

*Krzysztof Latawiec. Artur Górak. Jarosław Krajka*

# Customs District Chiefs and Customs District Auditors IN THE KINGDOM OF POLAND

1 8 5 1 - 1 9 1 4 ( 1 9 1 8 )



LUBLIN 2023



*Krzysztof Latawiec, Artur Górak, Jarosław Krajka*

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and Customs District Auditors  
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## INTRODUCTION

Customs administration, together with customs district chiefs supervising the external border of the Kingdom of Poland, have already been the subject of our research investigations within the four-volume project on chiefs of Russian special administration (volume II entitled "The Ministry of Finance"). However, great significance of customs administration on the Western land border of the Empire for the whole state encouraged us to devote a monograph to that group of clerks and provide future researchers with even more comprehensive bionotes.

For instance, our previous work<sup>1</sup> included an inventory of customs district chiefs and customs district auditors in the Kingdom of Poland. However, after years of further research, we managed to add more details to some events as well as correct some faults, also in the names, which is why this inventory is given once again below in a more perfected version.

### **List of customs district chiefs and customs district auditors in charge of the border of the Kingdom of Poland after 1851**

#### **Chiefs of Verzhbolovo Customs District (1851–1896)**

Karl Leopold Ivanovich von **Dehn** (Карл Иванович фон Ден), acting chief 1 January 1851, authorized 19 February 1852 – 5 September 1854,

Nikolay Grigoriyevich **Bezobrazov** (Николай Григорьевич Безобразов), 5 September 1854 – 8 August 1858,

Alexander Vasiliyevich **Brilevich** (Александр Васильевич Брилевич), acting chief 2 August 1858, authorized 19 June 1859 – 8 August 1858 – 16 September 1860,

Vladimir Karlovich **Voyt** (Voit) (Владимир Карлович Войт), 1 January 1861 – 8 October 1865,

Fyodor Mikhailovich **Vyeringin** (Федор Михайлович Веригин), 8 October 1865 – 18 November 1866,

Konstantin Alexandrovich **Kharitonov** (Константин Александрович Харитонов), acting chief 29 November 1866, authorized 11 August 1867 – 25 February 1872,

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<sup>1</sup> K. Latawiec, A. Górak, J. Legieć, S. Bogdanow, *Naczelnicy organów rosyjskiej administracji specjalnej w Królestwie Polskim w latach 1839–1918. Słownik biograficzny*, vol. 2, *Ministerstwo finansów*, Lublin 2016, pp. 41–44.

Alexander Yefremovich **Tikhanov** (Александр Ефремович Тиханов), 25 February 1872 – 22 March 1874,

Nikolay Grigoriyevich **Dyakonov** (Николай Григорьевич Дьяконов), acting chief 22 March 1874, authorized 19 November 1874 – 16 April 1882,

Alexander Nikolayevich **Teterevnikov** (Александр Николаевич Тетеревников), 16 April 1882 – 1 December 1894,

Hermann Nikolaus Pyotrovich von **Skerst** (Герман Николай Петрович Скерст), 27 January 1895 – 5 May 1896.

#### **Chiefs of Vilna Customs District (1896–1912)**

Andrey Pavlovich **Martinovich** (Андрей Павлович Мартинович), 22 June 1896 – 13 October 1898,

Alfred Alexander Xaveryevich von **Kukel** (Альфред Ксаверьевич Кукель), 18 December 1898 – 12 July 1902,

Pavel Ivanovich **Savin** (Павел Иванович Савин), 12 July 1902 – 13 June 1904,

Nikolay Felixovich **Onoshkovich-Yatsyna** (Николай Феликсович Оношкович-Яцьна), 30 July 1904 – 10 July 1908,

Alexey Alexandrovich **Arsenyev** (Алексей Александрович Арсеньев), 14 June 1910 – 1 June 1912.

#### **Auditors of Vilna Customs District (1912–1918)**

Alexey Alexandrovich **Arsenyev** (Алексей Александрович Арсеньев), 1 June 1912 – 1918.

#### **Chiefs of Kalisz Customs District (1851–1896)**

Paul Frantsevich **Hackel** (Павел Францевич Гаккель), 1 January 1851 – 12 May 1853,

Arkadi Karl Reinhold Ivanovich von **Ungern-Sternberg** (Аркадий Иванович Унгерн-Штернберг), 4 July 1854 – 29 May 1855,

Karl Abramovicz **Alfthon** (Карл Авраамович Альфтон), 26 August 1855 – 15 May 1859,

Ivan Adamovich **Armstrong** (Иван Адамович Армстронг), 15 May 1859 – 11 October 1865,

Silvestr Ivanovich **Lvovskiy** (Силвестр Иванович Львовский), 20 October 1865 commissioned to be in charge of Kalisz CD, acting chief 22 October 1865, authorized 24 December 1865 – 1 January 1867,

Alexander Alexandrovich **Sukhodolskiy** (Александр Александрович Суходольский), acting chief 1 January 1867 – 5 April 1871,

Alexander Nikanorovich **Kurlov** (Александр Никанорович Курлов), 9 April 1871 – 27 March 1887,

Nikolay Antonovich **Usov** (Николай Антонович Усов), 27 March 1887 – 24 June 1896,

**Chiefs of Aleksandrów Customs District (1867–1883)**

Silvestr Ivanovich **Lvovskiy** (Силвестр Иванович Львовский), 1 January 1867 – 26 December 1875,

Gustav Nikolayevich **Fixen** (Густав Николаевич Фиксен), 26 December 1875 – 4 February 1883.

**Chiefs of Warsaw Customs District (1896–1912)**

Nikolay Antonovich **Usov** (Николай Антонович Усов), 24 June 1896 – 1 July 1899,

Apollon Alexeyevich **Vyedyenyapin** (Аполлон Алексеевич Веденяпин), 12 November 1899 – 29 September 1905,

Nikolay Alexeyevich **Korotnev** (Николай Алексеевич Коротнев), 11 November 1905 – 11 March 1911,

Alexey Fyodorovich **Sabaneyev** (Алексей Федорович Сабанеев), 1 April 1911 – 1 June 1912.

**Auditors of Warsaw Customs District (1912–1918)**

Alexey Fyodorovich **Sabaneyev** (Алексей Федорович Сабанеев), 1 June 1912 – 3 August 1915.

**Chiefs of Zawichost Customs District (1851–1883)**

Pyotr Dmitriyevich **Pryanishnikov** (Петр Дмитриевич Прянишников), acting chief 1 January 1851, authorized 19 February 1852 – 31 May 1863,

Alexander Nikanorovich **Kurlov** (Александр Никанорович Курлов), 31 May 1863 – 9 June 1871,

Nikolaus Wilhelm Karlovich von **Krieth** (Николай Карлович фон Крит), 9 June 1871 – 4 April 1881,

Alexander Nikolayevich **Teterevnikov** (Александр Николаевич Тетеревников), 4 September 1881 – 16 April 1882,

Otto Johann Maksimilianovich von **Hoyninhen-Huene** (Отто Максимилианович фон Гойнинген-Гюне), 16 April 1882 – 4 February 1883.

**Chiefs of Radivilov Customs District (1883–1897)**

Prince Pyotr Alexeyevich **Vadbolskiy** (Петр Алексеевич Вадбольский), acting chief 23 January 1870, authorized 9 June 1871 – 17 September 1885,

Vladimir Ivanovich **Blagoy** (Владимир Иванович Благой), 11 October 1885 – 26 February 1895,

Yakov Vasiliyevich **Andreyevskiy** (Яков Васильевич Андреевский), acting chief 17 March 1895 – 17 May 1897.

### **Chiefs of Radom Customs District (1896–1910)**

Hermann Nikolaus Pyotrovich von **Skerst** (Герман Николай Петрович Скерст), 5 May 1896 – 16 July 1904,

Esper Arkadiyevich **Telyakovskiy** (Эспер Аркадьевич Теляковский), 1 October 1904 – 30 July 1908,

Gavril Alexeyevich **Lyubomudrov** (Гаврил Алексеевич Любомудров), 6 February 1909 – 1 July 1910.

### **Chiefs of South-Western Customs District (1910–1912)**

Gavril Alexeyevich **Lyubomudrov** (Гаврил Алексеевич Любомудров), 1 July 1910 – 19 December 1910,

Pavel Pavlovich **Tylinskiy** (Павел Павлович ТЪЛИНСКИЙ), 1 April 1911 – 1 June 1912.

### **Auditors of South-Western Customs District (1912–1918)**

Pavel Pavlovich **Tylinskiy** (Павел Павлович ТЪЛИНСКИЙ), 1 June 1912 – 11 August 1915,

Henryk Felixovich **Ostrowski** (Генрих Феликсович Островский), 28 January 1916 – 25 December 1916.

The present book is another step in our research into the history of bureaucracy, putting together the history of administration with the approach of social history. We attempted to show the position of customs district chief within the perspective of the whole customs administration, together with its origin and quite detailed coverage of changes taking place in the investigated period. The placing of a man in the bureaucratic apparatus makes it easier to understand both his significance for administration and the peculiar nature of the clerical state. This is the reason why so much space in bionotes has been devoted to ancestors, siblings, wives and children of the persons in question. In general, we strongly believe that research into clerical elites should be conducted with the use of a variety of methods: biographic, genealogical and prosopographic. The scope and format of bionotes should answer most essential questions: how the status and position were achieved by a given person, what the preferences of candidates were and how they were related to the policy of the authorities, or what the candidates' social and political significance was.

Some doubt can be expressed about the geographical scope of the current book, because it is determined by the changing extent of autonomy of the Kingdom of Poland from the Russian Empire. On the one hand, Russian customs administration replaced the Polish liquidated structures, on the other, somewhat later, Russian authorities tried to obliterate the boundaries of the Kingdom and, consequently, diminish the Warsaw Governor-General's political power over this territory. Thus, initially, the Empire's

border in the Kingdom of Poland was supervised by separate customs districts. Finally, though, the authorities created districts that would not coincide with the borders of Warsaw Governorate-General. Here one can see a clear tendency to manage the borders with the German Empire and Austria-Hungary separately. From the point of view of customs management, undoubtedly describing the whole land border with Prussia and Austria would give the present book a truly monographic character. However, due to specificity of personnel policy the territory of the Kingdom of Poland clearly stands out here as it was the object of most severe Russification restrictions and adequately most elaborate benefits for Russian clerks.

One could become intrigued by the problem (perhaps minor for some) where the district authorities were situated and how they were called: the authorities of Verzhbolovo District were never seated in Verzhbolovo, but first in Łomża and then in Kybartai and Aleksota. The seat of Zawichost Customs District was moved to Sandomierz without change of the district name, and it was the same when the authorities of Kalisz Customs District were moved to Warsaw.

The lower chronological boundary is quite obvious – liquidation of the Polish customs administration and implementation of the Russian one. The higher boundary, from the formal perspective, is the 1918 liquidation of the positions key for our work. However, it should be remembered that customs administration structures were evacuated in 1914, and there was only one appointment during the war (Ostrowski in 1916), which, by analogy with governors, should be connected with the hopes related to general Alexey Brusilov's offensive.

We hope that the description of the selected clerical group will bring some findings of interest for the readers. The discussion is essentially based on database and prosopographic analysis, however, enriched with genealogical and biographical elements. We also include full bionotes of customs district chiefs hoping that they will serve as useful resource for future research into this topic or selected clerks.

Russian customs administration on the territory of the Kingdom of Poland and its personnel have attracted our interest so much that we have completed two more monographs containing biographical dictionaries devoted to customs chamber chiefs and lower-level customs administration chiefs.

The current book is an amended and extended version of a Polish-language publication entitled *Naczelnicy okręgów celnych i inspektorzy rewirów celnych w Królestwie Polskim w latach 1851–1914* (1918) published at the beginning of September 2023.

A. Górak, K. Latawiec, J. Krajka



## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- CAHR – Central Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw [Archiwum Główne Akt Dawnych w Warszawie]
- CC – Customs Chamber
- CD – Customs District
- CDCKPV – Customs Department of Chancellery of Kingdom of Poland’s Viceroy
- col. – column
- CP – Communication Point
- CS – Customs Sub-chamber
- CSAM – Central State Archive of the City of Moscow [Центральный государственный архив города Москвы]
- CSD – Civil Status Documents
- CSHASP – Central State Historical Archive of Sankt Petersburg [Центральный государственный исторический архив Санкт-Петербурга]
- CTD MF – Customs Tariffs Department of the Ministry of Finance
- CWCC – Chief Warehouse Customs Chamber
- del. – Russian *delo* (*дело*), Ukrainian *sprava* (*справа*), Latvian *lieta*, Lithuanian *bylos*
- f. – fond, Russian and Ukrainian *fond* (*фонд*), Latvian *fonds*, Lithuanian *fondas*
- FTD MF – Foreign Trade Department of the Ministry of Finance
- GCRT – Governmental Commission for Revenue and Treasury
- IBGC – Independent Border Guard Corps
- inv. – inventory, Russian and Ukrainian *opis* (*опис*), Latvian *apraksts*, Lithuanian *aprašas*
- LaSHA – Latvian State Historical Archive [Latvijas Valsts vēstures arhīvs]
- LiSHA – Lithuanian State Historical Archives [Lietuvos valstybės istorijos archyvas]
- NAET – National Archives of Estonia in Tartu [Eesti Rahvusarhiiv Tartus]
- NARM – National Archives of Republic of Moldova [Arhiva Națională a Republicii Moldova]
- RSHA – Russian State Historical Archive [Российский государственный исторический архив]
- RSMHA – Russian State Military Historical Archive [Российский государственный военно-исторический архив]
- SAAO – State Archive of Arkhangelsk Oblast [Государственный архив Архангельской области]

SACHO – State Archive of Chernovtsy Oblast [Державний архів Чернівецької області]

SAOO – State Archive of Odessa Oblast [Державний архів Одеської області]

SARF – State Archive of Russian Federation [Государственный архив Российской Федерации]

SARO – State Archive of Rivne Oblast [Державний архів Рівненської області]

sen. – seniority

TCA – Tallinn City Archive [Tallinna Linnaarhiiv]

ПСЗРИ – Complete Digest of Laws of the Russian Empire [Полное Собрание Законов Российской Империи]

СЗРИ – Code of Laws of the Russian Empire [Свод Законов Российской Империи]

СУиРП – Collection of Legislation and Government Orders [Собрание Указаний и Распоряжений Правительства].



# CHAPTER I

## Origin, establishment and functioning of the institution of customs district chief in the Russian Empire and the Kingdom of Poland

### I.1. Origin of establishment of customs district chief position

After the Tsarist rule had been firmly established by Peter the Great, a multi-stage modernization process of the state administration in the territory of the Russian Empire started. Undoubtedly, this modernization was focused on designing and implementing new organizational forms for central and local administration. The reforms of administration at different levels, introduced one by one, made Russia more similar to leading European countries. It seemed that the innovations in the country's management apparatus would also lead to updating the system of customs duties collection. However, all of a sudden, the Tsar-Reformer took a more conservative position in this respect. In June 1705 Tsar Peter the Great decided to return to the system of lease of customs duties collection rights, which is hard to explain. Most probably, this was because the Tsar needed funds for continuing the Great Northern War. Since he did not want to support the maintenance of customs clerks, he decided to give the initiative over to the representatives of the rich strata of the Russian society, who had substantial experience of operating in this field<sup>2</sup>.

Several years later collegia were created, which were equivalents of ministries in Western-European absolute monarchies. For the purpose of our analysis here, it was particularly the Collegium of Commerce (established as one of the first ones) which is of great importance. It took a few years for its competences to be precisely delineated<sup>3</sup>. It was only by the force of the act of 3/14 March 1719 that this institution was empowered to supervise all customs offices and their employees in the entire Rus-

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<sup>2</sup> ПСЗРИ, с 1649 года, vol. IV, 1700–1712, no. 2059, Санкт Петербург 1830, pp. 309–310, 412–415; В. Г. Балковская, *Таможенная служба в системе управления российского государства в XVI– XVIII вв. Монография*, Vladivostok 2001, pp. 32–33.

<sup>3</sup> Л. В. Волков, *Коммерц-коллегия*, [in:] *Государственность России. Государственные и церковные учреждения, сословные органы и органы местного самоуправления, единицы административно-территориального, церковного и ведомственного деления (конец XV века – февраль 1917 года). Словарь-справочник*, vol. 2, Д–К, eds. О. Ф. Козлов, В. Ф. Янковая, Москва 1999, pp. 386–388; see also: Н. В. Козлова, *Коммерц-коллегия в 20–50-х годах XVIII в.*, [in:] *Государственные учреждения России XVI–XVIII в.*, Москва 1991.

sia<sup>4</sup>. However, even before the end of 1719, Peter the Great decided that some part of supervisory power over customs administration and customs duties collection matters would be passed over to the Collegium of State Income. As a result, the responsibilities of the two collegia were separated. The Collegium of Commerce was supposed to deal with supervision of foreign (external) trade, while the Collegium of State Income took over the responsibility for supervision of trade inside the Russian territory (internal trade), as well as for direct taxes, indirect taxes and duties imposed by internal customs offices. Such a delimitation of powers was authorized by the act of 31 January/11 February 1724, which specified the range of competences of the Collegium of Commerce. As regards the customs affairs, this Collegium was supposed to supervise all port and sub-border customs offices, while all internal customs chambers were left under the jurisdiction of the Collegium of State Income<sup>5</sup>.

During Peter the Great's reign a number of administrative institutions appeared in Russia, also those completely new to the Russian system were established in the customs administration. One such novelty was the institution of customs auditor, immediately subordinate to the Collegium of Commerce, who was supposed to directly supervise local customs offices. On 24 October/4 November 1722 the post of customs auditor was established in the Siberian Governorate, seated permanently in Tobolsk. This official was responsible for controlling customs administration institutions and obtaining all kinds of information on individuals dealing with trade that came from outside Russia, together with the kinds of goods they were trading<sup>6</sup>. Already on the same day the ukaz was issued which regulated the functioning of customs auditors on the borders with the Ottoman Empire and the Commonwealth of the Two Nations. This official was situated in the Kiev po-viat, but his jurisdiction extended from the border with the Grand Duchy of Lithuania to Astrakhan<sup>7</sup>.

The regulations introduced by Peter the Great were in force until the end of his reign. His successors (Peter the Second, Anna Ivanovna, Ivan the Sixth and

<sup>4</sup> ПСЗРИ, с 1649 года, vol. V, 1713–1719, no. 3318, Санкт Петербург 1830, pp. 672–673; no. 3466, pp. 765–766.

<sup>5</sup> ПСЗРИ, с 1649 года, vol. VII, 1723–1727, no. 4453, Санкт Петербург 1830, pp. 241–246; В. Г. Балковская, *Таможенная служба*, p. 146.

<sup>6</sup> ПСЗРИ, с 1649 года, vol. VI, no. 4116, Санкт Петербург 1830, pp. 785–788; В. Г. Балковская, *Инспекторы таможен в XVIII в.*, "Таможенная политика России на Дальнем Востоке" 2014, no. 3 (68), pp. 116–117.

<sup>7</sup> ПСЗРИ, с 1649 года, vol. VI, no. 4117, pp. 788–789. Even though the competences of the two ministries were delimited, some contentious situations connected with supervision over certain customs offices did appear, which was caused by imprecise regulations. This is why the ukaz of 30 July/10 August 1739 regulated these matters (mostly in St. Petersburg). ПСЗРИ, с 1649 года, vol. X, no. 7860, Санкт Петербург 1830, pp. 821–822.

Peter the Third) continued the policy of political hegemony of the Russian Empire by upholding the principle of lease of customs revenue, which to a certain extent diminished the influence of central institutions in the process of overseeing customs duties collection in the territory of Russia. A major shift in the customs policy was seen only at the beginning of Catherine the Great's reign<sup>8</sup>.

As already mentioned, customs offices in Russia operated in a similar way to those in other absolute monarchies in Europe as they played an essential role in imposing and executing collection of customs duties on goods brought to the Romanov state or transported inside the country. Obviously, a series of reforms of customs administration were implemented in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Customs affairs connected with external trade had been under the jurisdiction of the Collegium of Commerce since 1720s. This collegium was responsible for designing and implementing policy actions leading to increased effectiveness of customs offices operation in the Russian territory<sup>9</sup>.

Most probably, the most essential changes that had the greatest effect on the shape of the customs administration appeared during Catherine the Great's reign. This was when a number of new institutions connected with the functioning of the state customs apparatus were established as a result of the wider reform of local administration.

The 1770s brought about dynamic changes in the local structures of the state management system in Russia. Together with the reform of governorate management the system of local administration was enriched with governorate tax chambers (by the force of the ukaz of 7/18 November 1775), which started to operate in every governorate in the entire Empire. As a local representative authority of the Collegium of Commerce and the Collegium of Financial Inspection and Control, they were responsible for all affairs connected with widely understood tax matters. Tax chambers were supposed to, among others, impose and execute taxes and duties for the Treasury, including customs duties<sup>10</sup>. Such a state of affairs caused a situation in which the Collegium of Commerce supervised the customs

<sup>8</sup> ПСЗРИ, с 1649 года, vol. VI, 1720–1722, no. 3713, p. 312; vol. VIII, 1728–1732, no. 5785, Санкт Петербург 1830, pp. 480–482; vol. IX, 1733–1736, no. 6331, Санкт Петербург 1830, pp. 38–40; vol. X, 1737–1739, no. 7484, pp. 387–389; vol. XIII, 1749–1753, no. 9927, Санкт Петербург 1830, pp. 586–587; no. 9988, pp. 651–653; vol. XV, 1758–28 июня 1762, no. 10837, Санкт Петербург 1830, pp. 203–212; В. Г. Балковская, *Таможенная служба*, pp. 199–200.

<sup>9</sup> A more detailed treatment of the role of the Collegium of Commerce as regards customs policy of the first half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century can be found in Н. В. Козлова, *Российский абсолютизм и купечество в XVIII веке (20-е начало 60-х годов)*, Москва 1999, passim.

<sup>10</sup> ПСЗРИ, с 1649 года, vol. XX, 1775–1780, no. 14392, Санкт Петербург 1830, p. 240; В. А. Кошман, *Органы государственной власти в таврической области (1784–1796)*, Симферополь 2018, p. 97; K. Latawiec, *Institution of customs district chief in Russia in the first half of the 19th century*, "Przegląd Nauk Historycznych" 2022, vol. XXI, no. 1, p. 176. DOI: 10.18778/1644-857X.21.01.05

offices operating in the territory of a particular governorate via vice-governor in charge of the governorate tax chamber.

It was only the Tsar's ukaz of 24 March/4 April 1781 that contained a detailed specification of the range of tasks of tax chambers as regards customs administration and duties collection. For each tax chamber "the Second Expedition" was established, which, according to paragraph 36 of the abovementioned ukaz, was supposed to deal with all customs affairs and supervision over them<sup>11</sup>. This supervision was to be executed by making sure that "nowhere and nothing secret or prohibited was to be transported or allowed, [...], all goods, regardless of their kind, were to be imposed duties on according to the law"<sup>12</sup>. The instructions also obliged tax chambers to collect documentation on the basis of which duties were calculated. If improprieties were to be detected, these documents were supposed to serve as the starting point for investigation conducted in tax chambers. The customs expedition was also supposed to guard the possession of customs tax seals only by trusted clerks so that they were not used with goods on which duties were not paid<sup>13</sup>. This legal act also recommended making efforts to reveal any attempts of fraud of funds obtained from imposed duties. The jurisdiction of the abovementioned expedition was extended over all clerks who had anything to do with the customs duties collection process<sup>14</sup>.

Managerial posts in customs expeditions of tax chambers were occupied by councillors for customs affairs. These clerks were in charge of making decisions in any contentious issues connected with imposing and executing duties, without contacting the Chief Chancellery<sup>15</sup>.

Due to the range of competences possessed, the position of councillor for customs affairs was considered to be one of the most important and powerful ones as regards securing funds from imposed duties for the Russian state treasury. The central government could never allow to give those positions to incompetent clerks, or those with dubious moral or ethical conduct. It is no wonder, then, that on 27 May/7 June 1782 the ukaz was issued by Catherine the Great, in which the procedure for recruitment of councillors for customs affairs was specified<sup>16</sup>. Since that time these positions were to be given only to those clerks with experience of state service (in the army or in civil institutions) who had completed a kind of preparatory course run by state councillor Hermann von

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<sup>11</sup> ПСЗРИ, с 1649 года, vol. XXI, 1781-1783, no. 15141, pp. 84, 89; K. Latawiec, *Institution of customs*, p. 176.

<sup>12</sup> ПСЗРИ, с 1649 года, vol. XXI, 1781-1783, no. 15141, p. 89.

<sup>13</sup> Ibidem.

<sup>14</sup> Ibidem, pp. 89-90.

<sup>15</sup> ПСЗРИ, с 1649 года, vol. XXI, 1781-1783, no. 15409, pp. 568-569.

<sup>16</sup> Ibidem; K. Latawiec, *Institution of customs*, p. 177.

Dahl, a councillor for customs affairs in Sankt Petersburg Governorate<sup>17</sup>. Would-be clerks were to be acquainted with the reality of state service in the structures responsible for customs duties collection, having completed an informal preparatory course in Sankt Petersburg CC<sup>18</sup>. Such a system of training was in use for several years until the positions of councillors for customs affairs started to be staffed by properly trained clerks. The habit of employing individuals for training for over-staff positions in Sankt Petersburg CC was stopped after the Tsar's ukaz of 16/27 September 1796<sup>19</sup>.

Between 1782 and Catherine the Great's death in 1796 there were no major changes in the internal structure of customs administration except for establishing new offices and changing their seats. This state of matters was directly influenced by the changes in the external border of the Russian Empire. As a result of the war with the Ottoman Turkey (1792) and acquisition of the area between the Boh and the Dniester and further territories of the Commonwealth of the Two Nations (1793 and 1795) a new line of the Western and South-Western border of the Russian state with the Kingdom of Prussia, the Habsburg Empire and the Ottoman Porte was established. All these circumstances created a need to adjust the system of customs control to the new state of possession of the Romanov monarchy<sup>20</sup>.

One also needs to mention the attempt to bring order into the organization of the central management system of the local customs administration structures. Since it was assumed that all customs offices were under the jurisdiction of tax chambers, a decision was made that the Collegium of Commerce was no longer necessary. Therefore, on 16/27 September 1796 Catherine the Great signed the ukaz which liquidated this collegium effective 1/12 January 1797, while its remaining competences in reference to customs offices were supposed to be passed over to the Expedition of State Revenues<sup>21</sup>. However, this ukaz was not enforced due to a change on the Tsarist throne in Russia.

After Catherine the Great's death the throne was taken by her son Paul the First. Even though his short rule ended tragically, he is remembered as one of

<sup>17</sup> ПСЗРИ, с 1649 года, vol. XXI, 1781–1783, no. 15409, pp. 568–569; Д. А. Завьялов, *Карьера таможенника в эпоху Екатерины Великой*, "Таможенная политика России на Дальнем Востоке" 2015, no. 1 (70), p. 93.

<sup>18</sup> ПСЗРИ, с 1649 года, vol. XXI, 1781–1783, no. 15409, p. 569.

<sup>19</sup> ПСЗРИ, с 1649 года, vol. XXIII, 1789–1796, no. 17509, Санкт Петербург 1830, p. 934; K. Latawiec, *Institution of customs*, p. 177.

<sup>20</sup> ПСЗРИ, с 1649 года, vol. XXIII, 1789–1796, no. 17086, pp. 384–385; no. 17087, p. 385; no. 17162, p. 471; no. 17300, pp. 641–643; no. 1724, pp. 692–693; no. 17339, p. 705; no. 17419, pp. 846–848; vol. XXIV, С 6 Ноября 1796 по 1798, Санкт Петербург 1830, p. 779; О. Н. Карлина, *Организация таможенного контроля на западной границе Российской империи в конце XVIII – первой половине XIX в. (на материалах Вольнской губернии)*, [in:] *Российские и славянские исследования: научный сборник*, vol. 9, ed. А. П. Сальков et al., Минск 2014, pp. 39–40.

<sup>21</sup> ПСЗРИ, с 1649 года, vol. XXIII, 1789–1796, no. 17510, p. 935.

the most active out of all Russian Tsars as regards making new laws. As early as in the first days of his reign, on 19/30 November 1796, the new Tsar liquidated customs expeditions operating within governorate tax chambers<sup>22</sup>. As a result, all matters related to functioning of the customs administration and customs duties were directly under the jurisdiction of the Collegium of Commerce, planned for liquidation by Catherine the Great. At the same time, the functioning of the Chief Chancellery for Customs Duties (operating since 1764 between the Collegium of Commerce and customs offices) was put under scrutiny. It was decided that further operation of the Chief Chancellery may bring about only difficulties in efficient management of customs offices by the Collegium of Commerce. Thus, the Chancellery was liquidated while its competences and tasks were given over to the president of the Collegium of Commerce and individuals occupying new posts created especially to supervise customs affairs<sup>23</sup>.

Out of a few thousand of ukazes signed by Paul the First there was one which laid direct foundations for the future establishment of the institution of customs district chief. On 6/17 March 1797 a legal act was issued which established customs auditors in eight governorates (Vyborg, Estland, Livonia, Courland, Lithuania, Volynia, Podolia and Novorossiia) situated in the Western and South-Western parts of the Russian state. These auditors operated locally, implementing the decisions of the Collegium of Commerce, auditing customs chambers, taking care of proper functioning of customs institutions etc. Customs auditors replaced councillors for customs affairs operating before in tax chambers (in the abovementioned customs expeditions of these institutions). They received the same remuneration as their predecessors and had the right to maintain their own 1-person chancelleries with staff writing clerks. These officials were obliged to record all correspondence (both received and sent by customs auditors), prepare final versions of petitions and store documentation in the chancellery in the proper order. Since one of the key duties of customs auditors was supervising locally functioning customs offices, it is no wonder that this official had at his disposal a special benefit of 500 rubles for covering costs of duty travels<sup>24</sup>.

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<sup>22</sup> ПСЗРИ, с 1649 года, vol. XXIV, С 6 Ноября 1796 по 1798, no. 17567, pp. 9–10; Н. Д. Борщик, Д. А. Прохоров, *Таможенные учреждения Таврической области в 1784–1796: структура, штат, функции*, "Ученые записки. Электронный научный журнал Курского государственного университета" 2018, no. 3 (47), p. 12.

<sup>23</sup> One of the clerks of the Collegium of Commerce was supposed to directly supervise Kronstadt CC and Sankt Petersburg CC. ПСЗРИ, с 1649 года, vol. XXIV, С 6 Ноября 1796 по 1798, no. 17807, pp. 331–335; K. Latawiec, *Institution of customs*, p. 178.

<sup>24</sup> ПСЗРИ, с 1649 года, vol. XXIV, С 6 Ноября 1796 по 1798, no. 17871, pp. 510–511; K. Latawiec, *Institution of customs*, p. 178.

Customs auditors could fully undertake their activity once dedicated housing infrastructure (offices for auditors) was provided and once properly trained auxiliary staff was employed. This was only by the force of the ukaz of 7/18 October 1799, whose provisions were to be enforced on 1/12 January 1800<sup>25</sup>. Apart from announcing promises to improve the housing situation of customs institutions, this ukaz increased the amount of financial benefit to cover business travels by auditors up to 750 rubles per year<sup>26</sup>.

Numerous Tsarist ukazes regulating functioning of the customs supervision listed the competences of customs auditors as specified by a special regulation. Unfortunately, despite intensive efforts it was impossible to find this document, which makes a precise analysis of competences and duties of these officials impossible. Most probably, one of the objectives of functioning of customs auditors, apart from typical auditing activities, was issuing recommendations on clerical staff employed in customs administration structures (chambers, sub-chambers and quarantine offices)<sup>27</sup>.

## **I.2. Establishment and functioning of the position of customs district chief in Russia until 1851**

The first years of Alexander the First's reign brought about a number of significant reforms introduced in the organization of state administration. The young Tsar was under the influence of his aides, not much older themselves, well-educated and familiar with the most recent administrative solutions worked out and implemented in the countries of Western and Central Europe.

One of the most significant reforms introduced in Russia at the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century was a shift from collegial to autocratic rule in central institutions of state administration. The institution of collegia, which were introduced by Peter the Great in the second decade of the 18<sup>th</sup> century and which were quite successful in accomplishing the set tasks in consecutive decades, was brought to an end. Tsar Alexander the First decided to issue the ukaz of 8/20 September 1820 establishing ministries instead. One of them, the Ministry of Trade, took the jurisdiction over the Collegium of Commerce (which was transformed into a department of the ministry, headed by a director) and, as a result, all local structures of customs administration<sup>28</sup>.

<sup>25</sup> ПСЗРИ, с 1649 года, vol. XXV, 1798–1799, no. 19141, Санкт Петербург 1830, pp. 802–805; В. Г. Балковая, *Инспекторы таможен*, p. 120.

<sup>26</sup> ПСЗРИ, с 1649 года, vol. XLIV, part 2, Книга штатов, отделение III и IV, Санкт Петербург 1830, p. 365, 369–370, 372; K. Latawiec, *Institution of customs*, p. 179.

<sup>27</sup> ПСЗРИ, с 1649 года, vol. XXV, 1798–1799, no. 18807, p. 509.

<sup>28</sup> ПСЗРИ, с 1649 года, vol. XXVII, 1802–1805, no. 20406, Санкт Петербург 1830, p. 243, 246; Ю. С. Воробьева, *Министерство коммерции*, [in:] *Государственность России. Государственные и церковные*

One can clearly see an initial period in which the new mechanisms in the management structure were being improved and the most appropriate institutional forms were being searched for. As a result, change concerning the shift of competences related to customs affairs was introduced in the ministerial system. By the force of the ukaz of 25 July/6 August 1810 the existing Collegium of Commerce (in the rank of department), was placed under the jurisdiction of the minister of finance<sup>29</sup>. This meant establishment of a new department in the Ministry of Finance, which was responsible only for external trade and supervision of local structures of customs administration (former first and fourth expeditions of the Ministry of Trade)<sup>30</sup>.

The monocratic form of management at the top levels of central government, also strongly emphasised by the wide range of competences of governors, had a visible effect on formation of new positions in state administration. In order to establish the Russian influence in the constantly expanding territory of the Romanov monarchy, existing administrative structures had to be expanded and new ones had to be established. This was not only in the area of general administration, but also special care was devoted to maintaining efficient management of the network of customs offices due to the significance of their operation and the substantial funds that they brought to the state treasury.

Undoubtedly, a willingness to bring order into the customs management apparatus triggered reform actions undertaken in the State Council. Efforts were started to establish clear and coherent regulations that would introduce a hierarchical structure of customs offices. Probably it was not by accident that those actions went parallel to reforms in the organisation of central structures of state administration.

On 24 June/6 July 1811 Tsar Alexander the First signed the ukaz which established new customs management for European trade. This legal act introduced the institution of customs district into the customs administration system. According to its provisions, 11 customs districts (Arkhangelsk, Sankt Petersburg, Reval, Riga, Libau, Palanga, Radivilov, Dubossary, Odessa, Theodosia and Taganrog)<sup>31</sup> were established on the whole border of the Russian Empire with European coun-

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*учреждения, сословные органы и органы местного самоуправления, единицы административно-территориального, церковного и ведомственного деления (конец XV века - февраль 1917 года). Словарь-справочник, vol. 3, Л-П, eds. В. А. Владыкина et al., Москва 2001, p. 86.*

<sup>29</sup> ПСЗРИ, с 1649 года, vol. XXXI, 1810-1811, no. 24307, Санкт Петербург 1830, p. 279.

<sup>30</sup> ПСЗРИ, с 1649 года, vol. XXXI, 1810-1811, no. 24326, pp. 327-328.

<sup>31</sup> RSHA, f. 1152, inv. 1, 1811 year, del. 42, fol. 14-15v; ПСЗРИ, с 1649 года, vol. XXXI, 1810-1811, no. 24684, p. 681; Д. С. Радайде, *Развитие таможенной системы России по европейской границе в 1811-1819 гг.*, "Ученые записки Таврического национального университета им. В.И. Вернадского", Серия "Юридические науки" 2012, vol. 25 (64), no. 2, p. 351.



tries. Further on in the same act, in paragraph 3, the organisation of customs district was clearly described. Each customs district was governed by a district chief, who was in charge of all customs chambers and sub-chambers as well as customs border guard units functioning on the territory of a particular customs district<sup>32</sup>.

It is worthwhile taking a closer look at the duties and powers of customs district chiefs. The former comprised: overseeing the activity of customs chambers, sub-chambers and customs guard units operating in the territory of the district; making sure that rules and recommendations issued by superior authorities are duly complied with; collecting reports about stopping and confiscating untaxed goods from customs offices and passing that information to superior authorities; taking care of proper positioning of customs guard units to obtain the best results of border supervision; specifying the number of horses needed by the customs border guard units to supervise the border; applying to the minister of finance for vessels necessary to guard the sea border of the Empire; applying for financial rewards for subordinate clerks on the occasion of stopping smuggled goods<sup>33</sup>. Interestingly enough, customs district chiefs were supposed to perform their office duties according to the instruction issued several years earlier for customs auditors<sup>34</sup>. Undertaking duties by customs district chiefs was facilitated by establishing their chancelleries in those cities which had the most important customs chamber in the whole district area. It needs to be added that customs district chiefs were accountable to their superiors for failing to perform their duties<sup>35</sup>. On the other hand, the customs district chief's position brought about not only remuneration and service benefits to cover travel and accommodation costs, but also additional benefits in the form of financial rewards<sup>36</sup>.

When the ukaz establishing the position of customs district chief was issued, the matters related to superiority in relation to this position had not been solved yet. It was only one day later, on 25 June/7 July 1811, that the act specifying the internal structure of the Ministry of Finance was issued. It established the Foreign Trade Department of the Ministry of Finance (FTD MF), which was subdivided into two divisions: External Trade and Customs Relations and Accounting Stol (Referring Unit). The Customs Division was responsible for collecting information on the situation in customs districts, chambers and sub-chambers; collecting regular

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<sup>32</sup> RSHA, f. 1152, inv. 1, 1811 year, del. 42, fol. 14; "Каждый Таможенный Округ управляется Начальником Округа, который имеет в своем ведомстве и все Таможни и заставы, Округ состояющая, равно и Таможенную стражу всего Округа." ПСЗРИ, с 1649 года, vol. XXXI, 1810-1811, no. 24684, p. 681.

<sup>33</sup> Ibidem, pp. 682-684.

<sup>34</sup> Ibidem, p. 683.

<sup>35</sup> Ibidem.

<sup>36</sup> Ibidem, p. 684.

reports on received duties on goods brought into and taken out of Russia, as well as on trade vessels entering and leaving Russian ports; collecting maps of terrains and sea areas through which the customs border was delineated; overseeing correct collection of customs duties; conducting cases of confiscation and sale of smuggled goods; conducting cases related to building infrastructure of customs institutions; supplying customs offices with necessary seals and forms; dealing with personal matters of customs clerks (employing, dismissing and rewarding employees); conducting investigations related to offences made by clerks and collecting complaints about customs personnel's actions; finally, managing the printing house to make sure necessary forms, books and announcements for the customs administration structures are produced<sup>37</sup>. The Accounting Referring Unit was in charge of regular collection of statistical data from customs offices concerning the amount of taxed goods, the amount of duties imposed, trading vessels coming to Russian ports, the amount of funds transported<sup>38</sup>.

However, FTD MF started operating only on 25 October/6 November 1811. This was because its operation had to be properly prepared on the central level so that the responsibilities and matters of the liquidated Collegium of Commerce could be smoothly taken over with no harm for management of customs administration and collection of customs duties<sup>39</sup>.

At this point, some attention needs to be devoted to special circumstances related to the functioning of customs district chiefs in Southern Russia. Since special care had to be given to trade posts on the shores of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov, the positions of city chiefs were established in Odessa, Taganrog and Theodosia. At the turn of the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, officials occupying these positions were empowered to oversee the customs chambers and customs guard units operating in those cities. Initially, the Ministry of Finance did not intend to introduce special legal provisions in these areas once the institution of customs district chief was established. However, after a few months (the ukaz of 31 March/12 April 1812) it was decided that the Odessa Customs District chief needs to be in the same service relation to Odessa city chief and military governor of Kherson Governorate

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<sup>37</sup> The Customs Division of the Foreign Trade Department comprised three stols (referring units): I - was responsible for matters of customs chambers for European and sea trade (the White Sea, the Baltic Sea, the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov), II - was concerned with matters of customs chambers for Asiatic and sea trade (the Caspian Sea), III - dealt with personal matters of clerks, buildings and supplying customs institutions with necessary equipment. ПСЗРИ, с 1649 года, vol. XXXI, 1810-1811, no. 24688, pp. 740-741.

<sup>38</sup> Ibidem, p. 741; K. Latawiec, *Institution of customs*, p. 181.

<sup>39</sup> The Collegium of Commerce was liquidated on 8/20 November 1811. One day later an interim Department of Collegium of Commerce (Department of the Minister of Trade) started operating. This institution functioned until 18/30 January 1812. ПСЗРИ, с 1649 года, vol. XXXI, 1810-1811, no. 24938, p. 942; vol. XXXII, 1812-1815, no. 24955, Санкт Петербург 1830, pp. 13-14.

Emmanuel de Richelieu as had been the case with the customs auditor before July 1811<sup>40</sup>. It needs to be added that the same legal act introduced somewhat exceptional regulations on filling the positions of Theodosia and Taganrog Customs District chiefs. The duties of chiefs of these customs districts were handed over to Taganrog and Theodosia city chiefs<sup>41</sup>. Thus, these officials were representatives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, however, as regards supervision over customs districts and customs guard, they were subordinated to FTD MF<sup>42</sup>.

Quite interestingly, the legal act establishing the institution of customs district chief did not contain any regulations on employment of clerks for this position. Also the Tsar's ukaz regulating the range of competences of the minister of finance in relation to FTD MF did not address these issues. However, due to the clerical rank possessed by the customs district chief by virtue of office, the matter of staffing this position was within the power of the Minister of Finance, as was practiced in the Russian administration. The candidates for the position were presented by the minister, while appointment or dismissal from the position was made by force of the decision of the ruling monarch. Such a procedure was specified for the first time in the customs act for Asiatic trade of 30 May/11 June 1817<sup>43</sup>.

The customs act of 1/13 January 1818 specifying the rules of customs supervision on the Asiatic border of the Russian Empire instituted three additional customs districts: in Astrakhan (Astrakhan and Caucasian Governorates), Orenburg (Orenburg, Tobolsk and Tomsk Governorates) and Georgia (Georgia and provinces captured from Persia)<sup>44</sup>. Apart from establishing new customs districts, this legal act obliged customs district chiefs to perform further duties and expanded their range of competences. From that time on, the customs district chief was obliged to investigate the causes of trade limitation or harm for the state interest limiting the development of internal trade and to take necessary action to reduce the effects of negative phenomena if such were to be recorded. Surely, all

<sup>40</sup> ПСЗРИ, с 1649 года, vol. XXXII, 1812–1815, no. 25068, pp. 262–263; Е. П. Пискунова, *Деятельность герцога А.-Э. де Ришелье в России, "Власть"* 2010, no. 10, pp. 109–110.

<sup>41</sup> Persons occupying positions of Theodosia CD chief (Pavel Stepanovich Burnashev) and Taganrog Customs District (Nikolay Afanasyevich Gayus) were dismissed from positions. Until they were nominated to new posts, they received the remuneration of 3,000 rubles per year. ПСЗРИ, с 1649 года, vol. XXXII, 1812–1815, no. 25068, p. 263; *Месяцеслов с росписью чиновных особ или общий штат Российской империи на лето от Рождества Христова 1812*, Санкт Петербург 1812, pp. 485–486.

<sup>42</sup> In order to release the burden of Taganrog and Theodosia city chiefs as regards supervision over customs offices and customs guard units, the position of a special clerk responsible for these duties was established with each of the city chiefs. Each such official received the remuneration of 1,500 rubles and a benefit of 500 rubles for duty travels. ПСЗРИ, с 1649 года, vol. XXXII, 1812–1815, no. 25068, p. 263.

<sup>43</sup> ПСЗРИ, с 1649 года, vol. XXXIV, 1817, no. 26874, Санкт Петербург 1830, p. 342; K. Latawiec, *Institution of customs*, p. 182.

<sup>44</sup> ПСЗРИ, с 1649 года, vol. XXXIV, 1817, no. 26874, p. 342.

activities of the customs district chief in such matters had to be reported to FTD MF as well as authorization of all steps leading to improvement of the situation had to be obtained<sup>45</sup>.

At the same time, the range of competences of customs district chief in relation to subordinated clerks employed in the territory under his jurisdiction was specified in greater detail. The customs district chief was empowered to employ clerks for lower ranks or for non-rank positions in customs chambers and sub-chambers or in his chancellery. Once offences were made by clerks appointed by the customs district chief, he had the right to bring offenders to trial. All such cases had to be reported to FTD MF by the customs district chief<sup>46</sup>.

According to the customs act on Asiatic trade, the customs district chief was empowered to promote clerks within non-rank positions. Moreover, he could grant them leaves up to 4 months. The remaining clerks occupying positions with ranks and appointed by FTD MF could apply for a leave up to 8 days<sup>47</sup>.

The customs district chiefs were also granted a special mandate from FTD MF to deal with matters related to renovation of customs buildings. If necessary, they were allowed to make decisions on starting renovation if the investment cost did not exceed the sum assigned by the lawmaker in the staff budget of a particular customs district<sup>48</sup>.

On 14/26 December 1819 Tsar Alexander the First approved of the draft customs act for European trade prepared by the State Council. The act repeated a number of regulations related to customs affairs that were issued two years earlier in the customs act for Asiatic trade and the 1811 ukaz establishing the institution of customs district chief. However, new provisions on functioning of customs district chiefs need to be noticed. The first thing was the appointment procedure – the act introduced the rule of presenting the candidate to the position of customs district chief by the FTD MF director to the minister of finance, who – after approving it – appealed to the Russian monarch to make an appointment by the highest decision (*Высочайшего утверждения*)<sup>49</sup>. It needs to be noted that this appointment procedure was in practice until the end of customs administration operation in the Romanov Empire.

