining to the management over steppe areas; 1871 - undertook the inspection of poviat and district offices in Akmolinskaya and Semipalatinskaya Oblasts; 28 November 1871 - delegated with a draft of an act on Siberian Cossacks to St. Petersburg as an advisor to the commission of the Ministry of the Interior for transformation of the management of Siberian Cossack Army; 11 November 1872 - delegated to St. Petersburg to participate in a commission investigating the draft of the judicial system in the areas of Western Siberia); 3 April 1874 - acting governor of Płock while retained in army cavalry; 26 June 1875 - auth. on the position of governor of Płock; 16 May 1875 - took office; 26 June 1875 - auth. on the position.

11. 1858 - bronze medal commemorating the 1853-1856 war; ? 1860 - silver medal for the conquest of Chechnya and Dagestan in 1857-1859; 1 January 1870 - for spotless, ardent and fruitful involvement in the reform of Siberia-Cossack armies awarded a benefit in the amount of a yearly salary - 1,400 rubles; 3 March 1872 - upon the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior financial reward in the amount of half-yearly salary - 700 rubles; 16 October 1870 - awarded 25 % extra pay to salary in the amount of 350 rubles for civil service in Siberia; 9 January 1873 - awarded the Order of Saint Anna, Second Class, for spotless and ardent service; 1871 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class.

12. 10 November 1852 - for distinguished service promoted to the rank of cornet; 9 April 1857 - constable; 6 March 1859 - lieutenant; 3 February 1861 - for distinction during the assault of Kokand fortress promoted to the rank of staff-captain; 4 March 1863 - for distinguished service promoted to the rank of captain; 30 January 1865 - for distinguished service promoted to the rank of major; 16 April 1867 - for distinguished service promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel; 17 April 1870 - for distinguished service promoted to the rank of colonel; 26 June 1875 - major general.

13. -.

14. He died 12 August 1887 in St. Petersburg, buried on Smolensky Evangelical cemetery in St. Petersburg.

15. RGIA, f. 1284, inv. 44, year 1874, del. 80; fol. 1-34; RGWIA, f. 489, inv. 1, del. 7105, fol. 191-196; SA in Płock, ASCPP in Płock, del. 21, fol. 51v-52; *Памятная Книжка Плоцкой Губернии на 1874 год*, pp. 5, 108; *Список генералам по старшинству 1881 года. Исправлено по 1-е декабря*, p. 956; влк. кн. Николай Михайлович, *Петербургский Некрополь, том первый (А-Г)*, St. Petersburg 1912, p. 497; E. Piórkowska, *Prawosławni w Płocku w XIX wieku*, [in:] *Dzieje Płocka*, vol. 2, *Dzieje miasta w latach 1793-1945*, ed. M. Krajewski, Płock 2006.



## 68.

**Mikhail Yegorovich Wrangel**

1. Михаил Егорович Врангель

2. B. 29 December 1836 in St. Petersburg.

3. Orthodox.

4. Hereditary nobleman of Governorate of Estonia, baron.

5. Guard Sub-Officer and Cavalry Junker School, graduated 11 June 1855; Nicholas Academy of the General Staff 30 August 1857-1859.

6. Family estate: properties of Terpilitsa, Torosovo and Lopyets in the poviats of Yamburg and Peterhof in St. Petersburg Governorate of 3,000 d.; upon the ukaz of 15 April 1871 majorat (granges of Podłężyce, Szarbków, Oględówek in Kielce Governorate) of 1,085 morgens and 130 rods, with the annual income of 750 rubles.

7. **Wife:** since 6 June 1867 baroness Sharlotta Paulina Anna Natalya Pavlovna Korf, b. 13 April 1848, d. 31 March 1919 in Petrograd, Lutheran, daughter of adjutant general baron Pavel Lorents Ivanovich Korf III, b. 18 February 1803, d. 6 April 1867, commander of Volynian Leib-Guard Regiment and Warsaw Guard Unit, court Fräulein.

8. **Children:** Pavel, b. 1 March 1868, d. July 1883; Darya, b. 29 December 1870; Mikhail, b. 14 January 1874 in Warsaw, d. August 1918, officer of 39<sup>th</sup> Narva Dragoon Regiment, married twice: first time - since 25 April 1904 to Mariya Lositska, b. 14 April 1885 (divorce before 1908), second time - since 1908 to Matrona Shuvalov; Georgiy, b. 7 February 1876 in St. Petersburg, d. 21 February 1918 in Torosovo in St. Petersburg Governorate, land captain, married twice: first time - since 15 August 1904 to Nina Emilia Anna Paulina Maria Stadelberg, b. 3 August 1878, d. 20 April 1908 in Torosovo, second time - since 11 June 1910 to Maria Lvovna Golitsyn, b. 1 May 1881, d. 1943; Dmitri, b. 20 May 1881 in St. Petersburg, d. 14 May 1905 at Tsushima on "Жемчуг" cruiser, studied at Naval Cadet Corps, Russian navy officer.

9. **Father:** Georgiy Hans Hermann Yermolayevich Wrangel, b. 10 October 1803 in Riga, d. 2 October 1868 in Terpilitsa in the poviat of Yamburg in St. Petersburg Governorate; marshal of the noblemen of the poviat of Yamburg in St. Petersburg Governorate, active state councillor, married since 13 November 1831. **Mother:** Darya Alexandrovna Raush von Trautenberg, b. 26 June 1807, d. 21 August 1851 in Dresden, daughter of Alexandr Ivanovich von Trautenberg, officer of Leib-Guard Curassier Regiment, judge of Yamburg Poviat Court, in charge of the palace in Oranienbaum, and Vera Adamovna Rotkirch. **Siblings:** Vera, b. 1832 in Verin in Governorate of Estonia, d. 20 April 1915 in Petrograd; Alexandr, b. 23 June 1833, d. 12 September 1915 in Dresden, graduate of Alexandrovsky Lyceum, active privy councillor, court chamberlain, long-standing clerk of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (among others, Consul-General in Gdańsk 1879-1897), married since 1 May 1861 to Anna Saksenhausen-Schonberg, b. 6 August 1839 in Taganrog, d. 21 February 1921 in Dresden; Anastassia, b. 17 March 1838 in Tsarskoye Selo, d. 3 March 1899 in Warsaw, since 1858 married to Aleksey Manderstern; Georgiy (Yegor), b. 3 September 1842, d. 31 December 1901, rittmeister, officer of 5<sup>th</sup> Alexandrovsky Hussar Regiment, Grodno Leib-Guard Hussar Regiment (25 September 1866-8 May

1875) and Leib-Guard Cossack Regiment, married since 27 August 1872 to Barbara Golitsyn, b. 15 July 1851, d. 8 February 1908; Dorota, b. 2 March 1844 in Tsarskoye Selo, d. 31 July 1914 in Moscow, married since 1874 to Pyotr Obukhov, guard ritmeister; Nikolay, b. 6 July 1847, d. 2 July 1923, doctor of philology, art historian, writer, artwork collector, married to Maria Dmitriyevna Dementyeva-Maykova, b. 5 April 1856, d. 1944 (their son – general Pyotr Nikolayevich Wrangel).

**10.** 11 June 1855 - cornet in Leib-Guard Horse Regiment; 30 August 1857 - accepted to Nicholas Academy of the General Staff; 2 December 1859 - transferred to the general staff of the Independent Guard Corps; 26 January 1860 - transferred to the general staff of the Caucasian Army; 9 May 1862 - delegated to special tasks at the general staff of the armies of Kubansky District while retained in the department of the general staff; 10 May 1863 - transferred to the department of the General Staff; 12 May 1863 - delegated to the disposal of commander of armies of Vilna Military District; 25 October 1863 - military chief of the poviat of Łomża; 19 July 1864 - released from the position while retained at the disposal of commander of armies of Vilna Military District; 21 August 1864 - commander of the general staff of 3<sup>rd</sup> Infantry Division; 20 September 1864 - took office; 23 September-8 December 1864 supervised recruit conscription in Grodno Governorate; 1 October 1865 - transferred to Warsaw Military District; 24 October 1866 - appointed acting governor of Płock; 12 November 1866 - took office (1 November 1866-15 July 1867 - member of the construction committee of Orthodox church in Płock); 21 June 1870 - auth. on the position of governor of Płock; 29 January 1872 - governor of Livonia; 29 February 1872 - took office; 30 November 1874 - released from the position of Livonia Governor due to bad health and incorporated into the staff of MOI while retained in the department of the General Staff; 23 June 1877 - released from service due to disease.