Another important change was a slight modification of customs district structures on the customs border in the European part of Russia. Since 1/13

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<sup>45</sup> Ibidem, p. 343.

<sup>46</sup> Ibidem.

<sup>47</sup> Ibidem.

<sup>48</sup> Ibidem, p. 344.

<sup>49</sup> RSHA, f. 1152, inv. 1, 1819 year, del. 88, fol. 25v; ПСЗРИ, с 1649 года, vol. XXXVI, 1819, no. 28030, Санкт Петербург 1830, p. 472; K. Latawiec, *Institution of customs*, p. 183.

January 1820 the following customs districts were established: Arkhangelsk, Sankt Petersburg, Reval, Riga, Libau, Kovno, Grodno, Radivilov, Dubossary, Odessa, Theodosia and Taganrog<sup>50</sup>.

By the force of the December 1819 customs act, the customs district chief was empowered to present for higher positions in customs administration (except for candidates for chiefs of first and second-class customs chambers) those clerks already employed in those structures that had been highly valued. These proposals were passed over to the FTD MF director for authorization. Moreover, the customs district chief submitted proposals to the chief of FTD MF related to staffing positions of custom guard ober-guards and assistants to ober-guards. On the other hand, he was entirely free to employ horse-mounted guards or janitors in customs offices<sup>51</sup>. As is clearly noticeable, the customs district chief had the power to shape the employment policy in both customs offices and customs guard units that operated in the territory of the district under his jurisdiction.

The 1819 customs act made a detailed specification of the range of duties of customs district chief. He was responsible for supervising tradesmen (auditing trade permissions) operating in sea ports, sub-border and internal customs chambers. He was also in charge of proper border protection by customs border guard, making decisions about translocation of units guarding the border into those places where dangers caused by inadequate protection appeared<sup>52</sup>.

Clearly, a new customs act for European trade empowered customs district chiefs to settle disputes in many urgent matters as regards direct customs supervision or administrative operation of institutions under their jurisdiction. These officials were allowed to remove from office all employees who were suspected of offence or crime; bring clerks to trial (and were obliged to inform FTD MF about such cases); settle competence-related disputes; take decisions regarding questions asked by customs offices or subordinated clerks which called for direct action (the decision taken had to be forwarded to FTD MF); conduct investigations or extraordinary audits in subordinated offices<sup>53</sup>.

A notable element of the 1819 act was also a system of financial rewards for customs clerks. It is quite important since one of its beneficiaries was also the very customs district chief. The act stated that 3% of revenue from customs duties collected from European trade was to be used for rewards for customs

<sup>50</sup> RSHA, f. 1152, inv. 1, 1819 rok, del. 88, fol. 23v-25; ПСЗРИ, с 1649 года, vol. XXXVI, 1819, no. 28030, pp. 420-421. It needs to be noted that on 11/23 August 1825 Kovno CD was replaced by Yurburg CD. LaSHA, f. 545, inv. 2, del. 61, fol. 15, 18v; ПСЗРИ, с 1849 года, vol. XL, 1825, no. 30446, Санкт Петербург 1830, p. 417, 419.

<sup>51</sup> ПСЗРИ, с 1649 года, vol. XXXVI, 1819, no. 28030, p. 472.

<sup>52</sup> Ibidem, p. 473.

<sup>53</sup> Ibidem, p. 474.

administration employees. Out of these, 1% was kept in local customs institutions (chambers and sub-chambers), while the remaining 2% was transferred to FTD MF. At the end of each year customs clerks, including customs district chiefs, received a special financial benefit (paid from the 1% fund). The money transferred to FTD MF (the 2% fund) was distributed after the end of the year (in the meantime, it was placed in the state bank to increase capital) only among the clerks with outstanding record of service<sup>54</sup>.

Customs district chiefs had a wide range of competences that enabled them to operate efficiently in many areas related to collecting customs duties for the Russian state treasury. On 17/29 June 1824 they were additionally empowered to present candidates for the position of assessor for customs affairs for land courts operating in 11 sub-border poviats (in Vilna, Volynia and Podolia Governorates and in the Białystok district) on the land border of the Romanov Empire. District chiefs (Kovno, Grodno and Radivilov Customs Districts) nominated to these positions those of their subordinated clerks who showed devotion and distinguished record of service duties. The nominations had to be authorized by local civil governors. Assessors for customs affairs were responsible for representing the state in smuggling cases that were brought to land courts<sup>55</sup>.

As is clearly seen, the customs district chief was granted an exceptionally wide range of competences. In order to guarantee their skilful execution of duties, chancelleries for customs district chiefs were established, with special-task clerks, secretaries and writing clerks. The number of employed staff was specified in the customs act<sup>56</sup>.

One also needs to notice attempts to establish some elements distinguishing customs resort employees from clerks working in other structures of local state administration. One such factor was introduction of new uniforms. Before September 1827 both customs district chiefs and other employees of customs offices had worn uniforms of the governorates in which their administrative offices were situated. However, this changed with the act of 23 August/4 September 1827, according to which the uniforms of the Ministry of Finance were introduced in the customs administration. Customs district chiefs received uniforms established for division

<sup>54</sup> Out of the 2% fund, one-tenth was passed over to the invalides' fund. *Ibidem*, p. 478.

<sup>55</sup> The position of assessor for customs affairs was supposed to function in the following poviats: Telshi and Raseiniai (Vilna Governorate); Sokółka (Białystok district); Vladimir, Kremenets, Starokonstantinov and Dubno (Volynia Governorate) as well as Kamenetz, Proskurov, Ushitsia and Letychiv (Podolia Governorate). ПСЗРИ, с 1649 года, vol. XXXIX, 1824, no. 29953, Санкт Петербург 1830, pp. 388–390. The institution of assessors for customs affairs was liquidated on 1/13 July 1873. ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XLVIII, отделение первое, 1873, no. 52366, Санкт Петербург 1876, p. 812; K. Latawiec, *Institution of customs*, p. 185.

<sup>56</sup> СЗРИ, *Уставы Казенного Управления*, part 2, Санкт Петербург 1832, p. 11.

chiefs of departments of this ministry, however, with one difference – they got additional small quilts or beads on lapels<sup>57</sup>. A few weeks earlier, the matter of uniforms for those customs district chiefs who were appointed to those positions out of military clerks in reserve was resolved by allowing them to retain military uniforms<sup>58</sup>.

The third decade of the 19<sup>th</sup> century saw the expansion of network of customs districts in Russia for various reasons. Some of them were, for instance, penetration of Southern parts of Tsarist Russia by foreigners dealing with trade and territorial expansion of the Romanov Empire in Transcaucasia and on the Western coast of the Black Sea. Increased interest in sea trade with Russia in the area of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov resulted in growth in the number of vessels moving around. FTD MF authorities wished to facilitate trade in this area by opening a sea port in Kerch, which also caused transfer of customs administration to this place. Changes were instituted by the force of the ukaz of 10/22 October 1821, which established Kerch-Yeni-Kale Customs District seated in Kerch. It was directed, as was the case with Theodosia and Taganrog Customs Districts, by a local city chief. Chief of Kerch-Yeni-Kale Customs District was directly subordinated to Kherson military governor<sup>59</sup>.

The Russian-Turkish and Russian-Persian conflicts from the second half of 1820s expanded the territory of the Romanov monarchy in Transcaucasia and on the shores of the Black Sea. New border areas needed customs administration structures to be established, which was done, among others, on the territory of the Bessarabian district. The ukaz of 30 September/12 October 1830 moved the customs border from the Dniester to the Prut and the Danube. As a result, two customs districts were established in Bessarabia: Upper-Bessarabian (Sculeni) and Lower-Bessarabian (Izmail), while Dubossary Customs District was liquidated<sup>60</sup>.

At the same time, quick adaptation of customs administration to the new territorial reality in the Northern Caucasus and Transcaucasia took place. The ukaz of 3/15 June 1831 instituted a new administrative division of those areas in terms of customs supervision organization. The extent of territorial jurisdiction of

<sup>57</sup> ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. II, 1827, no. 1317, Санкт Петербург 1830, p. 691; K. Latawiec, *Institution of customs*, p. 186.

<sup>58</sup> ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. II, 1827, no. 1282, Санкт Петербург 1830, p. 645.

<sup>59</sup> ПСЗРИ, с 1649 года, vol. XXXVII, 1820–1821, no. 28776, Санкт Петербург 1830, pp. 874–875; on 6/18 August 1829 the position of Theodosia city chief was liquidated. The role of Theodosia CD chief was taken over by Taurida civil governor. ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. IV, 1829, no. 3071, Санкт Петербург 1830, p. 587; finally, on 3/15 June 1837 the customs affairs of Theodosia CD were subordinated to Kerch-Yeni-Kale city chief. ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XII, отделение первое, 1837, no. 10300, Санкт Петербург 1838, p. 359.

<sup>60</sup> The Tsar's ukaz instituting both Bessarabian customs districts was published on 25 October/6 November 1830. ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. V, отделение второе, 1830, no. 3968, Санкт Петербург 1831, pp. 85–86; K. Latawiec, *Institution of customs*, s. 187; V. Mischevca, V. Tomuleț, *Этапы эволюции политико-правового статуса Бессарабии в составе Российской империи (1812–1917)*, "Wschodni Rocznik Humanistyczny" 2022, vol. 19, no. 4, p. 83. DOI: 10.36121/tomulecmischevca.19.2022.4.075

Astrakhan Customs District chief was reduced to the so-called Caucasian Line. All customs offices operating on the shores of the Black Sea (as far as the Sukhum Kale fortress) were subordinated to Kerch-Yeni-Kale Customs District chief. The remaining area under the Russian rule in Caucasus and Transcaucasia formed the Transcaucasian Customs District located in Tiflis. A new network of customs offices was created on its territory, which were responsible for managing trade with Persia and Turkey<sup>61</sup>.

Apart from expansion of customs administration structures and the resulting increase in the number of customs districts, one needs to note also a slow and gradual process of expansion of competences of customs district chiefs. This was demonstrated by the amendments of customs regulations introduced both for European and Asiatic trade.

As already mentioned, the customs district chief supervised customs guard units operating on the territory under his jurisdiction. He had a wide range of powers in relation to this formation which made it possible to shape its network positioned along the state border. Besides, he was empowered to select staff for customs guard<sup>62</sup>. All these factors resulted in full subordination of customs border guard units to customs district chiefs, as a new formation established on 1/13 January 1828 to guard the European border of the Romanov Empire by the force of regulations on customs border guard establishment signed by Tsar Nikolay the First on 5/17 August 1827<sup>63</sup>. These clerks were granted a wide range of competences in relation to customs border guard units: commanders of brigades, half-brigades and independent companies were fully subordinated to the customs district chief; ober-guards and assistants to ober-guards (in charge of units) sent customs-related information directly to the district chief; ober-guards and assistants to ober-guards could be freely moved between posts inside the territory under his jurisdiction (on the condition that translocation was included in monthly reports sent to FTD MF); he appealed to the minister of finance for authorization of a plan of dividing brigades and half-brigades into companies and units; he decided upon the structure of border guard posts; he prepared a plan for operation of mobile columns guarding the border area; he agreed to allow reserve soldiers to join border guard units; he took decisions on providing food for border guards in compliance with FTD MF instructions; he was empowered to audit the subordinated border guard units and

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<sup>61</sup> ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. VI, отделение первое, 1831, no. 4621, Санкт Петербург 1832, pp. 432-433; K. Latawiec, *Institution of customs*, pp. 187-188.

<sup>62</sup> ПСЗРИ, с 1849 года, vol. XXXVIII, 1828, no. 29067, Санкт Петербург 1830, pp. 225-226; K. Latawiec, *Rosyjska straż graniczna w Królestwie Polskim w latach 1851-1914*, Lublin 2014, pp. 28-30.

<sup>63</sup> The regulations on establishment of customs border guard were published on 19/31 August 1827. ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. II, 1827, no. 1282, p. 645; K. Latawiec, *Rosyjska straż*, p. 31.



use a financial benefit (of 1,000–2,000 rubles per year assigned by FTD MF) for duty travels related to auditing tasks<sup>64</sup>. It needs to be stressed that subordination of customs border guard units to customs district chiefs established in 1827 was in force until late 1890s, when reforms introducing the autonomy of Independent Border Guard Corps in relation to civil customs administration were implemented.

The extent of territorial jurisdiction of customs district chiefs was not limited only to the border strip spanning several kilometres in which customs offices (chambers and sub-chambers) or border guard units were located. For sake of efficient customs duties collection and effective prevention of sale of smuggled goods, some major cities (such as Vilna and Kiev – both since 11/23 August 1825) or Berdichev (since 18/30 March 1836) received positions of special-task clerks acting on behalf of the Ministry of Finance. These clerks were directly subordinated to chiefs of Yurburg Customs District (Vilna) and Radivilov Customs District (Kiev, Berdichev)<sup>65</sup>.

On 28 January/9 February 1831 the ukaz was issued which added a number of new regulations to the existing customs act for the European part of Russia. Out of these, special attention needs to be devoted to the specification of regulations pertaining to giving rewards for confiscation of smuggled goods. These regulations encompassed also customs district chiefs, allowing them to gain this additional source of income<sup>66</sup>.

As regards financial matters, it needs to be noted that the regulations of 26 May/7 June 1835 encompassed customs administration clerks employed on staff positions in Siberia, Caucasus and Transcaucasia, giving them a possibility to obtain additional financial benefits due to employment in difficult work conditions (mainly due to severe climate). These regulations went into force in relation to customs clerks, including customs district chiefs, on 19/31 October 1836<sup>67</sup>. Thus, customs district chiefs enjoyed those extraordinary privileges until the end of the Tsarist rule in Russia.

<sup>64</sup> ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. II, 1827, no. 1282, pp. 645–647.

<sup>65</sup> ПСЗРИ, с 1849 года, vol. XL, 1825, no. 30446, pp. 417–418; ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XI, отделение первое, 1836, no. 8997, Санкт Петербург 1837, p. 220; СЗРИ, *Уставы Казенного Управления*, part 2, *Учреждения и уставы таможенные*, Санкт Петербург 1842, p. 13. On 2/14 December 1852 these regulations were changed and the position of Berdichev special-task clerk was liquidated while the clerks operating in Vilna and Kiev were transferred to Grodno and towns situated near the border with the Kingdom of Poland under the jurisdiction of Yurburg CD chief. ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XXVII, отделение первое, 1852, no. 26830, Санкт Петербург 1853, p. 747; *Статьи к Шестому Толму Своду*, [in:] *Продолжение Свода Законов Российской Империи, издания 1842 года*, vol. XVII, С 1 Июля 1852 по 30 Июня 1853 года, Санкт Петербург 1853, p. 17.

<sup>66</sup> ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. VI, отделение первое, 1831, no. 4300, pp. 74–76.

<sup>67</sup> ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XI, отделение второе, 1836, no. 9620, Санкт Петербург 1837, pp. 116–117; K. Latawiec, *Institution of customs*, pp. 189–190.

Undoubtedly, one sign of notable expansion of competences of customs district chiefs was empowering them to authorize contracts for rent of buildings or vessels if the rent amount did not exceed 1,000 rubles. Such actions of these officials were authorized by the ordinance of the Committee of Ministers confirmed by the highest decision of Tsar Nikolay the First of 16/28 August 1832. Since that time the customs district chief no longer had to apply to FTD MF for acceptance of the rent contract, which surely made their supervision over customs administration infrastructure more effective<sup>68</sup>.

The process of formation of Russian customs administration was completed in the early 1830s. Due to lack of changes of Russian borders over the next two decades (until late 1840s) there were no significant alterations in this respect. However, it is useful to analyse new regulations concerning functioning of customs administration, with a special focus on customs district chiefs.

In 1832 the first edition of the Digest of Laws of the Russian Empire was issued. It was an official collection of all legal acts currently in force on the territory of Russia, prepared by the 2<sup>nd</sup> Division of His Imperial Highness Own Chancellery headed by Mikhail Speransky. While editing legal acts, thematic order was adopted and regulations pertaining to the customs affairs were included in volume six<sup>69</sup>. The 1832 edition contained customs acts issued for both European and Asiatic trade, which comprised a number of regulations (ordinances for the customs resort) relevant for customs district chiefs<sup>70</sup>.

Close analysis of both the 1832 edition of the Digest of Laws of the Russian Empire and its subsequent editions enables us to determine the evolution of powers and duties of customs district chiefs. These officials were empowered to: direct horse-mounted and foot border guards who were unfit for border inspection service to invalides' commands, fire brigade commands or to make them janitors with customs offices; direct lower-rank border guards unfit for service due to incurable diseases to home guard units; issue passports to clerks sent for leave after terminating their positions<sup>71</sup>; file demands for funds necessary to provide medical treatment for lower-rank border guards and horses maintained by this formation<sup>72</sup>; appoint

<sup>68</sup> ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. VII, 1832, Санкт Петербург 1833, p. 559; СЗРИ. 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835 годы, part 2, Статьи к 6, 7, 8, 9 и 10 Томам Свода, Санкт Петербург 1836, p. 1227; K. Latawiec, *Institution of customs*, p. 190.

<sup>69</sup> Further official editions of the Digest of Laws of the Russian Empire were issued in 1842, 1857, 1876. Between issues so-called continuations (*Продолжения*) were published, in which current changes in laws in particular areas were recorded.

<sup>70</sup> An important advantage of the Digest of Laws is the possibility to use the contents of lower-rank legal acts, included in the Digest, which may be unreachable for a researcher for different reasons. See СЗРИ, *Уставы Казенного Управления*, part 2, Санкт Петербург 1832.

<sup>71</sup> *Ibidem*, pp. 23–25; K. Latawiec, *Institution of customs*, pp. 190–191.

<sup>72</sup> СЗРИ, *Уставы Казенного Управления*, part 2, pp. 39–40.

administration representatives for customs affairs to participate in investigations connected with customs law violations<sup>73</sup>; inform top-level officials of home guard units about the reasons for directing border guards to this formation to avoid cases of translocation of people under investigation<sup>74</sup>; perform special supervision over records of lower-rank soldiers commissioned to serve in customs border guard units or as customs janitors<sup>75</sup>; make personal decisions in cases of inappropriate conduct of lower-rank border guards and those chancellery clerks who were employed by the force of the customs district chief's decision (without authorization of this decision by FTD MF)<sup>76</sup>; send instant notification to FTD MF about death (with circumstances and cause of death) of customs clerks occupying class positions and border guard officers<sup>77</sup>.

In late 1850s the institution of customs district chief was permanently introduced into the management system of local structures of the customs district. These officials were in charge of supervision over both customs offices and units of uniformed formation of customs border guard.

### **I.3. Functioning of customs district chiefs in the Kingdom of Poland in the years 1851–1868**

In the late 1840s the Kingdom of Poland was significantly different in terms of its administrative structure from other lands of the Russian Empire. After the fall of the November Uprising, the function of the Kingdom's Viceroy was given to prince Ivan Paskevich. He had all the powers in his hands, which were exercised through the newly-created chancellery of the Kingdom of Poland's Viceroy, as well as through such central institutions (existing since 1816) as governmental commissions (for internal and ecclesiastical affairs, for revenue and treasury, for justice). It also needs to be noted that while in late 1830s and early 1840s some administrative structures were directly subordinated to the Ministry of Public Enlightenment and the Ministry of Transport in St. Petersburg, functioning of customs administration was under the jurisdiction of the Governmental Commission for Revenue and Treasury in Warsaw.

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<sup>73</sup> Ibidem, p. 56.

<sup>74</sup> СЗРИ, *Уставы Казенного Управления, part 2, Учреждения и уставы таможенные*, Санкт Петербург 1842, p. 18.

<sup>75</sup> This regulation was introduced by the force of the ordinance for customs resort of 9/21 February 1845. *Статьи К Шестому Тому Свода*, [in:] *Продолжение Свода Законов Российской Империи, издания 1842 года*, vol. VI, С 1 Января по 31 Декабря 1845 года, Санкт Петербург 1846, p. 17.

<sup>76</sup> This regulation was introduced by the force of the ordinance for customs resort of 7/19 December 1847. *Статьи К Шестому Тому Свода, Продолжение Свода Законов Российской Империи, издания 1842 года*, vol. X, С 1 Июля по 31 Декабря 1847 года, Санкт Петербург 1848, p. 20.

<sup>77</sup> Ibidem.

This situation was due to some autonomy retained by the Kingdom of Poland, which was manifested in treating this territory as an independent customs area separated from the rest of the Empire by the customs border. Revenue from customs duties was collected for the Kingdom of Poland's treasury and it was assigned mainly to cover costs of local state administration and the judiciary system.

This exceptional situation lasted in the Kingdom of Poland for as long as two decades after the fall of the November Uprising. One could ask the following question at that point: Why was it like that? Most probably, as a ruler of the Kingdom of Poland and a trusted aide of Tsar Nikolay the First, prince Ivan Paskevich could afford conducting his own internal policy in this part of Russia as long as it was not in conflict with the interests of the Tsarist autocracy. Paskevich was in full control of the whole administrative apparatus for a few reasons: 1) as Viceroy he had his say in the process of appointment of candidates for positions at all levels of general and special administration; 2) since 9/21 September 1831 wartime-police administration structures were operating (based on the instruction of 31 October/12 November 1831), and they had control over civil state administration in voivodeships (governorates) and districts (poviats)<sup>78</sup>. Thus, most initiatives of St. Petersburg bureaucrats, attempting to convert the Kingdom of Poland into a typical Russian province situated on the outskirts of the Empire, were eliminated by prince I. Paskevich, who wanted to maintain the influence and prestige of his position in this way. Some exceptions here were: approval of establishment of typical structures of Russian special administration (Warsaw Scientific District)<sup>79</sup> and transportation roads district or implementation of Russian nomenclature of administrative-territorial division of the Kingdom – governorates and poviats.

Why did I. Paskevich oppose quick incorporation of the Kingdom of Poland into the Russian customs area? Most probably, this was because maintaining autonomy by the Kingdom in this respect enabled him to make use of funds collected in Warsaw, which is how I. Paskevich became independent from the rule of the Ministry of Finance in St. Petersburg. This ministry prepared the draft of the state budget, in which the expenses plan took into account all those spendings necessary to main-

<sup>78</sup> State Archive in Lublin, Łuków Powiat Chief, del. 144, fol. 9v-10; "Dziennik Urzędowy Województwa Mazowieckiego" 1831, no. 9, pp. 61-63; L. Gorizontow, *System zarządzania Królestwem Polskim w latach trzydziestych – pięćdziesiątych XIX wieku*, "Przegląd Historyczny" 1985, vol. 76, issue 4, pp. 717-718; M. Rutkowski, *Podstawy prawne działalności w Królestwie Polskim rosyjskich Naczelników i Komendantów Wojskowych po upadku Powstania Listopadowego*, "Zeszyt Naukowy Muzeum Wojska" 2000, no. 14, pp. 71-72; more on the range of powers of the Kingdom of Poland's Viceroy after 1831 can be found in L. Mażewski, *Namiestnik Królestwa Polskiego 1815-1874. Model prawny a praktyka ustrojowopolityczna*, Radzymin 2015, pp. 109-121.

<sup>79</sup> T. Manteuffel, *Centralne władze oświatowe na terenie b. Królestwa Kongresowego (1807-1915)*, Warszawa 1929, pp. 32-37; A. Górak, K. Latawiec, *Rosyjska administracja specjalna w Królestwie Polskim 1839-1918*, Lublin 2015, p. 146, 168.

tain the state administration. Such a situation would make I. Paskevich dependent on St. Petersburg bureaucrats, which would be absolutely unacceptable for him, given his great political ambitions and absolute power in the Kingdom of Poland. Apparently, this very factor was the primary reason for relatively late liquidation of the Kingdom of Poland's customs autonomy.

Some attention needs to be devoted to the influential bureaucrats operating in St. Petersburg. Special place was occupied by ministers of finance, who had some kind of influence on Tsar Nikolay the First. If the Russian Empire was supposed to maintain its dominant position on the international arena as a gendarme of Europe, it needed enormous funds for financing the military. Also a growing bureaucratic apparatus needed substantial funds from the state budget. That is why in the second half of 1830s first attempts to liquidate the customs autonomy of the Kingdom of Poland could be noticed<sup>80</sup>. Taking over full control over a relatively long stretch of the Western border of the Empire, with its substantial revenue from customs duties as a result of intensive trade exchange with the Kingdom of Prussia or the Austrian Empire, was definitely one of the key factors leading to the unification of the customs system in Russia.

Obviously, first efforts to liquidate the customs autonomy of the Kingdom of Poland were made in the early 1840s. Interestingly enough, the regulations of the Russian customs act in force since 1819 (and amended numerous times) were not implemented in the Kingdom of Poland. One could ask a question: Why was such a simple solution given up? Most probably, prince I. Paskevich was the figure responsible for creating completely new regulations. The Viceroy wanted to avoid being deprived of power over the functioning of the Kingdom's customs administration. That is why he tried to prepare a separate legal act regulating both functioning of the customs administration and the collection of customs duties. The task of preparing the customs act was assigned to the special "Committee on removing the customs line between the Empire and the Kingdom of Poland", which was especially established for that purpose in 1845. The Committee was presided over by prince I. Paskevich, which enabled him to control and influence the final direction of its activity<sup>81</sup>. Work on the final draft of the document continued until

<sup>80</sup> H. Radziszewski, *Zniesienie linii celnej pomiędzy Królestwem Polskim a Cesarstwem Rosyjskim w roku 1850*, "Praca. Dodatek poświęcony artykułom w sprawach administracyjnych, ekonomicznych, prawnych i społecznych, oraz materyalom spraw tych dotyczącym" no. 6, [in:] "Biblioteka Warszawska" 1907, vol. CCLXVI, issue 796, p. 3; W. P. Tekely, *Polityczne i ekonomiczne przesłanki zniesienia granicy celnej pomiędzy Królestwem Polskim a Cesarstwem Rosyjskim*, [in:] *Studia z historii państwa, prawa i idei. Prace dedykowane profesorowi Janowi Malarczykowi*, eds. A. Korobowicz, H. Olszewski, Lublin 1997, p. 421.

<sup>81</sup> The committee comprised, apart from prince I. Paskevich, also Karl Nesselrode, Nikolay Orlov, Ignatsy Turkull and Leontsyush Samoylov. R. Kołodziejczyk, *Miasta, mieszczaństwo, burżuacja w Polsce w XIX w. Szkice i rozprawy historyczne*, Warszawa 1979, p. 23. Moreover, since 18/30 April 1846 a committee headed by vice-director of FTD MF Karl Friedrich Grosschopff operated in St. Petersburg, which com-

the second half of 1840s, with active participation of clerks representing prince I. Paskevich. They were sent from the Governmental Commission for Revenue and Treasury and put forward their suggestions to the ready-made draft<sup>82</sup>. Also the very prince I. Paskevich made some remarks on the draft of the act during the very final stage of the legislative process<sup>83</sup>. A similar activity was performed by representatives of the Russian Ministry of Finance and the State Council<sup>84</sup>. Finally, the draft of the customs act was approved of by Tsar Nikolay the First on 5/17 November 1850 and the act was made public on 30 November/12 December of the same year<sup>85</sup>.

Even though "The Customs Act for the Kingdom of Poland" was signed by Nikolay the First in mid-November 1850, it went into force on 1/13 January 1851. Much of its contents was taken over from the already existing customs regulations for European trade in Russia (codified in the Digest of Laws of the Russian Empire of 1842 and its continuations). This was reflected in article 183 of the act, which read:

"Customs service in the Kingdom of Poland is supervised by the Ministry of Finance, in particular by its Foreign Trade Department, on the same conditions as customs service in the Empire"<sup>86</sup>.

One more aspect needs to be noted at this point. The regulations of the customs act also comprised completely new elements, which reflected the specificity of the organisation of the customs administration (emphasising the influence of the Kingdom of Poland's Viceroy on certain areas of functioning of the customs apparatus) and of the functioning of judiciary institutions on the territory of the

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prised representatives of the Governmental Commission for Revenue and Treasury, the State Council and the Ministry of Finance. W. P. Tekely, *Polityczne i ekonomiczne*, pp. 426–427; idem, *Rozmieszczenie komór celnych w Królestwie Polskim po zniesieniu granicy celnej pomiędzy Królestwem Polskim a Cesarstwem Rosyjskim*, [in:] *Z historii państwa, prawa, miast i Polonii, Prace ofiarowane profesorowi Władysławowi Ćwikowi w czterdziestolecie pracy twórczej*, eds. J. Ciągwa, T. Opas, Rzeszów 1998, p. 249. z

<sup>82</sup> W. P. Tekely, *Zniesienie granicy celnej pomiędzy Królestwem Polskim a Cesarstwem Rosyjskim – skutki dla Skarbu Królestwa (zarys problematyki)*, [in:] *Podstawy materialne państwa. Zagadnienia prawno-historyczne*, eds. D. Bogacz, M. Tkaczuk, Szczecin 2006, pp. 104–105; idem, *Stanowisko Komisji Rządowej Przychodów i Skarbu w sprawie zniesienia granicy celnej pomiędzy Królestwem Polskim a Cesarstwem Rosyjskim*, [in:] *Przez tysiąclecia. Państwo – prawo – jednostka*, vol. 1, eds. A. Lityński, M. Mikołajczyk, Katowice 2001, pp. 148–160.

<sup>83</sup> RSHA, f. 19, inv. 3, del. 181, fol. 53–53v.

<sup>84</sup> W.P. Tekely, *Zniesienie granicy*, pp. 104–105.

<sup>85</sup> The official printout of the customs act for the Kingdom of Poland was made in the FTD MF printing house in St. Petersburg. ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XXV, отделение второе, 1850, no. 24598, Санкт Петербург 1851, p. 48; On the territory of the Kingdom of Poland copies of the customs act (a bilingual Russian-Polish version) were printed in the Governmental Printing House operating with the Governmental Commission for Justice. *Ustawa celna dla Królestwa Polskiego*, Warszawa 1851.

<sup>86</sup> "Таможенная часть в Царстве Польском подчиняется Министерству Финансов по Департаменту Внешней Торговли, на том же основании, как подчинено оному таможенное ведомство в Империи." *Ustawa celna dla Królestwa Polskiego*, pp. 116–117; ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XXV, no. 24598, p. 71.

Kingdom of Poland. The position of the Kingdom's Viceroy in relation to the customs administration was clearly defined by article 184 of the customs act. It specified that the Russian customs administration on the territory of the Kingdom of Poland was supposed to execute only the orders of the Viceroy (as a representative of the administrative rule in the Kingdom)<sup>87</sup>.

The new customs act established three customs districts on the territory of the Kingdom of Poland: Verzhbolovo (from the Neman's estuary to the Kingdom of Prussia until the Vistula's estuary to the Kingdom of Prussia), Kalisz (from the Vistula's estuary to the Kingdom of Prussia until "Niwka" border guard post) and Zawichost (from "Niwka" border guard post until the Bug's estuary to Austria). In their territories a certain number of customs chambers and sub-chambers were established<sup>88</sup>. The act also regulated (in article 26) the matters of supervision over those administrative-territorial units of FTD MF as follows:

"Each Customs District is managed by the District Chief, who is in charge of all customs chambers and sub-chambers belonging to the district. The mentioned chief is accompanied by special-task clerks, secretary, and copying clerks, whose number is specified in staff positions"<sup>89</sup>.

Further part of the customs act contained a regulation clearly specifying the way in which the post of customs district chief was to be filled. Because of the high rank of the position and the wide range of powers and duties assigned to this post, it was decided (article 42) that

"since the customs service requires that clerks have experience, no higher-rank customs post, such as that of district chief [...], may be filled by anybody that has not served in the Customs division before"<sup>90</sup>.

As a result, only clerks with work experience in customs administration structures could be appointed to this position. Such requirements prevented the

<sup>87</sup> Ibidem; "Dziennik Urzędowy Guberni Warszawskiej" 1851, no. 16, p. 365.

<sup>88</sup> *Ustawa celna dla Królestwa Polskiego*, pp. 18–21; ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XXV, no. 24598, p. 51; СЗРИ, *Свод учреждений и уставов таможенных*, vol. 6, Санкт Петербург 1857, pp. 12–13; К. Лятавец, *Таможенные учреждения в Царстве Польском в 50–60 гг. XIX века*, [in:] *Історія торгівлі, податків та мита. Збірник наукових праць*, ed. О.О. Дячок, Дніпропетровськ 2007, p. 125.

<sup>89</sup> "Каждый таможенный округ управляется Начальником округа, который имеет в своем ведомстве все таможи и заставы, округ составляющие. При нем полагаются чиновники для особых поручений, Секретарь и писцы, число коих определяется штатами". *Ustawa celna dla Królestwa Polskiego*, pp. 20–21; ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XXV, no. 24598, p. 51; К. Лятавец, *Таможенные*, p. 127.

<sup>90</sup> "Как таможенная служба требует чиновников опытных, то ни в какие высшие таможенные должности каковые суть: Начальники округов, [...], не могут быть определены неслужившие по таможенной части." *Ustawa celna dla Królestwa Polskiego*, pp. 28–29; ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XXV, no. 24598, p. 52; Э. Бучек, *О положении служащих таможенных органов по Таможенному уставу 1850 г. для царства Польского (1850–1868 гг.)*, "Ленинградский юридический журнал" 2016, no. 4 (46), p. 11.

common Russian practice of translocating active army officers or those in reserve to vacancies in civil administration. Such methods of filling vacant posts were the response to lack of candidates suitable for newly created positions in different administrative structures.

The work experience in the customs resort was the most significant requirement that a candidate applying for the position of customs district chief had to meet. One also needs to notice one more matter related to the appointment procedure for this position. The customs act (article 57) contained the following regulation of this matter:

“District chiefs, [...], shall be appointed upon the suggestion of the director of Foreign Trade Department made to the Minister of Finance, with mutual agreement of Minister and Viceroy and via the Highest Decision.”<sup>91</sup>

The article with this regulation clearly showed dependence of appointment upon decision (candidate’s approval) by the Kingdom of Poland’s Viceroy. This demonstrates involvement of prince I. Paskevich in the final draft of the customs act, as he tried to minimise any attempts to reduce his role in shaping the employment policy in relation to the highest positions in the customs administration in the Kingdom of Poland.

The customs act specified where the seats of customs district chiefs and their chancelleries were to be located, by stating that these officials shall be positioned in the place of the chief chamber located in the territory of a given customs district<sup>92</sup>. According to this regulation, chancelleries of district chiefs were supposed to be placed in localities with first-class chambers. However, it happened otherwise and the seats of customs district chiefs were located in the following way: for Verzhbolovo Customs District – in Łomża, for Kalisz Customs District – in Kalisz and for Zawichost Customs District – in Zawichost<sup>93</sup>.

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<sup>91</sup> “Начальники округов [...] определяются, по представлению Директора Департамента Внешней Торговли Министру Финансов и по взаимному соглашению Министра с Наместником, с Высочайшего разрешения.” *Ustawa celna dla Królestwa Polskiego*, pp. 34–35; ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XXV, no. 24598, p. 53; K. Latawiec, *Investigating the Position of Customs District Chief in the Kingdom of Poland in the Early 1850s*, “*Studia Iuridica Lublinensia*” 2022, vol. 31, no. 2, p. 152. DOI: 107951/sil.2022.31.2.145-167

<sup>92</sup> *Ustawa celna dla Królestwa Polskiego*, pp. 134–135; ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XXV, no. 24598, pp. 75–76.

<sup>93</sup> According to the regulations of the act, the seats of customs district chiefs should be located in the following way: for Verzhbolovo CD – in Verzhbolovo or Peplówek, for Kalisz CD – in Nieszawa, Pызdry, Szczypiorno or Praszka. RSHA, f. 19, inv. 3, del. 956, fol. 319, 332, 353; *Ustawa celna dla Królestwa Polskiego*, pp. 8–9; K. Latawiec, *Investigating the Position*, s. 152.



The key position in the customs management in the Kingdom of Poland was the one with the highest remuneration. The clerk had at his disposal a basic salary of 857.76 rubles per year. Additionally, each chief received a benefit for official accommodation (of 285.9 rubles per year) as it was clear that there were difficulties with access to state-owned buildings in which the official could be accommodated with his family. The specific nature of the position, due to its auditing-controlling duties, required travelling all over the customs district territory, which is why the law contained a regulation on assigning another financial benefit (of 285.9 rubles per year) for covering costs of duty travels, as was the case in the Empire. Finally, the district chief had at his disposal a 150-ruble fund to cover chancellery expenses<sup>94</sup>.

Customs district chiefs were entitled to wear the uniform of the Ministry of Finance, whose shape was specified in the 1842 civil service act. The work apparel of these officials was in the fifth category, together with that of tax chamber chairmen or chiefs of Moscow and Odessa branches of the Trade Bank<sup>95</sup>. It needs to be noted that, similarly to the situation in the Empire, whenever the post of customs district chief was occupied by a person who used to be the Russian army officer, he was entitled to wear the military uniform<sup>96</sup>.

An interesting matter that should be raised here concerns financial rewards. The previous subchapter mentioned the possibility for customs district chiefs to obtain additional revenue from money raised from collected duties (3% of the value of the duties paid to the state treasury). The regulation allowing gaining financial benefits in this way was also included in the customs act (article 129)<sup>97</sup>. Taking into account the significance of their position, customs district chiefs could expect to earn quite a lot in this way. Moreover, there was a possibility to raise additional funds by making savings on the operation of customs administration. The money that was not spent on clerks' remuneration due to vacancies was distributed among those currently in service. The decision on assigning those funds was in the hands of the FTD MF director and the very minister of finance<sup>98</sup>.

<sup>94</sup> The funds for chancellery expenses were usually spent on necessary stationery and writing materials. However, they could also be used for employing another writing clerk. *Ustawa celna dla Królestwa Polskiego*, pp. 84-85; *Приложения*, [in:] ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XXV, отделение второе, 1850, Санкт Петербург 1851, pp. 245-246; K. Latawiec, *Investigating the Position*, s. 152.

<sup>95</sup> *Ustawa celna dla Królestwa Polskiego*, pp. 80-81; СЗРИ, *Свод учреждений государственных и губернских*, part 3, *Уставы о службе гражданской*, Санкт Петербург 1842, pp. 419-420; K. Latawiec, *Investigating the Position*, pp. 152-153.

<sup>96</sup> *Ustawa celna dla Królestwa Polskiego*, pp. 82-83.

<sup>97</sup> *Ibidem*, pp. 86-87, 100-103; ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XXV, no. 24598, p. 65, 68.

<sup>98</sup> *Ustawa celna dla Królestwa Polskiego*, pp. 98-99; ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XXV, no. 24598, p. 68; K. Latawiec, *Investigating the Position*, p. 153.

The customs district chief could also obtain a financial reward for stopping smuggling, however, this was possible only when the chief participated in the prevention of smuggling in person (for instance, by being in charge of the operation on the spot)<sup>99</sup>.

The position of customs district chief was one of the most important posts in the local structures of customs administration. This was evidenced by the regulations included in the customs act, where one of the subchapters (articles 209–227) was devoted specifically to customs district chiefs. Here a closer look may be taken at the range of matters which those officials in the three customs districts were to be dealing with. This is how article 209 of the act specified the position of the customs district chief in the administrative apparatus:

“Customs District chiefs are in charge of and supervise all customs chambers, sub-chambers and border guard units in their District, they make sure regulations are duly followed, as is the case with ordinances of Superior Powers, which they are responsible for.”<sup>100</sup>

In relation to the operating customs offices (chambers and sub-chambers) and the armed formation (border guard), customs district chiefs acted as superiors. It is interesting that the regulations also allowed one more kind of office on the territory of the Kingdom of Poland – customs communication posts (*таможенный переходный пункт*). Their establishment depended on the needs to facilitate communication with the inhabitants of sub-border areas who were occupied with farming or trade<sup>101</sup>. These were also administratively supervised by customs district chiefs. It needs to be added, though, that the customs district chiefs’ jurisdiction did not extend over Warsaw WarehouseCC, which was under direct supervision of FTD MF<sup>102</sup>.

Apart from territorial jurisdiction of particular customs districts, the same customs act made a detailed specification of the kinds of customs offices that were supposed to be functioning in this territory together with their staff. Undoubtedly,

<sup>99</sup> *Ustawa celna dla Królestwa Polskiego*, pp. 612–613; ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XXV, no. 24598, p. 174.

<sup>100</sup> “Начальники таможенных округов имеют в своем надзирании и просмотре все таможи, заставы пограничную стражу подведомственного им округа, наблюдают за точным исполнением узаконений и предписаний Начальства и в том ответственны.” *Ibidem*, pp. 128–129; ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XXV, no. 24598, p. 74; K. Latawiec, *Investigating the Position*, p. 153.

<sup>101</sup> *Ustawa celna dla Królestwa Polskiego*, pp. 14–15; A. Górak, K. Latawiec, *Rosyjska administracja*, p. 33.

<sup>102</sup> *Ustawa celna dla Królestwa Polskiego*, pp. 20–21; ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XXV, no. 24598, p. 51; Э. Бучек, *Правила взимания пошлин по общему таможенному тарифу по европейской торговле Российской империи и царства Польского 1850 г. (1850–1857 гг.)*, “Ленинградский юридический журнал” 2016, no. 4 (46), p. 24; T. Demidowicz, *Statut Organiczny Królestwa Polskiego w latach 1832–1856*, “*Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne*” 2010, vol. LXII, issue 1, p. 161.

the location of customs office was influenced by the long-functioning transportation routes (together with the certain novelty of the Warsaw-Vienna Railway), which were used to transport goods and people and which had had Polish customs offices since the beginning of 1851. The composition of particular customs districts was as follows:

- Verzhbolovo Customs District (CD) – Verzhbolovo first-class CC (28 staff posts), Peplówek first-class CC (28), Wincenta second-class CC (10), Zieluń second-class CC (10), Lubicz second-class CC (10), Filipów third-class CC (6), Dobrzyń third-class CC (6), Władysławów customs-subchamber (CS) (5), Raczki CS (5), Bogusze CS (5), Dąbrowa CS (5), Chorzele CS (5), Mławka CS (5) and Osiek CS (5);
- Kalisz CD – Nieszawa first-class CC (29), Pyzdry first-class CC (28), Szczypiorno first-class CC (28), Praszka first-class CC (28), Słupca second-class CC (10), Wieruszów second-class CC (10), Herby second-class CC (10), Służewo third-class CC (6), Wilczyn third-class CC (6), Czołnochów third-class CC (6), Grodziszczko third-class CC (6), Podgrabów third-class CC (6), Bolesławiec third-class CC (6), Niezdara third-class CC (6), Radziejów CS (5), Piotrków CS (5), Skulsk CS (5), Podłęże CS (5), Modrzejów CS (5);
- Zawichost CD – Granica first-class CC (28), Michałowice first-class CC (28), Zawichost first-class CC (28), Tomaszów first-class CC (28), Igołomia second-class CC (10), Krzeszów second-class CC (10), Baran third-class CC (6), Dołhobyczów third-class CC (6), Niesułowice CS (5), Szyce CS (5), Sierosławice CS (5), Opatowiec CS (5), Sandomierz CS (5) and Łążek Zaklikowski CS (5)<sup>103</sup>.

As is visible above, the customs offices were not in the same number in particular districts, which is reflected in the number of staff positions overall (Verzhbolovo CD – 133 positions, Kalisz CD – 210, Zawichost CD – 169). Staffing was directly influenced by the intensity of trade in a particular area, population density, accessibility of transportation routes, state border character etc. Such a composition of the number of offices and posts in them had a direct impact on the workload of a given customs district chief and employees of his chancellery<sup>104</sup>.

In order to exercise the provisions of the customs act in the most efficient way, customs district chiefs were allowed to organise customs posts which were

<sup>103</sup> The number of positions also comprised the posts of copying clerks and janitors, who were included in the list of remunerated staff according to the customs act regulations. *Ustawa celna dla Królestwa Polskiego*, pp. 8-13; *Приложения*, [in:] ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XXV, отделение второе, 1850, pp. 245-247; К. Лягавец, *Таможенные*, pp. 125-126.

<sup>104</sup> The course of state border through scarcely populated areas (in Verzhbolovo CD) or on the Vistula river (Zawichost CD) obviously had a direct influence on the location of customs offices.

responsible for control of transported goods. Most frequently, they were set up near key customs offices in order to increase the effectiveness of control. This was the case, for instance, in July 1852, when such customs posts were established in the vicinity of customs chambers in Verzhbolovo (in Verzhbolovo town), Wincenta (Czerwone village), Pepłówek (Unoszeki village), Michałowice (Wilczkowiec village) and Igołomia (Złotniki village)<sup>105</sup>.

Customs district chiefs were obliged to enforce ordinances of superior administrative authorities. It is no wonder, however, that the customs act did not specify these authorities by name. Since the liquidation of the customs autonomy of the Kingdom of Poland was a result of some kind of compromise between the Kingdom's Viceroy prince I. Paskevich and St. Petersburg bureaucrats, some attention here needs to be devoted to the relations between these authorities.

As previously mentioned, the customs district chief was subordinated to FTD MF on the territory of the Empire. The same solution was obviously applied also in the Kingdom of Poland, however, adapted to both its specific nature in terms of organisation of administration and the existing political conditions. Customs district chiefs had to enforce the decrees of the Kingdom's Viceroy, together with the Customs Division of Kingdom of Poland's Viceroy's Chancellery, specially created on 1/13 January 1851. Customs district chiefs also had to be ready to be in close contact and cooperation with military administration, represented mainly by military chiefs (existing since 1833) of five governorates of the Kingdom of Poland (Augustów, Płock, Warsaw, Radom and Lublin), who were superior to all local structures of civil administration. One should also mention the necessity of cooperation of customs district chiefs with civil administration authorities at the governorate level (governor, governorate government) as regards affairs related to investigations of customs act violation cases<sup>106</sup>.

Customs district chiefs were unquestionably superior to all clerks employed in customs offices and border guard units and they were responsible for proper execution of their duties<sup>107</sup>. Similarly, they were supposed to make sure that the process of customs duties collection from tradesmen proceeded with no delays and according to the existing regulations<sup>108</sup>. Should any circumstances limiting trade in any way (external factors independent of customs district chief or internal factors related to the functioning of customs offices) or violating public or private interests

<sup>105</sup> "Dziennik Urzędowy Guberni Warszawskiej" 1852, no. 40, p. 989.

<sup>106</sup> *Ustawa celna dla Królestwa Polskiego*, pp. 118–119, 140–141; ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XXV, no. 24598, p. 72, 77; C. Milewski, *Naczelnicy Wojenni w Królestwie Polskim 1831–1858, 1861–1867*, [in:] *Straty bibliotek i archiwów warszawskich w zakresie rękopiśmiennych źródeł historycznych*, vol. 2, *Archiwa porozbiorowe i najnowsze*, Warszawa 1956, pp. 179–185.

<sup>107</sup> *Ustawa celna dla Królestwa Polskiego*, pp. 128–129; ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XXV, no. 24598, p. 74.

<sup>108</sup> *Ibidem*.

appear, the customs district chief was obliged to investigate the case and inform FTD MF about the actual situation<sup>109</sup>.

As mentioned before, customs district chiefs exercised direct administrative supervision over the customs offices under their jurisdiction. This supervision was exercised in numerous ways. The first was dealing with correspondence sent by customs offices to the customs district chief. These were, most often, reports about cases of stopping or confiscation of smuggled goods, statistical reports about the activities of customs chambers and sub-chambers (the amount of duties imposed, the value of taxed goods, etc.), reports related to matters connected with customs supervision (information about releasing or taking over positions by clerks on leave, etc.), individual requests of clerks<sup>110</sup>. In exceptional circumstances, the customs district chief had to settle all extremely urgent matters arising in customs offices whose solution was not described otherwise in executive regulations issued by FTD MF. However, decisions taken in such matters had to be reported to the superior authorities. The procedure was different in the most serious cases – those matters which could not be decided upon at the level of the customs district were instantly directed by the customs district chief to FTD MF (together with his opinion), where they were immediately considered. Once resolved, such cases were sent back to the customs office in question via customs district chiefs<sup>111</sup>.

The second mode of supervision exercised by the customs district chiefs over customs offices under their jurisdiction was by performing direct audits. Customs offices were to be audited at least twice a year and the audit was to concern all the matters related to the office's operation (how funds were stored, how employed clerks worked, how documentation was kept)<sup>112</sup>. It is notable that special audits were also possible upon denunciation of a particular customs office (article 219). In the case of denunciation, the customs district chief was obliged to inform the Kingdom of Poland's Viceroy and the minister of finance. Both officials, apart from audit, were also empowered to take special steps leading to the resolution of the case<sup>113</sup>. Moreover, other circumstances (e.g., falling revenue from collected duties, complaints about office malpractice by clerks, etc.) could also trigger extraordinary audit and result in taking necessary action against offenders<sup>114</sup>. This was clearly settled in article 220 of the customs act as follows:

<sup>109</sup> *Ustawa celna dla Królestwa Polskiego*, pp. 130–131; ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XXV, no. 24598, p. 75.  
<sup>110</sup> *Ustawa celna dla Królestwa Polskiego*, pp. 130–131, 138–139; ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XXV, no. 24598, pp. 74–76.

<sup>111</sup> *Ustawa celna dla Królestwa Polskiego*, pp. 138–139; ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XXV, no. 24598, p. 76.

<sup>112</sup> *Ustawa celna dla Królestwa Polskiego*, pp. 134–135; ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XXV, no. 24598, p. 76.

<sup>113</sup> *Ustawa celna dla Królestwa Polskiego*, pp. 136–137; ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XXV, no. 24598, p. 76.

<sup>114</sup> *Ustawa celna dla Królestwa Polskiego*, pp. 138–139; ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XXV, no. 24598, p. 76.

"Having noticed negligence or abuse resulting in fall in the amount of duties collected in the activities of the chambers, district chiefs are empowered to order investigation and suspend the culprits from duty, sending notice to Foreign Trade Department and Customs Division of the Kingdom's Viceroy's Chancellery; appointed clerks and officials shall be dismissed from office and brought to trial, upon the notice of the Department."<sup>115</sup>

Moreover, having obtained information from audit or investigation of cases of those clerks who neglected their duties, were unfit for further service for various reasons or displayed behaviour inappropriate for a state administration official, the customs district chief could initiate their dismissal procedure (article 221). If these clerks were appointed by the district chief, they could be dismissed directly, in all other cases, dismissal was executed by FTD MF at the motion of the customs district chief<sup>116</sup>. Furthermore, similarly to the situation in the Empire, customs district chiefs were obliged to instantly inform FTD MF about deaths of officials occupying class posts in customs structures under their jurisdiction<sup>117</sup>.

As regards the matters related to exercising supervision and control over customs offices, it needs to be emphasised that those competences were not always executed personally by customs district chiefs. It was quite frequent for those officials to empower special-task clerks to conduct audits. Such clerks received wide prerogatives in relation to the offices under audit due to the gravity of assigned duties. In extraordinary situations (absences of special-task clerks owing to conducting investigation, illness, vacation, vacancy, overload with audits), controlling tasks could be performed by the secretary of district chief's chancellery<sup>118</sup>. It needs to be added that special-task clerks were very often involved in investigations which aimed at finding out who was to blame for allowing through the border smuggled goods stopped inside the Kingdom

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<sup>115</sup> "Начальникам округов предоставляется, если по делам таможен откроют они упущение, или усмотрят вкраившиеся злоупотребления, наносящие ущерб пошлинному доходу, по исследовании, виновных удалять предварительно от должностей и о том представлять Департаменту Внешней Торговли, донося также и Таможенному Отделению состоящему при Канцелярии Наместника; чиновников же и слугителей, определением от них самих зависящих, вовсе удалять, предавать суду и доносить Департаменту". *Ustawa celna dla Królestwa Polskiego*, pp. 136–137; ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XXV, no. 24598, p. 76.

<sup>116</sup> Ibidem.

<sup>117</sup> Information about clerk's death should be accompanied by death circumstances (time, place and cause). *Ustawa celna dla Królestwa Polskiego*, pp. 38–39.

<sup>118</sup> Quite interestingly, as a last resort the customs district chief could delegate a person occupying the position of member in one of the customs chambers under his jurisdiction to conduct an investigation. The customs act forbade, however, delegating other staff clerks or commanders of border guard units to perform auditing-controlling functions. *Ustawa celna dla Królestwa Polskiego*, pp. 138–141; ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XXV, no. 24598, pp. 76–77.

of Poland by people outside civil customs administration structures or border guards<sup>119</sup>.

Quite notably, district chiefs were also empowered to inspect documentation which was created as a result of activity of subordinated customs offices or border guard units. Careful inspection was done of both accounting documentation and the very chancellery operations. Once any improprieties in office work were noticed (violations of regulations, failure to apply chancellery regulations, disorder in archived documentation), the customs district chief would decide upon implementing an improvement plan and would take necessary action against the clerks to blame (admonition, reprimand, petition to dismiss from service). The improprieties were supposed to be reported to FTD MF. Moreover, at the end of each year the customs district chief was obliged to present a report on the state of office work in subordinated customs offices to the customs resort management in St. Petersburg<sup>120</sup>.

Customs district chiefs had some freedom (though rather limited) to shape personnel policy in subordinated offices. Customs offices frequently employed clerks occupying non-class and out-of-staff positions, mainly those of chancellery clerks (copying clerks) and free-standing writing clerks. Customs district chiefs could file petitions to the FTD MF director to employ these clerks on class and staff positions, justifying this with the work experience they had due to a longer period of employment in the customs resort<sup>121</sup>. Similarly, customs district chiefs were free to employ customs janitors, who were the auxiliary staff in chambers and sub-chambers<sup>122</sup>.

As mentioned before, already before 1850 the customs district chiefs in the Empire were granted the right to send subordinated clerks on leave. The same power was given also to the chiefs of three customs districts on the territory of the Kingdom of Poland. According to article 83 of the customs act, leaves up to 8 days could be granted to those subordinated clerks who were appointed to their positions by FTD MF. All the remaining clerks (who were appointed by the district chief) were allowed to get a leave of up to 4 months. While granting leaves customs district chiefs were obliged to inform FTD MF about the fact of granting the leave, about the persons taking over duties from the clerks on leave, to issue leave passports to clerks after leaving position based on the

<sup>119</sup> Such an investigation aimed at finding the persons who were to blame for either direct (involvement in providing assistance for smugglers) or indirect (negligence of service duties) participation in smuggling. In such cases the customs district chief was obliged to submit detailed reports to FTD MF. *Ustawa celną dla Królestwa Polskiego*, pp. 130-131; ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XXV, no. 24598, pp. 74-75.

<sup>120</sup> *Ustawa celną dla Królestwa Polskiego*, pp. 136-137; ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XXV, no. 24598, p. 76.

<sup>121</sup> *Ustawa celną dla Królestwa Polskiego*, pp. 34-35. Many clerks with low levels of education started their careers in customs administration structures from the position of free-standing writing clerks, and they were later promoted to the staff positions of chancellery clerks. See RSHA, f. 21, inv. 11, del. 237, fol. 673-680, 754-757.

<sup>122</sup> *Ustawa celną dla Królestwa Polskiego*, pp. 46-47.

acceptance protocol and to plan the organisation of leavetaking so that the office could function with no disturbances<sup>123</sup>.

With superior power over all the persons employed in customs administration structures in the territory under their jurisdiction, customs district chiefs could write petitions to award clerical ranks and other service rewards (orders, medals, distinguished badges, financial rewards) to the staff employees of their chancellery, chambers, sub-chambers as well as border guard officers. Requests concerning rewards were supposed to be directed to FTD MF, since all decisions on granting the clerical rank or reward were made in St. Petersburg by the Heroldia Department of the Governing Senate, the minister of finance or the ruling monarch. As regards lower-rank border guard soldiers, before sending their reward applications, customs district chiefs were obliged to check their conduct in service so that the distinctions were given only to those clerks who really deserved the honour<sup>124</sup>.

The duties of customs district chiefs also comprised representing the interests of the state's treasury in lawsuits in relation to the violations of the customs act (smuggling). Similarly to what was the case in the Empire, the customs district chief would authorize one of the subordinated clerks to act as his representative (deputy) in the ongoing investigation (preparatory procedure) beyond customs administration structures (which was conducted by general administration units or local penal courts)<sup>125</sup>.

In the Kingdom of Poland, just like in the Empire, the customs district chief could apply to local administrative authorities or military units for assistance should such a need arise. However, such support could take place only when resistance was noticed or when obstacles emerged which prevented customs administration clerks from performing their service duties<sup>126</sup>.

The analysis of rights and duties of customs district chiefs operating in the Empire before 1851 showed as an interesting topic the necessity of taking care of the building infrastructure of the customs resort by customs district chiefs. This matter was regulated also in the customs act issued for the Kingdom of Poland, where its article 216 read as follows:

"District chiefs are in charge of maintaining customs buildings and border guard houses in quite a good condition. In case of damages, after receiving the announcement, they are obliged to make an inspection in the defined

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<sup>123</sup> Ibidem, pp. 50–55; ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XXV, no. 24598, pp. 57–58.

<sup>124</sup> Granting a clerical rank or a reward (order, medal) was by the force of the Tsar's highest decision. *Ustawa celna dla Królestwa Polskiego*, pp. 54–55, 66–67; ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XXV, no. 24598, p. 58, 61.

<sup>125</sup> *Ustawa celna dla Królestwa Polskiego*, pp. 140–141; ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XXV, no. 24598, p. 77.

<sup>126</sup> *Ustawa celna dla Królestwa Polskiego*, pp. 118–119.



order. If it turns out that repairs need to be made or new buildings need to be erected in the place of the old ones, they are supposed to make a cost calculation and plan and present these to the Foreign Trade Department. Small and urgent repairs under 100 rubles of cost may be managed only by themselves, while informing the Department only. Should improprieties in supervision over buildings be detected, they should also be reported to the Department."<sup>127</sup>

While performing their duties in relation to the buildings under their jurisdiction, customs district chiefs were obliged to submit a report on the state of buildings used in the area in their rule (by 20 January/1 February of each year). Such reports enabled FTD MF to gain awareness of the technical condition of buildings and plan expenses to maintain the infrastructure in particular customs districts<sup>128</sup>.

Surely, preparing reports by customs district chiefs was only one of the activities related to supervision over buildings. The very execution of building-redecoration works was also quite interesting. The regulations of the construction law for the Kingdom of Poland differed from those in force in the Empire<sup>129</sup>. All buildings (both private and state ones) erected on the territory of the Kingdom of Poland were subjected to construction supervision. These matters were under the jurisdiction of operating governorate governments, which authorized architectural plans and building cost calculations and granted permissions to start building investment (provided there was acceptance of the Governmental Commission for Internal and Ecclesiastical Affairs or the Chief Council for Building, Land-Surveying, Roads and Floats)<sup>130</sup>.

<sup>127</sup> "Начальники округов наблюдают, дабы таможенные здания и домьпограничной стражи содержимы были в совершенной исправности. В случае же оказавшагося повреждения, по получении о том донесения, и по освидетельствовании надлежащим порядком, буде найдется, что повреждение последовало не от небрежения и худого присмотра, и необходимо нужно оное исправить починкою, или вместо ветхого строения сделать новое, должны они, составя смету и план, представить Департаменту Внешней Торговли на рассмотрение, а малозначащие поправки, требующие скорого исправления и не превышающие ста рублей серебром, разрешают сами и Департаменту доносят. Относительно же небрежного присмотра за строениями, они представляют Департаменту." Ibidem, pp. 132-133; ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XXV, no. 24598, p. 75; "Dziennik Urzędowy Guberni Warszawskiej" 1851, no. 16, p. 366.

<sup>128</sup> Ibidem.

<sup>129</sup> Since the end of September 1820 the regulations entitled *Przepisy ogólne Policji budowniczej dla miast w Królestwie Polskim* with further amendments were widely implemented. *Zbiór przepisów administracyjnych Królestwa Polskiego, Wydział Spraw Wewnętrznych*, part 1, *Gospodarstwo miejskie*, vol. II, Warszawa 1866, pp. 338-355; C. Krawczak, *Prawo budowlane na ziemiach polskich od połowy XVIII wieku do 1939 roku*, Poznań 1975, pp. 103-104.

<sup>130</sup> See Ibidem; T. Demidowicz, *Rada Ogólna Budownictwa, Miernictwa, Dróg i Sławów najwyższe kolegium techniczne Królestwa Polskiego 1817-1867*, "Kwartalnik Historii Nauki i Techniki" 1992, vol. 37, no. 2, pp. 85-91; J. Żywicki, *Urzednicy: architekci, budowniczoowie, inzynierowie cywilni... Ludzie architektury*

In this domain the customs district chief was supposed to constantly supervise the condition of buildings used by the customs resort structures. If he wished to apply for funds for construction or redecoration, he was obliged to inform FTD MF in advance, which gave due authorization to commence works and plan expenses related to development and maintenance of infrastructure. He could do that by the force of the documentation on the technical condition of the building issued by the governorate government and the likely costs of the renovation. The customs act recommended executing construction-redecoration works between April and September. Thus, any works were planned to finish at the end of September so that the representatives of the governorate government could inspect them according to the previously authorized cost calculation of construction works<sup>131</sup>.

Since 1851 the customs resort structures in the Kingdom of Poland did not own all the real estate and buildings in which customs offices and border guard units were located. This was due to a number of reasons. During the operation of the Polish customs administration the Governmental Commission for Revenue and Treasury did not manage to create their own housing facilities for functioning chambers and sub-chambers, which was mostly caused by reluctance to spend money to buy real estate. Efforts were made to locate customs offices in buildings owned by the state, however, not in all localities in the sub-border area such buildings were state-owned. Therefore, in many cases the Governmental Commission for Revenue and Treasury had no choice but to rent real estate with buildings to organise customs administration structures. Since the Russian customs administration replaced the liquidated Polish customs structures starting 1/13 January 1851, they had to take over the same buildings. Hence, the customs act needed to make a provision for the possibility to rent buildings for operating offices, which was stated in the following way:

“District chiefs are empowered to authorize contracts and agreements for rent of houses for customs chambers and lower ranks of customs service, as well as

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*i budownictwa w województwie lubelskim oraz guberni lubelskiej w Królestwie Polskim w latach 1815–1915*, Lublin 2010, pp. 33–45.

<sup>131</sup> FTD MF funds were also used to cover travel costs of clerks commissioned by governorate governments to the place of building works. *Ustawa celna dla Królestwa Polskiego*, pp. 132–135; ПІСЗРІ, собрание II, vol. XXV, no. 24598, p. 75. While there were no reports on renovations of customs buildings in governorate governments situated in the Kingdom of Poland from 1850s, 1860s and 1870s, a model example of administrative procedure on building renovation was the redecoration of Sosnowiec CC building in 1888. See State Archive in Łódź, Piotrków Governorate Government, Building Division, del. 416, *passim*. It should be noted that after authorizing building or renovation cost calculation for the needs of the customs resort, the very building works were conducted by private persons who were selected through the public bidding procedure. A notary contract was signed with the contractor. See, for instance, a contract for renovation of Zawichost CC of 16/28 September 1871. State Archive in Kielce, Sandomierz branch, files of public notary Franciszek Zdrodowski in Sandomierz, del. 22, [no pagination], notary act no. 214 from the year 1871.

rent of sea vessels and carriers, if the contract sum does not exceed 300 rubles; contracts for higher sums should be presented to Foreign Trade Department. At the same time, district chiefs are obliged to make efforts to keep the rent prices of houses, sea vessels and carriers as low and as convenient for the Treasury as possible [...].”<sup>132</sup>

This regulation empowered district chiefs to accept contracts and agreements related to renting both buildings and water transport units. The latter case was caused by the fact that the border of the Russian state which was guarded in the Kingdom of Poland went through lakes and rivers and possessing such water transport units was necessary for proper supervision of trade undertaken with the use of rivers (the Vistula, the Warta, the Neman). The district chief mainly accepted the conditions of the contract or agreement draft while its very finalization (conclusion) took place in the notary’s office closest to the location of the building in question. The customs resort was always represented by the clerk authorized by the customs district chief<sup>133</sup>. It should be added that the contract value was a factor influencing the procedure of its conclusion. In case of contract value exceeding 300 rubles, since the matter had to be presented for authorization by FTD MF, one could expect longer time needed to conclude the contract.

As mentioned before, customs district chiefs were empowered to oversee border guard units. This formation started operating in the Kingdom of Poland at the same time as the Russian customs administration, that is on 1/13 January 1851. The customs act made the following specification of the range of competences of customs district chiefs towards this uniformed formation:

“It is direct responsibility of District Chiefs to guard the border diligently and carefully at all places, locate border guards in such a way so as to prevent fraud, depending on whether the places need closer or looser supervision and make sure border guards execute their duties properly and with no neglect.”<sup>134</sup>

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<sup>132</sup> “Начальникам округов предоставляется утверждать контракты и условия на наем домов для таможен и нижних чинов таможенного ведомства, также на наем судов и гребцов, если договорная сумма не превышает трех сот рублей серебром; о контрактах же на высшую сумму представлять Департаменту Внешней Торговли. Вместе с тем возлагается на ответственность Начальников округов, чтобы цены, по которым нанимаются квартиры, суда и гребцы, были самые умеренные и по возможности для казны шыгодные, [...]”. *Ustawa celna dla Królestwa Polskiego*, pp. 134–135; ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XXV, no. 24598, p. 75.

<sup>133</sup> A model example of renting buildings for the customs chamber was signed on 19/31 January 1889 in the chancellery of notary Bolesław Wislocki in Biłgoraj, which was when buildings for Krzeszów-upon-San CC were rented for the period of 6 years. See State Archive in Lublin, Kraśnik branch, files of public notary Bolesław Wislocki in Biłgoraj, del. 44, pp. 173–181, notary act no. 38 from 1889.

<sup>134</sup> “На ответственности Начальников округов непосредственно лежит, чтобы граница, во всех пунктах, охранялась верно и надежно, чтобы пограничная стража, в отвращение тайного про-

As superior authority, the customs district chief was thus in charge of positioning border guard posts in such a way<sup>135</sup> that these guarded the state border as closely as possible and prevented smuggling as well as dangers arising as a result of uncontrolled human traffic. This was to be achieved by the creation of mobile units, unpredictable for smugglers, which operated in different places both in the sub-border area and beyond it<sup>136</sup>.

Customs district chiefs were superior to commanders of border guard (3 brigade commanders, 19 company commanders, 99 ober-guards, 99 assistants to ober-guards and 9 reserve officers)<sup>137</sup>. However, all decisions related to this group<sup>138</sup> were taken by the FTD MF director, upon notification of the minister of finance and the Kingdom of Poland's Viceroy. On the other hand, a much wider range of powers were exercised by customs district chiefs in relation to lower-rank border guard soldiers (wachtmeisters, horse guards and foot guards). These soldiers originated mainly from Russian army units and were mainly sent to serve the required period to fulfil the military duty. Also soldiers on leave or in reserve were sent to border guard. Customs district chiefs were empowered to exercise the following competences (rights and duties) in relation to them: change foot guards to horse guards and vice versa; send guards unfit for border inspection due to physical disability (or chronic diseases) to work as janitors of customs chambers and sub-chambers; dismiss from service guards with addictions, those displaying dubious moral posture or committing offences and send them to home guard units; put appropriate notices in service lists about committed offences or conducted investigations; supervise proper collection of alphabetical lists of all border guard soldiers serving in this formation; send petitions to FTD MF to downgrade non-commissioned border guard officers doing military service in this formation

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воза товаров, расположена была сообразно местным положениям, требующим меньшого или большего присмотра, и чтобы пограничная стража исправляла свою должность строго и неупустительно". *Ustawa celna dla Królestwa Polskiego*, pp. 128–131; СЗРИ, *Свод учреждений и уставов таможенных*, vol. 6, Санкт Петербург 1857, p. 64; K. Latawiec, *Rosyjska straż*, p. 138.

<sup>135</sup> *Ustawa celna dla Królestwa Polskiego*, pp. 24–25.

<sup>136</sup> *Ibidem*, pp. 130–131; ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XXV, no. 24598, p. 74.

<sup>137</sup> *Приложения*, [in:] ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XXV, отделение второе, 1850, p. 248.

<sup>138</sup> Customs district chiefs were empowered to translocate ober-guards and their assistants from one place to another. Besides, they had the power to appoint one of the company commanders as interim brigade commander. All such cases had to be reported to FTD MF. Also each case of death of higher-rank border guard official, similarly to customs clerks, had to be instantly reported to FTD MF together with death circumstances (time, place and cause). *Ustawa celna dla Królestwa Polskiego*, pp. 38–39, 150–151; ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XXV, no. 24598, p. 79; К. Э. Лягавец, *Управление делами Пограничной стражи в Царстве Польском в 1851–1864 гг.*, [in:] *Региональное управление и проблема эффективности власти в России (XVIII – начало XXI века. Сборник статей Всероссийской научной конференции с международным участием (г. Оренбург, 30 октября – 2 ноября 2012 года), посвященной 1150-летию российской государственности, памяти профессора А.В. Ремнева (1955–2012), 60-летию профессора А.И. Репинского*, eds. Е. В. Годовова, С. В. Любичанковский, Оренбург 2012, p. 150.

in case of sending them to home guard; inform governorate military chiefs about translocation, dismissal or death of soldiers on leave who served in border guard; present to FTD MF lists of lower-rank border guards (at brigade commander's request) who deserve to receive chevrons or add further ones; present to FTD MF accounting documentation related to medical treatment of lower-rank guards in medical institutions (hospitals, lazarettos, etc.)<sup>139</sup>.

Customs district chiefs also played a highly important role in matters related to confiscation of those goods that were stopped by the force of the decision of customs chamber or sub-chamber due to allegation of smuggling (customs act violation). Goods owners or their plenipotentiaries had the right to appeal from the customs office administrative decision on goods confiscation. They would submit the appeal (within 7 days since the confiscation decision was received) directly to the customs district chief or indirectly via the customs office in question. The customs district chief was obliged to make a proper investigation of the whole matter, if necessary, he could make use of detailed explanations prepared by the customs office which decided on goods confiscation. The customs district chief's opinion, together with the whole documentation, was sent to the Customs Division of Kingdom of Poland's Viceroy's Chancellery (article 994). Besides, the chief was supposed to inform FTD MF about the whole case<sup>140</sup>.

One also needs to pay special attention to the powers of customs district chiefs as regards authorization of decisions related to smuggled goods. If the estimated value of the stopped goods was between 30 and 60 rubles, the decision taken by the customs office (chamber or sub-chamber) was authorized by the customs district chief, by the force of article 1007 of the customs act for the Kingdom of Poland<sup>141</sup>.

The range of competences of customs district chiefs comprised also those related to rewarding persons from outside customs administration that significantly contributed to smuggling prevention. The customs district chief was entitled to grant a financial reward of up to 90 rubles. If he thought a higher amount was more appropriate, he had to ask superior authorities (FTD MF)<sup>142</sup>.

<sup>139</sup> Out of his own will the customs district chief could apply to FTD MF to award a chevron to a border guard who completed 10 years of perfect and diligent service. Besides, the district chief could deprive a guard of the possessed chevron for gross misconduct, which also had to be reported to FTD MF. LaSHA, f. 545, inv. 2, del. 81, fol. 2; RSHA, f. 19, inv. 4, del. 74, fol. 2; *Ustawa celna dla Królestwa Polskiego*, pp. 44-47, 50-51, 74-75, 78-79, 96-97, 146-147, 150-151; ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XXV, no. 24598, pp. 62-63, 67, 78-79; Циркуляр по таможенному ведомству, 10 января 1851 года, no. 1, item 8.

<sup>140</sup> *Ustawa celna dla Królestwa Polskiego*, pp. 560-561; ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XXV, no. 24598, p. 163.

<sup>141</sup> *Ustawa celna dla Królestwa Polskiego*, pp. 568-569; ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XXV, no. 24598, p. 165.

<sup>142</sup> *Ustawa celna dla Królestwa Polskiego*, pp. 574-575; ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XXV, no. 24598, p. 166.

There was a direct relation between the matters of goods value estimate and confiscation due to customs act violation and their sale. If nobody complained about stopped goods or if the appeal of goods owner was considered negatively, the confiscated goods were sold in the public bid. The customs district chief was in charge of announcing the public bidding if the value of goods was between 30 and 60 rubles and of specifying the location of the sale. If the value was 60 rubles or more, the authorization of FTD MF had to be obtained<sup>143</sup>.

The 1850 customs act for the Kingdom of Poland laid the foundations for functioning of the whole customs administration and for customs duties collection in three customs districts on the Kingdom's territory. The legislator, however, envisaged a situation in which the act would have to be amended with either explanatory regulations or entirely new ones (crucial for the implementation of the customs policy). Thus, the customs act could be amended by the mutual agreement of the Kingdom's Viceroy and the minister of finance<sup>144</sup>.

A question to be asked at this point is whether after the implementation of the customs act for the Kingdom of Poland on 1/13 January 1851 any amendments were made that would result in extending the rights and duties of customs district chiefs. The legal act detailing, among others, the range of competences of these officials was not perfect and it had some imprecisions which had to be complemented with different kinds of legal acts (ukazes, ordinances for the customs resort, the State Council's opinions etc.). One of the first was the ordinance for the customs resort of 8/20 August 1851, which obliged customs district chiefs to prepare a special report on all ober-guards, assistants to ober-guards and reserve officers serving in subordinated brigades with a detailed specification of their locality (customs post) by the end of each year. Monthly reports sent to FTD MF which contained information about translocations of the abovementioned border guard soldiers had to specify obligatorily the cause of transfer<sup>145</sup>.

Also the powers of customs district chiefs in relation to subordinated clerks became expanded. As a consequence of the implementation of the State Council's opinion on reduction of official correspondence authorized by the highest decision on 28 January/9 February 1852, the range of competences of particular state administration authorities at all levels was changed. Expansion of the powers of clerks operating locally significantly reduced the amount of

<sup>143</sup> *Ustawa celna dla Królestwa Polskiego*, pp. 588–591; ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XXV, no. 24598, p. 169.

<sup>144</sup> *Ustawa celna dla Królestwa Polskiego*, pp. 116–117; ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XXV, no. 24598, p. 71; "Dziennik Urzędowy Guberni Warszawskiej" 1852, no. 9, p. 133; 1853, no. 21, p. 21; no. 10, p. 218.

<sup>145</sup> LaSHA, f. 545, inv. 2, del. 81, fol. 19, 20v; RSHA, f. 19, inv. 4, del. 74, fol. 27, 28v; Циркуляр по таможенному ведомству, 8 Августа 1851 года, no. 8, item 5.

correspondence sent to central state authorities, especially that related to reporting<sup>146</sup>.

The subsequent years saw the implementation of the opinion's draft resulting in the expansion of jurisdiction of customs district clerks. On 22 March/3 April 1854 the following competences were handed over to those officials: the right to submit directly to the Inspector Department of the Civil Resort (operating since September 1846 with the First Division of His Imperial Highness Own Chancellery) and to the Order Chapter monthly reports about changes in staff list and annual reports with lists of clerks who were cavaliers of badge for perfect service. Moreover, customs district chiefs were empowered to grant leaves of up to 1 month to subordinated administration clerks<sup>147</sup>. Apparently, granting leaves longer than 8 days to staff employees of customs offices was too troublesome for FTD MF.

It is possible that the attempts to limit correspondence sent by local customs administration structures to FTD MF were related to the change of law (introduced by the force of the ukaz of 17/29 August 1854) as regards goods confiscation. Customs district chiefs were empowered to deal with matters of goods confiscation up to 300 rubles' value<sup>148</sup>. Thus, a clear change was seen in the range of competences (the value of goods increased five-fold), which was evidenced in the increase in the number of such cases considered by customs district chiefs. At the same time, it should be added that the established order was confirmed and slightly modified by the State Council's opinion of 25 November/7 December 1857. This was when the procedure of authorization of stopped goods estimates prepared by customs chambers and sub-chambers by the customs district chief was laid out in detail<sup>149</sup>.

Already after the customs act for the Kingdom of Poland was announced, new legal regulations empowering customs district chiefs of Russian origin to find additional sources of income were issued. On 20 March/1 April 1851 Tsar Nikolay the First signed the Council of Ministers' resolution granting certain privileges to clerks commissioned to customs administration structures in the Kingdom of Poland, which were identical to those already possessed by persons starting employment in state management apparatus in Vilna, Kovno and Grodno Governorates. All customs clerks of Russian origin on staff positions could apply for funds to cover costs of transfer from the territory of the Russian Empire to

<sup>146</sup> ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XXVII, отделение первое, 1852, no. 25944, pp. 47–77.

<sup>147</sup> RSHA, f. 21, inv. 11, del. 318, fol. 12v, 30v; ПСЗРИ, собрание второе, vol. XXIX, отделение первое, 1854, no. 28067, Санкт Петербург 1855, pp. 295–296; СЗРИ, vol. VI, *Свод учреждений и уставов таможенных*, Санкт Петербург 1857, p. 29; Циркуляр по таможенному ведомству, 12 Мая 1854 года, no. 5, item 7; Циркуляр по таможенному ведомству, 12 Ноября 1851 года, no. 11, item 11.

<sup>148</sup> ПСЗРИ, собрание второе, vol. XXIX, отделение первое, 1854, no. 28488, pp. 741–742.

<sup>149</sup> ПСЗРИ, собрание второе, vol. XXXII, отделение первое, 1857, no. 32472, Санкт Петербург 1858, pp. 929–930.

the new place of work in one of the customs districts established in the Kingdom. Moreover, those with some period of employment in Russian army structures entitled to a pension could retain it, while getting also the salary for work in the customs office<sup>150</sup>.

On 25 June/7 May 1857 a new customs tariff for the Russian Empire was issued. During the preparation of the tariff, its draft was consulted with the customs authorities of the Kingdom of Poland. However, as was noticed by Konstantin Lodyzhenskiy, the new Viceroy prince Mikhail Gorchakov was not particularly interested in defending the interests of the inhabitants of the territory under his jurisdiction<sup>151</sup>. The tariff's publication was accompanied by the publication of the new customs act in the sixth volume of the Digest of Laws of the Russian Empire. Its publication was necessary to merge the amendments on customs regulations issued in the territory of Russia in the years 1842–1857 with the customs act for the Kingdom of Poland<sup>152</sup>. This codification of customs lawmaking made a permanent incorporation of the customs act for the Kingdom of Poland into the Digest of Laws of the Russian Empire<sup>153</sup>.

It became clear at that point that while new customs regulations introduced modifications of customs administrative supervision on the territory of the Russian Empire through legal acts of different kinds, the introduced modifications would also apply to the territory of the Kingdom of Poland. As a result of this legal procedure, changes in the functioning of customs administration and in the customs duties tariffs started to appear.

In June 1858 the Inspector Department of the Civil Resort at the First Division of His Imperial Highness' Own Chancellery was liquidated. As a result, the chiefs of resorts (ministers and chief managers) were entitled to appoint, transfer and dismiss clerks occupying positions up to fifth class. However, some exceptions were made in the Ministry of Finance. One was the position of the customs district chief, who was still to be appointed by the minister of finance (upon presentation of the candidate by the FTD MF director) by the force of the highest decision of the ruling monarch. Quite notably, the changes on this position were implemented by the expression of the Tsar's will in the highest orders directed at the Ministry of

<sup>150</sup> This ukaz was issued on 16/28 April 1851. СЗРИ, vol. VI, *Свод учреждений и уставов таможенных*, Санкт Петербург 1857, p. 43; ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XXVI, отделение первое, 1851, no. 25050, Санкт Петербург 1852, p. 209; СЗРИ, vol. III, *Уставы о службе гражданской*, Санкт Петербург 1857, p. 300.

<sup>151</sup> К. Лодыженский, *История Русского таможенного тарифа*, Санкт Петербург 1886, pp. 268–269; М. Н. Соболев, *Таможенная политика России во второй половине XIX века*, Томск 1911, pp. 100–104.

<sup>152</sup> Further legal acts pertaining to functioning of customs administration and customs duties collection were published in so-called continuations of law collections (*продолжения*).

<sup>153</sup> See СЗРИ, vol VI, *Свод учреждений и уставов таможенных*, Санкт Петербург 1857.



Finance<sup>154</sup>. Unfortunately, the new 1858 regulations pertaining to the staffing of the position of customs district chief did not specify it clearly whether the Kingdom of Poland's Viceroy still had a say in the procedure of their appointment.

The aforementioned regulations of 1858 resulted in further decrease of the amount of correspondence sent by customs district chiefs to central administrative bodies, which at the same time meant the expansion of the chiefs' powers. They were empowered to maintain and store so-called formular collections on service (service conduct lists) of all subordinated staff clerks operating in the territory of their district. It needs to be noted that every four months customs district chiefs were obliged to send FTD MF messages with updates made in this documentation. Moreover, each year (until 1/13 December) they were supposed to submit to the Order Chapter lists of those clerks who died or were dismissed from service in the closing year<sup>155</sup>.

The implementation of new regulations pertaining to personnel policy in state administration structures empowered the minister of finance to grant, among others, leaves to customs district chiefs. By the force of the minister of finance, these officials could apply for a leave up to 4 months when intending to spend holiday in Russia. In case of planned holidays abroad or those longer than 4 months, the decision in this matter had to be authorized by the ruling Tsar<sup>156</sup>.

The emerging cases of negligence of service duties by customs district chiefs, resulting in losses to state treasury, forced FTD MF to issue a circular reminding chiefs about the necessity to audit customs offices operating under their jurisdiction at least twice a year. The FTD MF director advised close compliance with customs act regulations in this respect and specified the range of auditing activities to be conducted. The customs district chief was obliged to check and confirm the amount of cash stored in the customs office; make an audit of financial books kept, goods stored in customs warehouses and execution of chancellery duties<sup>157</sup>.

Changes took place also in the area of exercising control over the presence of persons doing military service as lower-rank border guard soldiers. New rules of

<sup>154</sup> RSHA, f. 21, inv. 11, del. 318, fol. 216–216v; ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XXXIII, собрание первое, 1858, no. 33261, Санкт Петербург 1860, pp. 714–720; *Статьи к Шестому Тому Свода Законов 1857 года*, [in:] *Продолжение Свода Законов Российской Империи, изданного в 1857 году*, vol. II, С 13 Мая по 31 Декабря 1858 г., Санкт Петербург 1859, p. 8; Циркуляр по таможенному ведомству, 10 Января 1859 года, no. 1, item 7.

<sup>155</sup> LaSHA, f. 545, inv. 2, del. 88, fol. 47v–48; RSHA, f. 21, inv. 11, del. 318, fol. 250–250v; Циркуляр по таможенному ведомству, 10 Декабря 1859 года, no. 12, item 2; ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol XXXIII, no. 33261, p. 719; *Статьи к Шестому Тому Свода Законов 1857 года*, [in:] *Продолжение Свода Законов Российской Империи, изданного в 1857 году*, vol. II, С 13 Мая по 31 Декабря 1858 г., p. 11.

<sup>156</sup> *Статьи к Шестому Тому Свода Законов 1857 года*, [in:] *Продолжение Свода Законов Российской Империи, изданного в 1857 году*, vol. II, С 13 Мая по 31 Декабря 1858 г., p. 9.

<sup>157</sup> LaSHA, f. 545, inv. 2, del. 88, fol. 16; RSHA, f. 21, inv. 11, del. 318, fol. 225; Циркуляр по таможенному ведомству, 10 Апреля 1859 года, no. 4, item 2.

border guard conscription were worked out in order to ensure effective functioning of this formation and to prevent Russian army units from losing personnel. Until 1/13 August each year customs district chiefs were obliged to send a report with a number of horse-mounted guards and foot guards (recruited from soldiers doing military service) that were necessary for efficient functioning of subordinated brigades. These demands were sent to FTD MF, which later directed them to the Inspector Department of the Ministry of War<sup>158</sup>.

As regards the matters related to supervision over border guard, FTD MF made every effort possible to ensure that customs district chiefs would prepare documentation with necessary diligence. For investigations conducted at the central level especially extracts from investigation files conducted in cases of border guard soldiers who died suddenly or of extraordinary incidents that happened in this formation were crucial. Sending complete documentation enabled quick and efficient investigation<sup>159</sup>. It needs to be added that FTD MF concerns were also related to appropriate preparation of service lists of border guard officers and clerks occupying class positions, and they concerned, in particular, inclusion of correct personal data (e.g., avoidance of errors in names of localities), all leaves granted and all tasks confined to special-task clerks (either most important ones or those beyond their general job responsibilities)<sup>160</sup>.

On 1/13 January 1860 the positions of ober-guards and assistants to ober-guards disappeared from the border guard structures subordinated to customs district chiefs. Instead, the posts of unit officers (*отрядных офицеров*) were established. Despite introduced changes, customs district chiefs were still superior to them, according to the provisions of the customs act for the Kingdom of Poland regulating supervision of high-level border guard officials. It should be added that since mid-January 1860 the jurisdiction of customs district chiefs on the territory of the Kingdom of Poland extended over 3 brigade commanders, 21 company commanders, 180 unit officers and 9 reserve officers<sup>161</sup>.

The liquidation of positions of ober-guards and their assistants in border guard was not the end of transformation of this formation. On 25 November/7 December 1860 Tsar Alexander the Second accepted a plan for liquidation of

<sup>158</sup> LaSHA, f. 545, inv. 2, del. 88, fol. 21; RSHA, f. 21, inv. 11, del. 318, fol. 230; Циркуляр по таможенному ведомству, 10 Июня 1859 года, no. 6, item 1.

<sup>159</sup> LaSHA, f. 545, inv. 2, del. 88, fol. 23–23v; RSHA, f. 21, inv. 11, del. 318, fol. 232–232v; Циркуляр по таможенному ведомству, 10 Июля 1859 года, no. 7, item 4.

<sup>160</sup> LaSHA, f. 545, inv. 2, del. 88, fol. 37–37v; RSHA, f. 21, inv. 11, del. 318, fol. 243–243v; Циркуляр по таможенному ведомству, 10 Октября 1859 года, no. 10, item 3.

<sup>161</sup> LaSHA, f. 545, inv. 2, del. 88, fol. 31, 34; RSHA, f. 21, inv. 11, del. 318, fol. 238, 239; Циркуляр по таможенному ведомству, 10 Сентября 1859 года, no. 9, item 1; ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XXXIV, собрание второе, 1859, no. 34885, Санкт Петербург 1861, pp. 68–69; K. Latawiec, *Rosyjska straż*, pp. 80–81.

mobile border guard units, whose operation was dependent, among others, upon customs district chiefs. This did not decrease the responsibilities of the chiefs since the same legal act instituted training units with brigade staff<sup>162</sup>, which started to operate in Piątnica near Łomża, Kalisz and Zawichost within the territory of the Kingdom of Poland.

The wide range of matters related to supervision over border guard by customs district chiefs is best visible when analysing issues of providing food and equipment for this formation. Once the Russian border guard was established in the Kingdom of Poland, the provision of food and equipment for this formation was the responsibility of the Customs Division of Kingdom of Poland's Viceroy's Chancellery. However, in 1863 these regulations were changed and, similarly to the rules in force in the Empire, providing ammunition for lower-rank border guards was still one of the powers of customs district chiefs. These officials were obliged to file a request for ammunition to FTD MF for the next calendar year<sup>163</sup>. Such a procedure ensured that necessary elements of equipment were provided for the formation guarding the state's border.

Customs district chiefs were also obliged to send atypical notices related to the service of their subordinated clerks. There were some cases of accepting to customs administration structures people of noble origin who were graduates of Tsar Nikolay I's Gatchina Institute for Orphans. After graduation from the school in Gatchina, these clerks were obliged to serve a specific amount of time in state administration structures to pay back the funds invested by the state in their education. The ukaz of the Governing Senate of 21 September/3 October 1860 made it clear that customs district chiefs were supposed to send relevant information about the nature of service (behaviour, conduct, length of employment) of those clerks to FTD MF by 1/13 December each year<sup>164</sup>.

The outbreak of the January Uprising had a significant influence on the functioning of customs administration. Serious disturbances of operation of customs offices and border supervision by border guard units took place and difficulties af-

<sup>162</sup> LaSHA, f. 545, inv. 2, del. 89, fol. 39; RSHA, f. 21, inv. 11, del. 318, fol. 279; Циркуляр по таможенному ведомству, 10 Декабря 1860 года, no. 12, item 2; ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XXXV, собрание второе, 1860, no. 36344, Санкт Петербург 1862, pp. 403–404; *Статьи к Шестому Тому Свода Законов 1857 года*. (Прод. IV, № 4), [in:] *Продолжение Свода Законов Российской Империи, изданного в 1857 году*, Продолжение IV, no. 4, С 1 Октября по 31 Декабря 1860 г., Санкт Петербург 1861, p. 12.

<sup>163</sup> LaSHA, f. 545, inv. 2, del. 92, fol. 16, 18v; RSHA, f. 21, inv. 11, del. 318, fol. 361, 362v; Циркуляр по таможенному ведомству, 10 Мая 1863 года, no. 5, item 4; *Статьи к Шестому Тому Свода Законов 1857 года*, [in:] *Продолжение Свода Законов Российской Империи, изданного в 1857 году*, По 31 Марта 1863 года, part 2, *Статьи к IV, V, VI, VII и VIII томам Свода*, Санкт Петербург 1863, p. 55.

<sup>164</sup> LaSHA, f. 545, inv. 2, del. 89, fol. 40–41; RSHA, f. 21, inv. 11, del. 318, fol. 280v–281; Циркуляр по таможенному ведомству, 10 Декабря 1860 года, no. 12, item 9; *Статьи к Шестому Тому Свода Законов 1857 года*. (Прод. IV, № 4), p. 13.

affected also customs district chiefs. While the chancelleries of Verzhbolovo and Kalisz Customs Districts were relatively safe due to their location in Łomża and Kalisz, the situation was very different with the chief of Zawichost Customs District and his workmates. In this district the seat of the authorities was far from major administrative centres and it did not have proper security other than border guard units. The very Zawichost was captured by Polish insurgent troops on 28 January/9 February 1863. Customs district chief Pyotr Pryanishnikov managed to save the contents of the chancellery and most possessions of the local customs chamber by evacuating them to the Austrian customs office in Chwałowice<sup>165</sup>. Since there was a constant danger by the insurgents and there was no military protection in the border strip, it was decided that the seat of Zawichost CD should be moved to Miechów first and next to the locality of Granica, where a customs chamber operated on the local railway station. Only in late spring 1864 the seat of the customs district was placed in Sandomierz.

As a consequence of the Polish fight for independence, unification changes in the administrative system of management in the Kingdom of Poland were introduced. They affected all kinds of state administration and some of the first decisions pertained to the functioning of customs offices. These changes were initiated by the minister of finance, who put a draft of act liquidating the Customs Division of Kingdom of Poland's Viceroy's Chancellery as an institution established by the force of the customs act for the Kingdom of Poland to the Committee for the Matters of the Kingdom of Poland on 4/16 May 1864<sup>166</sup>. This matter was considered in the following days and was resolved by liquidating this unit of customs administration structure by Tsar Alexander the Second on 17/29 May 1864<sup>167</sup>.

What consequences did the liquidation of the Customs Division have for the functioning of customs district chiefs? These officials were obliged to prepare an opinion in matters related to confiscation of goods and send it to the Customs Division. After this institution was disbanded, each customs district chief on the territory of the Kingdom of Poland was supposed to act according to the

<sup>165</sup> М. Чернушевич, *Материалы к истории пограничной стражи*, part 2, *Служба пограничной стражи в военное время*, vol. 2, *Участие в Отечественной войне 1812 года; в усмирении польских мятежей в 1830–1831 и 1863–1864 годах; в войне 1877–78 года; в Китайской войне 1900 года и в войне с Японией 1904–1905 года*, Санкт Петербург 1909, pp. 215–216.

<sup>166</sup> CAHR, Secretary of State of the Duchy of Warsaw, Secretary of State of the Kingdom of Poland, His Imperial Highness' Own Chancellery for the Matters of the Kingdom of Poland (henceforth: SSKP), del. 2568, fol. 4.