**11.** 14 September 1861 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Third Class, with swords and a bow-knot; 31 December 1861 - Order of Saint Anna, Third Class, with swords and a bow-knot; 13 July 1863 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class, with swords and a bow-knot for outstanding attitude during fighting against the Polish insurgents; 30 August 1863 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class, with swords above the order; 4 December 1863 - gold sabre with the inscription "За храбрость" for outstanding attitude during fighting against the Polish mutineers; 5 September 1864 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class, with swords and a crown; 1 October 1864 - silver medal with the inscription "For the conquest of the Caucasus 1859-1864"; 1 October 1864 - cross instituted to commemorate the conquest of the Caucasus; 27 November 1864 - the Monarch's gratitude for ardent service in the management of Augustów Governorate; 10 June 1867 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class, with swords; 11 June 1868 - gold medal for efforts to "settle down peasants" in the Kingdom of Poland; 14 April 1872 - Imperator's gratitude for organizing buildings for garrisons in Płock Governorate; 28 April 1872 - an extra pay to salary of 2,000 rubles a year, effective 29 January 1872; 30 August 1872 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class; 13 June 1873 - bronze medal commemorating the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of institution of Order of Saint George the Victorious; 30 August 1874 - Order of Saint Anna, First Class.

12. 11 June 1855 – cornet; 12 August 1859 – lieutenant; 10 January 1860 – staff-rittmeister; 19 September 1863 – for distinguished attitude in fighting against the mountaineers promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel; 30 August 1866 – colonel; 30 August 1870 – for distinction promoted to the rank of major general; 16 July 1869 – granted majorat in the Kingdom with annual income of 750 rubles; lieutenant general.

13. Clearly received unjustified praise by gendarmerie for the implementation of the administrative reform at the turn of 1866, even enthusiastically described as its administrator, and superior of clerks. Soon became impatient by the intrigues of young and ambitious vice-governor Goremykin. According to the recollections of Dunin-Wolski, he did not persecute Polish clerks. 2 September 1869 Alexander II gave his permission to establish with Men's Gymnasium in Płock "Baron Mikhail Wrangel's scholarship" from the funds collected by local Jews.

14. Died 2 October 1899 in St. Petersburg.

15. GARF, f. 110, inv. 24, del. 338, RGIA, f. 1284, inv. 83, year 1877, del. 123; RGAWMF, f. 432, inv. 5, del. 9449, fol. 1-7; RGWIA, f. 489, inv. 1, del. 7102, fol. 765-778; SA in Płock, ASCPP in Płock, del. 13, fol. 9v-10; del. 16, fol. 1v-2; SA in Radom, SPM, Administrative Department, del. 80; SPM, Economic Department Group II, del. 554a; SA in Warsaw Pułtusk branch, ASCPP in Pułtusk, del. 2, fol. 120v-121; Płock Scientific Society, Zieliński Library, del. 339: A. Maciesza, source materials for the work "Gubernatorowie płoccy"; "Сува́лкска́я Губе́рнска́я Ве́домости" 1867, no. 24, p. 115; 1868, no. 20, pp. 81-82; "Холмско-Варшавский Епархиальный Вестник" 1892, no. 22, p. 412; "Dziennik Warszawski" 1866, no. 279, p. 2661; 1869, no. 223, p. 2275; *Подпрапорщики и юнкера по старшинству выпусков*, [in:] *Исторический очерк Николаевского кавалерийского училища, бывшей школы гвардейских подпрапорщиков и кавалерийских юнкеров. 1823-1898*, p. 38; *История Лейб-гвардии Гродненского Гусарского полка*, vol. II, 1866-1896, p. 408; Н. Е. Врангель, *Воспоминания. От крепостного права до большевиков*, Moscow 2003; Н. В. Мурашова, Л. П. Мыслина, *Дворянские усадьбы Санкт-петербургской губернии. Кингисеппский район*, St. Petersburg 2003, pp. 49, 51; E. Piórkowska, *Prawosławni w Płocku w XIX wieku*, [in:] *Dzieje Płocka*, vol. 2, *Dzieje miasta w latach 1793-1945*, ed. M. Krajewski, Płock 2006.

## 69.

### Mikhail Eduardovich Yachevskiy

1. Михаил Эдуардович Ячевский
2. B. 14 March 1865 in Poltava Governorate.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Kiev Governorate.
5. 1<sup>st</sup> Men's Gymnasium in Warsaw graduated 1883, Faculty of Law of Imperial University of Warsaw, 1883-1889, title of full student in 1889.
6. No reported estate.
7. Wife: Olimpiada Mitrofanovna Horodetska, b. 1867, d. after 1916, Orthodox, noblewoman of Kherson Governorate, daughter of Mitrofan Ivanovich Goro-

detsky, b. 14 August 1846 in Yelets in Oryol Governorate, d. 1 June 1893 in St. Petersburg, son of clerk, since 1865 clerk of State Committee on Internal and Spiritual Affairs, since 1868 clerk of the Chancellery of the Managing Committee in the Kingdom of Poland, since 1871 assistant to clerk of Temporary Commission on Peasant Affairs with MOI, since 1874 commissar for peasant affairs of the poviat of Mazowieck in Łomża Governorate, since 1879 clerk of Temporary Commission on Peasant Affairs with MOI and Land Department of MOI.

**8. Children:** Pavel, b. 9 June 1896 in Warsaw, d. after 1917; Alexandr, b. 6 January 1898 in Warsaw, d. after 1917; Mikhail, b. 20 January 1899 in Warsaw, book-keeper in the Soviet Union, sentenced in 1937 to seven years' imprisonment; Xenia, b. 24 January 1901 in Warsaw, d. after 1917.

**9. Father:** Eduard Ivanovich Yachevskiy, b. 1828, Roman Catholic, hereditary nobleman of Kiev Governorate, graduate of private school, 28 September 1845-14 July 1852 military service, 12 June 1862-21 May 1869 district excise supervisor in Poltava Governorate, since 23 March 1871 senior assistant to district excise supervisor of Warsaw-Siedlce Excise Management. **Mother:** Barbara Ignatievna Pushkina, Orthodox. **Siblings:** none.

**10.** 3 September 1889 - extra-staff clerk with no right to remuneration of the Chancellery of Governor-General of Warsaw; 1 January 1891 - chancellery clerk of 9<sup>th</sup> class of the Chancellery of Governor-General of Warsaw; 28 August 1891 - assistant to clerk at the Chancellery of Governor-General of Warsaw; 28 August 1894 - junior special tasks clerk with Governor-General of Warsaw; 9 April 1899 - acting special tasks clerk of 5<sup>th</sup> class with Governor-General of Warsaw; 15 January 1903 - auth. as special tasks clerk of 5<sup>th</sup> class with Governor-General of Warsaw (3 March 1900 - chairman of a special commission established to prepare a new library inventory of Warsaw Charity Society; 9 June 1900 - member of a temporary committee for management of Warsaw Government Theatres); 8 August 1903 - senior special tasks clerk with Governor-General of Warsaw; 8 April 1904 - vice-director of the Department of Foreign Religions of MOI; 6 May 1904 - acting director of the Department of Foreign Religions of MOI; 1 April 1905 - acting director of the Chancellery of Governor-General of Warsaw (22 August 1906 - member of a special commission established in St. Petersburg to discuss matters of introducing self-government institutions in the Kingdom of Poland - zemstvos and city dumas); 16 December 1906 - auth. as director of the Chancellery of Governor-General of Warsaw; 22 March 1910 - Piotrków Governor (2 November 1915 - chief plenipotentiary for organization of refugees to the mainland of the Empire for Astrakhan and Saratov Governorates); 23 February 1917 - dismissed from office by the Provisional Government; after the Bolshevik coup he was a member of a commission with the Ministry of State Domains; clerk in the chancellery of the Central Committee of the All-Russian Wounded Soldiers' Society; special tasks agent with the chief engineer of the management of the Turkestan-Siberia Railway Construction in Semipalatinsk; 1918 - special tasks clerk of 4<sup>th</sup> class with the Minister of the Interior in the government of admiral Alexander Kolchak; 23 April 1919 - special tasks clerk of 5<sup>th</sup> class with the Minister of the Interior; 31 May 1919 - acting vice-minister of the Interior; 15 July 1919 - auth. as vice-minister of the Interior.