<sup>167</sup> CAHR, SSKP, del. 2568, fol. 4, 6, 8v; Third State Council of the Kingdom of Poland, del. 354, fol. 77–80; ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XXXIX, отделение первое, 1864, no. 40876, Санкт Петербург 1867, pp. 418–419; W. P. Tekely, *Skład Sądzący Rady Stanu Królestwa Polskiego jako najwyższy organ rozstrzygający sprawę celne (1861–1867)*, "Annales UMCS", sectio G, vol. XXXV, 1988, p. 176; К. Э. Лятавец, *Управление делами*, p. 152.

regulations in force in the Empire, which meant sending all documentation in such matters to the Customs Division of Kingdom of Poland's Viceroy's Chancellery. The same solution was applied as regards other powers previously possessed by the Division. All matters such as investigations started due to violation of existing customs regulations, abuse of weapons by border guards or cases of violent disobedience showed to border guards, were to be submitted to courts acting on the territory of the Kingdom of Poland after decisions in those cases were taken by customs district chiefs<sup>168</sup>.

It was more than clear that new regulations on investigations and goods confiscations might lead to increase of workload for the chancelleries of customs district chiefs. This was the reason why funds saved due to liquidation of the Customs Division of Kingdom of Poland's Viceroy's Chancellery could be used to cover chancellery expenses in the three customs districts<sup>169</sup>.

The assignment of remaining matters (those outside the range of powers of customs district chief that were within the competences of the Customs Division) was to be accomplished as a result of agreement between the Kingdom's Viceroy count Theodor Berg and the minister of finance<sup>170</sup>. The agreement had to be reached quickly since already in the second half of 1864 fifth-class special-task clerk of the Ministry of Finance, active state councillor Vasilij von Tiesenhausen, was sent to Warsaw. Some of his responsibilities were coordinating the operation of the customs apparatus after the liquidation of the Customs Division of Kingdom of Poland's Viceroy's Chancellery and providing assistance to the Kingdom's Viceroy in customs affairs. This clerk maintained contact with all customs structures, undertaking very frequent internal audits<sup>171</sup>. In July 1865 V. von Tiesenhausen was succeeded by state councillor Heinrich Lichtenstein, who also occupied the post of special-task clerk with the Ministry of Finance. He stayed in Warsaw all the time until the Russian customs act of 1868 was extended over the Kingdom of Poland<sup>172</sup>.

<sup>168</sup> RSHA, f. 560, inv. 38, del. 812, fol. 92v–93; CAHR, SSKP, del. 2568, fol. 6v–7; ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XXXIX, отделение первое, no. 40876, pp. 418–419.

<sup>169</sup> These funds enabled employment of additional clerks on the positions of copying clerks (writing clerks). CAHR, SSKP, del. 2568, fol. 7–7v; ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XXXIX, отделение первое, no. 40876, p. 419.

<sup>170</sup> CAHR, SSKP, del. 2568, fol. 6v–7; ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XXXIX, отделение первое, no. 40876, pp. 418–419; *Статьи к Шестому Тому Свода Законов 1857 года. (Прод. 1868 года)*, [in:] *Продолжение Свода Законов Российской Империи, изданного в 1857 году, с 1 Января 1864 по 31 Декабря 1867 года*, part 2, *Статьи к VI, VII, VIII и IX томам Свода*, Санкт Петербург 1868, p. 34.

<sup>171</sup> RSHA, f. 128, inv. 1, del. 1483, fol. 76; "Dziennik Urzędowy Guberni Radomskiej" 1864, no. 50, appendix I, p. 641; А. Горак, *Преобразование управления таможенным делом в Царстве Польском в 1850–1867 гг.*, [in:] *Документ. Архив. Информационное общество. Сборник материалов IV научно-практической конференции с международным участием*, eds. Е. М. Бурова, О. Е. Антонова, Москва 2019, p. 96.

<sup>172</sup> While doing service in Warsaw H. Lichtenstein was promoted to the rank of active state councillor. RSHA, f. 128, inv. 1, del. 1483, fol. 7–28; del. 1485, fol. 24, 39, 116; f. 1015, inv. 1, del. 27, fol. 1–5; *Список*

It needs to be noted that the Kingdom's Viceroy did retain some competences in relation to customs administration as a part of the state management apparatus in this territory. These powers were the result of his superior position since he was a representative of the Tsar on that area and were confirmed by the ukaz of 19 February /2 March 1868<sup>173</sup>.

The year 1864 brought about serious changes in the organisation of central institutions, which were responsible for matters related to the management of local customs administration structures. A decision was taken to reorganise some departments of the Ministry of Finance. As a result, out of the existing FTD MF the Foreign Trade Relations Division was extracted and moved to Department of Manufactures and Home Trade, which led to the establishment of Department of Manufactures and Trade. The remaining part of FTD MF which dealt with matters of customs and quarantine management was changed into Customs Tariffs Department of the Ministry of Finance (CTD MF). The new department was in charge, either directly or indirectly, of customs offices on the territory of the Romanov Empire and it started operating on 26 October/7 November 1864<sup>174</sup>. CTD MF took over the responsibilities of FTD MF as a superior authority in relation to customs district chiefs.

Changes in the state administration structures on the territory of the Kingdom of Poland necessitated adaptation of the range of powers and duties of customs district chiefs to the actual situation. This meant issuing new regulations on the relations between customs district chiefs and newly appearing offices of general and special state administration. There was a good reason why the matter of cooperation between customs district chief and governorate military chief was precisely specified. The institution of governorate military chief was brought to life by the force of the ukaz of 6/18 August 1864. His competences comprised, among others, supervising soldiers who were on temporary or indefinite leaves. Since such people found employment in customs administration or border guard structures, the customs district chief was obliged to instantly notify the local governorate military chief about the fact of their employment<sup>175</sup>.

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*гражданским чином IV-го класса. Исправлен по 1-е Октября 1868 г., Санкт Петербург 1868, p. 853.*

<sup>173</sup> *Статьи к Шестому Тому Свода Законов 1857 года (Прод. 1869 года), [in:] Продолжение Свода Законов Российской Империи, изданного в 1857 году, с 1 Января по 31 Декабря 1868 года, Санкт Петербург 1870, p. 31; СуиРП, 1868, no. 179.*

<sup>174</sup> ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XXXIX, отделение второе, 1864, no. 41374, Санкт Петербург 1867, pp. 73-74; *Статьи к Шестому Тому Свода Законов 1857 года. (Прод. 1868 года), pp. 32-33; Департамент таможенных сборов. 1811-25/X-1911, Санкт Петербург 1911, p. 14; Высшие и центральные государственные учреждения России 1801-1917, vol. 2, Центральные государственные учреждения, eds. Б. М. Витенберг et al., Санкт Петербург 2001, pp. 152-153.*

<sup>175</sup> *Статьи к Шестому Тому Свода Законов 1857 года. (Прод. 1868 года), pp. 39-40; more on competences of governorate military chiefs can be found in ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XXXIX, отделение*

Similarly, the 1867-1868 liquidation of the Governmental Commission for Internal Affairs and its adjacent General Construction Council resulted in subordination of all architecture-related matters on the central level to the Ministry of Internal Affairs in St. Petersburg (by the force of the regulations issued on 29 October/10 November 1864). It needs to be added that construction matters were still under the jurisdiction of building divisions of governorate governments, which was confirmed by the Tsar's ukaz of 19/31 December 1866<sup>176</sup>.

Due to the new territorial division of the Kingdom of Poland, since 1/13 January 1867 customs district chiefs would conduct construction-related correspondence with building divisions of 9 governorate governments: Lublin, Radom, Kielce, Piotrków, Kalisz, Warsaw, Płock, Łomża and Suwałki<sup>177</sup>.

It should be noted that in sub-border areas of the Kingdom of Poland customs district chiefs were allowed to conduct construction works of buildings also unrelated to customs administration. All renovations of buildings that were located up to 875 fathoms from the state border and that were not inside villages or towns had to be authorized by the customs district chief. These regulations were accepted by Tsar Alexander the Second on 29 February/12 March 1868 and announced in the Kingdom of Poland on 8/20 June of the same year<sup>178</sup>. Quite notably, these regulations were in force until the end of the functioning of customs administration in the Kingdom of Poland. It could be added that all private mining investment (building mines, conducting excavation works, renovations of buildings inside and outside) in the 875-fathom strip had to be reported to the customs district chief, and the approval of investment depended on the decision of the Ministry of State Domains, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of War and the Ministry of Finance<sup>179</sup>.

The reform of military administration on the territory of the Russian Empire probably also triggered changes in the procedure of supplying ammunition to border guard units. As mentioned before, providing supplies to the formation guarding the state border was the responsibility of customs district chiefs. Since

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первое, 1864, no. 41166, Санкт Петербург 1867, pp. 793-802; J. Legieć, *Urzędy naczelników wojskowych w Królestwie Polskim po powstaniu styczniowym*, [in:] *Dzieje biurokracji*, vol. III, part 1, eds. A. Górak, K. Latawiec, D. Magier, Lublin-Siedlce 2010, pp. 308-309.

<sup>176</sup> *Статьи к Шестому Тому Свода Законов 1857 года*. (Прод. 1868 года), p. 51; *Dziennik Praw Królestwa Polskiego*, vol. 68, Warszawa 1868, pp. 18-32; A. Górak, *Rosyjska kancelaria akt spraw w urzędach lubelskiej gubernialnej administracji ogólnej w latach 1867-1918*, Lublin 2008, pp. 51-53; G. Smyk, *Korpus urzędników cywilnych w guberniach Królestwa Polskiego w latach 1867-1915*, Lublin 2004, pp. 201-204.

<sup>177</sup> Only Siedlce Governorate did not share a border with the Russian Empire.

<sup>178</sup> *Статьи к Шестому Тому Свода Законов 1857 года* (Прод. 1869 года), p. 32; *Dziennik Praw Królestwa Polskiego*, vol. 68, pp. 32-33.

<sup>179</sup> *СудуПП*, 1890, no. 61, item 578, passim; 1896, no. 127, item 424, passim; *Zbiór praw, instrukcji i przepisów obowiązujących dla prywatnego przemysłu górniczego w guberniach Królestwa Polskiego*, Dąbrowa 1899, pp. 468-472.

April 1865 the customs district chief would obtain ammunition on the force of the direct agreement with the artillery chief of a given military district. In case of the Kingdom of Poland the customs district chief would contact the artillery commander of Warsaw Military District on such matters. It needs to be noted that CTD MF no longer continued to authorize ammunition requests put forward by customs district chiefs. The department only expected sending information on the amount of obtained ammunition so that proper financial settlements with particular authorities managing artillery in the Ministry of War could be made<sup>180</sup>.

The change of the Russian government's policy towards the Kingdom of Poland after the outbreak of the January Uprising resulted in the implementation of administrative reforms. One such factor which triggered this process was a need to consolidate the presence of Russian ethnicity in the management apparatus. Interestingly, already in the years 1863–1864 a campaign to remove clerks of Polish origin from occupied key staff posts in customs administration structures ended up in complete success<sup>181</sup>. While CTD MF's activities led to a quick increase in the number of Russians in subordinated offices by conducting persistent (though radical) personnel policy, this process was not that smooth in administrative structures of other resorts. The Tsarist government decided to announce granting special privileges to clerks of Russian origin who decided to accept positions in state management structures on the territory of the Kingdom of Poland. This was because of noticeable difficulties with recruiting Russians for newly created or reformed offices. The privileges were announced on 30 July/11 August 1867<sup>182</sup> and were based on the system already in operation in Siberia, Transcaucasia or the Western Krai<sup>183</sup>.

The announced regulations on Russian clerks' prerogatives were also applied in relation to persons employed in the structures supervised by CTD MF. Thus, those customs district chiefs that received their positions in the Kingdom of Poland after 1/13 January 1864 were entitled to numerous benefits of both material (financial benefits) and non-material nature (shortening seniority periods for

<sup>180</sup> *Статьи к Шестому Тому Свода Законов 1857 года. (Прод. 1868 года)*, pp. 47–48; Циркуляр по таможенному ведомству, 31 Марта 1865, no. 3729.

<sup>181</sup> More on the topic can be found in K. Latawiec, *Wpływ powstania styczniowego na funkcjonowanie administracji celnej na terenie Królestwa Polskiego*, [in:] *Powstania narodowe – czy można było się nie bić?*, Sosnowiec 2023 (in print).

<sup>182</sup> *СУуПП*, 1867, no. 69, item 682, p. 1304; *Dziennik Praw Królestwa Polskiego*, vol. 67, Warszawa 1867, pp. 288–291; "Варшавский Губернский Ведомости" 1868, no. 38, pp. 408–410.

<sup>183</sup> See A. Górak, *Kształtowanie przywilejów rosyjskiej służby cywilnej za Kaukazem w latach 1800–1844*, [in:] *Dzieje biurokracji*, vol. IV, part 1, eds. A. Górak, K. Latawiec, D. Magier, Lublin–Siedlce 2011, pp. 241–268; J. Legieć, K. Latawiec, *Prawobrzężna Ukraina. Czasy Annienkowa i Bezaka (1864–1868)*, Kielce 2018, pp. 104–111.



further clerical ranks or pension)<sup>184</sup>. This surely made occupying key clerical positions in customs administration much more attractive.

When CTD MF took over supervision over local structures of customs administration, the Department attempted to monitor proper functioning of subordinated institutions as regards submitted documentation, which also applied to customs district chiefs. The Department would react in case of missing information related to supervision over customs chambers, sub-chambers and communication posts as well as border guard soldiers. All recommendations leading to correction of errors or malfunctioning procedures were announced through sending circulars. One of them, issued on 15/27 June 1866, referred to passing information about the precise dates of starting service in border guard by officers sent to this formation from other structures (administrative or military) or returning to service from reserve<sup>185</sup>.

One of the duties of customs district chiefs was the aforementioned auditing of border guard units operating in the territory of a given district. Since border guard units took a more military character from the beginning of 1860, some problems with undertaking audit of military units by civil clerks started to be noticed. The minister of finance wished to make customs district chiefs resemble military clerks, thus, a proposal on change of their uniforms was put forward. The minister's request was accepted by Tsar Alexander the Second on 22 May/3 June 1864, who allowed customs district chiefs to use the same kind of uniform that was established for the FTD MF director in December 1863, with the only difference: "чтобы на карманных клапанах мундира для этих должностей, положенных в 3-м классе, не полагалось шиться, и чтобы наплечные погоны соответствовали чинам, как это установлено для Военного Министерства"<sup>186</sup>.

According to the minister's request accepted by Alexander the Second, the customs district chief's uniform was to be as follows:

"Hat - first category, with gold gallons, tape, fringes and a button.

Cap - made of black baize, with a gold tape on top, a dark green hatband with light green insets, the hatband with a gold gallon of a general, a gold loop for a bow, a button with eagle.

Dress uniform - double-breasted, fastened with 8 gold buttons assigned to the Ministry of Finance, collar and cuffs of dark green fabric with light green

<sup>184</sup> СуиРП, 1867, no. 69, item 682, pp. 1305-1306; *Dziennik Praw Królestwa Polskiego*, vol. 67, pp. 290-299; *Статьи к Шестому Тому Свода Законов 1857 года. (Прод. 1868 года)*, p. 45.

<sup>185</sup> *Статьи к Шестому Тому Свода Законов 1857 года. (Прод. 1868 года)*, p. 52; Циркуляр по таможенному ведомству, 15 Июня 1865, no. 6909.

<sup>186</sup> NAET, del. EAA.2175.1.3, fol. 145v; LaSHA, f. 545, inv. 2, del. 93, fol. 33v; RSHA, f. 21, inv. 12, del. 8, fol. 45v; Циркуляр по таможенному ведомству, 10 Июня 1864 года, no. 6, item 16.

insets. On collar and cuffs full sewing assigned to first-category clerks of the Ministry of Finance.

Light green insets on sides and flaps of pockets, 3/8 werschok-wide epaulettes, of gold gallon of a general, on light green fabric, with gold stars sown alongside the epaulette to indicate rank. Light green lining under the uniform's collar, dark green under the very uniform. Length – 7 werschocks. Tailcoat uniform – the same as dress uniform, however, without sowing, on collar and cuffs sown gold gallon of a general, according to what was agreed upon for civil clerks.

Frock coat – double-breasted, fastened with 6 buttons, collar, insets, epaulettes and lining similar to those from the tailcoat uniform, however, collar and cuffs without gallons, cuffs straight, 3-werschok wide. Length of frock coat of 2 werschocks above knees. Lining of dark green stamed fabric. Insets on sides of the frock coat were not allowed.

Trousers: dark green: for uniform with gold gallon with a light green stripe inside; for tailcoat uniform and frock coat with stripes and light green insets.

Spade – with a sling similarly to infantry.

Coat – made of grey baize; collar with dark green flap, with light green inset around and with a button; light green insets (border): around the collar, on the sides, cuffs, flaps of pockets and stripe fastening buttons from the back. Light green lining. Epoulettes as in uniforms<sup>187</sup>.”

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<sup>187</sup> ”Шляпа – 1-го разряда, с золотыми: галунами, жгутом, кистями и пуго-вицею.

Шапка – черного сукна; по верху золотой шнур, околыш темнозеленый со светлозелеными выпушками и по нем золотой генеральский галун; петля под кокарду золотая; пуговища с орлом.

Парадный мундир – двубортный, застегивается на 8-мь золотых пуго-виц, присвоенных Министерству Финансов, – воротник и обшлага тем-нозеленого сукна, с светлозеленою выпушкою. На воротнике и обшла-гах полное шитье, присвоенное чиновникам 1-го разряда Министерства Финансов. По борту и на карманных клапанах выпушка светлозеленая; погоны в 3/8 вершка шириною, из золотого генеральского галуна, на светлозеленом сукне, с вышитыми золотом, вдоль погона, звездками для обозначения чина. Подкладка под воротником мундира светлозеленая, а под мундиром темнозеленая. Длина пол 7 вершков.

Виц-мундир – одинаковый с парадным мундиром; но вместо шитья, на воротнике и обшлагах нашивается золотой генеральский галун, как установлено для гражданских чиновников.

Сюртук – двубортный, застегивается на 6-ть пуговиц; воротник, вы-пушки, погоны и подкладка сходны с положенными для виц-мундира; но воротник и обшлага без галунов, обшлага прямые шириною в 3 вершка. Длина сюртука на 2 верш. выше колена. Подкладка из темнозе-леного сатмеда. По борту сюртука выпушки иметь не полагается.

Шаровары – темнозеленые: для мундира с золотым галуном с светлозе-леною по середине его полоскою; а для виц-мундира и сюртука с лампа-сами и выпушкою светлозелеными.

Плащ – с темляком пехотного образца.

Плащ – серого сукна; на воротнике клапан темнозеленый, с светлозеле-ною кругом его выпушкою и с пуговицею; выпушки: кругом воротника, по борту, на обшлагах, карманных клапанах и на лапке, стягивающей задния пуговицы, светлозеленые. Подкладка светлозеленая. Погоны как на мундирах.” НАЕТ, del. EAA.2175.1.3, fol. 145v–146; LaSHA, f. 545, inv. 2, del. 93, fol. 33v–34; RSHA, f. 21, inv. 12, del. 8, fol. 45v–46; *Циркуляр по таможенному ведомству*, 10 Июня 1864 года, no. 6, item 16.

During the first 15 years of functioning of Russian customs administration in the Kingdom of Poland a remarkable expansion of its local structures could be observed. This also meant extension of jurisdiction of customs district chiefs over newly created chambers, sub-chambers and communication posts. In the years 1851-1867 customs administration structures were modified multiple times. First, Modrzejów Customs Sub-chamber in Kalisz CD was transformed into a third-class chamber. Moreover, Gola Customs Sub-chamber and Romaniszki and Janów Communication posts (both on the territory of Verzhbolovo CD) and Gniazdów and Czeladź Communication posts (both on the territory of Kalisz CD) were established<sup>188</sup>. On 25 November/7 December 1858 Sosnowiec CC was established on the railroad from "Ząbkowice" station to "Katowice" Prussian railway station<sup>189</sup>. Also the construction of another railway resulted in establishment of another customs office.

By the force of the State Council's recommendation authorized by the highest decision on 3/15 April 1862, a first-class customs chamber was established in Sub-border Aleksandrów on the border station of Warsaw-Bromberg Railway (Warsaw-Bydgoszcz Railway). The chamber was under the jurisdiction of Kalisz CD chief<sup>190</sup>. There were also cases of translocation of customs offices inside one district, for instance, in Zawichost CD Niesułowice CP was moved to Rataje village (and was named Rataje CP) on 1/13 May 1859<sup>191</sup>.

In mid-1860s serious changes in the network of customs offices on the territory of the Kingdom of Poland took place. However, these were not the consequence of the Polish independence uprising in this area. In view of the planned reform of central structures of customs administration, the Russian Ministry of Finance took into consideration the necessity of modifying the existing policy related to its local structures as well. In particular, the issue of revenue generation by

<sup>188</sup> СЗРИ, vol. VI, *Свод учреждений и уставов таможенных*, Санкт Петербург 1857, pp. 6, 8-9.

<sup>189</sup> LaSHA, f. 545, inv. 2, del. 88, fol. 3-3v; RSHA, f. 21, inv. 11, del. 318, fol. 215-215v; ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XXXIII, отделение второе, 1858, no. 33815, Санкт Петербург 1859, p. 413; *Статьи к Шестому Тому Свода Законов 1857 года*, [in:] *Продолжение Свода Законов Российской Империи, изданного в 1857 году*, vol. II, С 13 Мая по 31 Декабря 1858 г., p. 7; Циркуляр по таможенному ведомству, 10 Января 1859 года, no. 1, item 2.

<sup>190</sup> ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XXXVII, отделение первое, 1862, no. 38127, Санкт Петербург 1865, p. 294; ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XXXVII, отделение третье, 1862, Приложение, Санкт Петербург 1865, p. 75; *Статьи к Шестому Тому Свода Законов 1857 года*, [in:] *Продолжение Свода Законов Российской Империи, изданного в 1857 году, По 31 Марта 1863 года*, part 2, *Статьи к IV, V, VI, VII и VIII томам Свода*, p. 16; "Dziennik Urzędowy Guberni Warszawskiej" 1862, no. 38, p. 785.

<sup>191</sup> LaSHA, f. 545, inv. 2, del. 88, fol. 16; RSHA, f. 21, inv. 11, del. 318, fol. 225; State Archive in Radom, Board of the War Chief of the Radom Branch, sygn. 5, s. 28; Циркуляр по таможенному ведомству, 10 Апреля 1859 года, no. 4, item 1; *Статьи к Шестому Тому Свода Законов 1857 года*, [in:] *Продолжение Свода Законов Российской Империи, изданного в 1857 году, По 31 Марта 1863 года*, part 2, *Статьи к IV, V, VI, VII и VIII томам Свода*, p. 17.

particular customs offices was put under scrutiny. It turned out that some offices with a large number of staff positions did not generate expected revenue for the state treasury on goods brought into Russia or taken out of the country. Moreover, in early 1860s intensive search for additional funds for the state treasury was undertaken in order to cover the costs of state administration reforms. The start of design of a new network of customs offices in the Empire coincided with the outbreak of the January Uprising, which had a serious effect on the revenue generated by particular customs chambers and sub-chambers. The Polish independence uprising led to serious disorganisation of operation of customs offices (suspension of service, taking funds by rebels), which was why the very reform of network of customs offices was moved away in time<sup>192</sup>. Finally, a draft of a new staff list was made based on statistical data on customs offices from before 1863 and from 1864. The new remodelled network of customs offices mainly responded to the needs of Russian international trade and the necessity to reduce spending on maintenance of customs office structure. Unfortunately, it rarely addressed the interests of inhabitants of sub-border areas<sup>193</sup>.

New staff lists of customs offices were given their final shape during the work on the project in the State Council. Its opinion was accepted by Tsar Alexander the Second on 30 November/12 December 1865. Since 1/13 January 1866 these regulations introduced serious changes into the organisation of network of customs offices on all borders of the Romanov Empire<sup>194</sup>. It needs to be added that the modifications affected the chancelleries of customs district chiefs only to a slight degree. Four positions were planned: district chief, two special-task clerks and secretary. The number of chancellery clerks depended on the decision of the district chief, who had a fund of 900 rubles to support them. The December 1865 ukaz confirmed the division into 6 kinds of customs offices on the territory of the Russian Empire: chief warehouse chambers, first-class chambers, second-class chambers, third-class chambers, sub-chambers and communication posts. The borders of customs districts on the territory of the Kingdom of Poland did not change. Since 1/13 January 1866 the composition of particular customs districts was as follows:

- Verzhbolovo CD – Verzhbolovo first-class CC (15 staff positions), Wincenta first-class CC (5), Peplówek third-class CC (2), Zieluń third-class CC (2), Lubicz third-class CC (2), Filipów third-class CC (2), Dobrzyń third-class CC

<sup>192</sup> NAET, del. EAA.2175.1.4, fol. 1–1v.

<sup>193</sup> Ibidem, fol. 2–17, 18v–20.

<sup>194</sup> Ibidem, fol. 28–52; ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XL, отделение второе, 1865, no. 42727, Санкт Петербург 1867, pp. 287–291; *Правила о правах таможенных мест по европейской торговле по пропуску товаров. (В отмену ст. 1–23-й VI Т. Св. Зак., изд. 1857 г.)*, Санкт Петербург 1866, pp. 3–7.

- (2), Władysławów Customs sub-chamber (CS) (1), Racзки CS (2), Bogusze CS (2), Dąbrowa Communication post (CP) (1), Chorzele CP (1), Mława CP (1), Osiek CP (1), Romaniszki CP (1) and Janów CP (1);
- Kalisz CD – Aleksandrów first-class CC (6), Sosnowiec first-class CC (6), Nieszawa first-class CC (5), Szczypiorno first-class CC (5), Pyzdry second-class CC (4), Praszka second-class CC (4), Słupca second-class CC (4), Wieruszów second-class CC (4), Herby second-class CC (4), Podgrabów third-class CC (2), Modrzejów third-class CC (2), Grodziszczko CS (Grodzisk) (1), Niezdara CS (1), Służewo CP (1), Wilczyn CP (1), Czolnochów CP (1), Bolesławiec CP (1), Radziejów CP (1), Piotrków CP (1), Skulsk CP (1), Podłęże CP (1), Gniazdów CP (1), Czeladź CP (1) and Gola CP (1);
  - Zawichost CD – Granica first-class CC (5), Michałowice first-class CC (5), Tomaszów second-class CC (4), Zawichost third-class CC (2), Krzeszów third-class CC (2), Rataje third-class CC (2), Sandomierz third-class CC (2), Baran CS (1), Dołhobyczów CS (1), Igołomia CS (1), Opatowiec CS (1), Podmajdan CS (1), Szyce CP (1), Sierosławice CP (1), Niesułowice CP (1), Łązek Zaklikowski CP (1)<sup>195</sup>.

As could be noticed, there was a drastic decrease in the number of staff positions as regulated by the aforementioned ukaz. This legal act clearly specified the number of positions of chancellery clerks (formerly copying clerks), customs janitors or paints and pharmacy materials estimators. The same happened with customs janitors, however, in this case one can identify a certain pattern governing the number of staff positions: first-class customs chamber – 6, second-class customs chamber – 3, third-class customs chamber – 2, customs sub-chamber – 2 and communication post – 1<sup>196</sup>. It needs to be noted that customs district chiefs were still entitled to appoint candidates for the positions of chancellery clerks (writing clerks, copying clerks) and customs janitors.

The introduction of new staff lists did not only mean their serious reduction. As it turned out, limiting staff resulted in salary rise. Since 1/13 January 1866 customs district chiefs were supposed to be paid a regular salary of 1,500 rubles a year. Moreover, they were entitled to a financial benefit of another 1,500 rubles a year for food, as well as 400 rubles a year to cover the accommodation rent. The duties of customs district chief encompassed frequent audits of customs offices and

<sup>195</sup> NAET, del. EAA.2175.1.4, fol. 41v–49v; *Приложения*, [in:] ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XL, отделение второе, 1865, Санкт Петербург 1867, pp. 446–457; *Статьи к Шестому Тому Свода Законов 1857 года. (Прод. 1868 года)*, pp. 27–29; *Reglement concernant la compétence et l'étendue des droits des douanes de l'empire de Russie et du Royaume de Pologne*, St. Petersburg 1866, pp. 5–7.

<sup>196</sup> NAET, del. EAA.2175.1.4, fol. 41v–49v; СУиРП, 1865, no. 112, pp. 912–919; *Приложения*, [in:] ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XL, отделение второе, 1865, Санкт Петербург 1867, pp. 446–457.

border guard units, which necessitated frequent duty travels. It was estimated that the customs district chief would be allowed to spend up to 600 rubles a year for that purpose<sup>197</sup>. All these financial benefits made customs district chiefs one of the best-paid clerks in local structures of state administration.

While no action about the range of territorial jurisdiction of customs district chiefs was taken in 1865, changes did occur at the turn of the next year. What were they caused by? Already in 1850 the staff lists from the Kingdom of Poland showed greater condensation of customs offices on the territory of Kalisz CD (63 positions as opposed to 45 in Verzhbolov CD or 35 in Zawichost CD), which meant greater workload for that district chief. The same situation occurred after the establishment of new staff posts in customs offices after 1/13 January 1866. Moreover, one needs to notice a significant increase in the volume of trade exchange between the Kingdom of Prussia and the Russian Empire on the border in the Kingdom of Poland, which caused greater workload for customs clerks. Another important factor were preparations for the implementation of a new administrative-territorial division of the Kingdom of Poland (governorates and poviats). Thus, a combination of a number of factors led to a situation in which on 2/14 December 1866 Tsar Alexander the Second accepted the Minister of Finance's petition to divide the Kingdom of Poland into four customs districts<sup>198</sup>.

This legal act brought to life the fourth customs district – Aleksandrów CD, which was created out of the territories of Verzhbolovo CD and Kalisz CD. Since 1/13 January 1867 customs district chiefs in the Kingdom of Poland had the following territorial area of the border strip under their jurisdiction: Verzhbolovo CD – from the estuary of the Neman to the Kingdom of Prussia until the junction of Augustów and Płock Governorates; Aleksandrów CD – from the junction of Augustów and Płock Governorates to the estuary of the Warta until the Kingdom of Prussia; Kalisz CD – from the estuary of the Warta to the Kingdom of Prussia until Szyce locality (on the border with Austrian Galicia in Radom Governorate); Zawichost CD – from Szyce locality until the junction of Lublin and Volynia Governorates<sup>199</sup>. The chancellery of the chief of a new customs district was located in Sub-border Aleksandrów<sup>200</sup>.

<sup>197</sup> NAET, del. EAA.2175.1.4, fol. 143v, 146v, 150v; *Приложения*, [in:] ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XL, отделение второе, 1865, p. 446, 449, 454; *Штаты таможенных мест по европейской и азиатской торговле*, [n.d.p.p.], p. 32, 38, 46.

<sup>198</sup> State Archive in Lublin, Lublin Governorate Government (1867–1918), Administrative Division, del. 11, fol. 10–10v; ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XL, отделение второе, 1866, no. 43930, Санкт Петербург 1868, pp. 333–334; К. Лягавец, *Таможенные*, p. 129; A. Górac, K. Latawiec, *Rosyjska administracja*, p. 144; K. Latawiec, *Rosyjska straż*, pp. 61–62.

<sup>199</sup> ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XL, отделение второе, 1866, no. 43930, pp. 333–334; *СУиРП*, 1866, no. 114, item 867, p. 930; *Kurjer Warszawski*, 1867, no. 15, p. 81; К. Лягавец, *Таможенные*, p. 129.

<sup>200</sup> State Archive in Warsaw, Warsaw Governor Chancellery, Special Chancellery, del. 80, fol. 94; *"Dziennik Urzędowy Guberni Warszawskiej"* 1867, no. 5, p. 58.

This choice was not accidental as this is where the biggest railway customs chamber operated.

The establishment of Aleksandrów CD triggered changes in the seats of remaining district chiefs. The authorities of Verzhbolovo CD were moved from Łomża to Kybartai locality, where the most important customs chamber in this district (Verzhbolovo CC) was located. The chief of Kalisz CD was translocated with his whole chancellery to Częstochowa<sup>201</sup>. This division of the Kingdom of Poland into four customs districts was in force until 1883.

It should be added that a new border guard brigade was supposed to operate on the territory of Aleksandrów CD. It was created as a result of reorganisation of Verzhbolovo and Kalisz Border Guard Brigades. Since 1/13 January 1867 this new unit was named "Aleksandrów Border Guard Brigade" with its general staff located in Włocławek. According to the 1850 customs act it was supervised by Aleksandrów CD chief<sup>202</sup>.

New delimitation of borders of customs districts also meant new subordination of customs offices to customs district chiefs, which was supposed to be as follows:

- Verzhbolovo CD – Verzhbolovo first-class CC (15 staff positions), Wincenta first-class CC (5), Filipów third-class CC (2), Władysławów CS (1), Raczki CS (2), Bogusze CS (2), Romaniszki CP (1) and Wysztyniec CP (1);
- Aleksandrów CD – Aleksandrów first-class CC (6), Nieszawa first-class CC (5), Pyzdry second-class CC (4), Słupca second-class CC (4), Peplówek third-class CC (2), Zieluń third-class CC (2), Lubicz third-class CC (2), Dobrzyń third-class CC (2), Dąbrowa CP (1), Chorzele CP (1), Służewo CP (1), Mława CP (1), Osiek CP (1), Wilczyn CP (1), Janów CP (1), Radziejów CP (1), Piotrków CP (1) and Skulsk CP (1).
- Kalisz CD – Sosnowiec first-class CC (6), Szczypiorno first-class CC (5), Granica first-class CC (5), Praszka second-class CC (4), Wieruszów second-class CC (4), Herby second-class CC (4), Podgrabów third-class CC (2), Modrzejów third-class CC (2), Grodzisk CS (1), Niezdara CS (1), Czołnochów CP (1), Bolesławiec CP (1), Podłęże CP (1), Gniazdów CP (1), Czeladź CP (1), Gola CP (1); Szyce CP (1) and Niesułowice CP (1);
- Zawichost CD – Michałowice first-class CC (5), Tomaszów second-class CC (4), Zawichost third-class CC (2), Krzeszów third-class CC (2), Rataje third-class CC (2), Sandomierz third-class CC (2), Baran CS (1), Dołhobyczów CS

<sup>201</sup> State Archive in Kielce, Kielce Governorate Government, del. 11120, fol. 69.

<sup>202</sup> ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XL, отделение второе, 1866, no. 43659, p. 42; *Статьи к Шестому Тому Свода Законов 1857 года. (Прод. 1868 года)*, p. 34; "Dziennik Urzędowy Guberni Warszawskiej" 1866, no. 51, p. 1375; K. Latawiec, *Rosyjska straż*, p. 62.

(1), Igołomia CS (1), Opatowiec CS (1), Podmajdan CS (1), Sierosławice CP (1) and Łązek Zaklikowski CP (1)<sup>203</sup>.

Some attention needs to be devoted to the distribution of clerical posts in particular customs districts, which was as follows: Verzhbolovo CD – 29, Aleksandrów CD – 37, Kalisz CD – 42 and Zawichost CD – 24. Despite reorganisation of the management apparatus structure, the chief of Kalisz CD had most duties in relation to his subordinated institutions, however, much less than before 1/13 January 1867. Notably, a completely new unit appeared in the customs office structure: Wysztyniec Communication Post, which was planned to operate since 1/13 January 1867.

In mid-1860s the “Customs Act for the Kingdom of Poland” was still in force. Since its publication it was amended on numerous occasions by new regulations, created by the mutual agreement between the Kingdom of Poland’s Viceroy and the Minister of Finance. However, after the January Uprising, together with the transformation of management structure of the Kingdom, the interpretation of the act’s regulations started to trigger more and more problems. This was also caused by the failure to apply the regulations of the Russian customs act on the territory of the Kingdom of Poland. The liquidation of the separate customs act for the Kingdom was directly caused by H. Lichtenstein’s activities. As a representative of the Ministry of Finance for customs affairs in Warsaw he dealt with one of the cases related to smuggling. In the correspondence with the Governmental Commission for Justice in Warsaw he got the statement of this institution saying that the Russian customs act was not in force for the local judiciary, which was why it could not be applied in court cases related to smuggling. This was the reason why on 10/22 November 1867 H. Lichtenstein asked the Managing Committee whether the 1857 Russian customs act really did not have any legal power over the local judiciary. Moreover, as an official in charge of customs affairs of the Kingdom of Poland he submitted a petition to the Committee to decide which legal acts were to be applied in cases connected with customs supervision<sup>204</sup>. This is how the matter of application of the separate 1850 customs act became the topic for discussion of the Managing Committee in the Kingdom of Poland. This body, in cooperation with the Minister of Finance, decided to incorporate the territory of the Kingdom of Poland under the rule of the 1857 customs act, as announced in the Digest of Laws of the Russian Empire with its amendments and changes. At the same time, on 7/19 June 1868 the Managing Committee declared the customs act which had

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<sup>203</sup> ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XL, отделение второе, 1866, no. 43930, pp. 333–334; “Dziennik Urzędowy Guberni Lubelskiej” 1867, no. 5, p. 87; К. Лятавец, *Таможенные*, p. 129.

<sup>204</sup> *Постановления Учредительного Комитета в Царстве Польском*, vol. XIII, (Заседания CCLI – CCLV), Варшава 1868, p. 210.



been in force since 1/13 January 1851 null and void<sup>205</sup>. The new customs act for the European trade on the territory of the Russian Empire and the Kingdom of Poland and for the local structures of CTD MF was signed on 13/25 July 1868 and went into force on 1/13 January 1869<sup>206</sup>.

#### I.4. Customs district chiefs in the Kingdom of Poland in the years 1868–1912

The extension of power of the Russian customs act over the territory of the Kingdom of Poland resulted in the unification of the system of management of the Western land border of the Empire by CTD MF. The Minister of Finance or the CTD MF director were no longer obliged to reach an agreement with the Kingdom of Poland's Viceroy on matters related to introduction of new legal regulations pertaining to the operation of all structures of customs administration.

Actually, new legal acts related to the rights and duties of customs district chiefs appeared a few months after the customs act for the Kingdom of Poland was declared null and void. As a uniformed and armed formation, border guard operated according to military unit standards and was subordinated to military court jurisdiction (according to *Сводом военных постановлений*). On 3/15 October 1868 the procedure of bringing both its officers and lower-rank soldiers to trial was regulated. As regards officers, the customs district chief had no power to bring them to trial in a military court as these prerogatives were handed over to the CTD MF director and the Minister of Finance. On the other hand, in relation to lower-rank soldiers (wachtmeisters, writing clerks, horse-mounted guards and foot guards) the customs district chief had the sole power to file their cases to trial in a regiment court of the nearest military unit of the Russian army. The rulings of this court were authorized by the commander of the unit in which it functioned<sup>207</sup>.

At the turn of 1860s and 1870s the internal organisation of particular customs districts was highly unstable. From time to time staff changes in existing customs offices took place or completely new customs chambers and sub-chambers were established. The first Empire-wide reorganisation of staff positions took place at the end of the first half of 1869. The State Council's recommendation in this respect

<sup>205</sup> Ibidem, pp. 213–214; *Dziennik Praw Królestwa Polskiego*, vol. 68, pp. 314–315; G. Smyk, *Zasady wprowadzenia i zakres obowiązywania rosyjskich źródeł prawa w Królestwie Polskim po powstaniu styczniowym*, "Studia z Dziejów Państwa i Prawa Polskiego" 2011, vol. 14, p. 226; K. Latawiec, *Rosyjska straż*, p. 62. The announcement of a new customs tariff for the Russian Empire was authorized on 5/17 July 1868. "Варшавская Губернская Ведомости" 1868, nos. 50–52; 1869, no. 1.

<sup>206</sup> СуиРП, 1868, no. 65, item 508, pp. 716–735; К. Лятавец, *Чиновники таможенной администрации в Царстве Польском в 1851–1914 гг.*, [in:] *Торговля, купечество и таможенное дело в России в XVI–XIX вв. Сборник материалов Четвертой международной научной конференции (Нижний Новгород, 28–30 Сентября 2017 г.)*, ed. А. И. Раздорский, Нижний Новгород 2018, p. 554.

<sup>207</sup> *Статьи к Шестому Тому Свода Законов 1857 года (Прод. 1869 года)*, pp. 35–36; Циркуляр по таможенному ведомству, 19 Октября 1868, no. 11837.

was accepted by Tsar Alexander the Second on 20 May/1 June 1869. According to this new legal act, the organisation of the four customs districts on the territory of the Kingdom of Poland was as follows:

- Verzhbolovo CD – Verzhbolovo first-class CC (21 staff posts), Wincenta first-class CC (5), Filipów third-class CC (2), Władysławów CS (1), Wysztyniec CP (1), Racзки CP (2), Bogusze CP (2) and Romaniszki CP (1);
- Aleksandrów CD – Aleksandrów first-class CC (8), Nieszawa first-class CC (6), Słupca first-class CC (5), Pyzdry third-class CC (2), Peplówek third-class CC (2), Zieluń third-class CC (2), Lubicz third-class CC (2), Dobrzyń third-class CC (2), Dąbrowa CP (1), Chorzele CP (1), Służewo CP (1), Mława CP (1), Osiek CP (1), Wilczyn CP (1), Janów CP (1), Radziejów CP (1), Piotrków CP (1) and Skulsk CP (1).
- Kalisz CD – Sosnowiec first-class CC (8), Szczypiorno first-class CC (6), Granica first-class CC (7), Wieruszów second-class CC (4), Herby second-class CC (3), Praszka second-class CC (3), Podgrabów CS (1), Modrzejów CS (1), Grodzisk CS (1), Niezdara CS (1), Czołnochów CS (1), Bolesławiec CP (1), Podłęże CP (1), Gniazdów CP (1), Czeladź CP (1), Gola CP (1); Szyce CP (1) and Niesułowice CP (1);
- Zawichost CD – Michałowice first-class CC (5), Tomaszów second-class CC (4), Zawichost third-class CC (2), Krzeszów third-class CC (2), Rataje third-class CC (2), Sandomierz third-class CC (2), Baran CS (1), Dołhobyczów CS (1), Igołomia CS (1), Opatowiec CS (1), Podmajdan CS (1), Sierosławice CP (1) and Łązek Zaklikowski CP (1)<sup>208</sup>.

In comparison with the 1866 transformations, only slight changes occurred in the number of staff positions on the territory of particular customs districts. These numbers were as follows: Verzhbolovo CD – 39, Aleksandrów CD – 43, Kalisz CD – 46 and Zawichost CD – 28. Similarly to the 1866 regulations, no fixed number of chancellery clerks and customs janitors was specified<sup>209</sup>. As regards staff changes, it was clearly noticeable that customs district chiefs tried to increase the number of staff positions (Verzhbolovo CC), upgrading (e.g., Wysztyniec Customs Sub-chamber, Słupca CC) or downgrading (Podgrabów Customs Sub-chamber, Pyzdry CC) the rank of offices<sup>210</sup>.

<sup>208</sup> *СУиПП*, 1869, no. 53, item 395, pp. 469, 476–484.

<sup>209</sup> *Ibidem*, pp. 469, 476–484.

<sup>210</sup> *Ibidem*; *Статьи к Шестому Тому Свода Законов 1857 года. (Прод. 1871 года), [in:] Продолжение Свода Законов Российской Империи, изданного в 1857 году, с 1 Января 1869 по 31 Декабря 1870 года, part 1, Статьи к I, II, III, IV, V, VI и VIII томам Свода, Санкт Петербург 1871, pp. 62–63.*

The efforts to build a railway from Brest-Litovsk towards the border with the Kingdom of Prussia coincided with establishment of another important customs institution operating on the territory of Verzhbolovo CD. On 27 May/8 June 1870 Tsar Alexander the Second authorized the State Council's opinion on establishment of Grajewo CC with 8-person staff. The chamber received the first-class rank and was supposed to be organised on the railway transportation route, whose construction, paradoxically, had not started yet. The chamber received the highest rank at the expense of Wincenta CC (downgraded from the first to the third class), which meant reduction of staff posts from five to two<sup>211</sup>. It is interesting to note that Grajewo CC was opened only on 1/13 June 1873 when the construction works of Elk-Grajewo-Brest Railway were coming to an end. Also on 1/13 June 1873 Wincenta CC became a third-class customs chamber<sup>212</sup>. It should be added that Grajewo CC was one of the most important customs structures on the territory of Verzhbolovo CD, apart from Verzhbolovo CC.

Quite intensive commercial traffic and willingness to improve the effectiveness of goods transportation triggered further changes in the internal organisation of particular customs districts in the Kingdom of Poland. On 21 May/2 June 1872 the State Council's opinion on the modification of the network of customs offices got the highest authorization. On the territory of the Kingdom of Poland the following changes were made: Peplówek third-class CC was upgraded to the first class, while Słupca first-class CC was downgraded to the third class (Aleksandrów CD), Wieruszów second-class CC was upgraded to the first class (Kalisz CD), while in Zawichost CD Niesułowice Communication Post was established<sup>213</sup>. It should be noticed that this communication post received the status of customs sub-chamber as quickly as on 1/13 January 1873<sup>214</sup>.

Since changes in customs unit structure were quite frequent, a decision was taken to simplify procedures related to establishment of new positions or their transfer across customs administration structures. The Minister of Finance received the right to file requests to make necessary changes, which had to receive the highest authorization by the Russian monarch. Such a situation took place in 1876 when a few customs offices already operating in Zawichost CD changed their status: Korczyn third-class CC was established<sup>215</sup>, already functioning Rataje

<sup>211</sup> СуиРП, 1870, no. 52, item 589, pp. 720-721; *Статьи к Шестому Тому Свода Законов 1857 года. (Прод. 1871 года)*, p. 61.

<sup>212</sup> ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XLVIII, отделение первое, 1873, no. 52366, p. 726.

<sup>213</sup> ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XLVII, отделение первое, 1872, no. 50860, Санкт Петербург 1875, pp. 676-677; ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XLVII, отделение третье, 1872, Приложения, Санкт Петербург 1875, pp. 269-271.

<sup>214</sup> ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XLVIII, отделение первое, 1873, no. 51918, p. 250-251.

<sup>215</sup> RSHA, f. 133, inv. 1, del. 4, fol. 2-11; ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. LI, отделение первое, 1876, no.

third-class CC was downgraded to the rank of customs sub-chamber, while Łążek Zaklikowski Communication Post was upgraded to the rank of customs-subchamber<sup>216</sup>.