11. 30 August 1893 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Third Class; 6 December 1895 – Order of Saint Anna, Third Class; 26 February 1896 – silver medal commemorating Alexander III's reign; 14 October 1897 – Siamese Order of the White Elephant, Fifth Class; 24 September 1898 – Austrian Order of the Iron Crown, Third Class; 19 December 1898 – Bulgarian Order of Civil Merit, Third Class; 15 March 1899 – Montenegro Order of Prince Danilo I, Third Class; 15 April 1899 – the Star of Romania Order, Third Class; 6 December 1899 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class; 23 October 1900 – Persian Order of Lion and Sun, Second Class; 20 November 1912 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class; 20 July 1913 – gold badge of the Committee for Improvement of War Fleet; 13 March 1914 – badge for activities for the peasant cause in the Kingdom of Poland.

12. 27 May 1891 – governorate secretary (sen. 15 January 1891); 23 March 1893 – collegiate secretary (sen. 15 January 1893); 25 April 1896 – titular councillor (sen. 15 January 1896); 5 March 1897 – collegiate assessor (sen. 15 January 1899); 18 April 1899 – court kamer-junker; 6 December 1902 – court councillor (sen. 15 January 1902); 6 December 1904 – for distinction collegiate councillor (sen. 15 January 1904); 2 April 1906 – court chamberlain; 6 December 1906 – for distinction state councillor (sen. 15 January 1906); 10 April 1911 – for distinction active state councillor.

13. This is how he was described in 1905 by S. J. Witte: "[...] сравнительно молодой человек, хорошо знающий край, не ненавидящий поляков, человек благородно-либеральных идей [...]". As a vice-minister in Kolchak's government he was actively involved in enforcing law and order. 20-30 May 1920 – arrested by the Bolsheviks and tried in Omsk, sentenced to imprisonment and forced labour till the end of the civil war.

14. D. after 1920.

15. RGIA, f. 574, inv. 7, del. 831, fol. 300-304; f. 821, inv. 12, year 1904, del. 585; fol. 1-15; f. 1284, inv. 52, year 1899, del. 19; SAL, Chełm Governorate government, del. 283, fol. 5v; SA in Radom, registral books of Saint Nicholas Orthodox parish in Radom, del. 71, fol. 17v-18; SA in Warsaw Milanówek branch, Imperial University of Warsaw, del. 561, fol. 22; del. 562, fol. 30; del. 563, fol. 40; del. 564, fol. 92; del. 565, fol. 84; del. 566, fol. 107v; SA in Warsaw, CSD of Orthodox church of Holy Trinity Cathedral Sobor at Długa Street in Warsaw, del. 118, fol. 25v-26; ASC of Orthodox church of the Holy Assumption of the Virgin Mary at Miodowa Street in Warsaw, del. 70, p. 144; AUSC in Radom, ASCPP in Radom, del. year 1911, fol. 21v-22; "Dziennik Warszawski" 1871, no. 66, p. 517; *Список должностным лицам полтавской губернии за 1864 год*, [in:] *Памятная Книжка Полтавской Губернии на 1865 год*, p. 14; *Краткий список высших чинов Министерства Внутренних Дел, подведомственных ему местных учреждений и Чиновников особых поручений при Министре*. Исправлен по 8 июня 1916 г., Petrograd 1916, p. 7; *Распределение районов Главноуполномоченных внутри Империи, утвержденное Управляющим Министерством Внутренних Дел 2 Ноября 1915 г.*, Petrograd 1915; *Знакомые. Альбом М. И. Семецкого издателя редактора исторического "Русская Старина". Книга автобиографических собственноручных заметок 850 лиц. Воспоминания. Стихотворения. Эпиграммы. Шутки. Подписи. 1867-1888*, St. Petersburg 1888, pp. 256-257; A. С.

Венгеров, *Критико-биографический словарь русских писателей и ученых (историко-литературный сборник)*, t. VI, St. Petersburg 1897-1904, pp. 204-206; *Высшие и центральные государственные учреждения России 1801-1917*, vol. 2, *Центральные государственные учреждения*. Министерство внутренних дел. Министерство юстиции. Министерство финансов. Министерство торговли и промышленности. Государственный контроль, eds. Д. И. Раскина et al., St. Petersburg 2001, pp. 36-38; С. П. Звягин, *Правоохранительная политика А. В. Колчака*, Kemerovo 2001; С. П. Звягин, *Колчаковский чиновник М. Э. Ячевский*, [in:] *Государственные реформы М. М. Сперанского в исторической ретроспективе: Материалы науч. конф. 30 сентября – 1 октября 2004 г. Новосибирск*, Novosibirsk 2005, pp. 196-202.

## 70.

**Ilyodor Alexandrovich Yanovich**

1. Илиодор Александрович Янович
2. B. 1839 in the poviats of Opochka of Pskov Governorate.
3. Orthodox.
4. Since 29 December 1847 hereditary nobleman of Pskov Governorate (since 1867 - Novgorod Governorate).
5. Nicholas Engineering Academy, with the 2<sup>nd</sup> category right to wear aiguillettes.
6. Inherited estate: estate "Петровская Мыза" of 1,200 d. of land in the poviats of Opochka in Pskov Governorate; wife's inherited estate: Zavaste – 3,000 d. of land in the poviats of Gdov in St. Petersburg Governorate and acquired 21,477 d. in Pskov Governorate; in 1867 it was reported that "his parents had the 500 temporarily forced peasants, inherited and acquired, enlisted in Pskov Governorate".
7. Wife: princess Nadezhda Mikhailovna Dondukov-Korsakov, b. 1836, d. after 1913, Orthodox, daughter of active privy councillor Mikhail Alexandrovich Korsakov (since 10 September 1820 Dondukov-Korsakov), vice-president of the Russian Academy of Sciences, and Mariya Nikitichina Dondukov-Korsakov.
8. Childless.
9. **Father:** Alexandr Karpovich Yanovich, b. 1803, d. after 1858, hereditary nobleman of Podolia Governorate, officer (major) of Velikiye Luki Jäger Regiment, took part in fighting against the Poles in 1831 in governorates of Vilna and Courland, land owner in Pskov Governorate, married since 1835. **Mother:** Nadezhda Alexandrovna Plen, b. 1817, d. after 1858, Orthodox, daughter of landowner from the poviats of Opochka in Pskov Governorate Alexandr Alexandrovich Plen. **Siblings:** Yekaterina, b. 1841 in the poviats of Opochka of Pskov Governorate, d. ?; Nikolay, b. 1843 in the poviats of Opochka of Pskov Governorate, d. ?, officer of the Russian army, lieutenant colonel 26 February 1895, senior adjutant to chief of St. Petersburg Local Brigade; Anatoliy, b. 1844 in the poviats of Opochka of Pskov Governorate, d. ?; Leonid, b. 1845, d. after 1896, graduate of Mikhailovsky Artillery School, in the poviats of Opochka in Pskov Governorate, d. ?, honorary justice of peace of the poviats of Opochka, participant of the 1877-1878 Russo-Turkish War, commander of 4<sup>th</sup> Horse Artillery Brigade in the rank of lieutenant colonel, married to Mariya

Yakovlevna Sivers; Emilia, b. 1847 in the poviats of OPOCHKA of Pskov Governorate, d. ?; Zinaida, b. 1849 in the poviats of OPOCHKA in Pskov Governorate, d. after 1913, owner of the estate at the village of Naumovo in the poviats of OPOCHKA in Pskov Governorate of 853 d.; Alexandr, b. 1852 in the poviats of OPOCHKA of Pskov Governorate, d. ?; clerk of the chancellery of marshal of the noblemen of the poviats of OPOCHKA, married to Yelena Petrovna Ushakova, daughter of lieutenant colonel; Mariya, b. 1855 in the poviats of OPOCHKA of Pskov Governorate, d. ?; Ignatiy, b. 1858 in the poviats of OPOCHKA of Pskov Governorate, d. ?; land captain of the poviats of OPOCHKA in Pskov Governorate, member of OPOCHKA Poviats Zemstvo, member of the Protective Council of Women's Progymnasium in OPOCHKA, member of management of OPOCHKA Rural Economy Society.

10. 14 September 1854 - accepted as conductor to Nicholas Engineering School; 30 June 1858 - after examinations promoted to the rank of engineer constable with commission to further education at the theoretical faculty of Nicholas Engineering Academy; 30 June 1859 - transferred to the practical faculty of Nicholas Engineering Academy; 6 February 1861 - after graduation from the course of study joined service and became a reviewer on fortifications at Nicholas Engineering Academy; 13 March 1864 - engineer at Military-Engineering Management of the Caucasus Army; 21 March 1864 - commissioned to the disposal of department inspector of Chief Engineering Management; 20 April 1864 - arrived and was enlisted in the staff list of Chief of Engineers of the Caucasus Army; 9 July 1865 - transferred to Chief Engineering Management and sent to St. Petersburg Engineering Committee; 12 November 1865 - arrived; 13 July 1866 - commissioned to work at 2<sup>nd</sup> Gymnasium in St. Petersburg as a teacher; 1 May 1867 - at his own request released from military service for personal reasons with the aim of entering the civil service; 25 March 1867 - acting peace mediator of the first district of the poviats of OPOCHKA in Pskov Governorate; 27 November 1867 - auth. as peace mediator of the first district of the poviats of OPOCHKA in Pskov Governorate; 16 January 1868 - accepted for service in the Ministry of Justice and retained on the position of peace mediator (11 October 1868 - member (for three years) of OPOCHKA poviats zemstvo in Pskov Governorate; 29 October 1869 - honorary justice of peace of the poviats of OPOCHKA); 1 February 1875 - due to liquidation of the institution of peace mediator stopped performing these duties; 29 October 1875 - re-elected honorary justice of peace of the poviats of OPOCHKA; 28 January 1877 - elected a candidate for marshal of the noblemen of the poviats of OPOCHKA; 29 October 1877 - elected marshal of OPOCHKA poviats zemstvo; 7 August 1878 - auth. on the position of marshal of the noblemen of the poviats of OPOCHKA; 28 October 1878 - re-elected honorary justice of peace of the poviats of OPOCHKA; 31 January 1880 - re-elected marshal of the noblemen of the poviats of OPOCHKA; 29 November 1880 - re-elected (second term) chairman of OPOCHKA poviats zemstvo; 30 November 1883 - re-elected (third term) chairman of OPOCHKA poviats zemstvo; 5 November 1884 - re-elected honorary justice of peace of the poviats of OPOCHKA; 21 November 1886 - in charge of Radom Tax Chamber (4 January-15 October 1888 - member of a commission established in Riga to sort out tax regulations in the Baltic governorates; 10 January-14 May 1889 - member of the



commission established in St. Petersburg to design a draft of the self-government (land) reform for the Baltic governorates); 21 February 1890 – governor of Płock, 19 July 1901 – member of the council with the Minister of the Interior (1902 – chairman of the special Commission established to lay out new rules of giving loans for land purchase by peasants in the Kingdom of Poland).

11. 5 April 1892 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class; 21 February 1895 – first extra pay of 15 % for five-year service in the Kingdom of Poland effective 21 November 1891; 6 December 1895 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class; 26 February 1896 – silver medal commemorating Alexander III's reign; ? silver medal on the occasion of Nicholas II's coronation; 16 June 1897 – dark bronze medal for the 1897 national census; ? – distinction established 24 November 1864 for “settling down state peasants”; ? – distinction of Military-Engineering Academy; 21 January 1900 – bronze medal commemorating Nicholas I's reign; 21 February 1900 – second extra pay of 15 % for ten-year service in the Kingdom of Poland; 1900 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class; 6 December 1903 – Order of Saint Anna, First Class.

12. 30 June 1854 – constable; 22 July 1859 – sub-lieutenant; 17 April 1862 – lieutenant; 1867 – renamed to the rank of collegiate assessor; 29 September 1887 – state councillor (sen. 29 October 1883); 18 November 1888 – active state councillor for active involvement in both commissions dealing with the Baltic issue; 6 December 1899 – privy councillor for distinguished service.

13. He had a bad reputation and was described with clear disrespect as follows: strange fantasy and philosophical views; had little knowledge of how to manage the governorate, completely malfunctioning, cowardly and strikingly slow. Already Imeretinsky wanted to remove him from office, but the matter was prolonged. In 1901 in a letter to MOI it was reported that the greatest achievement of Yanovich as Płock Governor was “варварское истребление собрак”, which he ordered after a Gypsy foretold his death from dog bite. On the occasion of his death a local paper wrote: “... was the author of unfortunate peasant medical organization. His rule was characterized by troublesome small-mindedness, provocations and neglect of city and road economy. He left no good impressions”. He was remembered as an ardent persecutor of Poles in administration. Since 1 December 1891 – guardian of Orthodox Shelter in Płock; since 1891 chairman of the Orthodox Church-Parish Protective Committee in Płock; in 1892 listed as a full member of Holy Trinity Fraternity in Warsaw.

14. Died 2/3 June 1908 in St. Petersburg.

15. GAPO, f. 20, inv. 1, del. 1778; GARF, f. 215, inv. 1, del. 1020; RGWIA, f. 400, inv. 9, del. 2191; RGIA, f. 560, inv. 17, del. 237; f. 1284, inv. 46, year 1890, del. 32; Płock Scientific Society, Zieliński Library, del. 339: A. Maciesza, source materials for the work “Gubernatorowie płockcy”; *Список лиц, служащих по ведомству Министерства Внутренних Дел, составлен по 1-е мая 1907 года*, part 1; “Холмско-Варшавский Епархиальный Вестник” 1892, no. 5, p. 74; “Głos Płocki” 1908, no. 41, p. 2; “Ogniwo” 1903, no. 3, p. 78; *Памятная Книжка Плоцкой Губернии на 1891 год*, p. 6; *Памятная книжка псковской губернии на 1901 год*, Pskov 1901, pp. 82, 85, 90, 92; *Памятная книжка псковской губернии на 1913-1914 г.г.*, Pskov 1913, pp. 16, 25,



209-210, 212-213, 496; *Отчет о деятельности Варшавского Православного Свято-Троицкого Братства за пятый (1892) братский год. Составлен в Феврале 1893 года*, Warsaw 1893, p. 10; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 16-е октября 1896 года*, St. Petersburg 1896, p. 660; *Список подполковникам по старшинству. Составлен по 1 мая 1890 г.*, St. Petersburg 1890, p. 40; *Список подполковникам по старшинству. Составлен по 1-е мая 1891 г.*, St. Petersburg 1891, p. 25; *Список подполковникам по старшинству. Составлен по 1-е сентября 1895 г.*, St. Petersburg 1895, p. 615; *Список подполковникам по старшинству. Составлен по 1 сентября 1896 г.*, St. Petersburg 1896, p. 531; E. Piórkowska, *Prawosławni w Płocku w XIX wieku*, [in:] *Dzieje Płocka*, vol. 2, *Dzieje miasta w latach 1793-1945*, ed. M. Krajewski, Płock 2006.