Similarly to the situation with Grajewo CC, the opening of the Vistula River Railway (Mława-Kovel) and its connection the Prussian Marienburg-Mława railway triggered the establishment of a new important customs office. On 19 June/1 July 1877 the State Council's opinion on establishment of an 8-person Mława first-class chamber received Tsar Alexander the Second's highest authorization. At the same time, nearby Peplówek first-class chamber was downgraded to the rank of 2-person customs sub-chamber<sup>217</sup>. Very quickly Mława CC became a highly significant customs office, not only in the territory of Aleksandrów CD, but the entire Kingdom of Poland.

Sometimes customs district chiefs had a direct say in the process of creating new customs offices. The annual reports prepared by them could incorporate the opinions of local citizens making their living from trade as well as predictions on possible actions of the Prussian administration. The primary purpose of such activities was to establish a network of customs administration units on road transportation routes. Undoubtedly, the effect of such attempts was receiving authorization to open Reszki Customs Sub-chamber on the territory of Verzhbolovo CD on 21 May/2 June 1882. However, it could only operate through transfer of staff posts from other customs offices<sup>218</sup>. In the same year the Minister of Finance made use of his powers and implemented another structural reform of customs administration units, among others, in the territory of the Kingdom of Poland. The result of the reorganisation was as follows: Peplówek Customs Post (Aleksandrów CD) was elevated to the rank of communication post; Radziejów Communication Post (Aleksandrów CD) was upgraded to the rank of customs sub-chamber, Dolhobyczów Customs Sub-chamber (Zawichost CD) became third-class customs chamber while Michałowice first-class CC was downgraded to the rank of third-class CC<sup>219</sup>.

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56131, Санкт Петербург 1878, р. 697; *Статьи к Шестому Тому Свода Законов. (Прод. 1879 года)*, [in:] *Продолжение Свода Законов Российской Империи, По 1 Января 1879*, Санкт Петербург 1879, р. 28; *СУиРП*, 1876, no. 80, item 849, pp. 908-909.

<sup>216</sup> ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. LI, отделение первое, 1876, no. 56131, р. 697; *Статьи к Шестому Тому Свода Законов. (Прод. 1879 года)*, р. 28.

<sup>217</sup> ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. LI, отделение первое, 1877, no. 57496, Санкт Петербург 1879, pp. 748-749; *Статьи к Шестому Тому Свода Законов. (Прод. 1879 года)*, р. 28; *СУиРП*, 1877, no. 69, item 827, pp. 763-764; *Циркуляр по таможенному ведомству*, 3 августа 1877, no. 11928.

<sup>218</sup> ПСЗРИ, собрание III, vol. II, 1882, Санкт Петербург 1886, no. 905, р. 247; *Статьи к Шестому Тому Свода Законов. (Прод. 1883 года)*, [in:] *Продолжение Свода Законов Российской Империи, По 30 Июня 1883 года*, part 1, *Статьи к I-VII томам Свода*, Санкт Петербург 1883, р. 28; *СУиРП*, 1882, no. 66, item 507, p. 965; no. 75, item 601, p. 1193.

*СУиРП*, 1882, no. 75, item 601, pp. 1193-1194; no. 93, item 679, pp. 1511-1512.

The abovelisted changes in the network of customs offices in particular districts were mainly caused by the necessity to adapt adopted solutions to the situation in the Russian European trade and the development of transportation routes, especially railways. The network of customs offices in the European part of Russia, as established in 1866, was not changed in any way for several years. It was only in 1882 that the Minister of Finance decided to submit a draft of a complete remodelling of network of customs district units to the State Council's consideration. Most probably, this initiative was caused by a willingness to cut down on spending due to reduction of staff of district chiefs and their chancelleries. The obtained funds could be spent on creating new positions in CTD MF, where the auditing competences were to be placed. Finally, the State Council presented its opinion to Alexander the Third, who authorized the motion introducing a new network of customs districts for trade in the European part of Russia on 8/20 February 1883<sup>220</sup>. The remodelling of structure affected also customs districts expanding alongside the Russian border from the Baltic Sea down to the Sea of Azov. To avoid establishing new district boundaries, new units of administrative-territorial division were created by joining two adjacent districts, which is how the existing number of 10 customs districts was reduced by half. As a result, the following customs districts were created: Verzhbolovo CD (by joining Taurogi CD and Verzhbolovo CD), Kalisz CD (joining Aleksandrów CD and Kalisz CD), Radivilov CD (joining Zawichost CD and Radivilov CD), Bessarabian CD (joining Sculeni CD and Izmail CD) and Southern CD (joining Crimean CD and Azov CD)<sup>221</sup>.

As could be noticed, again three customs districts functioned on the territory of the Kingdom of Poland. However, one major change occurred – since the Russian customs districts were established in the Kingdom of Poland, whenever changes in borders of the districts were planned, the rule of maintaining the territorial jurisdiction of customs district chiefs within the borders of the Kingdom of Poland was always maintained. The 1883 reform changed this practice and the chief of Verzhbolovo CD took power over Kovno and Courland Governorates, while the chief of Radivilov CD became in charge of the territory of Volynia and Podolia Governorates. A closer look could be now given at the territorial extent of power of particular customs district chiefs and the offices in their jurisdiction:

- Verzhbolovo CD, from Palanga locality in Courland Governorate until the border between Łomża and Płock Governorates – Taurogi first-class CC, Yurburg first-class CC, Verzhbolovo first-class CC, Grajewo first-class

<sup>220</sup> ПСЗРИ, собрание III, vol. III, 1883, no. 1367, Санкт Петербург 1886, p. 35; *СУуПІ*, 1883, no. 25, item 259, pp. 445–447.

<sup>221</sup> *СУуПІ*, 1883, no. 26, item 303, p. 497; K. Latawiec, *Rosyjska straż*, pp. 64–65.

CC, Palanga third-class CC, Kretinga third-class CC, Aisenai third-class CC, Nowemiasz third-class CC, Gorzhdy third-class CC, Wincenta third-class CC, Filipów third-class CC, Szylingi CS, Poświętne CS, Sartaniki CS, Władysławów CS, Raczki CS, Bogusze CS, Wysztyniec CS, Reszki CS, Wowerzy CP, Degucie CP, Słomiszki CP, Gorzhdy CP, Palanga CP, Kretinga CP, Plekiszki CP and Romaniszki CP;

- Kalisz CD, from the border between Łomża and Płock Governorates until Szyce locality (including it) – Aleksandrów first-class CC, Mława first-class CC, Nieszawa first-class CC, Sosnowiec first-class CC, Szczypiorno first-class CC, Granica first-class CC, Wieruszów first-class CC, Herby second-class CC, Praszka second-class CC, Słupca third-class CC, Pyzdry third-class CC, Zieluń third-class CC, Lubicz third-class CC, Dobrzyń third-class CC, Radziejów CS, Podgrabów CS, Modrzejów CS, Grodzisk CS, Niezdara CS, Dąbrowa CP, Chorzele CP, Służewo CP, Mława CP, Osiek CP, Peplówek CP, Wilczyn CP, Janów CP, Piotrków CP, Skulsk CP, Czołnochów CP, Bolesławiec CP, Podłęże CP, Gniazdów CP, Czeladź CP, Gola CP, Szyce CP and Niesułowice CP;
- Radivilov CD, from Szyce village until Isakowce village (including it) – Radivilov first-class CC, Husyatin first-class CC, Volochysk first-class CC, Isakowce first-class CC, Tomaszów second-class CC, Michałowice third-class CC, Korczyn third-class CC, Sandomierz third-class CC, Zawichost third-class CC, Krzeszów third-class CC, Dolhobyczów third-class CC, Druzhkopol third-class CC, Baran CS, Igołomia CS, Opatowiec CS, Rataje CS, Podmajdan CS, Sierosławice CS, Łązek Zaklikowski CS, Merva CS, Zbarazh CS, Hukov CS, Radziwiłłów CS, Volochysk CS and Satanov CS<sup>222</sup>.

A new territorial organisation of customs districts also resulted in expansion of duties of customs district chiefs in relation to subordinated border guard units. Each of the customs districts had two border guard brigades within their boundaries: Verzhbolovo CD – Taurogi Border Guard Brigade and Verzhbolovo Border Guard Brigade, Kalisz CD – Aleksandrów Border Guard Brigade and Kalisz Border Guard Brigae, Radivilov CD – Zawichost Border Guard Brigade and Volynia Border Guard Brigade<sup>223</sup>. This structure remained unchanged until 1/13 May 1885 when Częstochowa Border Guard Brigade was established in the territory of Kalisz CD to strengthen control over the state border and eliminate smuggling<sup>224</sup>.

<sup>222</sup> Статьи к Шестому Тому Свода Законов. (Прод. 1883 года), pp. 29–30.

<sup>223</sup> Ibidem, p. 31; "Указатель правительственных распоряжений по министерству финансов" 1883, no. 14, p. 385.

<sup>224</sup> ПСЗРИ, собрание III, vol. V, 1885, no. 2895, Санкт Петербург 1887, p. 176; "Указатель прави-

In April 1884 a slight change of customs district borders took place. As a result, the jurisdiction of Kalisz CD chief got slightly expanded, to incorporate the part of the border guarded by "Hamernia" and "Januszowice" posts, at the expense of Radivilov CD<sup>225</sup>. It should be stressed that a few months later (in February 1885) there was an attempt to sketch out the new course of border between Verzhbolovo CD and Kalisz CD. In order to increase effectiveness of customs control over the state border, the first battalion of Aleksandrów Border Guard Brigade was incorporated into Verzhbolovo Border Guard Brigade. So as to avoid potential problems arising from the jurisdictional conflict, it was decided that the border between these two customs districts would be the same as the border between poviats of Przasnysz and Mława in Płock Governorate. As a result, the jurisdiction of Verzhbolovo CD was expanded to include three communication posts: Dąbrowa, Chorzele and Janów<sup>226</sup>. As it turned out, already in May 1885 the Minister of Finance issued the ordinance which made another modification of the borders of Kalisz CD. From now on the jurisdiction of this district chief was to extend from "Sienno" border guard post in Mława powiat in Płock Governorate till "Sierosławice" border guard post in Miechów powiat in Kielce Governorate. This meant placing Michałowice third-class CC, Igołomia third-class CC, Baran CS and Sierosławice CS under the jurisdiction of Kalisz CD chief<sup>227</sup>.

The changes in customs district boundaries also necessitated changes in the location of the chief's office and his chancellery. The locations were chosen in such a way so that their geographical positioning<sup>228</sup> was as convenient as possible for performing job duties. While locating the district seat in Sub-border Aleksandrów (for Kalisz CD) and Radivilov (Radivilov CD) was most sensible, it is difficult to explain the rationale behind situating the authorities of Verzhbolovo CD in Aleksota-on-Neman locality (opposite Kovno, in Mariampol powiat in Suwałki Governorate)<sup>229</sup>. It should be underlined that even before 15/27 September 1884

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тельственных распоряжений по министерству финансов" 1885, no. 22, p. 582; K. Latawiec, *Rosyjska straż*, p. 66.

<sup>225</sup> "Указатель правительственных распоряжений по министерству финансов" 1884, no. 17, p. 841; K. Latawiec, *Rosyjska straż*, p. 65.

<sup>226</sup> *СУиПП*, 1885, no. 25, item 230, p. 426.

<sup>227</sup> *СУиПП*, 1885, no. 26, item 548, p. 1224.

<sup>228</sup> The legal act of 8/20 February 1883 confirmed the right of the Minister of Finance to choose the seat of chancellery for customs district chiefs and border guard brigade commanders. Also the Minister of Finance was empowered to make temporary changes in the boundaries of customs districts. *Статьи к Шестому Тому Свода Законов. (Прод. 1883 года)*, p. 32.

<sup>229</sup> It should be stressed that initially the seat of Kalisz CD chief was supposed to be in Włodawek. State Archive in Kielce, Kielce Governorate Government, del. 15839, fol. 10, 18, 20, 23; *СУиПП*, 1883, no. 27, item 358, pp. 518–519; no. 59, item 532, p. 933; *Памятная книжка Ковенской губернии 1884 года*, Ковно 1883, p. 71; *Памятная книжка Плоцкой губернии на 1884 год*, Плоцк 1884, p. 44; *Памятная книжка Люблинской губернии на 1884 год*, Люблин [no date of publication], p. 45; *Памятная книжка Су-*

the seat of Kalisz CD was moved to Warsaw<sup>230</sup>. The reason for this decision was most probably the willingness to concentrate all offices of trans-governorate organisations in Warsaw as the seat of governorate-general.

As regards the procedure of establishment of new customs offices, it should be stressed that customs district chiefs had an important role in initiating change in this respect. It was on the basis of reports submitted by district chiefs that the CTD MF director, and then the Minister of Finance, had a full picture of the situation. While establishing customs offices within the already possessed staff posts could be done by the force of a ministerial ordinance, bringing to life a completely new customs chamber, sub-chamber or communication post required a positive opinion of the State Council. This was so because this body had to make an amendment to the already approved CTD MF budget by introducing as expense a new item for funding. This was the case with the opening of Połajewek CP on 1/13 January 1885<sup>231</sup>.

The fact that the positions of customs district chiefs in the Russian Empire were occupied by persons with some period of employment in the Russian army or border guard structures had its effect on changes in laws concerning pensions. At the request of the War Council, on 21 December 1874/2 January 1875 Tsar Alexander the Second agreed to allow customs district chiefs with clerical ranks obtained in the civil structures of CTD MF to continue participating in the Pension Chamber of Land Forces Resort<sup>232</sup>. This meant that such persons could apply for a pension from two independent sources.

Commissioning soldiers in the rank of general or stabs-officer (colonel) to the position of customs district chief, according to the civil service legal regulations, demanded moving them from the possessed military rank to an equivalent civil rank. Such a situation required a special procedure to be launched and a number of institutions to be involved in its execution. In order to avoid such cases, since it was frequent practice to employ people with experience in the army on positions of customs district chiefs, the Minister of Finance decided to introduce necessary changes. On 9/21 July 1876 Tsar

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*балкской губернии на 1884 год*, Сувалки 1883, р. 33; *Памятная книжка Петроковской губернии на 1884 год*, Петроков 1884, р. 55.

<sup>230</sup> State Archive in Kielce, Kielce Governorate Government, del. 15839, fol. 16; *Памятная книжка Калишской губернии на 1884 год*, Калиш 1884, р. 22; *Памятная книжка Петроковской губернии на 1885 год*, Петроков 1885, р. 53.

<sup>231</sup> ПСЗРИ, собрание III, vol. IV, 1884, no. 2607, Санкт Петербург 1887, р. 567; *СУиРП*, 1884, no. 15, item 117, pp. 208–209; *Статьи к Шестому Тому Свода Законов*. (Прод. 1886 года), [ин.] *Продолжение Свода Законов Российской Империи. 1886 года*, part 2, *Статьи к VI–X томам свода*, Санкт Петербург 1886, р. 19.

<sup>232</sup> ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. XLIX, отделение второе, 1874, no. 54195, Санкт Петербург 1876, pp. 446–447.



Alexander the Second signed an ukaz allowing high-rank officers to retain military ranks while accepting nomination to the position of customs district chief<sup>233</sup>.

The cases of absences of customs district chiefs in the seat of the district chancelleries, for instance caused by executing audits or taking vacation, sometimes caused problems when a need for taking instant decisions in office matters arose. This is why CTD MF decided to issue an internal decree regulating the matter of substitution for district chief. It was proposed that the substitute for the district chief in relation to customs matters would always be the chief of the main warehouse customs chamber or the first-class customs chamber operating in the seat of the district chancellery. The matters related to border guard functioning on the district's territory were handed over to the commander of the local border guard brigade. If there were no customs offices in the seat of the district's chancellery, the commander of the local border guard brigade would act as a substitute for the customs district chief in all matters. In the Kingdom of Poland such cases took place in Kalisz CD and Zawichost CD<sup>234</sup>.

The second half of 1870s brought about a number of new regulations on the relations between customs district chiefs and border guard soldiers. At the end of November 1876 customs district chiefs were freed of the obligation to verify soldiers doing military service in border guard units and this duty was transferred to brigade commanders<sup>235</sup>.

The disciplinary and judiciary matters related to customs district chiefs were regulated in the act published on 14/26 January 1877, according to which the customs district chief was entitled to commission a person doing military duty in border guard to military units, upon the Ministry of War's approval. Such a decision could be made based on allegations of complicity in transportation of smuggled goods, letting runaway soldiers through the border or any other violation of the customs act. Besides, the military disciplinary act was applied in relation to border guard and on this basis the customs district chief was granted a similar range of powers to that of brigade commander in military units<sup>236</sup>.

As regards maintaining discipline, the competences of customs district

<sup>233</sup> ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. LI, отделение второе, 1876, no. 56175, Санкт Петербург 1878, pp. 27–28; *Статьи к Шестому Тому Свода Законов. (Прод. 1879 года)*, p. 30.

<sup>234</sup> State Archive in Radom, Board of Agriculture and State Properties of the Radom, Kielce, Lublin and Siedlce Governorates, BSP Kielce Tax Chamber, del. 461, fol. 29; *Статьи к Шестому Тому Свода Законов. (Прод. 1879 года)*, pp. 34–35; *Циркуляр по таможенному ведомству*, 31 Октября 1877, no. 17110; K. Latawiec, *Rosyjska straż*, p. 140.

<sup>235</sup> *Статьи к Шестому Тому Свода Законов. (Прод. 1879 года)*, p. 31; *Циркуляр по таможенному ведомству*, 17 Ноября 1876, no. 17388.

<sup>236</sup> ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. LI, отделение первое, 1877, no. 56835, p. 58; *Статьи к Шестому Тому Свода Законов. (Прод. 1879 года)*, p. 31.

chiefs in relation to judiciary institutions existing in border guard structures need to be emphasised. On 26 May/7 June 1881 Tsar Alexander the Third supported the request of the Chief Military Court on introduction of special courts modelled after regiment courts in border guard brigades. According to the Tsar's ukaz, the customs district chief was to be notified each time a brigade court meeting was convened and was to be informed about the persons in the jury. The very chief was entitled to change the place and date of the court's meeting. Moreover, the court's presiding judge was obliged to send periodic reports to the customs district's chancellery<sup>237</sup>.

Since mid-October 1877 customs district chiefs were empowered to ask locally stationed military units for assistance. According to the then-changed article 270 of the customs act, in case of chase after groups of smugglers or other unidentified criminals, if the border guard forces proved to be insufficient, the customs district chief could summon the military units to execute the order. It needs to be noted that the same powers were given to brigade and battalion commanders, and even unit officers<sup>238</sup>.

The customs district chief had the final say in the organisation of functioning of the 7-verst sub-border strip. This competence was one of the most important ones, since all activities in this area connected with struggling with illegal human traffic or goods smuggling were in the responsibility of border guard. Sometimes conflicts occurred with other uniformed formations (land guard, inn guard, forest guard) established for purposes other than guarding the state border, and the customs district chief was in charge of settling those disputes (by the force of the regulations from 12/24 April 1878)<sup>239</sup>.

Close scrutiny of functioning of customs district chiefs together with analysis of their rights and duties shows a constantly changing range of competences of these officials. Similar changes could be noticed as regards their uniforms. On 19/31 March 1876 a new shape of uniform which would depend on the possessed clerical rank was established for customs district chiefs<sup>240</sup>.

The publication of further legal acts related to the functioning of the institution of customs district chiefs regulated numerous spheres of activities of these

<sup>237</sup> ПСЗРИ, собрание III, vol. I, Со дня возшествия на престол Государя Императора Александра Александровича по 31 Декабря 1881, Санкт Петербург 1885, no. 214, p. 103; *СУиРП*, 1881, no. 79, item 539, pp. 1254–1255; "Указатель правительственных распоряжений по министерству финансов" 1881, no. 25, p. 722; K. Latawicz, *Rosyjska straż*, p. 213.

<sup>238</sup> *Статьи к Шестому Тому Свода Законов*. (Прод. 1879 года), pp. 32–33.

<sup>239</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 43; *Циркуляр по таможенному ведомству*, 17 Апреля 1878, no. 6733, приложение; K. Latawicz, *Rosyjska straż*, pp. 315–316.

<sup>240</sup> ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. LI, отделение первое, 1877, no. 55719, p. 212; ПСЗРИ, собрание II, vol. LI, отделение третье, 1876, Приложения, Санкт Петербург 1878, p. 212; pp. 109–110; *Статьи к Шестому Тому Свода Законов*. (Прод. 1879 года), pp. 32–33.

officials. One of the most serious ones was the modification of composition of the district chief's chancellery. First, on 15/27 March 1885 special-task officer posts with customs district chiefs were replaced by those of special-task stabs-officers. The latter were in charge of executing audits of border guard units, which eased the workload of customs district chiefs in this respect at least in some way<sup>241</sup>. Next, on 28 May/9 June 1885 Alexander the Third authorized the State Council's opinion which introduced important changes in the functioning of customs district structures and border guard brigades. As a result, the position of district customs auditor was established in the management of each customs district, replacing one special-task clerk position available for customs district chiefs<sup>242</sup>. During customs district chief's absence, a customs district auditor would take over this official's duties, however, without the power to make decisions concerning employed clerks and to issue decrees resulting in change of the existing legal order<sup>243</sup>. Moreover, the financial benefit for work-related travel for customs district chiefs was raised up to 1,000 rubles, while the benefit for accommodation rent went up to 600 rubles<sup>244</sup>.

The dynamic process of implementation of new legal regulations pertaining to customs administration activities, including customs district chiefs, forced the Minister of Finance to prepare a draft of new regulations on rights and duties of these officials. It should be noted that when this draft was passed to further proceedings in the State Council, it contained a number of new solutions that were supposed to increase the effectiveness of the chief's activity.

The State Council's opinion, authorized by the Tsar Alexander the Third on 18/30 March 1886, regulated the functioning of the institution of customs district chief at the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Due to great significance of this act, it is to be analysed in more detail here. The first point of the act specified the tasks of the district chief as follows:

"The customs district chief is in charge of all the customs structures and border guard units operating on the territory under his jurisdiction and has constant supervision over all activities of customs and border guard structures in the district. Within the confined powers he acts independently, being subordinated directly to the department of customs revenue and the director of this department."<sup>245</sup>

<sup>241</sup> ПСЗРИ, собрание III, vol. V, 1885, no. 2818, p. 105; K. Latawiec, *Rosyjska straż*, p. 83.

<sup>242</sup> District customs auditor had the same powers and salary as the director of a first-class customs chamber. NAET, del. EAA.551.1.421, fol. 1; ПСЗРИ, собрание III, vol. V, 1885, no. 2991, pp. 240–241.

<sup>243</sup> NAET, del. EAA.551.1.421, fol. 1–1v; State Archive in Łódź, Piotrków Governorate Government, Building Division, del. 6626, pp. 4–5; del. 17796, p. 167.

<sup>244</sup> ПСЗРИ, собрание III, vol. V, 1885, no. 2991, p. 241.

<sup>245</sup> "Начальник таможенного округа управляет всеми находящимися во вверенном ему округе

This regulation requires no comment as it only confirmed the previously assigned competences in relation to existing customs offices or border guard units.

The 1886 regulations also detailed the procedure of temporary substitution for the customs district chief. In case of illness, holiday, sick leave or probably also sudden death, the official to manage the customs district, unless specified otherwise, would be the district auditor for customs affairs. This legal act specified his activities in such a situation in the following way:

"[...] In case of district chief's illness, leave or removal from office, the auditor would take over the management of customs affairs in the district and would gain all the powers and duties of the district chief. Should the district chief leave the seat of the district on work-related matters, the district auditor would substitute for the chief in managing everyday affairs, however, without exercising his power to issue essential ordinances in more important matters. Such matters were: a) ordinances repealing the orders of the district chief; b) proposals for appointment and dismissal of clerks; c) matters related to imposing punishment by the power of the district chief; and d) all those matters that would be regulated by a separate ordinance of the district chief on confining them to his personal decision."<sup>246</sup>

As regards matters related to supervision over border guard units, the competences of the customs district chief were handed over to the brigade commander<sup>247</sup>.

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таможенными установлениями и пограничную стражею, а также постоянно наблюдает за всеми отправлениями таможенной и пограничной службы в округе. В пределах предоставленного ему круга ведомства, он действует самостоятельно, подчиняясь непосредственно Департаменту Таможенных Сборов и Директору онаго". NAET, del. EAA.551.1.422, fol. 47v; ПСЗРИ, собрание III, vol. VI, 1886, no. 3581, Санкт Петербург 1888, p. 119; *СудуПП*, 1886, no. 46, item 403, p. 888; *Zbiór praw obowiazujących w guberniach Królestwa Polskiego*, vol. I, 1886, first half-year of the complete collection, vol. XXXI, Warszawa 1887, pp. 314–315.

<sup>246</sup> "В случае болезни либо увольнения начальника округа в отпуск или от должности, окружный ревизор, принимая управление таможенною частью в округе, вступает по этой части во все права и обязанности начальника округа. При временных же отлучках начальника округа из места пребывания окружного управления по делам службы, окружный ревизор, заменяя начальника округа в заведывании текущими делами, не делает собственно властью решительных распоряжений по более важным делам. К сим последним относятся: а) распоряжения, отменяющие данные начальником округа предписания; б) представления об определении и увольнении должностных лиц; в) дела о наложении на таможенных чинов взысканий, определяемых властью начальника округа, и г) все те дела, относительно которых последует особое распоряжение начальника округа о передаче их к личному его разрешению." NAET, del. EAA.551.1.422, fol. 52; ПСЗРИ, собрание III, vol. VI, 1886, no. 3581, p. 124; *СудуПП*, 1886, no. 46, item 403, p. 897; *Статьи к Шестому Тому Свода Законов. (Прод. 1886 года)*, [in:] *Продолжение Свода Законов Российской Империи. 1886 года, part 2, Статьи к VI–X томам свода*, Санкт Петербург 1886, p. 21; *Zbiór praw obowiazujących w guberniach Królestwa Polskiego*, vol. I, 1886, first half-year of the complete collection, vol. XXXI, pp. 334–335.

<sup>247</sup> NAET, del. EAA.551.1.422, fol. 51; ПСЗРИ, собрание III, vol. VI, 1886, no. 3581, p. 123; *СудуПП*,

It should be emphasised that the emergence of the abovementioned regulations detailing the procedure for temporary substitution for customs district chief was conditioned by a need to introduce a legal solution of this highly important matter. These provisions were very frequently applied on the territory of the Kingdom of Poland after 1886<sup>248</sup>. Before the institution of district auditor was established in 1885, this function was most often taken over by the local border guard brigade commander. Such a situation took place, among others, in Zawichost Customs District, when during the absences of chiefs Nikolay von Krieth or Alexander Teterevnikov, their competences were taken over by Zawichost Border Guard Brigade commander Nikolay Zatvardnitskiy<sup>249</sup>.

In case of customs district chief's absence, his competences were not always spread between the district auditor and the commander of the local border guard brigade.

In relation to the customs district chief, CTD MF was a superior body, which had certain auditing instruments to maintain efficiency of the administrative apparatus. One of them was the existence of four customs auditors, instituted by the act of 8/20 February 1883<sup>250</sup>. The officials occupying these positions would make very frequent audits in customs offices operating in different parts of the Empire. It is impossible to state whether there were any conflicts between these auditors and customs district chiefs, however, the regulation opened the possibility for such situations. The act only stressed that customs district chiefs were obliged to provide every possible help to clerks auditing customs offices or executing the orders of the CTD MF director or the Minister of Finance.

It was quite strongly emphasised in those regulations that customs district chiefs were obliged to provide every possible help to the officials auditing customs offices or executing locally the orders of the CTD MF director or the Minister of Finance. Moreover, to make matters even clearer, auditors were not entitled to issue their own ordinances on the territory of customs districts, with the exception of matters specified in the orders of the CTD MF director. In special cases that demanded immediate action, they could present information to customs district chiefs who would make appropriate ordinances on that basis<sup>251</sup>.

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1886, no. 46, item 403, p. 895; *Zbiór praw obowiązujących w guberniach Królestwa Polskiego*, vol. I, 1886, first half-year of the complete collection, vol. XXXI, pp. 330–331.

<sup>248</sup> SAOO, f. 236, inv. 1, del. 6, fol. 34.

<sup>249</sup> RSHA, f. 560, inv. 20, del. 385, fol. 14–16; State Archive in Kielce, Kielce Governorate Government, del. 15839, fol. 8, 26, 27.

<sup>250</sup> *СудуПИ*, 1883, no. 25, item 259, p. 447.

<sup>251</sup> ПСЗРИ, собрание III, vol. VI, 1886, no. 3581, p. 119; *СудуПИ*, 1886, no. 46, item 403, p. 889; *Zbiór praw obowiązujących w guberniach Królestwa Polskiego*, vol. I, 1886, first half-year of the complete collection, vol. XXXI, pp. 316–317.

The analysis of the relationship between the customs district chief and the superior authority of the CTD MF director should deal with the former's further duties. The customs district chief was obliged to report to his superiors: more important events and accidents taking place on the state border; stopping goods of value exceeding 150 rubles; stopping goods accompanied by special circumstances such as forceful resistance to customs clerks or border guards or violation of the foreign state's territory; detection of new ways of smuggling goods<sup>252</sup>; stopping beyond the 7-verst border strip by clerks or other persons goods of value exceeding 150 rubles on which duties were not imposed, complaints about confiscation of goods (of value exceeding 100 rubles) ordered by subordinated customs offices together with conclusions about settling those complaints; cases of attempts to sell confiscated goods beyond the district's borders (upon the approval of the CTD MF director) due to their more profitable bidding; need to conclude contracts on maintaining infrastructure in the district with the value exceeding 5,000 rubles<sup>253</sup>.

The district chief was also obliged to provide assistance as regards preparation of yearly budgets of CTD MF. This duty was accomplished mainly by sending to CTD MF drafts of financial budgets prepared in his subordinated customs offices together with his recommendations (most usually containing justification of allocating particular sums of money). He would also file requests to secure funds necessary for purchase of horses for subordinated border guard units. As regards the financial policy, he administered spending all the funds received from CTD MF (by distributing them among customs offices and border guard units) in accordance with the budget authorized for this department. Finally, should additional funds be needed, he would apply for them to the CTD MF director<sup>254</sup>.

The 1886 regulations pertaining to the range of activity of customs district chiefs detailed also the ways of functioning of general and special administration structures. The customs district chief had the right to maintain direct contact with, for instance, governors, governorate managements, poviat managements, tax chambers, excise administration offices or military structures located in the territory of a particular customs district in all essential matters related to executing border and customs supervision<sup>255</sup>. These competences were particularly visible

<sup>252</sup> Information sent to CTD MF was used to prepare circulars, which were later distributed to customs administration structures and border guard units as sample and supplementary material for execution of means of transport audits etc.

<sup>253</sup> ПСЗРИ, собрание III, vol. VI, 1886, no. 3581, p. 120, 122; *СудуПП*, 1886, no. 46, item 403, pp. 890–894; *Zbiór praw obowiązujących w guberniach Królestwa Polskiego*, vol. I, 1886, first half-year of the complete collection, vol. XXXI, pp. 320–321, 326–329.

<sup>254</sup> ПСЗРИ, собрание III, vol. VI, 1886, no. 3581, p. 123; *СудуПП*, 1886, no. 46, item 403, p. 895; *Zbiór praw obowiązujących w guberniach Królestwa Polskiego*, vol. I, 1886, first half-year of the complete collection, vol. XXXI, pp. 330–331.

<sup>255</sup> ПСЗРИ, собрание III, vol. VI, 1886, no. 3581, p. 119; *Статьи к Шестому Тому Свода Законов*.

in case of quarantine supervision activities, when the district chief acted according to the legal regulations contained both in the customs act and the then-enforced medical act<sup>256</sup>.

Customs district chiefs were obliged to contact general administration authorities (governors, poviats chiefs) also when deciding about employment of persons in customs offices. They would often ask for permission for their employment or would seek relevant information about a potential clerk (previous employment record, political views and moral posture)<sup>257</sup>.

The customs district chief would execute his competences through issuing orders and commands to subordinated structures while complying with the hierarchy of reporting lines. In exceptional cases the reporting lines could be omitted by directing an order or command straight to the clerk or border guard soldier in question. However, decisions made in this way had to be reported to the chief of a particular customs office or a commander of a given border guard brigade. At the same time, the district chief was responsible for issuing necessary ordinances without prior reporting that fact to CTD MF authorities (after issuing an ordinance he was obliged to report that fact to the CTD MF director)<sup>258</sup>.

The supervisory powers of the customs district chief in relation to customs offices and border guard units were formulated in a general way. The district chief would be in charge of appropriate and faithful execution of all laws, instructions and ordinances in force in the customs resort on the territory of his district. Should any misunderstandings with their application arise, he was empowered to settle them. In case of matters which demanded clarification, change, amendment or annulment of particular regulations, he would send his recommendation to the CTD MF director, attaching his own opinion on a given matter<sup>259</sup>.

The supervisory functions of the district chief were not only focused on implementation of the ordinances and recommendations received from CTD MF. This official was also empowered to undertake close supervision of proper execution of job duties and conduct of clerks on duty, which is why he was obliged by the regulations to collect all complaints about the activities of his subordinated clerks.

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(Прод. 1886 года), p. 183; *СУуПП*, 1886, no. 46, item 403, p. 888; *Zbiór praw obowiązujących w guberniach Królestwa Polskiego*, vol. I, 1886, first half-year of the complete collection, vol. XXXI, pp. 314–317.

<sup>256</sup> ПСЗРИ, собрание III, vol. VI, 1886, no. 3581, p. 121; *СУуПП*, 1886, no. 46, item 403, p. 893; *Zbiór praw obowiązujących w guberniach Królestwa Polskiego*, vol. I, 1886, first half-year of the complete collection, vol. XXXI, pp. 324–325.

<sup>257</sup> State Archive in Lublin, Lublin Governor Chancellery, del. 8721, fol. 1–1v; del. 9721, fol. 1; del. 11145, fol. 1, 4.

<sup>258</sup> ПСЗРИ, собрание III, vol. VI, 1886, no. 3581, p. 119; *СУуПП*, 1886, no. 46, item 403, pp. 888–889; *Zbiór praw obowiązujących w guberniach Królestwa Polskiego*, vol. I, 1886, first half-year of the complete collection, vol. XXXI, Warszawa 1887, pp. 316–317.

<sup>259</sup> Ibidem.

Should cases of negligence or offence be detected, the customs district chief took necessary steps to eliminate them. This was connected with issuing decrees on starting investigations in such matters. His powers also comprised assigning penalties in administrative order for committed offences and crimes. In case of more serious crimes, he was empowered to remove the clerk from office (if employed by himself or by the subordinated authority, e.g., customs chamber chief), issuing a decision on bringing the culprit to court trial. If the clerk was employed by the force of the CTD MF decision, the customs district chief would temporarily remove this person from office, while the customs authorities in St. Petersburg would be notified of the situation and the steps taken in the matter<sup>260</sup>.

In relation to customs offices (chambers, sub-chambers, communication posts) operating on the territory of the district and its employees, the 1886 regulations laid down the following range of competences of customs district chiefs: appointing and dismissing over-staff clerks employed in the district management; designating one of the members of the customs chamber for those chambers that did not have the position of assistant to chief to act as customs chamber chief during the director's absence or illness; deciding upon the number of customs janitors in customs chambers and their remuneration on the basis of those chambers' proposals; deciding upon the number of janitors in other customs offices (sub-chambers and communication posts) according to the regulations on staffing those positions included in the relevant act; sending motions to CTD MF on dismissing staff clerks from occupied posts; sending motions to CTD MF on promoting staff clerks of customs administration in a given district; sending motions to CTD MF on rewarding clerks of customs district management (with clerical ranks, orders or financial rewards); accepting permissions to get married granted to clerks by chiefs of subordinated customs offices; granting leaves up to one month (to be used on the territory of the Empire) to clerks employed in the district; issuing tickets to clerks and their family members for travels outside the state for up to 48 hours (most frequently used to improve one's state of health); instantly reporting to CTD MF all incidents of deaths of staff customs clerks; supervising the process of handing over the positions by subordinated customs office chiefs (making sure the post and the matters were left in the proper order, in case of improprieties ensuring that office chiefs put things right; issuing holiday tickets not earlier than after giving over the post); executing main supervision over the economic division of customs offices and issuing ordinances related to those matters<sup>261</sup>.

<sup>260</sup> ПСЗРИ, собрание III, vol VI, 1886, no. 3581, p. 119; *СудП*, 1886, no. 46, item 403, p. 889; *Zbiór praw obowiązujących w guberniach Królestwa Polskiego*, vol. I, 1886, first half-year of the complete collection, vol. XXXI, pp. 316–319.

<sup>261</sup> ПСЗРИ, собрание III, vol. VI, 1886, no. 3581, pp. 119–120; *СудП*, 1886, no. 46, item 403, pp.



Customs district chiefs were granted a very wide range of competences by the 1886 act in relation to border guard, which was confirmed in regulations issued over a few decades since 1827. To be precise, the customs district chief had the following rights and duties: in disciplinary matters competences parallel to those of a division general (point 8); executing audits of border guard units located on the territory of the district in his jurisdiction; downgrading non-commissioned officers in the course of disciplinary procedure if they lost their rank due to court sentence or through a disciplinary order (point 9); translocating soldiers who were not stable in their behaviour to regular army units after reporting this fact to CTD MF (point 10); executing general supervision over proper state border protection and locating border guard units (directly and indirectly via brigade commanders) appropriately to conditions and circumstances (point 12); estimating the number of posts and their personnel as well as accepting the order of surveillance duty on the basis of brigade commanders' recommendations (point 13); sending recommendations on the division of brigades into battalions and units located in the district to CTD MF authorities; allocating officers to specific units on the basis of brigade commanders' recommendations (point 16); translocating officers temporarily from one brigade to another as long as it did not change the accepted staff of a given unit; deciding, on the basis of brigade commanders' recommendations, to release to reserve before the end of a year those lower-rank soldiers in over-staff service who proved to be unfit for surveillance duty; commissioning temporarily, on the basis of brigade commanders' recommendations, a special-task officer or unit officer to take the position of battalion commander, which might be vacant due to dismissal, death or illness; sending motions to CTD MF, on the basis of brigade commanders' recommendations, on removing officers from service; sending reward recommendations (officer rank, orders, financial rewards); accepting permissions to get married granted by brigade commanders to officers; granting leaves up to one month (on the territory of the Empire) to officers employed in the district; issuing tickets for travel outside the state border for the period of up to 8 days to officers and their family members; supervising the process of handing over power by subordinated brigade commanders (making sure the post and the matters are left in the proper order, in case of improprieties ensuring that brigade commanders put things right, issuing holiday tickets not earlier than after giving over the post); considering results of investigations and court inquiries (in brigade courts) presented by brigade commanders in the cases concerning violation of range and order of border supervision by lower-rank soldiers and undertaking

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889–891; *Zbiór praw obowiązujących w guberniach Królestwa Polskiego*, vol. I, 1886, first half-year of the complete collection, vol. XXXI, pp. 316–325.

further action according to legal regulations; executing chief supervision over the economic division of the guard and issuing ordinances related to that matter; seeking most convenient ways of purchase of horses; selecting members for (and if necessary also chairing) the commission on accepting and distributing purchased horses; giving permission to accept for service the horses stopped together with illegally brought goods; granting permission to sell horses that were unfit for further service<sup>262</sup>.

A very important area of competences of customs district chief was connected to the issue of violations of the customs act by citizens of Russia and foreign states. As a representative of the state authorities, the customs district chief took an active part in dealing with cases of smuggling or state border violation (illegal passage), acting according to the code of criminal procedure. He was obliged to cooperate with prosecutors running these cases in district courts<sup>263</sup>. Moreover, the district chief had the following prerogatives: initiating investigations in all cases related to stopping goods brought into the territory of Russia or taken outside its borders (most frequently, the investigation in such cases was conducted by one of his chancellery clerks or a person nominated out of clerks employed in the subordinated customs offices); authorizing decisions of customs authorities (including statement on execution of punishment) issued in relation to persons crossing illegally the state border; making decisions on replacing excise duty (*akcydens*) with punishment of confiscation and penalties imposed by customs offices (of the value up to of 100 rubles) for incorrect reporting of goods for customs clearance; considering complaints about customs office decisions and amending them with his own opinions in case of sending them to CTD MF; authorizing customs office decisions related to goods of value up to 150 rubles; authorizing customs office decisions related to goods of value exceeding 150 rubles even if they were contested (if the complaint was filed after the legally binding date); revoking customs office decisions (not contested by any of the parties); authorizing estimates of stopped goods which were forbidden to import and export out of the country; authorizing estimates of imported and exported goods with the duty over 150 rubles; agreeing to sale of goods confiscated by customs offices regardless of their value; determining the places of sale of confiscated goods<sup>264</sup>.

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<sup>262</sup> ПСЗРИ, собрание III, vol. VI, 1886, no. 3581, pp. 119–121; *СудуПП*, 1886, no. 46, item 403, pp. 889–892; *Zbiór praw obowiazujacych w guberniach Królestwa Polskiego*, vol. I, 1886, first half-year of the complete collection, vol. XXXI, pp. 318–327.

<sup>263</sup> See State Archive in Lublin, Prosecutor of Lublin District Court (1876–1915), del. 1672, *passim*; del. 1798, *passim*.

<sup>264</sup> ПСЗРИ, собрание III, vol. VI, 1886, no. 3581, pp. 120–122; *СудуПП*, 1886, no. 46, item 403, pp. 891–895; *Zbiór praw obowiazujacych w guberniach Królestwa Polskiego*, vol. I, 1886, first half-year of the complete collection, vol. XXXI, pp. 320–321, 326–329.

As mentioned before, one of the most important duties of the customs district chief was taking care of infrastructure belonging to the customs resort or used by customs offices and border guard units. This matter was regulated in the 1886 act as follows:

“The district chief agrees to renovation spending and authorizes budgets for renovation of farm buildings and ships regardless of the value, within the budget draft estimate for that purpose. [...] As for rent, fuel and lighting for customs and border guard authorities and other objects from the economic division, the customs district chief authorizes supplies and concludes contracts of value up to 5,000 rubles”<sup>265</sup>.

In order to perform these duties, the customs district chief was also entitled to establish mixed commissions, most often composed of (depending on whether the matter concerned customs office infrastructure or border guard units) clerks delegated from the district chancellery or border guard officers. They were supposed to investigate the place or condition of buildings that were to be bought or rented for the purposes of the customs resort<sup>266</sup>.

The abovementioned 1886 regulations were an attempt to codify existing lawmaking related to the functioning of customs district chiefs. This legal act can be regarded as a kind of instruction which specified (sometimes in a general way) the rights and duties of district chiefs. All doubts that could arise from the nature of fulfilled duties were dispelled by CTD MF by publishing circulars sent directly to customs district chiefs.

Actually, newly appearing legal regulations, even though not directly related to district chiefs, triggered amendment of existing guidelines for these officials. Already in 1887 the regulations concerning competences of district chiefs were issued. In order to prevent taking horses out of the Russian state and to strengthen the military power of the Romanov Empire, temporary regulations severely limiting such activities were developed. On 18/30 April 1887 Tsar Alexander the Third

<sup>265</sup> “Начальник округа разрешает ремонтные расходы и утверждает сметы на исправление таможенных зданий и судов на всякую сумму, в пределах сметного на сей предмет назначения. [...] По найму, отоплению и освещению зданий для таможенных установлений и пограничной стражи, а также по другим предметам хозяйственной части, начальник округа утверждает подряды и поставки и заключает контракты на сумму не свыше пяти тысяч рублей, [...]” ПСЗРИ, собрание III, vol. VI, 1886, no. 3581, p. 122; *СудуПП*, 1886, no. 46, item 403, p. 894; *Zbiór praw obowiązujących w guberniach Królestwa Polskiego*, vol. I, 1886, first half-year of the complete collection, vol. XXXI, pp. 328–329.

<sup>266</sup> See State Archive in Kielce, Sandomierz branch, Files of public notary Witosław Chrzanowski in Sandomierz, del. 8, [no pagination], notary act no. 677 from the year 1892 with appendices; notary act no. 679 from the year 1892 with appendices; K. Latawiec, *Sandomierska Brygada Straży Granicznej 1889–1914*, Sandomierz 2010, pp. 69–71, 74–76.

signed the regulation, which was announced on 12/24 June of the same year. The regulation recommended maintaining a record of all horses leaving Russia through customs offices and border posts. One of the provisions empowered the customs district chief to take decisions on whether or not to agree to the possibility of taking horses out of the Romanov Empire<sup>267</sup>.

Some one month later customs district chiefs gained additional competences as regards financial policy. In order to make the operation of customs administration more efficient (by reducing the amount of correspondence sent), district chiefs received the same powers as governors and governorate governments to deal with financial claims towards the state treasury and to order compensations for the state<sup>268</sup>.

The range of duties of customs district chiefs was significantly expanded with the reform of border guard structures on the Western land border of the Romanov Empire. On 10/22 February 1889 it was decided that the number of border guard brigades would double from 9 to 18, which resulted in changes in all of the existing customs districts. Since 1/13 June 1889 the jurisdiction of customs district chiefs over border guard brigades was as follows:

- Verzhbolovo CD chief – Gorzhdy brigade (Kovno Governorate), Taurogi brigade (Kovno Governorate), Verzhbolovo brigade (Kovno and Suwałki Governorates), Grajewo brigade (Łomża and Suwałki Governorates), Łomża brigade (Łomża and Płock Governorates);
- Kalisz CD chief: Rypin brigade (Płock Governorate), Aleksandrów brigade (Kalisz and Warsaw Governorates), Kalisz brigade (Kalisz Governorate) and Częstochowa brigade (Piotrków and Kielce Governorates);
- Radivilov CD chief: Nowe Brzesko brigade (Kielce Governorate), Sandomierz brigade (Radom and Lublin Governorates), Tomaszów brigade (Lublin Governorate), Volynian brigade (Volynia Governorate) and Volochysk brigade (Volynia and Podolia Governorates)<sup>269</sup>.

<sup>267</sup> СУиПП, 1887, no. 55, item 472, pp. 870–871; *Статьи к Шестому Тому Свода Законов. (Прод. 1887 года), [in:] Продолжение Свода Законов Российской Империи. По 30 Июня 1887 года, Санкт Петербург 1887, p. 35; Zbiór praw obowiązujących w guberniach Królestwa Polskiego, vol. III, 1887, Pótroczne pierwsze całkowitego zbioru, vol. XXXIII, Warszawa 1887, pp. 336–339.*

<sup>268</sup> СУиПП, 1887, no. 62, item 556, p. 1003.

<sup>269</sup> SARF, f. 110, inv. 24, del. 2754, passim; СУиПП, 1889, no. 29, item 227, pp. 483–484; СЗРИ, vol. VI, *Уставы таможенные, Издание 1892 года, Санкт Петербург 1892, pp. 20–21; Памятная книжка Ковенской губернии на 1890 год, Ковно 1889, pp. 21–22; Памятная книжка Сувалкской губернии на 1890 год, Сувалки 1890, pp. 92–97; Памятная книжка Ломжинской губернии на 1890 год, Ломжа 1890, pp. 110–111; Памятная книжка Плоцкой губернии на 1891 г., Плоцк 1891, p. 29; Памятная книжка Калишской губернии на 1890 год, Калиш 1890, pp. 56–58; Памятная книжка Петроковской губернии на 1890 год, Петроков 1890, pp. 99–102; Памятная книжка Люблинской губернии на 1890 год, Люблин [no date of publication], pp. 183–184; Памятная книжка Радомской губернии на 1890 год, Радом 1889, pp. 83–85; K. Łatawiec, *Rosyjska straż*, pp. 67–68; idem, *Sandomierska Brygada*, p. 33.*

The concentration of power over five brigades in the hands of district chiefs could be clearly seen and this surely meant a necessity to pay greater attention to the formation guarding the state border.

Also in the first half of 1889 the competences of Kalisz CD chief were expanded. As was reported by "Kurjer Warszawski" on 29 March/10 April 1889:

"Warsaw warehouse chamber, even though included in Kalisz border district, used to be independent of the management of this district as it was only subordinated to the customs department in St. Petersburg. Currently this changed and the supervision over Warsaw chamber was given over to general Usov, Kalisz customs district chief. [...]"<sup>270</sup>.

This expansion of competences of Kalisz CD chief took place in response to the motion of the Minister of Finance of 10/22 March 1889<sup>271</sup>. The Tsar agreed with the need to achieve closer supervision over the biggest customs chamber operating on the territory of the Kingdom of Poland. With the same decision the CTD MF director was no longer required to make direct supervision over this customs office.

The implementation of the 1889 reform of border guard structures started the process of transformation of this formation. The 1890s brought about further changes, which significantly influenced the range of powers and duties of customs district chiefs in relation to this formation.

Maintenance of a large number of horses by border guard was a significant expense for the state treasury. The costs grew even bigger with more and more frequent diseases that horses suffered from. In order to avoid spending additional funds to cover losses incurred by appearing diseases, also of epidemical nature, the Minister of Finance created regulations that enabled establishment of veterinary divisions in border guard structures. These provisions gained Alexander the Third's acceptance on 8/20 February 1893. On their basis the staff positions of veterinary doctors were established with Verzhbolovo, Kalisz, Radivilov and Bessarabian customs district chiefs. Since the district chiefs were in charge of supervision over functioning of border guard units with the whole infrastructure they possessed, veterinary doctors were supposed to execute direct orders (commissioned to act in the place of location of border guard units and in the place of picking up horses from recovery) of district chiefs. Undoubtedly, the appearance of these doctors facilitated execution of supervision by customs district chiefs in this respect<sup>272</sup>.

<sup>270</sup> "Kurjer Warszawski" 1889, no. 100, p. 2.

<sup>271</sup> *Суды*, 1889, no. 44, item 357, p. 701.

<sup>272</sup> RSHA, f. 1152, inv. 11, del. 453, fol. 1–3; *Статьи к Шестому Тому Свода Законов. (Прод. 1893 года), [in:] Продолжение Свода Законов Российской Империи. 1893 года, Санкт Петербург 1893, p. 5, 11;*

Very important decisions related to the functioning of border guard and customs district chiefs were taken in autumn 1893. Starting from the early 1880s the customs administration structures were growing in number on the whole territory of the Romanov Empire. This expansion was due to the intensification of international trade with the participation of Russia. Gradual growth of the number of customs offices and border guard units became a great burden for CTD MF. Due to that, management of border guard structures was reformed by transforming border guard into an independent corps, similarly to the already functioning Independent Gendarmerie Corps. One of the key reasons for this was willingness to transform border guard into a full-scale military formation, which could be successfully used in case of a military conflict.

On 15/27 October 1893 Tsar Alexander the Third signed the highest ukaz by the force of which the IBGC was established. It was subordinated to the Minister of Finance, who was given the title of border guard chief retaining all the already granted rights as regards management of this formation. This legal act brought to life the institutions of the IBGC commander and the general staff. The IBGC commander was handed over all the powers and duties related to the management of the border guard formation previously possessed by the CTD MF director. Moreover, all customs district chiefs were subordinated to the IBGC commander in all matters related to border supervision (border guard). This is how since the end of October 1893 customs district chiefs were subordinated directly to the CTD MF director in the area of customs supervision administration, while in the matters related to border guard they were obliged to execute the orders of the chief commander of this formation (its first commander was general Alexander Svinin)<sup>273</sup>.

The establishment of the IBGC general staff resulted in further decrease of workload of customs district chiefs in relation to border guard. Many of the already possessed competences of customs district chiefs were handed over to commanders of border guard brigades.

Interestingly, the regulations on border guard issued at the end of October 1893 allowed the customs district chief to retain his competences in relation to

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ПСЗРИ, собрание III, vol. XIII, 1893, no. 9317, Санкт Петербург 1897, pp. 64–65; *Справочная книжка для ветеринаров всех ведомств*, vol. 3, *Законы и правительственные распоряжения, касающиеся ветеринарной части Пограничной Стражи и Государственного Коннозаводства*, Санкт Петербург 1895, pp. 1–10; K. Latawiec, *Rosyjska straż*, pp. 303–304.

<sup>273</sup> RSNA, f. 560, inv. 16, del. 800, [no pagination], Справка о службе Командира Отдельного Корпуса Пограничной Стражи Генерала-от-Артиллерии Александра Дмитриевича Свицина; ПСЗРИ, собрание III, vol. XIII, 1893, no. 9975, p. 567; *Статьи к Шестому Тому Свода Законов*. (Прод. 1895 года), [in:] *Продолжение Свода Законов Российской Империи 1895 года*, part 1, *Статьи к томам, I, II, V–VIII*, Санкт Петербург 1895, pp. 5–6; K. Latawiec, *Rosyjska straż*, pp. 70–71.

border guard structures. As regards all personal matters (promotions, recommendations for awards, disciplinary punishments, etc.) customs district chiefs were obliged to inform the IBGC commander about them. They still retained the right to both shape the composition of border guard unit network and fill the positions in units. However, the final say in all matters related to location of brigades, battalions and units operating within the territory of a particular customs district was with the IBGC chief<sup>274</sup>. The same applied to organisation of provisions of different goods and services to meet the needs of customs administration and border guard units. The customs district chief was entitled to personally set up contracts with the suppliers of the value up to 5,000 rubles. Should this sum be exceeded, CDDMF director's and IBGC chief's approval had to be obtained<sup>275</sup>.

Customs district chiefs were still empowered to issue their recommendations on border guard soldiers operating in the area under their jurisdiction. The chiefs were obliged to become familiar with attestation surveys submitted by border guard brigade commanders and add their remarks to them. Moreover, their duty was to pass the abovementioned surveys to the IBGC chief<sup>276</sup>. In relations to border guard structures, customs district chiefs exercised their powers via special-task stabs-officers (formerly special-task officers), who were recruited from among officers serving in brigades located in the area of a particular customs district<sup>277</sup>.

The establishment of IBGC must have caused, at least to some extent, discontent of customs district chiefs. This was because suddenly a new institution came into being, which they were subordinated to. Did this fact have any influence on the attitude of customs district chiefs? Newly appearing legal acts regulating the status of border guard units in relation to civil customs administration structures might indicate the beginning of the process of liberation of this uniformed formation from subordination to customs district chiefs. On the other hand, civil customs offices noticed upcoming changes and were not planning to support the functioning of border guard structures. One proof for that could be circular no. 11683 of 27 June/9 July 1895 issued by the CTD MF director. Since IBGC had been extracted out of the CTD MF director's jurisdiction and had been made an independent uniformed formation, customs offices (mainly chancelleries of customs district chiefs) were no longer obliged to receive and store archived documentation arising as a result of activity of border guard structures<sup>278</sup>. Issuing

<sup>274</sup> *Статьи к Шестому Тому Свода Законов. (Прод. 1895 года),* p. 7.

<sup>275</sup> *Ibidem*, pp. 7–8.

<sup>276</sup> *Ibidem*, pp. 10–11.

<sup>277</sup> These positions in the chancellery of Verzbholovo CD chief were occupied by sub-colonel Vladimir Hirshfeld and Alexander Stankevich. *Памятная книжка Сувалкской губернии на 1894 год, Сувалки 1894*, p. 77.

<sup>278</sup> *Общий сборник циркулярных распоряжений Департамента таможенных сборов по Канцелярии и*

this regulation led to significant lessening of the workload of archives operating with chancelleries of customs district chiefs and reducing the range of duties for clerks employed therein. Moreover, the regulation forced general staff of border guard brigades to take over their archived documentation.

In mid-1880s significant changes in the organisation of customs districts operating on the territory of the Kingdom of Poland were made. First of all, since 27 September/9 October 1895 the seat of Verzhbolovo CD was transferred from Aleksota locality (where it had been located since 1883) to Vilna. The reason for this was willingness to facilitate supervision over the network of customs offices subordinated to the chief of this customs district<sup>279</sup>.

In June 1896 competences of customs district chiefs were expanded due to a necessity to commission auditors to make inspections of tea storage warehouses. Such institutions operating in the territory of the Kingdom of Poland were put under the jurisdiction of Verzhbolovo CD (Suwałki Governorate) and Warsaw CD (the remaining nine governorates). The implementation of regulations pertaining to tea storage warehouses necessitated closer cooperation with authorities in charge of excise duties seated in Lublin, Łomża, Piotrków and Warsaw<sup>280</sup>. Expansion of competences resulted in adding the position of an assistant secretary to the staff of Warsaw CD chief's chancellery, which happened on the force of the decree of the minister of finance of 15/27 June 1896<sup>281</sup>.

On 23 May/4 June 1896 Tsar Nikolay the Second authorized the recommendation of the State Council on changes in the territorial structure of customs offices operating on the Western and Southern borders of the Romanov monarchy. The decree of the Minister of Finance was announced by the Ruling Senate on 15/27 June 1896. The new territorial extent of the jurisdiction of customs district chiefs was as follows: Sankt Petersburg CD chief – the sub-border area from the Grand Duchy of Finland to Riga CC (inclusive, together with customs units operating on four islands at the coast of Estland Governorate); Vilna CD – from Riga CC to Raczkі CS (inclusive); Warsaw CD – from Raczkі CS to Szczypiorno CC (inclusive); Radom CD – from Szczypiorno CC to Tomaszów CC (inclusive); Radivilov CD – from Tomaszów CC to Ungheni CC (inclusive) and Southern CD – from Ungheni CC to

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отделениям: Судному, Строительному, Счетному и Статистическому за 1870–1900 гг., Санкт Петербург 1902, pp. 44–45.

<sup>279</sup> СУиПП, 1895, no. 176, item 1477, pp. 4375–4376.

<sup>280</sup> ПСЗРИ, собрание III, vol. XVI, 1896, no. 12974, p. 467; *Общій сборник циркулярных*, pp. 61–62. After the reorganisation of customs districts at the end of June 1896 the competence to commission auditors to tea storage warehouses on the territory of the Kingdom of Poland was placed in the hands of three customs district chiefs (Vilna CD – Suwałki Governorate, Warsaw CD – Łomża, Płock, Warsaw, Siedlce and Kalisz Governorates; Radom CD – Piotrków, Radom and Lublin Governorates).

<sup>281</sup> СУиПП, 1896, no. 76, item 857, pp. 2770–2771.



Yeysk CC (inclusive)<sup>282</sup>. When analysing the new network of customs districts the emergence of Radom CD needs to be noted. This was a kind of novelty, since earlier Radom had not played any special role in customs administration structures. The territory put under the jurisdiction of this district's chief comprised more than half of the borderline strip (in the territory of Kalisz, Piotrków, Kielce, Radom and Lublin Governorates)<sup>283</sup>.

The adoption of such an organisation of customs districts resulted in the situation in which the Kingdom of Poland was subdivided into four areas under the jurisdiction of four different customs district chiefs. This was due to the fact that Radivilov CD chief took over Podbełżec CP. As a result, Radivilov CD chief had to maintain relations with Lublin governor and Warsaw General-Governor in all the matters related to the functioning of this customs office. After several months, there was a modification of the division of the territory under the jurisdiction of three customs district chiefs – on 24 September/6 October 1897 Podbełżec CP was placed under the jurisdiction of Radom CD, moreover, the chief of this district was granted an additional special-task clerk position<sup>284</sup>.

The adopted solutions were supposed to reduce spending on customs administration. The reorganisation of the customs district network resulted in reduction of several positions, which was intended to bring about significant savings in expenses incurred for the management apparatus by the state treasury. Quite notably, the changed number of customs districts was in force until late 1910s.

On 1/13 February 1899 the Tsar's ukaz authorizing the recommendation of the State Council on reorganisation of border guard structures operating on the border of the Romanov empire was issued. A decision was taken that on 1/13 July 1899 IBGC districts were to be established. As a result, this legal act completely removed all the matters related to border guard and its border supervision from the range of competences of customs district chiefs. Chiefs of Vilna CD, Warsaw CD and Radom CD passed over all documentation related to supervision over border guard units to chiefs of 2<sup>nd</sup> district of IBGC in Vilna (matters related to 6<sup>th</sup> Taurogi Border Guard Brigade, 7<sup>th</sup> Verzhbolovo Border Guard Brigade and 8<sup>th</sup> Grajewo Border Guard Brigade), 3<sup>rd</sup> district of IBGC in Warsaw (matters related to 9<sup>th</sup> Łomża Border Guard Brigade, 10<sup>th</sup> Rypin Border Guard Brigade, 11<sup>th</sup> Aleksandrów

<sup>282</sup> Among others, the Bessarabian CD was liquidated. *СудуПП*, 1896, no. 76, item 852, p. 2745; item 858, pp. 2773–2774.

<sup>283</sup> "Радомския Губернская Ведомости" 1896, no. 28, p. 2; "Gazeta Radomska" 1896, no. 57, p. 3.

<sup>284</sup> Moreover, the jurisdiction of Radivilov CD chief extended over Leova CC and Nemțeni CP, which had been under the jurisdiction of the Southern CD chief before. *СудуПП*, 1897, no. 107, item 1475, p. 4529.

Border Guard Brigade, 12<sup>th</sup> Kalisz Border Guard Brigade, 13<sup>th</sup> Wieluń Border Guard Brigade, 14<sup>th</sup> Częstochowa Border Guard Brigade and 15<sup>th</sup> Nowe Brzesko Border Guard Brigade) and 4<sup>th</sup> district of IBGC in Berdichev (matters related to 16<sup>th</sup> Sandomierz Border Guard Brigade and 17<sup>th</sup> Tomaszów Border Guard Brigade).

The staff of chancelleries of customs district chiefs was reduced by liquidating the positions of stabs-officers and special-task ober-officers<sup>285</sup>. This management solution limited the competences of customs district chiefs in relation to border guard units to the absolute minimum. The chiefs were only supposed to cooperate with border guard units due to their constant relations with customs offices during execution of duties by border guards.

Since the middle of 1899 customs district chiefs were chiefly focused in their activities on managing the civil structures in their jurisdiction. The first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century did not bring about any significant changes in the range of their competences on the territory of the Kingdom of Poland. Should such changes occur, they were extremely rare. On 13/26 February 1906 Nikolay the Second authorized the recommendation of the State Council on establishment of appropriate technical supervision over machines and tools brought from outside Russia and introduced to the internal market. A decision was taken to establish positions of technicians-experts in the management of each customs district<sup>286</sup>. As a result, since 1/13 January 1907 2–3 new officials for those newly created posts appeared in all customs districts<sup>287</sup>.

On 27 March/9 April 1906 customs district chiefs were granted wider competences related to participation in the proceedings in different units of the judiciary in matters related to smuggling<sup>288</sup>. This solution made it much easier to prosecute people committing offences violating the interests of the Russian state treasury.

As previously mentioned, the network of customs districts established in the mid-1890s lasted for several years, however, it was not fully consistent and well-thought out taking the entire Romanov monarchy into consideration. The evidence for that might be data related to the length of the border strip under the jurisdiction of a particular customs district chief, as well as the number of administrative units

<sup>285</sup> ПСЗРИ, собрание III, vol. XIX, 1899, no. 16440, pp. 94–95; *Справочная книжка по личному составу Отдельного Корпуса Пограничной Стражи с кратким квартирным и штатным росписанием и алфавитом постов сего Корпуса*, Санкт Петербург 1902, pp. 157–166; K. Latawiec, *Rosyjska straż*, pp. 73–74.

<sup>286</sup> СУиРП, 1906, no. 50, item 332, pp. 725–726; *Статьи к шестому тому Свода Законов*. (Прод. 1906 года), [in:] *Продолжение Свода Законов Российской Империи. 1906 года, part 2, Статьи к томам III, IV, V и VI*, Санкт Петербург [no date of publication], p. 5.

<sup>287</sup> НАЕТ, del. ЕАА.644.1.1740, fol. 2–2v; LaSHA, f. 545, inv. 2, del. 37, fol. 2–2v.

<sup>288</sup> СУиРП, 1906, no. 90, item 551; *Статьи к шестому тому Свода Законов*. (Прод. 1906 года), p. 6.

under their supervision, which were as follows: Vilna CD – 1,084 versts<sup>289</sup> (in Riga, Courland, Kovno and Suwałki Governorates) and 30 customs offices; Warsaw CD – 694 versts (in Łomża, Płock, Warsaw and Kalisz Governorates) and 38 customs offices; Radom CD – 863 versts (in Kalisz, Piotrków, Kielce, Radom and Lublin Governorates) and 32 customs offices<sup>290</sup>. A clearly visible concentration of customs offices in Warsaw district was due to two factors: intensive Russian-German trade and development of transportation routes with international significance, with the latter process, to some extent, stimulated by exchange of goods.

When analysing budgets of particular ministries for the years 1908–1909 before their final approval, the State Duma noted the problem of irrational organisation of customs districts by CTD MF. According to the committee members, the establishment of Radivilov CD, which supervised 1,088 versts of the state border with 22 customs administration structures operating there, was not particularly appropriate. The committee recommended liquidating Radivilov CD, which meant taking over the supervision of a 3,729-kilometre-long state border strip by three customs district chiefs<sup>291</sup>. On 20 October/2 November 1909 the Minister of Finance presented a draft of the act liquidating Radivilov CD effective 1/14 July 1910. Finally, on 14/27 June 1910 the new network of customs districts on the Western border of the Russian state was approved by Tsar Nikolay the Second. On the basis of this new act, Radivilov CD was liquidated, the existing Radom CD was transformed into the South-Western CD (while handing over a part of its territory, the whole German-Russian border from Szczypiorno CC to Sosnowiec CC inclusive, under the jurisdiction of Warsaw CD chief). This reform surely resulted in reducing expenses on customs administration. The seat of the South-Western CD chief was in Radivilov and his jurisdiction in the Kingdom of Poland extended over the border with the Habsburg monarchy from Granica CC to Dołhobyczów CC<sup>292</sup>. The network established in this way, actually, resembled the one operating in the Kingdom of Poland between 1883 and 1896.

Since 1/14 July 1910 the territory of the Kingdom of Poland was subdivided into the jurisdiction of three customs district chiefs: Vilna, Warsaw and South-Western. However, only one of them (Warsaw CD) was actually seated in the area of Warsaw General Governorate. It seemed that the introduced changes would

<sup>289</sup> 1 verst ≈ 1,066 metres.

<sup>290</sup> № 435, [in:] *Приложения к Стенографическим отчетам Государственной Думы. Третий созыв. Сессия третья. 1909–1910 г.г.*, vol. II, (№№ 290–438), Санкт Петербург 1910, p. 7.

<sup>291</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 7.

<sup>292</sup> *Ibidem*, pp. 1–3, 6; *СУИП*, 1910, no. 109, item 1180, pp. 2243–2244; “*Gazeta Radomska*” 1910, no. 63, p. 2. The territorial jurisdiction was slightly corrected on 7/20 August 1910, which was when Vilna CD was enlarged with Pelly Communication Point several kilometres away from Dąbrowa Customs Post. *СУИП*, 1910, no. 151, item 1557, pp. 2740–2741.

stabilize customs supervision over the Western border of the Romanov monarchy. However, quite unexpectedly, less than three years later, the institution of customs district chief was liquidated.

### 1.5. Customs district auditors in the years 1913–1914

The plan to liquidate the institution of the customs district chief appeared in 1898 after the audit of the operation of customs administration apparatus by state auditors. This resort remarked that customs district chiefs as intermediaries between customs offices operating on the border of the Empire and CTD MF obstruct functioning and prolong settling matters instead of speeding them up. However, the implementation of these recommendations of the State Audit was stopped by the then Minister of Finance, who made it very clear that the liquidation of the customs district chief would require quite revolutionary changes in the customs act. The Ministry of Finance had neither time nor money for that in the late 1890s, since its efforts concentrated on improving the state's finances and completing the process of establishing IBGC as a separate formation. The increase of revenue from duties could only strengthen the Minister of Finance's negative opinion on introducing changes in the network of local structures of customs administration<sup>293</sup>.

The issue of transformation of customs administration reappeared a decade later (at the end of May 1908), when the Budgetary Commission of the State Duma inspected the planned revenue and expenses of CTD MF for 1908 and proposed making changes in accordance with the recommendations of the State Audit<sup>294</sup>. The same situation happened when the CTD MF's budget for 1909 was being proceeded, and the Budgetary Commission proposed a significant reduction of the staff positions by liquidating redundant intermediary clerks between border customs offices and CTD MF<sup>295</sup>. Moreover, it emphasised a necessity to simplify the way matters were processed in this resort. The State Duma approved of these recommendations during its 2/15 March 1909 meeting<sup>296</sup>.

The Ministry of Finance decided to take temporary action implementing recommendations of the State Duma on reducing the number of positions of customs district chiefs in 1910, as was mentioned above. At the same time, the draft of changes in the organisation of customs administration local units was started to be worked on. The very draft was completed in May 1911. Soon (28 May/10 June

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<sup>293</sup> № 398, [in:] *Приложения к Стенографическим отчетам Государственной Думы. Третий созыв. Сессия пятая. 1911–1912 г.г.*, vol. III, (№№ 351–500), Санкт Петербург 1912, p. 1; *Всеподданнейший отчет Государственного контролера за 1897 год*, Санкт Петербург 1898, p. 56.

<sup>294</sup> № 398, p. 1.

<sup>295</sup> № 311, [in:] *Приложения к Стенографическим отчетам Государственной Думы. Третий созыв. Сессия II. 1908–1909 г.г.*, vol. II, (№№ 220–469), Санкт Петербург 1909, pp. 5–6.

<sup>296</sup> № 398, pp. 1–2.

1911) it was passed to the Financial Commission of the State Duma. The act was being proceeded for exactly 12 months and finally it was accepted by the State Duma, the State Council and Tsar Nikolay the Second. The monarch signed the legal act entitled *Об учреждении местного таможенного управления и об установлении штатов инспекторов участковых управлений* on 28 May/10 June 1912, and the act would become valid on 1/14 January 1913<sup>297</sup>.

One of the most important solutions of the new regulations pertaining to the operation of local units of customs administration were those related to customs district auditor. It needs to be noted that in 1912 this position was nothing new in the customs administration as such an official appeared in the local structures of the CTD MF in the late 1890s. This was when the institution of customs district auditor came into existence on the territory of the Turkestan Krai and in the Transcaspian and Semipalatinsk districts (on the border with Persia, Afghanistan and China) on the basis of the State Council's resolution authorized by Tsar Nikolay the Second on 4/16 June 1899 (published 3/15 August 1899)<sup>298</sup>. First seven customs district auditors started their operations on 3/15 August 1899<sup>299</sup>. The introduction of such officials was supposed to significantly facilitate execution of customs management on a relatively long Russian border in Central Asia, particularly, in the liquidated Semipalatinsk CD. This was so because since 3/15 August 1899 the customs offices operating therein were supposed to be directly subordinated to the CTD MF director, while customs auditors were only to execute direct control over their appropriate functioning (according to the customs act and other regulations putting it into action such as instructions and ordinances etc.). Should any improprieties be detected, they were obliged to take every action necessary to eliminate them. Customs auditors were also supposed to collect complaints on inappropriate actions of subordinated customs clerks. They were empowered to initiate investigations in cases of detection of smuggling, authorize the estimate of value of any smuggled goods and specify the place for their sale through public bidding. They would maintain close duty relations with governorate and poviat units of general administration. All customs district auditors were appointed by the highest orders upon the recommendation of the minister of finance<sup>300</sup>.

The institution of customs district auditor, introduced in 1899, proved to be effective during the first decade of its functioning. The effectiveness of Russian customs control in Central Asia was significantly improved, the amount

<sup>297</sup> Ibidem, pp. 1–6; *СудуПП*, 1912, no. 103, item 865, pp. 1783–1784.

<sup>298</sup> ПСЗРИ, собрание III, vol. XIX, 1899, no. 17054, pp. 617–618; *СудуПП*, 1899, no. 118, item 1817, p. 7738.

<sup>299</sup> НАЕТ, del. ЕАА.644.1.1475, fol. 31v; RSHA, f. 125, inv. 1, del. 145, fol. 36v.

<sup>300</sup> ПСЗРИ, собрание III, vol. XIX, 1899, no. 17054, pp. 617–618.

of correspondence created as a results of customs administration activities was reduced and the decisionmaking process was expedited.

Due to these reasons, when preparing a draft of changes in the organisation of local structures of customs administration, the authorities of CTD MF and the Ministry of Finance adopted the solutions already functioning in Central Asia with no objections. What were, then, the main regulations of the ukaz liquidating the institution of customs district chief and introducing that of customs district auditor? First of all, the ukaz of 28 May/10 June 1912 made dozens of articles of the then operating customs act (the 1910 edition) null and void. These articles pertained to the formal position of the customs district chief and they became null and void due to liquidation of this position<sup>301</sup>. The competences and duties of customs district chiefs specified in articles 136, 731, 769, 780 and 916 were taken over by customs district auditors. These were as follows: agreeing to duty-free import of goods (for a specific part of goods or for the period of up to 3 months) in those areas where there was no customs administration unit (after prior agreement with border guard district chief) and setting up temporary customs administrative supervision in such an area; issuing certificates for landowners on both sides of the border which facilitated the transfer of private belongings through the border that were not to be cleared through customs (on the basis of prepared registers); agreeing that Russian water transportation vessels (of tonnage higher than 20 tons) dock to the Russian coast line in those areas where there was no permanent customs office; getting hold of border guard registers of goods transported by fishing boats and smaller transportation vessels unloaded in areas beyond customs supervision<sup>302</sup>.

The regulations of June 1912 limited the range of competences of customs district auditors in comparison to those of customs district chiefs, most of all, in relation to first-class customs chambers. The competences and duties specified in the customs act (the 1910 edition) in articles 104(1), 263, 572, 589, 828, 1129, 1160 and 1268 were granted to customs auditors in relation to second-class customs chambers, customs sub-chambers and customs posts. Therefore, these officials were empowered to undertake the following: specify the time during which transports with goods were to pass through dirt roads in order to reach the customs offices during the day; agree to transfer of public bidding of goods acquired from smuggling from one customs office to another; authorize the decisions of subordinated customs offices in relation to goods acquired from smuggling but unsold during two public auctions (to be used for state purposes, community purposes or to be destroyed); conduct direct correspondence on urgent matters

<sup>301</sup> *СудРП*, 1912, no. 103, item 865, p. 1784.

<sup>302</sup> *Ibidem*, p. 1783; *СЗРИ*, vol. VI, *Устав таможенный*, Санкт Петербург 1910, p. 32, 129, 136, 137.

with the customs managements and governors on the territory of the Grand Duchy of Finland; make final authorization of decisions with estimates of goods acquired from smuggling and means of transport used in smuggling; collect complaints about imposition of any financial penalties by subordinated customs offices (except for matters related to secret transfer of goods)<sup>303</sup>.

The Tsar's ukaz of 28 May/10 June 1912 specified anew competences, duties and range of power of customs district auditors, on top of the competences listed above. These officials were obliged to undertake direct or indirect (via their assistants) supervision of proper implementation of all customs regulations (act, instructions, ordinances, circulars, etc.) in customs administration units under their jurisdiction (i.e., those operating on the territory of the particular customs district). Should any improprieties or negligence in operation of subordinated customs offices be spotted, these officials were obliged to notify CTD MF in St. Petersburg immediately. Once a customs district auditor discovered such improprieties in first-class customs chambers, he was obliged to notify the director of a given customs office. Thus, one can clearly see reducing the range of competences of customs auditors in relation to first-class customs offices, as appropriate remedial measures could only be implemented by him in second-class customs chambers, customs sub-chambers and customs posts<sup>304</sup>.

Should any problems with complying with current legal regulations arise (e.g., triggered by lack of precision of legal acts, ordinances or instructions), the customs district auditor was supposed to inform CTD MF about such cases. This was to quickly refine the regulations and prevent disorganisation of customs offices. Interestingly enough, in particularly urgent cases and at his own responsibility, the customs district auditor was allowed to issue his own ordinance in a given matter, informing only CTD MF about the circumstances leading to taking such a decision<sup>305</sup>.

Customs district auditors had a relatively wide range of competences in relation to the clerks employed in subordinated customs offices. The regulations obliged the former to collect complaints on activities of subordinated customs clerks. When cases of law violation were revealed by clerks, customs auditors were supposed to take every action possible to prevent such events from happening. Their competences comprised conducting investigations and exercising punish-

<sup>303</sup> *СУиРП*, 1912, no. 103, item 865, p. 1783; *СЗРИ*, vol. 6, *Устав таможенный*, Санкт Петербург 1910, p. 52, 100, 102, 147, 201, 205, 213.

<sup>304</sup> *ПСЗРИ*, собрание III, vol. XXXII, 1912, отделение I, no. 37147, Петроград 1915, p. 493–494; *СУиРП*, 1912, no. 103, item 865, p. 1791.

<sup>305</sup> *ПСЗРИ*, собрание III, vol. XXXII, 1912, отделение I, no. 37147, p. 494; *СУиРП*, 1912, no. 103, item 865, p. 1792.

ment (admonitions, reprimands, financial penalties) in the administrative procedure. Should more serious offences be uncovered, which were qualified for court trial, the customs auditor was obliged to dismiss the suspected clerk from office (appointed to the position by the decision of the very customs auditor or one of subordinated clerks, e.g., second-class customs chamber chief). However, if clerks were appointed to their positions by the CTD MF director or the minister of finance, the customs auditor could only suspend the suspect from performing duties for the period of court trial. Obviously, CTD MF had to be notified of the steps taken<sup>306</sup>. If misconduct of clerks employed in first-class customs chambers was revealed during the audit, the customs auditor was supposed to instantly notify the customs chamber chief about the incident to undertake remedial measures, inform CTD MF about the case and start investigation<sup>307</sup>.

The official in question also had certain competences connected with functioning of staff personnel in subordinated units of customs administration. In relation to those clerks who were accepted to service by the decision of the CTD MF director, the customs auditor could recommend appointment, promotion, dismissal or rewarding. He would grant permissions to get married. Once a clerk was leaving service (was to be moved out of duty), he would issue certificates (*atestat*). Moreover, he would issue short-term identity tickets that enabled foreign travel of subordinated clerks (up to 48 hours) and their family members (up to 8 days)<sup>308</sup>.

One should also note that customs district auditors had certain competences in reference to participation in court proceedings related to smuggling cases. In state courts they played the role of the party representing state treasury interests<sup>309</sup>.

Customs district auditors had a wide range of powers and duties in relation to taking care of the condition of customs infrastructure on the territory under their jurisdiction. Most of all, they were responsible for supervision over economic divisions operating in customs administration units. They would grant permission to conduct renovation of buildings (authorized cost estimates) or means of transport needed to execute customs supervision. They would issue licences for sale of materials and supplies valued up to 1,000 rubles that were no longer necessary for further functioning of customs supervision (through public auctions). The same solution was implemented in case of a necessity to destroy things (valued up to 1,000 rubles) that were completely unfit for use<sup>310</sup>.

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<sup>306</sup> Ibidem.

<sup>307</sup> Ibidem.

<sup>308</sup> Ibidem.

<sup>309</sup> Ibidem.

<sup>310</sup> ПСЗРИ, собрание III, vol. XXXII, 1912, отделение I, no. 37147, p. 494; СУИПП, 1912, no. 103, item



An important responsibility of customs district chiefs before 1/14 January 1913 was providing subordinated customs administration units with proper housing conditions, lighting and heating. The same competences were now passed over to customs district auditors. As regards rent of buildings for customs offices, purchase of lighting materials or fuel for heating, they were empowered to set contracts up to 5,000 rubles each. Should the value of the contract exceed this amount, the customs district auditor had to obtain CTD MF's authorization for its conclusion<sup>311</sup>.

Customs district auditors played a key role in preparing expenditure plan for further annual budgets of CTD MF. Particular units of customs administration, subordinated to the jurisdiction of district auditor, were obliged to send their expense estimates. Each had to be opined by the customs district auditor (approval, comments, etc.). Next these plans were sent to CTD MF, where the plan of revenue and expenses for the structures of the whole department was created for the upcoming budget year. The customs auditor played an active role in creating a budget for the subordinated area and was also empowered to spend the assigned funds for maintaining the subordinated structures. Moreover, he was free to spend them in such a way so as the managed territory received the best customs supervision possible<sup>312</sup>.

It is interesting to note that customs auditors were also granted the right to impose financial penalties due to violation of customs regulations null and void. If a penalty of the amount up to 500 rubles was impossible to be collected, the customs auditor could remove this penalty from the revenue register, regarding it as loss to the state budget<sup>313</sup>.

Customs district auditors were treated as high-rank officials of financial administration. This is why they were granted the privilege to maintain direct duty relations with representatives of general administration at governorate and poviat levels, military administration, army unit commanders, as well as other units of civil management from different resorts<sup>314</sup>.

District customs chiefs played such an important role in local structures of customs administration that it became necessary to clearly specify the matter of

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865, pp. 1792–1793.

<sup>311</sup> Suppliers of lighting materials and fuel for heating were selected through public bidding. All contracts for rent of buildings or supplies were concluded in notary chancelleries. ПСЗРИ, собрание III, vol. XXXII, 1912, отделение I, no. 37147, p. 494; СУиПП, 1912, no. 103, item 865, p. 1793.

<sup>312</sup> Ibidem.

<sup>313</sup> ПСЗРИ, собрание III, vol. XXXII, 1912, отделение I, no. 37147, pp. 494–495; СУиПП, 1912, no. 103, item 865, p. 1793.

<sup>314</sup> ПСЗРИ, собрание III, vol. XXXII, 1912, отделение I, no. 37147, p. 495; СУиПП, 1912, no. 103, item 865, p. 1793.

their substitution. It was not a coincidence that the staff list of management of each customs district had as many as three positions of auditor assistants. During customs auditor's absence caused by, for instance, duty trip, holiday or illness his duties were taken over by one of the assistants or a person specially designated for this purpose by the CTD MF director<sup>315</sup>.

The ukaz of 28 May/10 June 1912 was a superior legal act which regulated the range of competences and duties of customs district auditor. However, the minister of finance had the privilege to further regulate the operation of these officials by the force of specially prepared instructions. There was only one reservation – these instructions were not supposed to change the legal status specified by the regulations instituting the position of customs district auditor<sup>316</sup>.

The new network of local structures of customs administration, with customs district auditors as a very important element, was to start operating on 1/14 January 1913. However, the authorities of CTD MF did not plan to make any revolutionary changes on the management positions of most important administrative structures. It was decided, then, that the already operating chiefs of customs districts on the Western border of the Romanov Empire would take over the newly instituted positions of customs district auditors. Such a solution was supposed to facilitate the transformation from old to new structures. Alexey Arsenyev (chief of Vilna CD), Alexey Sabaneyev (chief of Warsaw CD) and Pavel Tyliniski (chief of South-Western CD), who were chiefs of three customs districts covering the whole area of the Kingdom of Poland with customs supervision, were gradually being prepared to take over new duties since June 1912. This made it much easier for them to operate on new positions in the changed administrative reality. All the three mentioned clerks became officially appointed as customs district auditors with the start of 1913. The area under the jurisdiction of the three customs districts was the same for those previously functioning under customs district chiefs. Also their seats were not changed – chancelleries remained in Vilna, Warsaw and Radivilov. Such a system continued to function until the outbreak of the First World War.

At the end of July 1914, with the declaration of war against Serbia by Austria-Hungary and in view of the imminent conflict between Russia and the Central Powers, CTD MF decided to evacuate customs offices from the border strip<sup>317</sup>. The

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<sup>315</sup> Ibidem.

<sup>316</sup> Ibidem.

<sup>317</sup> More on that matter can be found in A. Górak, K. Latawiec, *The Evacuation of the Customs Administration from the Kingdom of Poland to Russia in 1914*, "Quaestio Rossica" 2022, vol. 10, no. 2, pp. 423–439. DOI: 10.15826/qr.2022.2.679; K. Latawiec, Y. Kiselyova, *Functioning of the Customs Administration of the Kingdom of Poland in Russia in 1914–1917 (until the Fall of the Romanov Monarchy)*, "Przegląd Nauk Historycznych" 2023, vol. XXII, no. 1, pp. 107–133. DOI: 10.18778/1644-857X.22.01.05

evacuation order did not pertain to chancelleries of customs auditors, who stayed in their seats until the military situation deteriorated seriously. This happened first for the customs auditor for the Warsaw district (the beginning of August 1915), then for the Vilna district (the end of August 1915). The last to abandon his seat was the chief of the South-Western CD, who left for Berdyansk<sup>318</sup>.

Once evacuated inside Russia, customs district auditors continued their work, mainly by establishing contact with subordinated offices whose staff personnel was maintained in office, which was necessary for correspondence exchange with CTD MF. Another important matter for them to deal with was catering financially for the evacuated administrative units. Here, customs district auditors were mainly engaged with paying salaries and granting benefits. At the beginning of 1918, after it was decided to liquidate customs offices or incorporate them into the Soviet customs administration network, the range of competences of customs district auditors was gradually reduced. Finally, in summer 1918 these positions were liquidated<sup>319</sup>.

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<sup>318</sup> SAOO, f. 210, inv. 2, del. 81, fol. 6, 9; State Archive of Kiev Oblast, f. 378, inv. 1, del. 34, fol. 3; A. Górak, K. Łatawiec, *The Evacuation*, p. 435.

<sup>319</sup> See K. Łatawiec, *The Break-up of the Russian Customs Administration Evacuated from the Kingdom of Poland in 1917–1919*, "Pamięć i Sprawiedliwość" 2023, no. 1 (41), pp. 267–283. DOI: 10.48261/pis234112



## CHAPTER II

### Composition of the group

#### II.1. Prosopographic analysis of clerks of the Russian Empire

Prosopographic research was started by British historian Lewis Bernstein Namier, who had been named until 1910 Ludwik Bernstein Niemirowski and who was a Jew born in Wola Okrzejska on 15/27 June 1888. Namier investigated the functioning of the British political system in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and is credited for starting studies into collective biography (prosopography) in his analysis of bionotes of House of Commons members in the years 1761–1784. Quite notably, Namier himself is known in history as a person who falsified the Curzon Line<sup>320</sup>.

Namier believed that a decisive role in history is played by particular groups of people operating in big systems of power. Thus, the task of prosopography is not only a description of such groups, but also, more importantly, their analysis and definition. This method is underlined by the assumption that external features determine the similarity of ideas and beliefs<sup>321</sup>. Over time, the tool for analysis of such groups became statistics, and such studies have been conducted by historians (mainly specializing in political history) since the early 1930s. As time passed, historians took an interest in all groups, also those non-elite ones, since prosopography enables one to characterise a group even without data necessary for biographic analysis of its individual representatives<sup>322</sup>. Obviously, the development of this method was largely prompted by a turn towards social history, which took place after the end of the Second World War<sup>323</sup>. Since that time, the prosopographic method has become popular, also due to digitisation. However, it is very often applied incorrectly and rather than serve as a basis for analysis and interpretation of sources it replaces them and changes into senseless description of statistical data.

The application of the prosopographic method makes sense only with sufficiently large groups and only when the number of unrecognised elements within

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<sup>320</sup> See A. Wasilewski, *Granica lorda Curzona. Polska granica wschodnia od Wersalu do Schengen (traktaty, umowy, przejścia graniczne, podróżni, wizy)*, Toruń 2003.

<sup>321</sup> A. Zięba, *Historyk jako produkt historii, czyli o tym, jak Ludwik Bernstein przekształcał się w Lewisa Namiera*, [in:] *Historyk i historia. Studia dedykowane pamięci Prof. Mirosława Franćicia*, eds. A. Walaszek, K. Zamorski, Kraków 2005, pp. 149–174.

<sup>322</sup> T. Wiślicz, *Krótkie trwanie. Problemy historiografii francuskiej lat dziewięćdziesiątych XX wieku*, Warszawa 2004, p. 35.

<sup>323</sup> J. Szymański, *Nauki pomocnicze historii*, sixth edition, Warszawa 2004, p. 88.

a particular criterion is not higher than the differences between obtained numbers in a given category. The second basic condition is the length of time over which a given group is being observed. This period cannot be too short since such a “photography” would join people from different epochs without deciding for sure how typical their careers might have been. On the other hand, Braudel’s long-term approach (French *longue durée*) always supports validity of conclusions. Basically, the chronological boundaries of the research must have sound methodological justification, rather than just necessity to apply this method due to scarcity of sources. Thus, one first needs to highlight and justify milestone moments or investigate the structure characteristic for a given group since its beginning till the end. One needs to remember, though, that apart from analysing the whole group in a long-term perspective also changes in time need to be researched and correlated with the knowledge of the structure in which it operated and its surrounding (e.g., political factors). Without going into further details, we might refer readers to our studies, where we applied and developed this method. However, it should be added that a tempting option of quantitativity of data is a trap and the prosopographic method should also be supported by genealogy and aspects of biographic studies whenever it is possible<sup>324</sup>.

Some criteria used in investigation of clerical elites are of universal nature. These are education and experience (qualifications) and age with details on speed of promotion. Additionally, each historical period on a given territory needs to have specific criteria added. In the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century for the Russian Empire these comprised denomination, origin and connections (at least family-related). As regards the Polish lands, also geographical origin as well as denomination of parents and wife need to be taken into account. Generally, one needs to keep in mind that it was important to reflect nationality and the effect of the Polish culture, which, however, could not be captured in any normative way by the Russian authorities. Still, some formal elements, e.g., those included in staff service lists, have been complemented by data gathered from informal sources. This is how the geoconfessional criterion helps to reconstruct the premises deciding about one’s promotion on the territory of the former Commonwealth.

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<sup>324</sup> One example of the application of a well-developed prosopographic method can be the analysis of all employees of Lublin Governor Chancellery and Lublin Governorate Government taking into account the whole period of their functioning – A. Górak, *Kancelaria Gubernatora i Rząd Gubernialny Lubelski (1867–1918). Studium administracyjne i prozopograficzne*, Lublin–Radzyń Podlaski 2006, chapter 8: *Narodowość*, pp. 213–240; chapter 9: *Pochodzenie stanowe*, pp. 241–267; chapter 10: *Uwarunkowania kariery urzędniczej*, pp. 268–289; analysis of governors of Kingdom of Poland’s governorates since the institution of this official till its end – A. Górak, K. Latawiec, *Russian Governors in the Kingdom of Poland (1867–1918)*, trans. J. Krajka, Lublin 2016, pp. 36–44; or the collective picture of Russians in the Lublin Governorate – K. Latawiec, *W służbie imperium... Struktura społeczno-zawodowa ludności rosyjskiej na terenie guberni lubelskiej w latach 1864–1915*, Lublin 2007.

Scholarly literature and printed sources, mainly of official nature, can only serve as the basis, while the most important role in the prosopographic method is played by mass archival sources, which perfectly reflect the needs of the method due to its formalised nature. These are, most of all, staff service lists (*формулярные списки о службе*), which are so well-known that they do not require any further elaboration here. It could only be added that the data should be extracted from the staff service lists compiled in different institutions and at different moments of one's professional career as well as at different levels of bureaucratic structure (local administration, relevant ministerial department). Moreover, the extracted data should be verified by confrontation with other documents from personal files of clerks<sup>325</sup>, as well as those created at different institutions (places of work). It should not be forgotten that staff service lists were compiled based on primary sources and they must be found and consulted to verify fundamental personal data. Thirdly, parish registers are indispensable as they allow not only checking the date of birth of relevant clerks, but also other basic facts from their personal life (denomination, dates of birth, marriage and death of the clerk's family members). Ample attention should also be devoted to data on godparents and marriage witnesses. One needs to investigate the family of wife or husband of the clerk's children as comparisons in this respect indicate change in the clerk's social status. It should be underlined that the findings from scholarly investigation based on *Памятные книжки* cannot be taken as fully reliable with no reservations as it can only be a preliminary analysis. It can be disputed whether the law of large numbers applies in such a case<sup>326</sup>.