## 71.

### Dmitri Ivanovich Zasyadko

1. Дмитрий Иванович Засядко
2. B. 25 October 1860.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Kursk Governorate.
5. Corps of the Pages 3 October 1875-8 August 1880, 1<sup>st</sup> category diploma; Military Legal Academy 27 September 1883-15 July 1885.
6. No reported estate.
7. **Wife:** Maria Yakovlevna Minayeva, Orthodox, by the ukaz of the Most Holy Governing Synod of 29 January 1911 their marriage was dissolved due to adultery. 1 April 1914 he had his penance lifted.
8. **Children:** Vsevolod, b. 28 November 1908, d. after 1917.
9. **Father:** Ivan Alexandrovich Zasyadko, b. 12 June 1834 in Kharkov, d. after 1860, clerk in the rank of collegiate councillor, son of lieutenant general Alexandr Dmitriyevich Zasyadko, b. 1779 in Lutenka in the poviat of Hadiach of Poltava Governorate, d. 27 May 1838 in Kursk, commander of 15<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> Artillery Brigade, commander of artillery of 7<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division, duty general of 2<sup>nd</sup> Army, participant of wars in the years 1799-1828, owner of properties in the poviat of Haivoron of Kursk Governorate and the poviat of Atkarsk in Saratov Governorate, and Yelizaveta Maksimovna Gejjer, daughter of a colonel. **Mother:** Paraskeva Sergeyevna ?, b. before 1842, d. after 1883. **Fathers' siblings:** Alexandr, b. 5 February 1821, d. ?; Fyodor, b. 4 November 1829, d. ?; Nikolay, b. 17 October 1830, d. ?; Dmitri, b. ?, d. ?; Yelizaveta, b. 10 May 1837, d. ?, married to Vyacheslav Vasiliyevich Passek, clerk in the rank of collegiate councillor; Anna, b. 2 July 1838, d. ?.
10. 29 April 1872 – court page; 3 October 1875 – accepted to the Corps of the Pages; 1 September 1878 – promoted from general class to junior specialist class; 1 September 1879 – promoted from junior to senior specialist class; 8 August 1880 – graduated from the Corps of the Pages and was promoted to the rank of leib-guard cornet; 13 September 1880 – admitted to the staff of Collective Horse Guard Regiment (19 March-9 July 1881 – sent to the disposal of the chief of the city of St. Petersburg); 27 September 1881 – transferred to Leib-Guard Cossack Regiment (15

February-2 June 1883 - commissioned to 2<sup>nd</sup> Military Telegraphic Park for training purposes); 27 September 1883 - started studies at Military Academy of Law; 25 September 1884 - extra-staff student of Military Academy of Law; 27 November 1884 - transferred to 40<sup>th</sup> Malorossiysky Dragoon Regiment; 11 July 1885 - transferred to cavalry reserves; 15 July 1885 - crossed out the from list of students of Military Academy of Law; 8 August 1885 - acting tax inspector in the poviats of Chełm, Krasnystaw and Hrubieszów of Lublin Governorate; 29 April 1887 - acting tax inspector of 6<sup>th</sup> district of St. Petersburg; 22 June 1889 - department chief of Yeniseysk Tax Chamber (8 February 1890 - director of Krasnoyarsk Governorate Committee of the Society for Protection over Prisons); 11 July 1890 - member of Smolensk branch of the Peasants' Land Bank; 20 October 1890 - member of Vitebsk branch of the Peasants' Land Bank; 1 February 1891 - chairman of Vitebsk branch of the Peasants' Land Bank; 17 December 1893 - in charge of Radom Tax Chamber (1898 - delegated by the Finance Minister to the Special Commission established to investigate the current state of the peasant cause in governorates of the Kingdom of Poland); 19 December 1903 - member representing MOI in the Tariff Committee of the Ministry of Finance; 24 April 1904 - extra-staff special tasks clerk of 4<sup>th</sup> class with the Minister of the Interior; 23 December 1904 - governor of Samara; 23 December 1905 - at his own request released from the position of governor of Samara and incorporated into the staff of MOI; 17 June 1906 - governor of Radom (24 July 1907 - delegated to St. Petersburg by Warsaw Governor-General to take part in a commission established to discuss the necessity of implementation of a new system of municipal and land taxes in the Kingdom of Poland); 30 March 1915 - member of the council with the Finance Minister; 31 May 1916 - senator of the First Department of the Governing Senate; 5 April 1917 - senator of the First General Assembly of the Governing Senate; 22 November 1917 - released from service due to liquidation of the Governing Senate by the Bolsheviks.

11. 15 October 1881 - Montenegro Order of Prince Danilo I, Fourth Class; 28 March 1893 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Third Class; 26 February 1896 - silver medal commemorating Alexander III's reign; 30 January 1897 - dark bronze medal for the 1897 national census; 14 April 1899 - reward of the Finance Minister in the amount of 750 rubles for efforts to collect permanent taxes in Radom Governorate; 18 April 1899 - Order of Saint Anna, Second Class; 17 April 1902 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class; 4 March 1905 - thanks of His Imperial Highness for successful accomplishment of an assigned task; 18 October 1905 - Bukhara Order of the Gold Star, First Class; 3 August 1906 - extra pay of 570 rubles to the salary for ten-year service in the Kingdom of Poland effective 17 June 1906; 10 August 1906 - extraordinary one-time extra pay to the salary of 1,500 rubles on the account of appointment to the position of Radom governor; 6 December 1907 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class; 6 December 1910 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class; 26 November 1912 - thanks of Their Imperial Highnesses for perfect order during the visit of the Tsar couple to Spała and their trip through Radom Governorate; 31 March 1913 - medal commemorating the 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Romanov dynasty rule; 14 April 1913 - Order of Saint Anna, First Class; 2 May 1913 - light bronze medal commemorat-

ing the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the 1812 Patriotic War; 2 May 1913 - the right to wear a medal on Saint Vladimir's ribbon which was received by his grandfather Alexandr Dmitriyevich Zasyadko for his stay in French captivity; 13 March 1914 - medal commemorating the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Emancipation Reform in the Kingdom of Poland; 19 March 1914 - silver sign and thanks of Grand Duke Alexandr Mikhailovich for supporting the funds collection for construction of the Military Air Fleet; 22 March 1914 - gold sign commemorating the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the ukaz introducing governorate and poviat zemstvos in the Empire.

**12.** 8 August 1880 – cornet; 27 November 1884 – lieutenant (sen. 27 November 1884); 10 June 1885 – staff-rittmeister (sen. 8 April 1885); 7 July 1886 – renamed from staff-rittmeister to titular councillor; 17 April 1889 – collegiate assessor (sen. 5 May 1888); 23 March 1893 – court councillor (sen. 5 May 1892); 14 May 1896 – collegiate councillor (sen. 5 May 1896) for devoted and ardent service; 19 June 1898 – state councillor (sen. 5 May 1898); 6 December 1904 – for distinction active state councillor; 26 August 1912 – court chamberlain; 1 January 1916 – court hofmeister.

**13.** 30 January 1904 – chairman of Tver Governorate Zemstvo; 1906 – chairman of Radom Governorate Guardianship of Popular Temperance. Made a brilliant career thanks to the support of his neighbour from Tver Governorate, pr. Meshchersky, whose backup resulted in Zasyadko being appointed chairman of Radom Tax Chamber, and later Radom Governor. During his service as Samara Governor Zasyadko was known as opponent of using force against revolutionary riots, as a result of which he was forced to resign from office. His appointment to Radom was opposed by Stolypin. During his work in Radom he was often away on leave, with the governorate managed by vice-governors. During the civil war was responsible for transportation in the Don basin. The house of Zasyadko originated from Zaporozhian Cossacks, and their progenitor, great grandfather Dmytro, poviat treasurer in Perekop, was listed in the ancestral registers of the noblemen of Poltava Governorate. During the Napoleonic wars his sons, Alexandr and Danil, gained fame. The former became the pioneer of Russian rocket troops, putting the idea of William Congreve into life.

**14.** Died 6 May 1927 in Tallin.

**15.** RGIA, f. 560, inv. 17, del. 423, f. 573, inv. 22, del. 1559, inv. 23, del. 18, fol. 157-161; f. 1284, inv. 47, year 1906, del. 100; f. 1405, inv. 545, del. 9472, fol. 25; SAL, ASCPP of the Cathedral Sobor in Chełm, del. 6, fol. 25-25v; SA in Radom, Radom Governorate government II, del. 2009, registral books of Saint Nicholas Orthodox parish in Radom, del. 71, fol. 17v-18; "Ломжинский Губернский Вестник" 1915, no. 15, p. 1; "Радомский Губернский Вестник" 1915, no. 9, p. 1; no. 15, p. 1; "Правительственный Вестник" 1907, no. 150, p. 1; 1908, no. 103, p. 3; 1912, no. 84, p. 4; 1915, no. 74, p. 1; 1916, no. 1, p. 2; "Возрождение" 1927, no. 712, no. 717; "Gazeta Lwowska" 1898, no. 285, pp. 2-3; "Ogniwo" 1903, no. 3, p. 78; "Słowo Polskie" 1906, no. 301, p. 2; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е сентября 1906 года*, St. Petersburg 1906, p. 1322; *Пажи за 185 лет: биографии и портреты бывших пажей с 1711 по 1896 г.*, p. 701; В. Л. Модзалевский, *Малороссийский родословник*, vol. II, Е-К, Kiev 1910, pp. 146-147; С. Ю. Витте, *Воспоминания*,

vol. 3, Moscow 1960, pp. 588-589; W. Mosse, *Russian provincial governors at the End of the Nineteenth Century*, "The Historical Journal" 1984, vol. 27, no. 1, p. 235; Г. В. Алексушин, *Самарские губернаторы*, Samara 1996, pp. 171-180; I. Krasieńska, *Kuratoria opieki nad trzeźwością ludową w latach 1898-1914 i ich wpływ na życie kulturalno-oświatowe mieszkańców miast i miasteczek guberni radomskiej*, p. 81; *Тверская усадьба. Дворянство. Гербы: Архивные документы, книги, статьи, фотографии: Путеводитель XVIII-XX вв.*, Tver 2000, [http://82.179.131.125/usadyba/tverskaya\\_usadiba](http://82.179.131.125/usadyba/tverskaya_usadiba); Н. А. Мурзанов, *Словарь русских сенаторов 1711-1917 гг. Материалы для биографий*, p. 176; *Незабытые могилы. Российское зарубежье: некрологи 1917-1997 в шести томах*, vol. 2, p. 587.

## 72.

**Mikhail Alekseyevich Zinoviev**

1. Михаил Алексеевич Зиновьев
2. B. 19 February 1838 in Yaroslavl.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Yaroslavl Governorate.
5. Mikhailovsky Artillery School, Mikhailovsky Artillery Academy 11 July 1855-11 June 1857.
6. No inherited family estate; parents had a house bought in Moscow.
7. **Wife:** since 1868 Alexandra Danilovna Yevreinova, Orthodox, daughter of court councillor.
8. **Children:** Natalya, b. 7 June 1869; Vera, b. 21 November 1870.
9. **Father:** Aleksey Zinovyevich Zinoviev, b. 16 February 1801, d. 26 February 1884, of townsman origin, councillor, translator, author of many works in the areas of history of literature and history of antiquity, professor of, among others, Demidovsky Lyceum in Yaroslavl. **Siblings:** Ivan, b. 26 November 1835, d. 4 February 1917, graduate of Lazarev Institute of Oriental Languages in Moscow, 1855 granted the title of candidate (1852) and master of Oriental philologies at St. Petersburg Imperial University for the work *Эпические сказания Ирана*, active privy councillor 2 April 1895, worked for many years at MFA, where he occupied the following positions: 1871 - diplomatic agent with the prince of Romania and member of the European Danube Commission, 1876 - extraordinary representative of Russia with the Shah of Persia, 1883 - director of the Asiatic Department of MFA, 1891 - Russian envoy to the King of Sweden and Norway, 1897-1909 Russian envoy to Konstantinopol, March 1909-4 February 1917 member of the State Council, author of the works *Афганское разграничение* (1886) and *Россия, Англия и Персия* (1912); Nikolay - governor of Piotrków (see bionote); Yekaterina - wife of a state councillor clerk Juliani.
10. 27 January 1855 - firemaster at Mikhailovsky Artillery School; 4 April 1855 - portupez-junker; 11 July 1855 - granted the rank of constable and sent to Mikhailovsky Artillery Academy; 11 June 1857 - promoted to the rank of lieutenant and sent to serve at 2<sup>nd</sup> Battery of Grenadier Artillery Brigade; 9 April 1862 - special tasks officer with commander of Grenadier Artillery Division (8 June 1863 - sent to Kronstadt to the disposal of adjutant general Krizhanovsky; 17 October 1863 - sent



to 2<sup>nd</sup> Artillery Brigade; 25 October 1863 - commissioned to the disposal of adjutant general Totleben to build Konstantinovsky Battery; 13 December 1863 - sent to Moscow to take temporary charge of the military training ground); 16 February 1864 - officer in the staff of the management of artillery chief of 2<sup>nd</sup> Reserve Corps; 4 November 1864 - commissioned to serve in Moscow District Artillery Management on the position of staff officer responsible for managing the military training ground and the artillery school, then transferred to foot guard artillery (3 September-22 October 1866 - took part in the war against Bukhara, where he commanded Orenburgsky Artillery Brigade); 31 March 1868 - auth. on the position of manager of Moscow Military Training Ground and Artillery School; 8 April 1870 - in charge of Staff Artillery Training Ground of Moscow Military District; 2 June 1870-1 March 1873 - was sent on official trip abroad; 3 June 1870 - chief of Moscow Artillery Staff Training Ground; 6 April 1873 - commander of 4<sup>th</sup> Artillery Brigade; 5 May 1873 - commander of 14<sup>th</sup> Artillery Brigade (11 November 1875-21 February 1876 - sent to the Chief Artillery Management); 25 March 1877 - commander of 3<sup>rd</sup> Guard and Grenadier Artillery Brigade (26 August 1877-1 February 1878); 28 December 1884 - governor of Siedlce; 2 May 1885 - governor of Livonia (10 November 1889 - honorary justice of peace of Riga-Wolmar district; 20 January 1893 - re-elected honorary justice of peace of Riga-Wolmar district).

**11.** 1857 - gratitude of Alexander II for the defense of Sveaborg 28-29 July 1855; 1858 - bronze medal commemorating the 1853-1856 war; 17 April 1860 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Third Class; 12 April 1861 - reward of 855 rubles for participation in the construction of a military training ground in Moscow; 21 May 1862 - Order of Saint Anna, Third Class; 4 April 1865 - financial reward of 390 rubles; 27 August 1867 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class, with swords and a bow-knot for the siege of Ura-Tyube fortress on 12 October 1866; 11 February 1869 - Order of Saint George, Fourth Class, for the assault on Dzhizak fortress on 18 October 1866; 20 April 1869 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class, with Emperor's crown; 8 November 1873 - Order of Saint Anna, Second Class, with Emperor's crown; 11 April 1878 - gold sabre with the inscription "За храбрость" for participation in the war against Turkey; 16 July 1878 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class, with swords; 30 September 1878 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class, with swords; 1878 - Romanian order Iron Cross; 1880 - gratitude of Alexander II; 15 January 1883 - Order of Saint Anna, First Class; 13 April 1885 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Second Class; 30 May 1886 - gratitude of Alexander III for the 1885 tax collection; 1889 - gratitude of Alexander III for the 1888 tax collection; 1890 - gratitude of Alexander III for the 1889 tax collection; 30 August 1890 - Order of the White Eagle; 11 April 1894 - arrenda income of 2,000 rubles a year for the period of 6 years.

**12.** 27 January 1855 - constable; 28 July 1856 - sub-lieutenant (for study successes); 11 June 1857 - lieutenant; 1 June 1863 - staff-captain; 1865 - guard lieutenant (sen. 30 August 1861); 27 March 1866 - guard staff-captain; 16 April 1867 - guard captain; 31 March 1868 - colonel; 1 January 1878 - for distinction major general (sen. 19 December 1877); 30 August 1887 - for distinction lieutenant general.