## II.2. Denomination

First of all, it needs to be underlined that denomination data of neither members of the clerical group under investigation nor their parents, wives and inlaws are complete. Moreover, it is important to remember that the priority of the personnel policy on the Western borders of the Empire was structural de-Polonisation: most of all, of managerial positions<sup>327</sup>. On the other hand, the ministry of finance started to grow in importance and could to some extent ignore

<sup>325</sup> J. Szczepański, *Akta osobowe urzędników guberni radomskiej jako źródło do dziejów inteligencji w XIX w.*, "Archeion" 1982, vol. 74; A. Górak, *Wartość źródłowa akt osobowych urzędników administracji rosyjskiej w guberni siedleckiej (1867–1912)*, [in:] *Źródła do dziejów regionu, I siedlecka sesja archiwalna*, eds. U. Głowacka-Maksymiuk, G. Welik, Siedlce 2002, pp. 139–145.

<sup>326</sup> A. Г. Горак, *Источники для биографического словаря российских губернаторов и вице-губернаторов губерний Королевства Польского (1867–1918 гг.)*, [in:] *Библиография. Археография. Источниковедение*, vol. 3, eds. А. И. Раздорский, Д. Н. Шилов, Санкт Петербург–Москва 2017, pp. 29–34.

<sup>327</sup> See more in A. Горак, К. Лятавец, *Российские бюрократические элиты Царства Польского (1839–1918)*, "Уральский исторический вестник" 2022, no. 2 (75), pp. 37–47. DOI: 10.30759/1728-9718-2022-2(75)-37-47; A. Górak, *Rosyjska kancelaria*, pp. 61–108.

the Russification policy in favour of acting towards increasing revenue for the state budget.

Since the introduction of the Russian customs administration in the Kingdom of Poland, over the span of 65 years the top-most managerial positions were occupied by 37 persons. We can instantly notice over-representation of persons of other denominations but Orthodox (11 persons) when compared to general administration<sup>328</sup>, let alone the very society. The number even increases when one adds Nikolay Onoshkovich-Yatsyna from a Catholic family from Warsaw and Vladimir Voyt (Voit), whose parents were Lutheran merchants from Reval. This is how one-third of the researched group was not Orthodox or only converted to that denomination. Even if one assumes that officially every single clerk commissioned to work on the territory of the former Commonwealth was regarded as a "Russian" clerk<sup>329</sup> regardless of his denomination, the share of Orthodox faith is very small here. The political program of the Russian Empire towards these territories particularly discouraged staffing managerial positions with clerks of Catholic denomination. One particular example of Catholic Ostrowski draws our attention here, since the person is clearly a Pole, rather than a Frenchman or a German.

If we look closer at the matter, more deviations from the "*русское дело*" could be spotted. Apart from the already mentioned Onoshkovich-Yatsyna, some Orthodox customs district chiefs operating on the territory subjected to most severe rigours of Russification were of mixed-denomination families or married Catholics: Nikolay Bezobrazov, Pavel Savin, Alexander Tikhonov. The origin of Anna Emilia, Tikhonov's wife, is more complicated. Her father, Mikołaj Jerzy Berends, converted from Judaism to Catholic faith on 1/13 December 1821. Even though the names chosen for his daughter do not demonstrate his devotion to the Russian culture, he took part in the suppression of the January Uprising. If we take into account the additional fact that four chiefs remained single, this makes a significant percentage in relation to Protestants and Catholics as mentioned before. We conclude, then, that the regulations of the Russian personnel policy were not fully applied in relation to the top-most local customs administration officials or some other factors clearly overwhelmed the need to fully implement "*русское дело*". The policy of favouring Orthodox clerks on top-most managerial positions clearly obstructed the natural Russification processes. Converting to the state denomination was widely known and intuitively understood for opportunistic reasons.

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<sup>328</sup> A. Górak, *Gubernatorowie 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 r.*, eds. A. Górak, K. Latawiec, Radom–Radzyń Podlaski 2006, pp. 155–198; К. Лятавец, *Чиновники таможенной*, pp. 554–555.

<sup>329</sup> А. Г. Горак, *Толкование понятия «русское происхождение» и его применение в процессе русификации люблинского губернского управления (1867–1915)*, "Вісник Харківського Національного Університету ім. В. Н. Каразіна" 2013, no. 1050, "Історія", vol. 46, pp. 148–160.



### II.3. Geographical origin and geoconfessional criterion

Town, locality or governorate where clerks grew up or where they only came from but maintained corporate (nobility) connections is an important aspect of our characteristics. The analysed period saw even greater importance of the geographical criterion. The authorities would formally evaluate the clerk's political correctness based on geographical origin to a large extent. It was assumed that a person from internal governorates of the Empire would feel closer attachment to the throne and would be the carrier of the Russian culture. At the beginning of the researched period there was also a preference for former inhabitants of Baltic governorates and Finland, but this policy lost its significance at the end of the century, and especially before the outbreak of the First World War. Increasing aversion to *остзейцы* was the consequence not only of the foreign policy but also of the growing nationalism. The influence of Germanophobia on careers was minimised by group solidarity and organisational culture of particular resorts, especially the army.

Geographical origin of the members of the researched group was specified, most of all, on the basis of entries in nobility register books. People of different states were attached to the governorate (town) of birth. For military families and clerks this does not matter at all, as both the very customs officials and their fathers would live in the same place as they did their service. However, some more general conclusions can be drawn from this picture. First of all, not only at the beginning but also throughout the whole investigated period mainly people from Russia (22) were appointed to this position. This group comprises also Teterevnikov, who owned an estate in Samara Governorate, received his education and was enlisted in nobility register books in St. Petersburg, as well as Andrey Martinovich, son of clerk from the capital. Also the persons originating from the Captured Lands did not display any features that would show their affiliation with the traditions of the Commonwealth and would make the authorities unsure about their loyalty. It needs to be underlined here that the political regulations laid down in the acts on benefits of service in so-called "remote places"<sup>330</sup> would treat the Kingdom of

<sup>330</sup> Encouragement to use clerical colonisation as a systemic solution was developed in South Caucasus (Georgia) under the Russian rule, see A. Górak, *Kształtowanie przywilejów*, pp. 241–270. In the Kingdom of Poland the authorities implemented the model that had already been applied and verified before, see A. Г. Горак, *Привилегии чиновников русского происхождения в администрации Царства Польского после восстания 1863 г.*, [in:] *Поляки в России: эпохи и судьбы*, eds. X. Граля, А. Л. Петровский, А. И. Селицкий, Краснодар 2010, pp. 21–40; idem, *Эффективность законодательства о преимуществах чиновников «русского происхождения» в Грузии и Польше*, [in:] *Региональное управление и проблема эффективности власти в России (XVIII – начало XXI века). Сборник статей Всероссийской научной конференции с международным участием (г. Оренбург, 30 октября – 2 ноября 2012 г.), посвященной 1150-летию российской государственности, памяти профессора А.В. Ремнева (1955–2012), 60-летию со дня рождения А.И. Репинецкого*, eds. Е. В. Годовова, С. В. Любичанковский, Оренбург 2012, pp. 37–48.

Poland as well as the Russian partition as special areas, where clerical positions were to be staffed by persons from Russia. That is why in the Captured Lands we see sons of Orthodox priests (Tylinskiy – Minsk Governorate, Andreyevskiy – Kiev Governorate) or Russian clerks and army men (von Kukel, Brilevich).

The foundations of the Russification policy assumed that so-called *ostziejcy* or Balts<sup>331</sup> were generally regarded as politically correct or even particularly devoted to the throne. The analysis of the researched group confirms such clerks' tendency to pursue their careers on the territory of the former Commonwealth and in the Kingdom of Poland in particular. Here as many as seven persons can be spotted, as regards Balts, these were for sure Gustav Fixen, Ivan Armstrong, Voyt (Voit) or even von Kukel.

The researched group does not show any "exotic" connotations such as Caucasus. It can be surprising that two customs district chiefs were attached to Warsaw Governorate, especially if one of them was a son of Orthodox priest (*popovich*) from Kaluga Governorate. The only exception confirming the rule, then, remains Ostrowski – son of a nobleman earning his living from teaching.

Thus, basing on the assumptions of the Russification policy and the related legal regulations, one could apply the geoconfessional criterion<sup>332</sup>. It gives us a picture of persistent Russification policy when staffing the positions of customs district chiefs as initially adopted in the early 1850s. However, this conclusion is too formal. It is known that this picture was shaped also by other factors, such as centralisation of the customs resort or formation of impenetrable circles of various connections: favoritism, nepotism, clientism.

#### II.4. State origin

It is not straightforward to determine the state origin of clerks in the Russian Empire due to the specific nature of the state of "дворяне" and the changes that took place in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It makes sense to track the state origin not only due to the very legal status that played a key role in one's career, especially as regards access to certain kinds of education and during the first period of service. Most often qualifications and start of the career largely influenced the possibility

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<sup>331</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 Polskiego w drugiej połowie XIX w. PH, t LXXXVIII (1997), nr 3–4, "Przegląd Historyczny" 1999, vol. 90, no. 2; J. Kozłowski, K. Latawiec, *Bałtowie w administracji ogólnej i specjalnej w południowych i wschodnich guberniach Królestwa Polskiego w latach 1864–1914*, [in:] *Ważna obecność. Przedstawiciele państw i narodów europejskich wśród mieszkańców międzyrzeczca Bugu i Pilicy w XVII–XIX wieku*, eds. A. Górak, K. Latawiec, Radom–Radzyń Podlaski 2006.*

<sup>332</sup> The geoconfessional criterion was described in detail and applied in, among others, A. Górak, *Narodowościowe kryterium polityki kadrowej jako narzędzie depolonizacji Zarządu Gubernialnego Lubelskiego (1867–1918)*, "Studia Archiwalne" 2004, vol. 1, pp. 41–65.

to reach managerial positions. Apart from formal attachment to a given state quite a lot of interesting conclusions can be drawn about both the culture of a particular person and his connections from actual origin from a given state. Here sources can be highly misleading. On the one hand, most of the Commonwealth's noblemen were de facto deprived of their nobility, which had only to be proven through the process of legitimation. This is why sons of citizens, clerks, hereditary noblemen often comprised people raised in noble families and culture. On the other hand, most Russian "дворяне" were clerks or army men ennobled for service, who not only were not landowners, but did not originate from this group, which makes it difficult to expect their belonging to the nobility culture. Of course, in some generations both groups represented simply townsmen's culture with some specificity of military families. This is how we can see downgrading of the Polish nobility, clericalization of Russian дворяне group, but also reverse processes – entering the nobility through purchase of estates. However, it needs to be noted that even if a clerk or an officer purchased an estate, he rarely spent time in it, which means that cultural diffusion with the landowners' state was not really taking place. The intricacies of the state structure of the Empire, the privileges related to origin in general and the preferences of the Russian authorities in the Kingdom of Poland have already been addressed in our previous studies<sup>333</sup>.

After making these reservations, the state origin of the researched group can be presented. Only nine members of the group were not sons of hereditary noblemen, and fathers of two owned the title of personal nobleman. Undoubtedly, Ostrowski was son of a Polish nobleman, therefore, he can be enlisted in the group of clerks of nobility origin. On the other hand, Gavril Lyubomudrov was son of a clerk and grandson of an Orthodox priest. Hermann Nikolaus Skerst and Teterevnikov, similarly to Ostrowski, can be regarded as persons of nobility origin. Teterevnikov clearly announced the fact that he is son of a general, however, he did that due to greater privileges to be gained from this fact than from the nobility origin, which best shows how complicated the state structure of the Russian Empire was. Apart from Lyubomudrov, the clerks with Orthodox priest ancestors (in the first generation) were Tylinksiy and Andreyevskiy. Generally speaking, these were sons of priests with no chance to take the parish after their fathers. Their career start was difficult, for instance due to poverty and lack of connections, but they were fully trusted by the authorities in the political sense, which was particularly important in the Kingdom of Poland. Paul Eduard Hackel did not really belong to the category of priest sons (though it can be thought so) since his father was a pastor.

<sup>333</sup> A. Górak, *Kancelaria Gubernatora*, chapter 9: *Pochodzenie stanowe*, pp. 241–267.

Similarly to Teterevnikov, also Martinovich would report as origin his father's service – active state councillor. Even though such a high rank automatically ennobled its owner, it is not sure whether his father was actually born a nobleman. For that reason we do not include him in the group of clerks of nobility origin. As regards Fixen reporting his origin as "son of clerk", it can be assumed that neither downgraded nobility nor high rank of his father were more favourable connotation than nobility. Instead, we clearly see a person who originated from "the clerical state". These remarks demonstrate this state of matters, which we proved in our previous studies<sup>334</sup>.

Also Bezobrazov did not evoke his nobility origin. At the beginning of his career he only stated that his father was not a serfdom peasant. Little do we know about his origin as there are only a few traces left. First of all, Nikolay Grigoriyevich was born in Tambov Governorate, however, despite our extensive studies it was not possible to match him with any known line of Bezobrazovs, neither the one from Tambov. As regards his father, we can only presuppose that: 1) he was a freed peasant, 2) he got his surname from the owners of the estate where he came from, these might have been Tambov estates. Was he the illegitimate son of the known historical figure Grigoriy Mikhailovich Bezobrazov from this governorate? It is not clear. Another puzzle is why Nikolay Grigoriyevich was enlisted in nobility register books of Kursk Governorate in 1851 if there are no records that could prove that he did his service or owned an estate there.

As has been already mentioned, an overwhelming majority of the researched group was of nobility origin (*потомственное дворянство*). However, only few of them actually owned inherited estates, including prince Pyotr Vadbol'skiy. By the way, he is the only representative of aristocracy, since Baltic barons cannot be regarded as members of this category. Such over-representation of people of nobility origin over the span of 65 years needs to arouse some suspicion. On the one hand, law and connections reinforce the primacy of nobility to managerial positions in public service, on the other, this resort of public administration was not of particularly dignifying nature, and its advantage was relative easiness of earning illegal revenue. Still, taking into account generational financial addiction from state service (most often military), the collective picture as presented above becomes more convincing.

## II.5. Qualifications

Before the Russification of the legal system, education was the fundamental criterion for access to civil service in the Kingdom of Poland. However, the Russian customs administration introduced in the Kingdom was subjected to the Russian

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<sup>334</sup> A. Górak, *Kancelaria Gubernatora*, passim.

law, which took primacy of the candidate's state as the right to service. Education could only influence further course of career.

It should be acknowledged that customs district chiefs on the key border from the perspective of the state treasury represented more than good level of education. One-third graduated from universities, while twenty others from different schools that could be regarded as secondary. Only four reported home education. Even though we have no data on the level of education of Fixen, since he had been a gymnasium teacher for 12 years, it can be assumed that he had at least secondary education completed.

The second characteristic was the specialisation of education. As many as 16 persons graduated from military schools. This group can be expanded with four more people who started their career from military service after graduating from civil secondary schools (three of them were officers). This is how more than a half of the researched group had military qualifications. It is generally agreed by researchers that up till that time military education, and especially service as officers, was the most precious qualification decisive for staffing managerial positions in civil administration. This priority started to be replaced by university education only in the second half of the century, first in resorts demanding specialist knowledge, later in general administration. As regards customs administration, it has a number of features that do not allow its clear-cut identification. It is beyond doubt that as special administration it demanded specialist knowledge, however, more so at lower and medium-rank positions. What is most important is that this administration was closely related to the state border, interconnected with the border guard, which influenced its militarised nature. Still, it is worth noting that at the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries the position of customs district chief was occupied by five university graduates with a degree in law and four more graduates with some other degrees. Only Silvestr Lvovskiy and Armstrong, who also were university graduates, were promoted in the first period (1859 and 1865 respectively).

## II.6. Career models

Despite large differences in time, the careers of members of the researched group do show certain similarities, which seems to demonstrate relatively consistent personnel policy of the resort. A few career models can be specified here, with characteristic features for this policy. On the other hand, some thought needs to be given to why it was customs administration on this particular territory that was an attractive workplace.

Attractiveness of particular kind of clerical service is the result of combination of a few elements. Undoubtedly, customs administration was not regarded

as equally prestigious as the army or diplomacy. In public view out of top-most officials of different kinds of local administration customs district chiefs were not as high in the hierarchy as, for instance, governors. On the other hand, each independent managerial position subordinated only to the ministry in St. Petersburg and under political supervision of governors-general had its benefits. First of all, the significance and autonomy of the Ministry of Finance were constantly growing, which also resulted in increase in independence of customs administration chiefs from governors and governors-general. Moreover, the Western customs border was one of the most lucrative for the state budget and apart from legal income one could assume great possibilities for achieving illegal revenue. The incidents of malpractice of customs administration (and these are most probably only the tip of the iceberg) noted in official records are so numerous that it is hard to imagine that customs district chiefs would not know about such illegal activities or even would not participate in profits derived from them. Paradoxically, large funds could be legally obtained as rewards for stopping smuggling. Finally, service on this territory was connected with special privileges, such as quicker promotion in ranks, financial surplus for the salary or benefits for education of children.

The attractiveness of service on the Western border of the Russian Empire would be surely increased by better living conditions. This territory was developed to the highest level possible, with moderate climate and – crucial for many – with access to the culture of the West. An overwhelming majority of the researched group knew that region from their childhood as this is where their fathers did their service or they had cultural connections with it.

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The most prevalent career model was transfer of an experienced officer to customs administration (19 persons). Quite often, these were sons of generals. As opposed to governors, where such a tendency clearly diminished in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, this career model persisted in customs administration throughout the whole investigated period.

After spending 15 years in the army Hackel was transferred to customs administration. He was promoted as high as to the position of Arkhangelsk CD chief, then he was commissioned to FTD MF and took over Radivilov CD. On 1/13 January 1851 he became chief of Kalisz CD. Afterwards he continued his career on the same position in Radivilov, Odessa and Yurburg.

Karl Wilhelm Alfthon spent 8 years in the army, after which he took over the position of Tambov policemaster for a short period of time and was later transferred to the Imperial Appanage resort. In 1827 he changed the resort again and

started his career in the excise department, after which he started service in the customs on the Western border. He was chief of Yurburg, Sculeni and Odessa Customs Districts. In 1848 he retired, however, in 1853 got back to service, first in Sankt Petersburg CC, and after two years as chief of Kalisz CD and then Riga CD. In 1864, aged 75, he was enlisted in the staff of FTD MF.

Arkadi Karl Ungern-Sternberg spent 27 years in the army, to be later transferred to border guard in Courland, where he later became a customs clerk. In 1851 he was promoted from a member of Riga CC to chief of Kalisz CD, where he retired after less than a year.

Alexander Sukhodolskiy did his military service in cavalry. Later he was transferred from Kalisz to the Ministry of Finance, where after serving an “apprenticeship” he was appointed chief of customs chambers, then chief of audit chamber and finally chief of Aleksandrów CD.

Nikolay Usov spent 17 years in the army. In 1878 he started his apprenticeship in CTD MF, and was instantly transferred to the position of customs district chief (Taurogi, Bessarabia, Kalisz, Warsaw). In 1899 he moved to border guard to work as chief of the second district. He left service in 1906.

A Finnish nobleman Karl Leopold von Dehn served in the army for 17 years, after which he was appointed a special-task clerk in the Ministry of Finance. Then, after two years, he was immediately promoted to the position of customs district chief, first in Grodno, then in Verzhbolovo, finally in Yurburg, where he worked until retirement.

Son of general, Fyodor Vyerigin, obviously started his service from the army. He left leib-guard after nine years to become a special-task clerk with Kharkov Governor-General. Then he was transferred to the General Staff, to finally become a general with the Ministry of War. Quite unexpectedly, in 1864 he returned to his hometown Orenburg (where he was born and where his father did his service) as customs district chief. Then after two years he was moved to Łomża as Verzhbolovo CD chief, where after one year of service he died at the age of 55.

Konstantin Kharitonov was also son of a general, so he also started his service from the military. After 18 years he was transferred to the position of battalion commander of border guard. After another 4 years he took over the position of brigade commander, first in Kubei, then in Verzhbolovo. After Vyerigin’s sudden death he was acting customs district chief, later authorized on this position. After 5 more years he moved to the same position in Kubei District, where he had already served. He also died in service, aged 54.

Tikhanov also started his service in the army, first as sub-officer, then officer. After 10 years he moved to border guard, where he finally got into the position of

Verzholovo and Kubei Border Guard Brigade. In Kubei he later became customs district chief, and after six months he came back to Łomża (the seat of Verzholovo CD). He spent his final years as customs district chief in the Crimea.

Another general son was Nikolay Dyakonov, who obviously started his career in the army. After 15 years spent in the military resort, he was transferred to border guard. However, he did not manage to take over any position there, since he almost instantly started his apprenticeship in CTD MF and Sankt Petersburg Land CC. Next, also instantly, he took over Verzholovo CD and Sculeni CD afterwards. Quite unexpectedly, after liquidation of the latter district in 1883, Dyakonov was out of position and left service after a month, due to or under the suspicion of illness. His medical condition must not have been particularly severe, as he lived until his death after 1909.

Teterevnikov was another general son, who spent first ten years of his career in the army. As late as in 1866, while serving in Orenburg, he moved to the customs resort as a special-task clerk with customs district chief. After a year he was promoted to the position of Orenburg CC chief. In the same year he was moved to the same position in Riga, which should be clearly regarded as promotion. However, despite that he was commissioned to serve in Sankt Petersburg Port CC "for trial" for two months and only afterwards he was promoted to the position of Sculeni, Zawichost and Verzholovo customs district chief. He retired in Łomża at the end of 1894.

Alexey Arsenyev was also son of general, however, who was also a mining engineer, director of mines and steelworks. Alexey was orphaned by his father and left the army quickly, right after graduation from the military school. He worked for a few years as court bailiff in Perm, after which he came back to military service in Caucasus. After another few years he took over the clerical position in Radivilov CC, then in Georgia and Turkestan. In 1898 he was promoted to the position of Baku CD chief, after six years, Radivilov CD chief, which he left for Vilna CD, where he worked until liquidation of this administration in 1918.

Pyotr Pryanishnikov was son of clerk with a nobility title. He started his career as leib-guard officer, however, after 11 years he moved to provision service, while in 1840 he got the position of customs clerk in St. Petersburg. This was also probably only apprenticeship, since after two months he became chief of Grodno CC, followed by the same position in Kerch, Odessa and Taganrog. After 10 years of such wanderings he was promoted to the position of Zawichost CD chief, where he worked for 11 years until retirement.

Another officer son was von Krieth, whose father came from Silesia and pledged Russian allegiance. He spent 19 years in the army before he moved to



customs service. First he served his apprenticeship in Sankt Petersburg CC, after which he was instantly promoted to the position of customs chamber chief in Kyakhta, Irkutsk and Moscow. Towards the end of his career he took over the position of Zawichost CD chief, which he occupied for 10 years until his death at the age of 57.

A full-scale nobleman was prince Vadboldskiy, who originated from the house of Rurikids who had owned their separate state. Pyotr Alexeyevich possessed a collective estate together with his brothers. Even though he was the oldest son, either the estate did not bring expected revenue or, more probably, prince Pyotr Alexeyevich preferred to live in the city due to its charm. That is why he served his first twenty years as artillery officer. After a half-year apprenticeship in CTD MF he got a job in Sosnowiec CC, while as quickly as one year later he became chief of Radivilov CD. He spent 15 years on this position until leaving service due to illness at the age of 54 (he died just one month later). None of the clerks from the researched group occupied their position longer than Vadboldskiy.

Esper Telyakovskiy also followed the career model of general son – he graduated from a military school and served in the army for eight years before he was enlisted in the staff of CTD MF and was commissioned to Port CC in St. Petersburg to “become familiar with the operation of customs office”. Then he spent three years in local customs chambers, however, after discovering his malpractice, he was moved back to the capital for three years. He later got his second chance and served again in customs chambers (Granica and Reval). At the end of his career he was promoted to the position of Radom CD chief. After 4 years he died on duty at the age of 67.

One peculiarity were navy officers in customs service, however, this trend was equally (or even more) understandable as land army officers. Navy officers were often closely connected with Petersburg, which was Russia’s main merchant port. We have three such cases in our corpus. Alexander Kurlov spent 11 years in the navy, after which he did his customs apprenticeship in FTD MF. Instantly he was promoted to the position of customs district chief, first in Kubei, then after three years in Zawichost, next Kalisz, finally, in Bessarabia. In 1887 he became the member of the council of the Minister of Finance and retired after six more years. Another seaman in the researched group was Nikolay Korotnev – a ship doctor, who did his apprenticeship in CTD MF and was commissioned to Moscow CC after six years. There he got a liking for the Emperor’s theatres’ resort, where he got employed first as a doctor and then a chemist. He returned to service in CTD MF in 1885 and only after four years got the position of special-task clerk and then auditor of Southern CD. Afterwards, he was promoted to the position of chief of

Warsaw CD, then chief of Southern CD and finally auditor of Odessa CD. He left service as late as in 1918. Another seaman was Voyt, who did his service on ships for 20 years, after which he learnt the customs craft in port chambers in St. Petersburg and Kronstadt. Only after eight years he was enlisted in the staff of FTD MF, only to become chief of Verzhbolovo CD after three years, then chief of Sculeni CD, finally to leave service in 1868.

Even though Kukel was a general son from Vitebsk area (Lutheran bearing Prawdzic coat of arms), he was not typical in that he not only graduated from the faculty of law of Imperial University of Moscow, but he was even conferred the candidate degree. He started his service as special-task clerk with Livonian Governor (in his hometown of Riga, where he was transferred to the customs administration, to the same position with the customs district chief). After occupying the position of auditor for four years he was appointed district chief, first in Vilna, then in Radivilov. However, he was soon dismissed and enlisted in the staff of CTD MF. Actually, his career finished at the age of 43.

As evidenced by the discussion above, for many officials military service was hereditary. Many were sons of generals, which would give them a better start. Generally speaking, customs service was closer to the military resort due to its close connection with the state border. Apart from some peculiarity of navy officers, its connection with border guard is even more typical.

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The career of Kukel deserves second mention here. An interesting career type were “scholars”, or those that were conferred the degree of candidate. There were four such cases. Lvovskiy, graduate of the Faculty of History and Philology, candidate of philological sciences and subsequently lecturer of political economics in Demidovsky Lyceum, joined FTD MF. He was often entrusted with audits, was promoted to the position of department chief, was involved in the redrafting of the customs act or the preparation of industrial exhibition in the capital. As early as on 2/15 June 1865 he was sent to the Kingdom of Poland to investigate the reasons of “disorder and law violation” first in Verzhbolovo and next in Kalisz. Even though Armstrong was not dismissed from office, Lvovskiy was supposed to “conduct the audit of the state border and implement all necessary measures to prevent smuggling of goods”. On 1/13 January 1867 Lvovskiy took over Aleksandrów CD, in 1875 he was transferred to Taganrog while after spending two months there to Petersburg. There he worked in numerous commissions and committees apart from directing the customs district, becoming one of the key figures of the resort. Similarly to Lvovskiy, also Sabaneyev started his career with research, as a graduate

of faculties of mathematics and physics of universities in St. Petersburg and Kiev, candidate of sciences and laboratory technician in Kiev. However, he moved to the army quite quickly, though for a short period of time – after one year he left the army and started to work in different offices in Georgia, finally settling down in the customs resort. In 1896 he appeared on the Western border (Libau, Szczypiorno, Kretinga, Grajewo, Granica), finally, was promoted to the position of Warsaw CD chief and continued to work as auditor. After evacuation he changed his place of work to a lower-rank, but more secure position in Moscow CC. On 13/26 February 1918 he left service. On the other hand, Skerst graduated from the Faculty of Law of Imperial University of Sankt Petersburg having just served his nobility title. Afterwards, he became candidate of legal sciences and commenced career in his profession, starting with low-level positions in the resort of justice. However, he was quickly transferred to a customs office in his hometown place of Riga. Only after several years he would be promoted to the position of customs auditor, first in St. Petersburg, then in Riga. After that, he took over the first managerial position in Warsaw CWCC and after half a year was appointed Verzhbolovo CD chief, then Radom CD chief, where he finished his service in 1904. Tylinskiy, son of Orthodox priest from Mozyr poviat, not only graduated from Imperial Saint Vladimir University of Kiev, but was also conferred the degree of candidate of historical sciences. Initially, he would work in secondary schools (Mozyr, Dyneburg), but resigned after ten years and started to work for Kovno Governorate Government. In 1892 he moved to customs administration, was gradually promoted and became in charge of customs chambers, until his appointment as chief of South-Western CD in 1911, later renamed as customs district auditor. He died on this position at the age of 58 on 11/24 August 1915.

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Generally speaking, bureaucracy offered the possibility of promotion, up to managerial positions. Theoretically, the regulations of state service in Russia applied mechanisms that facilitated promotion. However, examples of bottom-up, arduous careers are not that numerous. Bezobrazov, a mysterious figure himself, a man from nowhere, with no state and no education, started his service in 1819 from the lowest-rank chancellery positions in his hometown of Tambov, next moved to Moscow where he passed an examination at university certifying the knowledge of the gymnasium curriculum, started his apprenticeship in FTD MF and commenced his career of a customs clerk in the Far East, only to come back to FTD MF as a specialist on Asiatic trade. Quite unexpectedly, in 1850 he was appointed chief of Sculeni CD and later Verzhbolovo CD, with his retirement coming in 1858.

However, only six months later he came back with the assignment to complete the liquidation of Orenburg customs line. He finished his career in the commission instituted to make an audit of documents of St. Petersburg mint at the age of 71. Apollon Vyedyenyapin started his career as a clerk with governorate government in the capital, but after three years he became a customs clerk outside the city. He spent 23 years in service in Taganrog, Kerch, Rostov and Novoselytsia, after which he went to Radivilov, Arkhangelsk and Warsaw. In all of these places he would occupy positions not higher than customs chamber chief. As late as in 1897 he was promoted to the position of Radivilov CD chief, soon Warsaw CD chief. Before retirement he would also be appointed Southern CD chief. A good example of successful clerical colonisation was the story of Lyubomudrov. His father was a son of Orthodox clerk who worked in Russian offices in Warsaw. This is where Lyubomudrov graduated from Imperial University of Warsaw (one of the most important Russification tools). Practically throughout all his career Lyubomudrov served in customs administration, gradually moving up from secretary of Moscow chamber, through customs auditor with Kingdom of Poland's customs district chiefs until customs chamber chief. Almost at the end of his career he was appointed acting chief of Sankt Petersburg Port CC, afterwards, chief of Radom CD and later chief of South-Western CD. He died aged 50 after almost two years of service on this position. Martinovich was a representative of clerical nobility, son of FTD MF and CTD MF employee. Even though he was educated to be a mining engineer, after five years he abandoned his profession and joined CTD MF. He worked in the ministry, then in customs chambers and only after 24 years he was promoted to the position of customs district chief – first in Riga, and after a year in Vilna, where he soon died aged 44. Savin was also a son of a landless nobleman, who after two years of studying law in St. Petersburg instantly joined customs service in Taganrog, where he completed his gymnasium education. After 11 years of service he was moved at his own request to St. Petersburg, then became in charge of customs chambers in Granica, Palanga, Libau, Sosnowiec and Tiflis. When in Georgia, he asked for transfer to Granica. At the end of his career he was appointed customs district chief – first in Radivilov, then in Vilna, where he died after two years. Onoshkovich-Yatsyna was of Polish origin – his father was a Catholic clerk from the Kingdom. After graduating with a degree in law in Sankt Petersburg he instantly joined CTD MF. First he worked in the chancellery of St. Petersburg CD chief but quickly moved to customs chambers, first as member (Yurburg, Grajewo, Riga), then chief (Arkhangelsk, Warsaw). In 1904 he was appointed Vilna CD chief (at the age of 47), but after 4 years he was transferred at his own request to the equivalent position in Sankt Petersburg, where he worked until the liquidation

of customs administration in 1918. A slightly different career model was visible in case of Armstrong, who became an FTD MF clerk at the age of 21 and went to local structures as late as after 23 years – straight to the position of CD chief – first in Reval, then in Siberia, finally, in Kalisz. It is in Kalisz that he retired. Generally speaking, “delegating” officials from the ministry can be treated as a new career model, demonstrating the preference for centrality of management. Besides, the ministry would test candidates for work by enlisting them in the staff of FTD MF or CTD MF as this allowed observing them closely while training in the rules of work. Officials were often transferred for some period of time to work in St. Petersburg customs chambers (land and port) or to customs chambers in Baltic governorates. The graduate of law Andreyevskiy could not count on his family’s connections (his father was only a village Orthodox priest in Kiev region). During first years of service he worked in the judiciary in Volynia, where he noticed the opportunity for gaining a better job position. He was appointed special-task clerk with chiefs of Radivilov CD, later Southern CD and Bessarabian CD. Finally, he spent less than two years working as acting chief of Radivilov CD. At his own request he was moved to a lower position of customs warehouse storage chief in Kharkov, where after seven years was promoted to the position of CTD MF auditor, after which he ended his career. The case of Ostrowski deserves separate analysis since he was the only one to join the researched group in 1916. He occupied the position of South-Western CD chief for less than a year – until his death at the age of 62. He was son of a Pole, lecturer of music in Alexandriysky Institute in Warsaw. After graduation he joined customs administration and was slowly climbing up the career ladder. In 1890 he was commissioned to CTD MF “for trial”, after which he worked in Sankt Petersburg CC. In 1902 he was appointed chief of Kerch CC, then Kronstadt CC and finally Arkhangelsk CC. Appointments to managerial positions on the Western territories of the Empire in 1916 were connected to a hope for victory in the war and Russia’s return to its 1914 borders.

A slightly different career model was transfer from a different resort. In some cases this meant acceleration of career, which might indicate some favoritism at work. For instance, having completed an apprenticeship in the Ministry of Justice and a short period of service in governor-general’s chancellery, Brilevich moved to the ministry of war, where he would be gradually promoted as a bookkeeper. From this position he was transferred to the state domains resort. His first independent managerial position was in Dnepr District of State Domains, then Kaluga District and Voronezh District. Afterwards, he returned to the ministry, where he would either conduct audits or substitute for department heads, finally, he was appointed a special-task clerk. As late as in 1858 he moved to the customs resort, first to

Petersburg Land Chamber, and after six months was appointed Verzhbolovo CD chief. After two years he returned to the ministry, while in 1863 he had a brief period of work as customs district chief, this time, of Orenburg CD. He finished his career as a jury member of court civil chambers in St. Petersburg and Kharkov. On the other hand, Fixen started his career from the position of gymnasium teacher outside the city. 18 years later he would take over the position of Arkhangelsk customs audit chief, which is, however, difficult to understand since he had no job for four years. Moreover, after further four years, he was appointed Arkhangelsk CD chief, then Taganrog CD chief and finally – Aleksandrów CD chief. After the liquidation of the latter position he stayed in the staff of the ministry, while after a year (in 1884) he retired at the age of 55. Courland baron Otto Johann von Hoyningen-Huene, being one of the younger sons, could only inherit the nobility title (the lowest possible) and had to find some way of earning his living in service. For 24 years he served in the Foresters' Corps and in 1865 he moved to the audit resort to be audit chamber chief – first in Arkhangelsk, then in Tambov. As late as in 1872 he joined customs administration, first taking over the position of Arkhangelsk CD chief, then Odessa CD chief, finally, Zawichost CD chief. There he retired after a little more than a year, staying in the staff of the Ministry of Finance with no position for five more years. Half a year later, in December 1888, he died at the age of 66. Vladimir Blagoy was a representative of clerical nobility. Before the liberation of peasants his father owned 43 peasant souls, however, he earned his living by occupying an office position. Vladimir first started work in his profession by joining the land surveyors' corps, which he abandoned after 8 years. After a six-month apprenticeship in CTD MF, he was employed in the department and promoted up to the position of department chief and auditor. After 16 years of work he was appointed chief of Radivilov CD, where he worked for 15 years until his death.

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The table below helps gain better understanding of the chronology of operation of particular customs districts and occupation of posts of their chiefs by particular persons.

**Table. Staffing**

	<i>Verzhbolovo</i>	<i>Kalisz</i>	<i>Zawichost</i>
1851	Dehn	Hackel	Pryanishnikov
1852			
1853			
1854	Bezobrazov	Ungern-Sternberg	

1855		Alfthon		
1856				
1857				
1858	Brilevich			
1859		Armstrong		
1860				
1861	Voyt			
1862				
1863				Kurlov
1864				
1865	Vyerigin			
1866	<i>Verzhibolovo</i>	<i>Kalisz</i>	<i>Aleksandrów</i>	<i>Zawichost</i>
1866	Kharitonov			
1866			Lvovskiy	
1867		Sukhodolskiy		
1868				
1869				
1870				
1871		Kurlov		Krieth
1872	Tikhanov			
1873				
1874	Dyakonov			
1875			Fixen	
1876				
1877				
1878				
1879				
1880				
1881				Teterevnikov
1882	Teterevnikov			Hoyninhen-Huene
1883	<i>Verzhibolovo</i>	<i>Kalisz</i>		<i>Radivilov</i>
1883				Vadbolskiy
1884				
1885				Blagoy
1886				
1887		Usov		
1888				
1889				
1890				
1891				
1892				
1893				
1894				

1895	Skerst			Andreyevskiy
1896	<b>Vilna</b>	<b>Warsaw</b>	<b>Radom</b>	<b>Radivilov</b>
1896	Martinovich	Usov	Skerst	Andreyevskiy
1897				
1898	Kukel			Skerst
1899		Vyedyenyapin		
1900				
1901				
1902	Savin			
1903				
1904	Onoshkovich-Yatsyna			Telyakovskiy
1905		Korotnev		
1906				
1907				
1908				
1909	<i>vacat</i>			Lyubomudrov
1910	Arsenyev			
1911	<b>Vilna</b>	<b>Warsaw</b>	<b>South-Western</b>	
1911		Sabaneyev		Tylinskiy
1912				
1913				
1914				
1915				
1916				Ostrowski

If we do not take into account renaming the district or position, there are 40 appointments altogether and each needs to be treated separately. However, it should be noted that an important reason in favour of appointment was work experience, especially that related to the service on the Western land border of the Empire. Even though moving clerks between equivalent positions might seem disorganising, the authorities of the Empire regarded it as lesser evil. What was more important was breaking up both formal and informal connections. It needs to be remembered that the Russian state spent large sums of money to encourage clerks of Russian origin (*русское происхождение*) to do their service in the Polish lands. This was a contribution to clerical colonisation, and at the same time, to Russification. However, the authorities noticed the reverse process – clerks became Polonised and they would put their roots deeper into the local community despite limited range of contacts with it. Secondly, the bureaucratic culture of the Russian Empire would allow corruption very widely in all forms: bribery, extortion, fraud etc. Pressure for corruption in the customs service was even greater due to easy access to large sums of money and



large quantities of goods. Moreover, smuggling was practiced by a great number of people in this area, actually, whole categories of society almost made their living entirely from smuggling. It should not be forgotten that smuggling also concerned forbidden literature and press as well as propaganda materials. Finally, in the analysed period there were even often powerful organisations dealing with smuggling of persons, including human trafficking. If one calculates the years of existence of the positions under analysis and divides it by the number of appointments, what appears is a value surprisingly consistent with our research into governors in the Kingdom of Poland. On average, the position of customs district chief was occupied for a little more than five years. A few officials died on duty on this position but it can be assumed that the average would not be higher than 5.5 years. It was very infrequent for somebody to occupy this position longer than 10 years (Teterevnikov, Pryanishnikov).

It is also very interesting to analyse the age at which a given official was appointed customs district chief in the Kingdom. The range here is quite large, 33 years – starting from Dyakonov and Sukhodolskiy aged 33 until Alfton aged 66. Putting extremes aside, without calculating the average, it can be seen that the majority took over this position between 45 and 55 years of age.

It should be noted that the members of the analysed group would often terminate their careers on the positions of customs district chiefs or equivalent, almost nobody was promoted to a higher rank. Apart from the abovementioned “influx” of staff from the army these were mostly people from the resort, very often with family connections, which is particularly visible in the histories and marriages of their children. This tendency was even more conspicuous with lower-level clerks of customs administration.

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Keeping the limits on definiteness of conclusions in mind (the number of persons) we can state that the Western border of the state in the Kingdom of Poland was staffed by officials with high level of political confidence – Orthodox or Protestants, most often with completed military service or originating from militarised corps (engineering, land-surveying, mining, foresting). A highly traditional approach was maintained by preserving an overwhelming dominance of Russian nobility. The professionalism of staff was ensured not only by military experience as the candidates were always tested and trained in one of the departments of the ministry of finance. Job training consisted also of commissioning officials to work in customs chambers in St. Petersburg and conducting audits out of the city. Great respect for the officials was raised by high level of education, especially in law.

It was more than clear for the authorities that these officials would supervise the chief area of the revenue for the state budget. Therefore, the persons selected for the position were of appropriate age taking the confined power into consideration. However, they were moved between different positions. There is much evidence to believe that the positions of customs district chiefs were very attractive due to independence and range of power, good living conditions and revenue.

## Bionotes of customs district chiefs

### Bionote questionnaire

Entry head in Polish auditory and graphic form as evidenced in sources.

1. Name patronymic surname (appearing in sources in Cyrillic, here modernized).
2. Date and place of birth.
3. Denomination (with changes).
4. State (state origin – father’s state, state belonging with changes of personal data, social origin – profession, father’s way of earning living, e.g., hereditary nobleman from a clerical family) and geographical origin (governorate in which a given person was enlisted in hereditary files – for nobility; town or village which a given person was a “citizen” of – for townsmen and peasants).
5. Education (possibly, all completed schools with dates of graduation, degree gained or rights to service).
6. Real estate (inherited and purchased, own and wife’s, also collective ownership and majorat ownership, with changes in time and circumstances of acquisition).
7. People of kin (wife and her family until the second degree of consanguinity with dates of birth and death, denomination and social status – state, positions, estates, connections).
8. Children and their families (with dates of birth and death as well as social status).
9. Ancestors and relatives (until the second degree of consanguinity with dates of birth and death, denomination and social status: titles, positions, estates, connections).
10. Course of service (with dates and circumstances of particular changes, with explanations of breaks and with history of life after leaving service).
11. Orders, distinctions, awards (with dates and explanation of circumstances of awarding).
12. Promotions in civil, court and military ranks (with dates and mode of promotion).
13. Varia.
14. Date and place of death.
15. Sources and literature.

All the dates included in bionotes were given according to the then observed Julian calendar, which is in the source format. Converting them should not cause any problems (11 days are added for the 18<sup>th</sup> century, 12 days for the 19<sup>th</sup> while 13

for the 20<sup>th</sup>). Retaining the dates in the original format increases the cognitive impact of the book, as the described persons lived according to the Julian calendar through years, months, Orthodox festivals, which they all had to observe regardless of denomination. Thus, understanding the chronological circumstances of particular events takes precedence over editorial accuracy in this respect.

## Customs district chiefs

**ALFTHON (ALFTHAN), Karl Wilhelm Abramovich**

1. АЛЬФТОН (АЛЬФТАН), Карл Авраамович
2. B. 13 August 1789 in Viipuri (Viborg) in the Grand Duchy of Finland.
3. Lutheran.
4. Hereditary nobleman of the Grand Duchy of Finland.
5. Home.
6. No reported estate.
7. MARRIED since 1813 to Yekaterina Nabel, b. before 1795, d. after 1855, Lutheran, daughter of hereditary nobleman.
8. CHILDREN: Alexey, b. 22 December 1813, d. 25 November 1885 in Annovka in Yekaterinburg Governorate, Lutheran, general-major 5 February 1866, lieutenant of Leib-Guard Horse Grenadier Regiment, since 26 November 1858 to 5 February 1866 commander of 14<sup>th</sup> Yamburg Dragoon Regiment, married since 20 January 1848 to Sophie Emilie Charlotte Thesleff, father of infantry general Karl Johann Woldemar Alfthon (Alfthan); Apollon, b. 2 April 1816 in Tambov, d. 2 February 1886 in Vaasa in the Grand Duchy of Finland, Lutheran, lieutenant of Leib-Guard Horse Grenadier Regiment, married since 19 December 1844 to Yuliya Ivanovna Alfthan.
9. FATHER: Abraham Johann Abramovich Alfthon (Alfthan), b. 22 December 1733 in Urjala in Finland, d. 1795, Lutheran, Swedish nobleman, clerk. MOTHER: Margareta Hedwig Sesemann, b. 16 February 1754 in Viipuri, d. 13 April 1819 in Viipuri, Lutheran, daughter of Hans David Sesemann and Helene Christine Schmidt. SIBLINGS: Johann David, b. February 1786 in Viipuri, d. 31 May 1851 in Virolahti in the Grand Duchy of Finland, Lutheran, clerk, married to Hedwig Favre; Heinrich, b. 31 March 1787 in Viipuri, d. ?, Lutheran; Abraham Friedrich, b. 1 May 1788 in Viipuri, d. 17 November 1842 in Viipuri, Lutheran, clerk, married since 6 January 1821 to Emilie Ottonovna von Rechenberg; Alexander, b. 1791 in Viipuri, d. 3 April 1791 in Viipuri, Lutheran; Anton, b. 17 February 1792 in Viipuri, d. 2 April 1854, Lutheran, clerk, married since 30 December 1819 to Helene Schroeder; Hedwig Elisabeth, b. 29 August 1794 in Viipuri, d. 1809, Lutheran.
10. 21 February 1808 – interpreter in the Finnish Army; 28 September 1809 – junker of Grodnensky Hussar Regiment; 8 December 1809 – officer of Grodnensky Hussar Regiment; 4 January 1810 – officer of Belarusky Hussar Regiment; 15 April

1814 – officer Leib-Guard Jäger Horse Regiment; 25 January 1816 – dismissed from service at his own request with promotion to the rank of stabs-captain; 16 December 1816 – Tambov policeman; 7 October 1818 – in command of Penza Imperial Appanage Office; 17 April 1822 – in command of Orenburg Imperial Appanage Office; 16 April 1825 – released from service at his own request; 28 April 1825 – enlisted in the Staff of the Ministry of Finance (since 10 October 1825 till 12 April 1827 – acting beverage customs duty inspector in Kazan Governorate); 11 June 1832 – acting chief of Palanga CC; 16 May 1833 – chief of Taurogi CC (since 27 August 1835 till 5 March 1843 – acting chief of Yurburg CD); 5 March 1843 – chief of Yurburg CD; 1 March 1846 – chief of Sculeni CD; 6 March 1847 – chief of Odessa CD; 8 February 1848 – at his own request released from service; 26 July 1853 – in charge of Sankt Petersburg Land CC; 26 August 1855 – chief of Kalisz CD; 15 May 1859 – chief of Riga CD; 10 January 1864 – enlisted in the staff of Foreign Trade Department of the Ministry of Finance.