13. Took part in the following military campaigns: in 1855 in Finland: defence of Sveaborg (28-29 August 1855); 3 September-22 October 1866 commander of Orenburgsky Artillery Brigade during the Russian invasion of Bukhara. During the war against Turkey: 26 August 1877 marched out of Warsaw with the Active Army, 1 September 1877 crossed the border with Romania, 12 September 1877 crossed the Danube, then fought at Plevna. He was accused of fraud or at least uneconomical management of the sum of 4,538.57 rubles in the period when he commanded the military unit in the years 1876-1882. In Siedlce he replaced sick Moskvina (see bionote). As late as in January 1885 he arrived in Siedlce and found the administration in the state of collapse: a few thousand unresolved matters (3,290 ordinary civil ones and 259 of policing character). What is more, there were huge problems with tax collection. As Livonia Governor he was notorious for his bitter Russification activities. Latvians converted to the Orthodox religion en masse based on rumours that in return they would get land allocation and would be exempted from duties towards landowners and pastors. Once the forgery was revealed, obviously, they were not allowed to leave the Orthodox faith under the threat of severe punishment. Zinoviev had it announced in churches that those who "were reluctant" would be afflicted by "severe consequences", in particular, "Orthodox parents, who raise their children in the Lutheran faith based on article 190 of the Criminal Code are liable to imprisonment between 8 months and 1 year and 4 months". He rejected the motion of the marshal of the noblemen to remove those converting back to Lutheranism from registral books of the Orthodox church. 178 criminal cases were filed against pastors.

14. Died 2 December 1895 in a 1<sup>st</sup> class railway carriage on the railway station in Gatchina, returning from the celebration of the 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Mikhailovsky Artillery Academy, was buried on Nikolsky cemetery at Saint Alexander Nevsky Lavra in St. Petersburg.

15. RGIA, f. 1284, inv. 45, year 1880, del. 38; fol. 33; inv. 45, year 1884, del. 123; inv. 87, year 1895, del. 293; SA in Warsaw, CSD of Orthodox church of the Holy Trinity Cathedral Sobor at Długa Street in Warsaw, del. 70, fol. 23v-24; OPA in Piotrków Trybunalski, ASCPP in Piotrków, del. 1885, fol. 4v-5; "Gazeta Narodowa" 1884, no. 237, p. 3; "Kraj" 1885, no. 1, p. 15; М. А. Зиновьев, *Осада Ура-Тюбе и Джизага. (Воспоминания об осенней экспедиции 1866 года в Туркестанской области)*, "Русский вестник" 1868, nos. 3, 4, 6; *Приложения к историческому очерку образования и развития Артиллерийского училища*, p. 53; *Список генералам по старшинству. Составлен по 1-е Сентября 1892 г.*, St. Petersburg 1892, p. 265; *Список генералам по старшинству. Составлен по 1-е Января 1892 г.*, St. Petersburg 1894, p. 231; *Список генералам по старшинству. Составлен по 1-е мая 1894 года*, p. 227; *Список гражданским чинам первых трех классов. Исправлен по 1-е Сентября 1914 года*, pp. 3-6, 55-56; *Императорский С. Петербургский Университет в течение первых пятидесяти лет его существования. Историческая записка*, attachment pp. XXI, XCV; В. А. Демин, *Верхняя палата Российской империи 1906-1917*, Moscow 2006, p. 261; С. В. Волков, *Генералитет Российской империи. Энциклопедический словарь генералов и адмиралов от Петра I до Николая II*, том I, А-К, Moscow 2009; Э. Э. Исмаилов,

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## 73.

**Nikolay Alekseyevich Zinoviev**

1. Николай Алексеевич Зиновьев
2. B. 17 September 1839 in Jaroslavl.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Yaroslavl Governorate.
5. Lazarev Institute of Oriental Languages in Moscow 1848-1853, the right to receive 12<sup>th</sup> rank while taking up state service; Konstantinovsky Land Surveying Institute in Moscow in 1856.
6. No family estate; parents had a house bought in Moscow; purchased in Polosin in the poviat of Sokółka of Grodno Governorate 280 d. of land based on the regulations of 23 July 1865.
7. **Wife:** since 1869 Maria Ivanovna Skvortsova, b. 1850, d. after 1915, Orthodox, daughter of military governor of Grodno and civil governor of Grodno Governorate (21 July 1863-13 January 1868) major general Ivan Nikolayevich Skvortsov, b. 1817, d. 8 April 1882, and Sofiya Alexandrovna Rubenau, b. 14 December 1823, d. 11 November 1894.
8. **Children:** Nadezhda, b. 12 November 1870, d. 1942 in Bashkiria, married to vice-governor of Smolensk Vasiliy Yulianovich Fer, b. 1864, author of recollections about Lev Tolstoy, after 1917 worked as a foreign language teacher in a gymnasium in Smolensk and in Smolensk branch of Moscow Archaeological Institute, 1919-1921 served in the military censorship division of the Western Military District, 1921-1935 lived in Leningrad; Lyubov, b. 18 January 1875; Vera, b. 23 November 1884; Maria, b. 22 December 1885.
9. **Father:** Aleksey Zinovyevich Zinoviev, b. 16 February 1801, d. 26 February 1884, of townsman origin, councillor, translator, author of many works in the areas of history of literature and history of antiquity, professor of, among others, Demidovsky Lyceum in Yaroslavl 1830-1846. **Siblings:** Mikhail – governor of Siedlce (see bionote); Ivan and Yekaterina – see previous bionote.
10. 14 June 1856 - sent to Land Surveying Chancellery to assist acting land surveyor in the rank of governorate secretary; 9 January 1857 - renamed to the rank of sub-lieutenant of surveying engineers and left in the staff of Astronomical Observatory of Konstantinovsky Land Surveyance Institute; 24 March 1858 - commissioned to duties in Geodetic Faculty of Altaysky Land Surveyance Expedition; 14 April 1860 - sent (for 30 months) for scientific purposes to Germany, Great Britain and France; 20 December 1863 - commissioned to prepare materials with the aim of transforming geodetic institutions in the European part of Russia; 16 April 1864 - member of Bielsk Measuring Commission of Grodno Governorate; 28 July 1865 - chairman of Białystok-Bielsk Convention of Justices of Peace; 8 April 1866 - mem-

ber of Grodno Governorate Commission on Peasant Affairs (9 January 1868 - director of Grodno Governorate Commission of Protection over Prisons); 7 February 1869 - member of Minsk Governorate Commission on Peasant Affairs; 21 March 1869 - transferred to work in the Ministry of the Interior and appointed member of Temporary Commission on Peasant Affairs with Chief of Northwestern Krai (29 June 1869 - sent to undertake audit in the chancelleries of peace mediators and commune chancelleries (*volostne*) in the poviats of Vilna, Sventiany, Vileyka and Ashmyany of Vilna Governorate; sent to investigate the case of a complaint filed by infantry general Labyntsev over the work of a land surveyance commission in the estate of Strunaicio); 28 February 1870 - as a result of the transformation of the Temporary Commission on Peasant Affairs with Chief of the Northwestern Krai appointed special tasks clerk of 5<sup>th</sup> class for peasant affairs with Governor-General of Vilna, Kovno, Grodno and Minsk (27 February 1870 - sent to execute the audit of measurements in the poviat of Lida in Vilna Governorate as well as to conduct a secret investigation of law violation by peace mediators Kokuranov and Ushakov in the poviat of Lida based on the accusations of Russian settlers; 24 August 1870 - in charge of the matters of the Northwestern branch of Imperial Russian Geodetic Society; 13 May 1871 - sent to the archive of Vilna Governorate Management to make an inventory of the matters at the Chancellery of Governor-General of Vilna, Kovno and Grodno; 21 March 1872 - honorary justice of peace (3-year term) of Vilna Convention of Justices of Peace; 3 May 1872 - commissioned to undertake an audit of commune chancelleries (*volostny*) in Vilna Governorate; 16 December 1872 - commissioned to St. Petersburg to deal with matters of service; 9 April 1873 - full member of Vilna Governorate Statistical Committee; 2 July 1873 - commissioned to investigate the case of returning the estate Zhukorina owned by c. Tyszkiewicz to Jew Zelman; 17 May 1875 - re-elected honorary justice of peace in the district of Vilna Convention of Justices of Peace; 12 November 1875 - inspection of Governorate Prison in Vilna; 10 January 1876 - chairman of a commission established to lay down laws and decrees issued to "settle down peasants" in the Northwestern Krai); 29 November 1876 - in charge of state property in Vilna Governorate (10 January 1877 - at his own request honorary justice of peace of the district of Białystok-Sokółka in Grodno Governorate; 29 August 1879 - transferred to Foresters' Corps); 16 September 1882 - governor of Suwałki (25 November 1882-16 February 1884 - chairman of the Orthodox Church-Parish Protective Committee in Suwałki; 20 March 1883 - re-elected honorary justice of peace of the district of Białystok-Sokółka in Grodno Governorate); 16 February 1884 - Piotrków Governor; 5 February 1887 - Tula Governor (31 March 1892 - honorary justice of peace of the poviat of Tula; 29 October 1893 - re-elected honorary justice of peace of the poviat of Tula); 23 December 1893 - governor of Mogilev; 8 February 1901 - director of the Economic Department of MOI (22 February 1901 - member representing MOI in the Tariff Committee of the Ministry of Finance; 8 March 1901 - member representing MOI in the Rural Economy Council of the Ministry of Agriculture and State Property); 15 February 1902 - vice-minister of the Interior (1902 - commissioned to take charge of matters of the Medical Department, the Technical-Construction Committee and



the Veterinarian Committee during the sessions of the Governing Senate and the State Council; 24 February 1902 - commissioned to Warsaw to become familiar with the state of affairs as regards insurance in the Kingdom of Poland; 30 January 1903 - member of a commission established to discuss draft projects of the Conference with MOI on the matter of changes in governorate managements in internal governorates of the Empire; 16 May 1903 - member representing MOI in the Special Conference established with the Ministry of Transportation Roads to discuss the matter of capturing Kulikovo Field in St. Petersburg to rebuild a station of the Finlyandsky Rail; 11 August 1903 - commissioned to undertake an audit of self-government institutions in Moscow Governorate); 6 December 1903 member of the Governing Senate (22 January 1904 - member representing MOI during the Special Conference established to consider the most humble request of baron A. I. Budberg to grant financial support to his school in the estate of Murovanniy Ponemun and Dubiany in the poviat of Ponevyezh in Kovno Governorate; 13 May 1904 - commissioned to undertake an audit of self-government institutions in Kursk and Vyatka Governorates); 14 September 1904 - member of the State Council (24 December 1904 - sent to work in the Department of Civil and Ecclesiastical Affairs).

11. 17 April 1864 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Third Class; 24 June 1865 - bronze medal for suppression of the Polish mutiny from the years 1863-1864; 29 April 1866 - Order of Saint Anna, Third Class; 4 July 1869 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class; 20 August 1870 - badge-distinction established 24 November 1866 for efforts to "settle down" state peasants; 5 November 1882 - a benefit of 1,600 rubles to settle down in the position of governor; 11 January 1883 - Persian Order of Lion and Sun, Second Class; 15 May 1883 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class; 8 June 1884 - gratitude of Alexander III for the 1883 tax collection; 20 November 1884 - Grand Cross of the Imperial Austrian Franz Joseph Order; 30 August 1886 - Order of Saint Anna, First Class; 5 February 1887 - Prussian Order of the Crown, First Class; three times in the years 1888-1890 - act of gratitude of Tsar Alexander III for permanent tax collection in Tula Governorate; 3 January 1892 - thanks of the Tsar couple for efforts for organizations and child shelters; 16 February 1893 - Serbian Order of the Cross of Takovo, First Class; 1 January 1895 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Second Class; 26 February 1896 - silver medal commemorating Alexander III's reign; 1897 - bronze medal for work during the First National Census; 1 January 1900 - Order of the White Eagle; 29 June 1900 - badge-distinction of the Russian Red Cross Society; 1901 - Persian Order of Lion and Sun, First Class; 17 December 1901 - income arenda of 2,000 rubles per annum over the period of 6 years effective 1 January 1902; 24 March 1906 - Turkish Order of the Medjidie, First Class; 22 August 1908 - badge-distinction for forty years of devoted service; 1 January 1910 - Order of Saint Alexander Nevsky; 19 February 1911 - personal thanks of Nicholas II on the occasion of the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of freeing peasants from serfdom in Russia; 21 February 1913 - light bronze medal commemorating the 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Romanov dynasty rule; 22 March 1913 - gold sign for the persons bringing personal greeting to the Tsar couple on the occasion of the 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Romanov dynasty rule; 8 January 1914

– brilliant signs to the Order of Saint Alexander Nevsky on the occasion of the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of establishment of zemstvos.

**12.** 14 June 1856 – governorate secretary; 9 January 1857 – renamed to the rank of sub-lieutenant; 14 February 1860 – lieutenant; 16 May 1868 – renamed to the rank of collegiate assessor; 11 December 1869 – court councillor (sen. 14 June 1869); 23 June 1872 – for distinction collegiate councillor (sen. 14 June 1872); 30 August 1875 – for distinction state councillor; 20 April 1880 – for distinction active state councillor; 11 January 1883 – court chamberlain; 30 August 1889 – for distinction privy councillor; 14 June 1906 – for distinction active privy councillor.

**13.** A scholarship named after Zinoviev was founded for gymnasium schools in Łódź (capital of 4,000 rubles). He had to leave Tula due to conflict with the nobility. Author of the following works: *Вильна, по переписи 18 апреля 1875 г., Краткие сведения по истории межевания в России, Очерк Приамурского края и его значения для России*. 22 November 1885 – chairman of the Orthodox Church-Parish Protective Committee in Piotrków; 19 May 1901 – honorary member of Mogilev Society for the Restoration of Farm Colonies and Craftsman Shelters. His widow was granted 3,000 rubles to cover up the costs of Zinoviev's funeral in April 1917; 7 September 1917 she acquired the right to take a pension of 6,000 rubles a year after her deceased husband.

**14.** Died 28 March 1917.

**15.** LVIA, f. 1010, inv. 1, del. 2659, fol. 21; RGIA, f. 1284, inv. 45, year 1880, del. 38; fol. 24; inv. 45, year 1881, del. 10; fol. 20; inv. 45, year 1882, del. 132a; part I, fol. 137–157; del. 132b, part II, fol. 3 and 167; SA in Piotrków Trybunalski, ASCPP in Piotrków Trybunalski, del. 10, pp. 3–4; del. 11, pp. 1–4; OPA in Piotrków Trybunalski, ASCPP in Piotrków Trybunalski, del. 1884, fol. 20v–21; del. 1885 year, fol. 4v–5; SA in Łódź, Piotrków Governorate government, del. 8995; SA in Suwałki, ASCPP in Suwałki, del. 27, fol. 10v–11; "Kraj" 1887, no. 7, p. 8; no. 14, p. 13; *Отчет о действиях Сувалкского Православного Церковно-Приходского попечительства за 1882 год*, Suwałki 1883, p. 5; *Историко-статистическое описание Петроковского прихода за первое столетие его существования. 1788–1888 г., [in:] Памятная книжка петроковской губернии на 1889 год*, p. 20; *Список гражданским чинам первых трех классов. Исправлен по 1-е Сентября 1914 года*, pp. 3–6, 55–56; *Правительствующий Сенат*, pp. 23–24; В. А. Демин, *Верхняя палата Российской империи 1906–1917*, Moscow 2006, p. 261; Д. Н. Шилов, *Зиновьев Николай Алексеевич*, [entry in:] *Государственный Совет Российской Империи (1906–1917). Энциклопедия*, collection edited by В. В. Шелохаев, Moscow 2008, pp. 99–100.

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