11. 22 February 1811 – gratitude of Alexander I for bravery in fighting against the Turkish army; 23 February 1814 – Order of Saint Anna, Fourth Class, with the inscription “For Bravery” for bravery shown during the Battle of Leipzig and in combat in Germany and France; 25 January 1817 – Order of Saint Anna, Second Class, for bravery shown during fighting in France in 1815; 23 March 1834 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Third Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 22 August 1834 – badge of merit for 20 years of perfect service; April 1836 – financial reward of 327.28 rubles for discovering and stopping smuggling; June 1836 – financial reward of 157.20 rubles for discovering and stopping smuggling; 29 January 1838 – financial reward of 2,000 rubles as food allowance; 17 October 1841 – Order of Saint Anna, Second Class, with Emperor’s Crown, for devoted and distinguished service; 5 March 1843 – financial reward of 2,000 rubles as living allowance; 1846 – Prussian Order of the Red Eagle; 1847 – gift from Tsar Nicholas I; 1847 – distinction of merit for 30 years of perfect service; 26 August 1856 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class, for devoted and distinguished service; January 1857 – gratitude of the Viceroy of the Kingdom of Poland; 1861 – one-time benefit of 2,000 rubles; 1863 – one-time benefit of 2,000 rubles.

12. 20 November 1808 – 13<sup>th</sup> rank for merit; 8 December 1809 – cornet; 14 August 1813 – for merit lieutenant for bravery during fighting at the Katzbach River; 15 April 1814 – leib-guard lieutenant; 25 January 1816 – stabs-captain; 17 February 1819 – moved from the rank of stabs-captain to that of titular councillor; 1 April 1832 – collegiate assessor (sen. 22 August 1826); 24 January 1836 – court councillor (sen. 22 August 1831); 24 July 1839 – for merit collegiate councillor (sen. 5 May 1838); 1848 – state councillor (sen. 5 May 1846); 18 October 1858 – for merit active state councillor.

13. Took part in military campaigns against Sweden in 1808, Turkey since 1 May 1810 till 20 August 1812, Napoleon's armies since 3 September 1812 till 23 February 1814, wounded in neck by a rifle bullet 23 February 1814; on 13 September 1848 was granted the right to pension of 814.86 rubles since 8 February 1848.

14. Died 11 July 1866 in Pajulahti (Virolahti parish) in the Grand Duchy of Finland.

15. NAET, del. EAA.2176.2.126, fol. 18v; LaSHA, f. 545, inv. 2, del. 28, fol. 32; del. 29, fol. 18; del. 30, fol. 32, 41; del. 31, fol. 42; del. 67, fol. 81v; del. 70, fol. 17, 22; del. 72, fol. 21; del. 74, fol. 33; del. 75, fol. 11; del. 79, fol. 20; del. 80, fol. 1-1v, 31-31v; del. 84, fol. 28; del. 87, fol. 40; del. 91, fol. 37; RSHA, f. 19, inv. 4, del. 5, fol. 377, 409-409v; del. 26, fol. 13, 42-42v; del. 47, fol. 31; del. 48, fol. 32; del. 55, fol. 11; del. 58, fol. 120, 125, 151-151v, 179-179v; del. 78, fol. 25; f. 21, inv. 11, del. 318, fol. 107, 206, 341v-342, 402; inv. 12, del. 8, fol. 22; f. 128, inv. 1, del. 1, fol. 3; f. 1349, inv. 3, del. 56, fol. 82-89; "Gazeta Rządowa Królestwa Polskiego" 1859, no. 161, p. 1213; "Kurjer Warszawski" 1855, no. 269, p. 1365; no. 290, p. 1469; 1856, no. 335, p. 1717; 1857, no. 33, p. 169; 1859, no. 101, p. 516; "Tygodnik Petersburski" 1855, no. 87, p. 644; *Список гражданским чинам первых шести классов по старшинству. 1848, Санкт Петербург 1848, p. 245; Список гражданским чинам пятого класса. Исправлен по 1-е Сентября 1858 г., Санкт Петербург 1858, p. 136; Список генералам и гражданским чинам первых шести классов, служащим в Царстве Польском по старшинству в чинах. Составлен к 1 Января 1859 года, Варшава 1859, p. 41; Список гражданским чинам IV класса. Исправлен по 1-е Июля 1863, Санкт Петербург 1863, p. 403; Список генералам по старшинству. Исправлено по 1-е Января, Санкт Петербург 1867, p. 824; Список генералам по старшинству. Исправлено по 1-е Ноября, Санкт Петербург 1877, p. 550; В. В. Крестовский, История 14-го уланского Ямбургского Ее Императорского Высочества Великой Княжны Марии Александровны полка, Санкт Петербург 1873, p. 688; K. Latawiec, A. Górak, J. Legieć, S. Bogdanow, *Naczelnicy organów rosyjskiej administracji specjalnej w Królestwie Polskim w latach 1839-1918*, vol. 2, pp. 72-75; <http://dokumente.ios-regensburg.de/amburger/index.php?id=94061> [access: 27 June 2016]; <https://www.geni.com/people/Margareta-Alftan/6000000001679307321> [access: 6 August 2016]; <http://hiski.genealogia.fi/hiski/7amntp?en+0618+vihityt+254> [access: 9 August 2016]; <http://hiski.genealogia.fi/hiski/7amntp> [access: 9 August 2016]; <http://hiski.genealogia.fi/hiski/7amc4x> [access: 9 August 2016]; <http://hiski.genealogia.fi/hiski/71mw81?fi+0617+kastetut+996> [access: 9 August 2016]; <http://www.sukuhistoria.fi/sshy/sivut/HisKi-digiarkisto.php?bid=10898&pnum=168> [access: 9 August 2016]; <https://kansallisbiografia.fi/kenraalit/henkilo/1> [access: 17 June 2019].*

**ANDREYEVSKIY, Yakov Vasiliyevich**

1. Андреевский, Яков Васильевич
2. B. 1 November 1844 in Kiev Governorate.
3. Orthodox.
4. Son of Russian Orthodox priest.
5. Kiev Orthodox Seminar, graduated 1866; Faculty of Law of Imperial Saint Vladimir University in Kiev, graduated 5 November 1871 with the title of active student.
6. No reported estate.
7. MARRIED since 1878 to Lyubov Karp, b. 1860, d. after 1910, Orthodox, daughter of Nikolay Karp.
8. CHILDREN: Vera, b. 23 March 1879, d. after 1910, Orthodox; Boris, b. 19 December 1884 in Radivilov, d. after 1910, Orthodox.
9. FATHER: Vasiliy Mikhailovich Andreyevskiy, b. before 1822, d. after 1844, Orthodox priest, Orthodox church parish priest in Kiev Governorate. MOTHER: ? SIBLINGS: Ivan, b. 1846, d. 9 January 1911 in Warsaw, Orthodox, clerk of the State Audit, among others, assistant to auditor of Warsaw Audit Chamber.
10. 20 October 1872 - candidate (applicant) for the position of investigating judge with Volynia Court Penal Chamber and Civil Court Chamber (since 17 August till 10 December 1873 - acting investigating judge of Ostroh poviat in Volynia Governorate; since 29 January till 14 March 1874 - acting deputy of Volynia Governorate Chief Prosecutor; 27 January 1874 - acting temporary investigating judge of Volynia Governorate; 20 February 1874 - commissioned to conduct investigations in Ostroh investigation district in Volynia Governorate; 15 December 1877 - at his own request released from position and enlisted in the staff of the Department of the Ministry of Justice; 9 March 1881 - acting special-task clerk with Chief of Radivilov CD (since 22 September 1882 till 10 June 1883 - dispatched to St. Petersburg for reasons of service); 4 March 1883 - authorized on the post of special-task clerk with chief of Radivilov CD; 14 June 1893 - special-task clerk with chief of Southern CD; 10 July 1893 - district customs inspector with chief of Bessarabia CD; 17 March 1895 - acting chief of Radivilov CD; 17 May 1897 - at his own request acting chief of Kharkov CC Warehouse; 2 December 1904 - customs inspector with Customs Duty Department of the Ministry of Finance (1907 - member of Commission dealing with discussion of mutual relations with Romania, also commissioned to work out the Russian-Romanian convention regulating fishing in the Danube and the Prut); 18 March 1910 - at his own request released from service due to illness with old-age pension and the right to retain uniform out of service.



11. 13 January 1878 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Third Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 1 May 1883 – Order of Saint Anna, Third Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 9 August 1885 – financial reward of 500 rubles for participation in the Commission assigned to work out the regulations preventing smuggling of spirits; 9 April 1889 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 1 April 1901 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 13 April 1908 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class, for devoted and distinguished service.

12. 20 February 1874 – governorate secretary (sen. 20 October 1872); 17 March 1882 – collegiate secretary (sen. 20 October 1875); 8 April 1883 – titular councillor (sen. 20 October 1878); 14 March 1884 – collegiate assessor (sen. 20 October 1881); 10 June 1886 – court councillor (sen. 20 October 1885); 11 January 1891 – collegiate councillor (sen. 20 October 1889); 15 July 1894 – state councillor (sen. 20 October 1893); 28 March 1904 – for merit active state councillor.

13. After retirement went to live in Kiev.

14. Died after 18 March 1910.

15. SAOO, f. 222, inv. 1, del. 4, fol. 1; NAET, del. EAA.551.1.440, fol. 4; LaSHA, f. 545, inv. 2, del. 33, fol. 20; del. 41, fol. 61; RSHA, f. 21, inv. 2, del. 2026, fol. 1; del. 2028, fol. 15v, 19; inv. 4, del. 16, fol. 86, 234–247; inv. 11, del. 233, fol. 42–48; f. 128, inv. 1, del. 25, fol. 13, 42; State Archive in Kielce, Kielce Tax Chamber, del. 3170, fol. 76–76v; State Archive in Warsaw, CSD of Holy Trinity Orthodox Cathedral sobor at Długa street in Warsaw, del. 159, pp. 311–312; “Указатель правительственных распоряжений по министерству финансов” 1881, no. 31, p. 931; 1882, no. 23, p. 603; 1883, no. 1, p. 1, 3; no. 34, p. 971; no. 37, pp. 1066–1067; 1884, no. 22, p. 1187; 1886, no. 43, p. 233; 1889, no. 15, pp. 145–147; 1893, no. 27, p. 346; no. 32, p. 450; 1895, no. 18, p. 298; 1897, no. 23, p. 305; 1904, no. 13, pp. 197–198; 1905, no. 1, p. 21; 1908, no. 15, p. 221; Приказ по Департаменту Таможенных Сборов и Его Ведомству, 1895, no. 13, p. 1; 1896, no. 25, p. 2; 1897, no. 21, p. 1; 1904, no. 9, p. 1; no. 33, p. 1; 1905, no. 1, p. 1; 1909, no. 41, p. 1; 1910, no. 8, p. 4; no. 10, p. 1; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е Марта 1906 года*, Санкт Петербург 1906, p. 1887; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е Сентября 1906 года*, Санкт Петербург 1906, p. 1238; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е Сентября 1909 года*, Санкт Петербург 1909, p. 906; *Обиций циркуляр по Министерству Финансов, от 1 Апреля 1901 года, за № 1550, о наградах, Всемилостивейше пожалованных по сему Министерству*, [no date and place of publication], pp. 1–2; *Керівники митних установ Слобожанщини: 1660–1870–1992–2000*, Харків 2000, pp. 82–83; K. Latawiec, A. Górak, J. Legieć, S. Bogdanow, *Naczelnicy organów rosyjskiej administracji specjalnej w Królestwie Polskim w latach 1839–1918*, vol. 2, pp. 75–76.

**ARMSTRONG, Ivan Adamovich**

1. Армстронг, Иван Адамович

2. B. 7 August 1807 in Petrozavodsk.

3. Anglican.

4. Son of director of Olonets mine; hereditary nobleman of Olonets Governorate since 28 October 1833.

5. Faculty of Philosophy and Law of Imperial University of Sankt Petersburg, candidate of philosophy 20 February 1828.

6. Father owned an estate in Petrozavodsk poviat with 4 peasants (in 1818).

7. MARRIED since 5 June 1843 to Adelaide Ida Rosamunde Eleonore von Krohn, b. 18 June 1807 in Manell, d. 1882 in Dresden, Lutheran, daughter of Vladimir von Krohn, widow of baron Rosen.

8. Childless.

9. FATHER: Adam Vasiliyevich Armstrong, b. 13 January 1762 in Hawick near Edinburgh in Scotland, d. 8 November 1818 in Petrozavodsk, graduate of University of Edinburgh, 9 July 1785 – interpreter and aide to director of Petrozavodsk Mining Factory, since 11 December 1790 till August 1791 – served in Preobrazhensky Leib-Guard Regiment, 21 April 1798 – member of management of Olonets Mining Factory, 9 October 1802 – oberbergmeister of seventh class, 3 April 1806 – berghauptman of sixth class, 1 July 1807 – chief of Petersburg Mine and Kronstadt Mining Factory, 9 July 1811 – oberberghauptman of fifth class, 21 August 1818 – oberberghauptman of fourth class, since 1805 till 1808 – marshall of noblemen of Petrozavodsk poviat, since 1811 till 1814 – marshall of noblemen of Olonets governorate, married twice: 1 – since 1787 to Isabella Lindsay, b. 1746, d. before 1794. MOTHER: Alexandra Henriette Lueder, b. 25 January 1775 in St. Petersburg, d. after 1818, Lutheran, hereditary nobleman. SIBLINGS: Vasiliy, b. 1788, d. after 1818, Lutheran, lived in England; Roman, b. 1791 in Petrozavodsk, d. 12 April 1865 in St. Petersburg, Lutheran, graduate of University of Edinburgh, mining engineer, 1858 lieutenant general, since 1811 worked in the Ministry of Mining, since 1833 till 1843 chief of Olonets Mining Factory, since 1843 till 1858 chief of State Mint in St. Petersburg, since 1858 member of Scientific Committee of Mining Engineer Corps and Council of Mining Engineer Corps; Helene, b. 1796, d. 1844, Lutheran; Elisabeth, b. 1799, d. 30 December 1849, Lutheran, married to Olonets governor Pyotr Lachinov; Alexandra, b. 1800, d. after 1819, Lutheran; Margareta, b. 1802, d. after 1819, Lutheran; Anna, b. 1804, d. after 1819, Lutheran.

10. 12 March 1828 – chancellery clerk in Foreign Trade Department of the Ministry of Finance; 7 June 1829 – acting assistant to chief of section in Second Division of Foreign Trade Department of the Ministry of Finance; 26 September

1830 – assistant to chief of section in Second Division of Foreign Trade Department of the Ministry of Finance; 5 January 1839 – secretary to chief of Foreign Trade Department of the Ministry of Finance (since 29 June till 29 October 1845 – acting chief of Foreign Trade Department of the Ministry of Finance chancellery); 15 October 1849 – chief of Second Division of Foreign Trade Department of the Ministry of Finance; 26 April 1851 – chief of Reval CC; 14 May 1854 – chief of Siberian CD; 15 May 1859 – chief of Kalisz CD; 11 October 1866 – at his own request released from service with the right to receive a pension and retain uniform out-of-service.

11. 18 September 1838 – gift from Tsar Nicholas I; 16 September 1844 – gift from Tsar Nicholas I; 16 March 1845 – benefit of 350 rubles a year as food allowance; 22 September 1845 – badge of merit for 15 years of perfect service; 22 August 1847 – gift from Tsar Nicholas I; 5 April 1849 – one-time benefit in the amount of a yearly salary; 16 September 1849 – gift from Tsar Nicholas I; 20 August 1850 – badge of merit for 20 years of perfect service; 1851 – one-time benefit of 600 rubles; 10 October 1852 – gift from Tsar Nicholas I; 1854 – badge of merit for 25 years of perfect service; 1860 – Order of Saint Anna, Second Class, with Emperor's Crown, for devoted and distinguished service; 23 December 1862 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class, for devoted and distinguished service.

12. 27 April 1828 – collegiate secretary (sen. 12 March 1828); 28 October 1833 – titular councillor (sen. 12 March 1831); 23 March 1834 – for merit collegiate assessor; 24 July 1839 – court councillor (sen. 5 January 1839); 28 November 1841 – for merit collegiate councillor; 25 January 1850 – state councillor (sen. 15 October 1849); 1 January 1858 – for merit active state councillor.

13. After retirement went to Dresden with his wife.

14. Died after 1866.

15. Historical Archive of Omsk Oblast, f. Ф-13, inv. 1, del. 192, fol. 6–10; del. 196; LaSHA, f. 545, inv. 2, del. 28, fol. 32; del. 81, fol. 16; del. 83, fol. 17v; RSHA, f. 19, inv. 1, del. 224; f. 21, inv. 11, del. 318, fol. 18, 350; f. 1343, inv. 16, del. 2693; f. 1349, inv. 5, del. 7208, fol. 1–6; State Archive in Kalisz, CSD of Orthodox parish in Kalisz, del. 26, fol. 13v–14; del. 27, fol. 15v–16; Kalisz poviat chief, del. 158, p. 526; *Список гражданским чинам первых шести классов по старшинству. 1848*, p. 319; *Список гражданским чинам пятого класса. Исправлен по 20-е Декабря 1850 г.*, p. 744; *Список гражданским чинам пятого класса, Санкт Петербург 1852*, p. 585; *Список гражданским чинам IV класса. Исправлен по 1-е Июля 1863*, p. 329; *Список генералам и гражданским чинам первых четырех классов, служащим в Царстве Польском, по старшинству в чинах. Составлен к 1 Января 1860 года, Варшава 1860*, p. 39; "Gazeta Rządowa Królestwa Polskiego" 1851, no. 111, p. 808; "Tygodnik Petersburski"

1854, no. 44, p. 324; "Указатель правительственных распоряжений по министерству финансов" 1866, no. 42, p. 813; "Kurjer Warszawski" 1860, no. 65, p. 350; *Список чиновников и должностных лиц Министерства Финансов по ведомству Департамента Внешней Торговли*, Санкт Петербург 1850, p. 17; *Список студентам и вольным слушателям окончившим в С.-Петербургском Университете полный курс наук со степенью кандидата или с званием действительного студента*, [in:] *Императорский С.-Петербургский Университет в течение первых пятидесятилетии лет его существования. Историческая записка*, ed. В. В. Григорьев, Санкт Петербург 1870, p. LXIX; *Rocznik urzędowy obejmujący spis naczelnych władz cesarstwa oraz wszelkich władz i urzędników Królestwa Polskiego na rok 1863*, Warszawa [no date of publication], p. 412; *Rocznik urzędowy Królestwa Polskiego na rok 1864*, Warszawa 1864, p. 494; *Русский Биографический Словарь*, vol. II, Алексиминский-Бестужев-Румин, Санкт Петербург 1901, pp. 291–292; R. Leinonen, E. Voigt, *Deutsche in St. Petersburg. Ein Blick auf den Deutschen Evangelisch-Lutherischen Smolenski-Friedhof und in die europäische Kulturgeschichte*, Band 2, Lüneburg 1998, p. 12; А. Е. Врангель, *Воспоминания о Ф. М. Достоевском в Сибири. 1854–1856 гг.*, Санкт Петербург 1912, p. 27; M. Pittock, *Scottish and Irish Romanticism*, Oxford–New York 2008, p. 242; K. Latawiec, A. Górak, J. Legieć, S. Bogdanow, *Naczelnicy organów rosyjskiej administracji specjalnej w Królestwie Polskim w latach 1839–1918*, vol. 2, pp. 76–78; Inscription from a burial tomb of Roman Adamovich Armstrong in Evangelical-Lutheran Smolensk Cemetery in St. Petersburg; <http://dokumente.ios-regensburg.de/amburger/index.php?id=3817> [access: 27 October 2023]; <http://dokumente.ios-regensburg.de/amburger/index.php?id=3816> [access: 27 October 2023]; <https://www.geni.com/people/Adam-Vasilevich-Armstrong/6000000052008689139> [access: 26 March 2023].

#### ARSENYEV, Alexey Alexandrovich

1. Арсеньев, Алексей Александрович
2. B. 15 July 1853.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Sankt Petersburg Governorate.
5. 1<sup>st</sup> Cadet Corps in Moscow; 3<sup>rd</sup> Alexander Military School since 19 August 1871 till 18 August 1873, first category diploma.
6. No reported estate.
7. MARRIED since 1883 to Raisa Metaniyeva, b. before 1864, d. after 1914, Orthodox, daughter of clerk in the rank of state councillor Ivan Metaniyev.
8. CHILDREN: Pyotr, b. 26 August 1884 in Kutaisi, d. 1944, Orthodox, graduate of Tiflis Cadet Corpss, Russian army officer; Nadezhda, b. 22 April 1889 in Kutaisi,

d. 1913 in Vilna, Orthodox, graduate of Pavlovsky Institute in Sankt Petersburg; Vera, b. 8 August 1890 in Tashkent, d. after 1915, Orthodox, graduate of Pavlovsky Institute in Sankt Petersburg, married since 10 January 1910 to Sergey Nikolayevich Glushkov, Russian army officer; Alexey, b. 3 May 1895 in Tashkent, d. after 1915, Orthodox.

9. FATHER: Alexander Ilyich Arsenyev, b. 1807, d. 1868, Orthodox, hereditary nobleman, colonel 3 April 1849, general-major 18 October 1855, graduate of Imperial Mining Cadet Corps 1829, 28 April 1831 – steel factory worker in Olonets, April 1832 – factory worker in Nerchinsk, 17 February 1834 – director of ironworking factory in Petrovsk, 11 October 1841 – assistant to Yekaterinburg mine director, 11 July 1847 – director of Goroblagodat mine, 18 October 1855 – released from service due to illness with the rank of general-major, in 1865 accepted back to service and till 1868 director of Votkinsk mine, had contacts with the Decembrists. MOTHER: Ludmila Rupert, b. before 1825, d. after 1870, daughter of lieutenant general, officer of Leib-Guard Sapper Battalion, commander of 5<sup>th</sup> Sapper Battalion and 2<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Division, chief of 5<sup>th</sup> District of Gendarmerie Corps and Irkutsk and Yenisey General-Governor Wilhelm Yakovlevich Rupert and Helene Fyodorovna Nedobe. SIBLINGS: Orest, b. 12 January 1842 in Irkutsk Governorate, d. after 1901, Orthodox, graduate of Mining Engineer Corps Institute 1865, active state councillor 1 April 1901, clerk in positions, among others, of supervisor and assistant to director of Votkinsk mine, special-task clerk with the Ministry of Finance, married to widow Nadezhda Dmitriyevna Leontyeva (after husband Babina); Alexander, b. 14 March 1843, d. 1883, Orthodox, graduate of Mining Cadet Corps, engineer in private mine in Ural, married to Praskovya Fyodorovna Lobanova, daughter of chief of Correctional Facility in Yekaterinburg; Dmitriy, b. 26 January 1847, d. 12 October 1877 at Gorny Dubnyak during fighting against Turks, Orthodox, graduate of 3<sup>rd</sup> Alexandrovsky Military School 1869, officer and company chief of 1<sup>st</sup> Leib-Guard Gunner Battalion, married to Yekaterina Shevyreva, daughter of professor Dmitriy Shevyrev; Yelena, b. 8 December 1849, d. 1904, Orthodox, married to Alexander Alexandrovich Iossa, b. 1841 in Artinsk mine in Perm Governorate, d. 7 September 1907 in Sochi, graduate of Mining Engineer Corps Institute 1862, employed at many positions in mining administration in Ural; Ilya, b. 16 May 1851, d. after 1889, Orthodox, titular councillor, clerk, secretary of management of Perm Cannon Factory; Marya, b. 24 July 1855, d. after 1879, Orthodox, married twice to Konstantin Vasilievich Vorontsov and Galitskiy.

10. 19 August 1871 – joined military service starting education at 3<sup>rd</sup> Alexandrovsky Military School; 17 July 1873 – portupez-junker; 18 August 1873 – officer of 1<sup>st</sup> Leib-Guard Gunner Battalion; 25 July 1874 – released from service at his own

request for personal reasons; 1 December 1874 – acting court bailiff with Perm District Court; 5 December 1875 – authorized on the position of court bailiff with Perm District Court; 7 April 1877 – joined military service in 2<sup>nd</sup> Caucasus Gunner Battalion (since 6 April till 9 June 1879 – member of battalion court); 1 May 1879 – commissioned to serve in Caucasus Gunner Brigade; 20 August 1880 – staff chancellery clerk of Radivilov CC; 30 December 1880 – secretary of Radivilov CC; 13 August 1882 – special-task clerk with chief of Kutaisi Quarantine-Customs Duty District (since 27 September 1884 – clerk representing customs duty department in Kutaisi District Court); 26 June 1890 – member of CWCC in Batumi; 7 September 1890 – acting district customs inspector with chief of Turkestan CD; 26 March 1891 – authorized on the position of district customs inspector with chief of Turkestan CD; 30 November 1896 – district customs duty inspector with chief of Baku Customs-Quarantine District; 22 October 1898 – chief of Baku CD; 3 December 1904 – chief of Radivilov CD; 14 June 1910 – chief of Vilna CD; 1 June 1912 – inspector of Vilna CD; 1918 – released from post due to liquidation of Vilna CD structures.

11. 25 April 1878 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Third Class, with swords and a bow-knot for exemplary behaviour and perfect service; 25 July 1880 – Order of Saint Anna, Third Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 17 February 1888 – 25% benefit for 5-year service in Caucasus effective 13 August 1887; 21 April 1891 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 22 December 1892 – 40% benefit for 10-year service in Caucasus effective 13 August 1892; 1895 – Bukhara Order of the Gold Star, Second Class; 26 February 1896 – silver medal commemorating Alexander III's reign; 1900 – Persian Order of Lion and Sun, Second Class; 14 April 1902 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 18 April 1910 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 14 April 1913 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 21 February 1913 – light bronze medal commemorating the 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Romanov dynasty rule.

12. 18 August 1873 – sub-lieutenant; 1 December 1878 – lieutenant (sen. 25 August 1878); 16 July 1880 – moved from the military rank of lieutenant to the civil rank of governorate secretary (sen. 29 September 1878); 10 April 1882 – collegiate secretary (sen. 29 September 1881); 7 July 1886 – titular councillor (sen. 29 September 1884); 5 April 1887 – for merit collegiate assessor (sen. 29 September 1886); 11 January 1891 – court councillor (sen. 29 September 1890); 1895 – collegiate councillor (sen. 29 September 1894); 8 December 1898 – state councillor (sen. 29 September 1898); 22 April 1907 – for merit active state councillor.

13. In 1863 became candidate for student at Imperial Mining Institute.

14. Died 1926 in Vilna.

15. SARO, f. P-740, inv. 4, del. 559, fol. 92v-93; NAET, del. EAA.644.1.1578, fol. 24v; del. EAA.644.1.1612, fol. 22v; del. EAA.644.1.1700, fol. 54v; Perm state archive, f. 37, inv. 1, del. 554, fol. 107v-108; del. 567, fol. 103v-104; LaSHA, f. 545, inv. 2, del. 26, fol. 107, 108; del. 27, del. 156v, 157v-158; del. 34, fol. 20v; del. 35, fol. 22v; del. 36, fol. 51v; RSHA, f. 21, inv. 2, del. 2025, fol. 34; del. 2026, fol. 1; del. 2028, fol. 32v; inv. 11, del. 239, fol. 11-19; f. 37, inv. 45, del. 1723, fol. 42-45; inv. 48, del. 632; f. 44, inv. 3, del. 423; del. 664; f. 128, inv. 1, del. 25, fol. 39v; f. 139, inv. 1, del. 885, fol. 24v; f. 143, inv. 2, del. 18, fol. 36, 44, 53; Приказ по Департаменту Таможенных Сборов и Его Ведомству, 1900, no. 15, p. 2; 1901, no. 19, p. 3; 1902, no. 15, p. 2; 1903, no. 14, p. 2; 1904, no. 30, p. 2; 1905, no. 1, p. 1; 1906, no. 32, p. 2; 1910, no. 16, p. 2; *Высочайший Приказ по Военному Ведомству*, 23 Января 1915 года, [no place and date of publication]; *Высочайший Приказ по Военному Ведомству*, 3 October 1916 года, [no place and date of publication]; *Личный состав Департамента Таможенных Сборов и учреждений Таможенного Ведомства. По сведениям до 12-го Декабря 1903 года*, Санкт Петербург 1904, p. 153; *Личный состав Департамента Таможенных Сборов и учреждений Таможенного Ведомства. По сведениям до 25 мая 1907 года*, Санкт Петербург 1907, p. 13; *Личный состав Департамента Таможенных Сборов и учреждений Таможенного Ведомства. По сведениям до 1 Сентября 1908 года*, Санкт Петербург 1908, p. 15; *Личной состав Департамента Таможенных Сборов и учреждений Таможенного Ведомства. По сведениям до 5 Января 1912 года*, Санкт Петербург 1912, p. 14; *Личный состав Департамента Таможенных Сборов и учреждений Таможенного Ведомства. По сведениям до 9 Января 1913 года*, p. 14; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е Марта 1916 года*, part 1, Петроград 1916, p. 1066; *Памятная книжка Виленской губернии на 1911 год*, Вильна 1911, p. 34; *Памятная книжка Сувалкской губернии на 1912 год*, Сувалки 1912, p. 131; *Памятная книжка Сувалкской губернии на 1913 год*, Сувалки 1913, p. 133; *Памятная книжка Ковенской губернии на 1915 год*, Поневеж 1915, p. 50; *Список личного состава Министерства Финансов на 1916 год. Составлен Общею Канцелариею Министра Финансова*, Петроград 1916, col. 556; *Список личного состава Министерства Финансов на 1917 год*, Петроград 1917, col. 578; "Указатель правительственных распоряжений по министерству финансов" 1881, no. 16, p. 427; 1882, no. 26, p. 699; 1883, no. 32, p. 915; 1886, no. 43, p. 233; 1887, no. 14, p. 24; 1890, no. 29, p. 290; no. 39, pp. 393-394; 1891, no. 15, p. 174; 1891, no. 16, pp. 185-187; 1896, no. 51, p. 906; 1898, no. 47, p. 725; 1902, no. 15, p. 241, 243; 1907, no. 16, p. 202; 1910, no. 16, p. 241, 243; no. 29, p. 454; 1913, no. 15, p. 284, 286-287; Приказ по Департаменту Таможенных Сборов и Его Ведомству, 1898, no. 25, p. 1; 1899, no. 2, p. 1; no. 7, p. 3; *Личный состав и выпуски юнкеров в офицеры с 1863-1901*

год, [in:] *Александровское военное училище. 1863–1901*, ed. В. Кедрин, Москва 1901, р. 54; *Русский Биографический Словарь*, Романова-Рясовский, Петроград 1918, pp. 607–609; П. Карцов, *Исторический очерк Лейб-гвардии Первого Стрелкового Его Императорского Величества батальона с 1856 по 1885 год*, Санкт Петербург 1885, р. 293; *Дворянские сословие Тульской губернии*, vol. 6, Род дворян Арсеньевых. 1389 г. – 1901 г., ed. М. Т. Яблочков, Тула 1903, pp. 96–100; С. И. Вавилов, *Воспоминания бестужевых*, Москва 1951; В. А. Шкерин, *Сибирский друг декабристов в Екатеринбурге (А. И. Арсеньев)*, [in:] *Екатеринбург: вчера, сегодня, завтра. Материалы научно-практической конференции посвященной 275-летию города*, Екатеринбург, 21–22 апреля 1998 г., part 2, Екатеринбург 1998, pp. 214–217; Е. М. Заблоцкий, *Деятели горной службы дореволюционной России: Краткий биографический словарь*, Санкт Петербург 2004; K. Latawicz, A. Górak, J. Legieć, S. Bogdanow, *Naczelnicy organów rosyjskiej administracji specjalnej w Królestwie Polskim w latach 1839–1918*, vol. 2, pp. 79–82; <http://www.vilniup.skynet.lt/A.html> [access: 30 July 2015]; <https://www.geni.com/people/Мария-Воронцова-Галицкая/6000000033021650248> [access: 2 October 2023].

#### **BEZOBRAZOV**, Nikolay Grigoriyevich

1. Безобразов, Николай Григорьевич
2. B. 1805 in Tambov Governorate.
3. Orthodox.
4. Since 22 June 1851 hereditary nobleman of Kursk Governorate.
5. Educated at home; certificate issued by a commission of Imperial Moscow University confirming achieving gymnasium level 22 May 1830.
6. No reported estate.
7. MARRIED: since 23 April 1858 to Helena Jadwiga Prościewicz, b. 25 October 1838 in Warsaw, d. after 1879, Roman Catholic, daughter of collegiate assessor Tomasz Prościewicz and Wilhelmine Christianowna Mathias.
8. CHILDREN: Grigoriy, b. 17 January 1859 in St. Petersburg, d. 27 January 1879 in St. Petersburg, Orthodox, graduate of Imperial Alexander Lyceum 1880, collegiate secretary, clerk; Nikolay, b. 16 November 1862 in St. Petersburg, d. before 1879, Orthodox.
9. FATHER: Grigoriy Bezobrazov, b. before 1786, d. after 1805, Orthodox. MOTHER: ? SIBLINGS: ?
10. 29 September 1819 – chancellery clerk in Tambov Governorate Government; 20 February 1820 – governorate registrar in Tambov Governorate Government; 27 February 1820 – at his own request released from post due to illness; 12 July 1820 – clerk of Yaroslavl Governorate Government and commissioned to



serve with Yaroslavl Governor; 7 January 1824 – clerk in Moscow Governorate Government, commissioned to serve with Moscow Governor; 11 May 1831 – at his own request released from service; 29 May 1831 – enlisted in the staff of clerks of Foreign Trade Department of the Ministry of Finance; 14 January 1835 – member of Kyakhta CC (since 1 May 1835 till 1 January 1837 – member of Commission for erection of Kyakhta CC buildings; since 31 May 1839 till 9 July 1840 – member of Commission for erection of Gostinny Dvor in Kyakhta; 27 August 1841 – senior member of Kyakhta CC (since 14 July 1842 till 27 January 1843 – acting director of Kyakhta CC); 1 September 1845 – acting director of Kyakhta CC; 19 November 1846 – authorized on the position of Kyakhta CC (since 11 November till 1 December 1847 – commissioned to join Troitskosavsky Committee for trade negotiations with the representatives of Bukhara); 4 July 1848 – enlisted in the staff of the Ministry of Finance; 24 February 1849 – clerk of Foreign Trade Department for Asian trade (since 14 March till 25 July 1849 – commissioned to serve in organising committee for factory product exhibition in St. Petersburg; 25 June 1850 – chief of Sculeni CD; 5 September 1854 – chief of Verzhbolovo CD; 8 August 1858 – at his own request released from service with old-age pension and right to wear uniform; 18 December 1858 – enlisted in the staff of the Ministry of Finance (since 4 October 1867 till 15 November 1868 – commissioned to Orenburg to act as chief of Orenburg CD and coordinate the process of liquidation of customs line there; since 1870 till 1876 – member of Commission for inspection of books and documentation of Mint Court in St. Petersburg).

11. 18 September 1838 – diamond ring; 22 August 1842 – badge of merit for 15 years of perfect service; 1843 – one-time financial reward of 70 rubles; 1844 – one-time financial reward of 70 rubles; 22 August 1847 – badge of merit for 20 years of perfect service; 2 April 1848 – financial reward of 400 rubles as food allowance; 22 August 1851 – badge of merit for 25 years of perfect service; 10 October 1852 – Order of Saint Anna, Third Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 27 March 1855 – Order of Saint Anna, Second Class, with Emperor's Crown, for devoted and distinguished service; 22 August 1856 – badge of merit for 30 years of perfect service; 26 August 1856 – dark bronze medal commemorating the 1853–1856 war; 22 September 1857 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 5 May 1861 – reward of 400 rubles as additional food allowance; 1864 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class, with Emperor's Crown, for devoted and distinguished service; 22 August 1866 – badge of merit for 40 years of perfect service; 31 May 1874 – one-time reward of 1,500 rubles on the occasion of 50 years of state service.

12. 31 December 1823 – collegiate registrar; 31 December 1826 – governorate secretary; 31 December 1829 – collegiate secretary; 19 January 1833 – titular councillor; 1 April 1835 – collegiate assessor (sen. 14 January 1835); 24 July 1839 – court councillor (sen. 1 April 1838); 7 December 1842 – for merit collegiate councillor; 31 January 1847 – state councillor (sen. 19 November 1846); 2 January 1870 – for merit active state councillor (sen. 26 December 1869).

13. After husband's death his widow was granted the right to receive old-age pension of 814.88 rubles.

14. Died 24 February 1879 in St. Petersburg.

15. CSHASP, f. 19, inv. 124, del. 787, fol. 165v; inv. 125, del. 327, fol. 295v; f. 347, inv. 1, del. 69, fol. 176v; NAET, del. EAA.2176.2.126, fol. 11; LaSHA, f. 545, inv. 2, del. 69, fol. 6; del. 72, fol. 21, 22; del. 75, fol. 1; del. 79, fol. 11; del. 81, fol. 32–32v; del. 83, fol. 25; del. 87, fol. 29; RSHA, f. 19, inv. 4, del. 50, fol. 28; del. 51, fol. 28; del. 55, fol. 1; del. 58, fol. 290–290v; f. 21, inv. 11, del. 318, fol. 120–120v, 195, 201v; f. 560, inv. 16, del. 36; State Archive in Białystok, Łomża branch, CSD of Saint Konstantin Orthodox parish in Łomża, del. 1, fol. 45, 83, 98–98v; del. 5, fol. 86v; State Archive in Warsaw, CSD of Saint Andrew Roman Catholic parish in Warsaw, del. 10, p. 43; del. 25, fol. 458v; "Kurjer Warszawski" 1854, no. 277, p. 1407; 1855, no. 252, p. 1281; "Tygodnik Petersburski" 1850, no. 52, p. 332; *Список гражданским чинам пятого класса. Исправлен по 20-е Декабря 1847 г., Санкт Петербург 1847, p. 763; Список гражданским чинам пято-го класса. Исправлен по 20-е Декабря 1850 г., Санкт Петербург 1850, p. 476; Список гражданским чинам пятого класса. Исправлен по 20-е Декабря 1852 г., Санкт Петербург 1852, p. 344; Список чиновников и должностных лиц Министерства Финансов по ведомству Департамента Внешней Торговли, p. 194; Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 10-е Мая 1874 года, Санкт Петербург 1874, pp. 676–677; Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е Марта 1878 года, Санкт Петербург 1878, p. 439; Памятная книжка лицеистов. Издание Собрания Курсовых Представителей Императорского Александровского Лицея. 1811. 19 октября. 1911, Санкт Петербург 1911, p. 105; K. Łatawiec, A. Górak, J. Legieć, S. Bogdanow, *Naczelnicy organów rosyjskiej administracji specjalnej w Królestwie Polskim w latach 1839–1918*, vol. 2, pp. 82–84.*

### **BLAGOY, Vladimir Ivanovich**

1. Благой, Владимир Иванович
2. B. 6 October 1839 or 7 October 1838 (according to Savyolov).
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Moscow Governorate.
5. Konstantinovsky Land Surveying Institute, graduated 1858.

6. Summer house in Pavlovsk in Tsarskoselsky poviat in Sankt Petersburg Governorate.

7. MARRIED since 3 February 1861 to Yelizaveta Lozhkina (Loshkina), b. 1840, d. 25 December 1912, Orthodox, daughter of clerk collegiate assessor Alexander Vasiliyevich Lozhkin (Loshkin), b. 1795, d. 26 April 1893 in Moscow, Orthodox and Varvara Petrovna ?, Orthodox.

8. CHILDREN: Alexander, b. 6 May 1862 in Moscow, d. before 6 August 1893, Orthodox, officer of Russian army, since 5 May 1887 officer of Sculeni Border Guard Brigade, Crimean Border Guard Brigade, Odessa Border Guard Brigade; Yekaterina, b. 10 October 1863 in Moscow, d. after 1933, Orthodox, married to Heliodor von Wieckhorst, b. 14 October 1852, d. 10 November 1909 in St. Petersburg, Orthodox, officer of Russian army, commander of Primorsky Dragoon Regiment.

9. FATHER: Ivan Matveyevich Blagoy, b. 23 September 1800, d. 24 June 1873 in Moscow, Orthodox, son of oberofficer, hereditary nobleman of Moscow Governorate since 1835, took part in the 1829–1830 war against Turkey, clerk in the rank of court councillor, owner of 45 peasants before 1856, married since 1837. MOTHER: Alexandra Sychevskaya, b. before 1819, d. after 1851, Orthodox, daughter of clerk Moscow Tax Chamber Ivan Alexeyevich Sychevskiy. SIBLINGS: Mikhail, b. 8 October 1839 in Moscow, d. before 1850, Orthodox; Yelizaveta, b. 28 January 1841, d. after 1875, Orthodox; Dmitriy, b. 28 August 1842, d. 28 November 1917 in Moscow, Orthodox, graduate of Trade School in Moscow, state councillor, cashier of Moscow Governorate Treasure Bank, bookkeeper and member of Chief Warehouse CC in Moscow, married since to Yekaterina von Maydell, b. 1 November 1846, d. 17 January 1901 in Moscow, Orthodox, daughter of colonel Paul Sigismund von Maydell; Klavdya, b. 2 January 1845, d. after 1875, Orthodox; Yevgeniy, b. 30 July 1849, d. 28 November 1910 in Moscow, Orthodox, clerk of state administration, married to Varvara Alexandrovna Borodina; Zinaida, b. 4 June 1851 in Moscow, d. 7 July 1852 in Moscow, Orthodox; Sergey, b. 9 September 1852 in Moscow, d. 9 February 1853 in Moscow, Orthodox.

10. 20 September 1858 – joined Land Surveying Corps with the rank of engineer-cadet; 23 June 1866 – at his own request released from service with the rank of engineer-lieutenant; 31 May 1869 – enlisted in the staff of Customs Duties Department of the Ministry of Finance; 11 October 1869 – senior assistant to section clerk in accounting section of chancellery of Customs Duties Department of the Ministry of Finance; 16 October 1870 – acting junior section clerk in Customs Duties Department of the Ministry of Finance; 25 August 1872 – authorized on the post of junior section clerk in Customs Duties Department of the Ministry of Finance; 1 June 1875 – senior section clerk in Customs Duties Department of the

Ministry of Finance (since 16 January 1876 – clerk in Commission implementing the resolutions of the Russian-Austrian-Hungarian Special Conference on customs and trade; 15 July 1876 – chief of First Division of Customs Duties Department of the Ministry of Finance (since 19 November 1876 – member of Commission with Customs Duties Department of the Ministry of Finance instituted to prepare rules and regulations on the procedures employed by ministries to struggle with smuggling in the customs border zone; since 1877 – member of Commission instituted to prepare regulations on paying up customs duties with gold; since 10 January 1878 – member of Commission instituted to start negotiations on trade and tariffs with representatives of the German government; since 12 May 1878 – member of Russian-German Common Commission on Trade and Tariffs); 1 April 1883 – customs inspector of Customs Duties Department of the Ministry of Finance (since 19 May 1883 – member of special office for preparing tariffs on trade of goods; 8 October 1883 – commissioned to Amsterdam to oversee the exhibition of Russian products; 9 December 1883 – dispatched to join Commission preparing new regulations for the customs act; since 30 December 1883 – member of Commission preparing a draft instruction for customs chambers; 1885 – member of Commission instituted to prepare regulations on preventing smuggling of spirits; 11 October 1885 – chief of Radivilov CD.

11. 24 December 1863 – financial reward of 120 rubles for distinguished service; 20 November 1865 – financial reward of 120 rubles for distinguished service; 4 December 1871 – financial reward of 450 rubles for devoted and distinguished service; 14 August 1872 – privileges reserved for engineers on the force of the act of 2 August 1867; 15 December 1873 – financial reward of 450 rubles for devoted and distinguished service; 29 November 1875 – financial reward of 500 rubles for devoted and distinguished service; 1876 – Commander Cross of Imperial Austrian Franz Joseph Order; 5 November 1877 – financial reward of 800 rubles for distinguished service; 1 January 1879 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 9 October 1879 – Red Cross badge; 15 November 1879 – financial reward of 500 rubles for distinguished service; 28 May 1882 – financial reward of 750 rubles for work on redrafting the new customs duty act; 1 January 1883 – Order of Saint Anna, Second Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 26 July 1883 – Persian Order of Lion and Sun, Second Class; 16 June 1884 – badge of land surveying engineers; 9 July 1885 – financial reward of 600 rubles for work in Commission preparing regulations preventing smuggling of spirits; 14 January 1886 – financial reward of 325 rubles for distinguished service; 5 April 1892 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class, for devoted and distinguished service; January 1893 – archbishop's blessing for donations for Sandomierz Orthodox church.

12. 20 September 1858 – cadet; 23 June 1866 – lieutenant; 19 May 1870 – moved from the rank of lieutenant to the civil rank of governorate secretary; 14 August 1872 – collegiate assessor (sen. 28 August 1870); 13 January 1875 – court councillor (sen. 28 August 1874); 10 November 1878 – collegiate councillor (sen. 28 August 1878); 8 April 1883 – state councillor (sen. 28 August 1882); 5 April 1887 – for merit active state councillor.

13. Gave financial support to Orthodox churches located in the border zone.

14. Died 27 February 1895 in Radivilov in Kremenets poviat of Volynia Governorate, buried on Orthodox cemetery in Radivilov.

15. CSAM, f. 203, inv. 345, del. 580, fol. 310v; inv. 745, del. 338, fol. 383v; del. 470, fol. 337v; del. 482, fol. 878v; inv. 776, del. 4, fol. 164v–165; del. 65, fol. 45v; del. 456, fol. 84v; del. 1137, fol. 588v–590; f. 2124, inv. 2, del. 101, fol. 113v–114; f. 2125, inv. 1, del. 1504, fol. 195v; del. 1570, fol. 128v; del. 1844, fol. 628v; del. 1845, fol. 429v–430; del. 1848, fol. 70v; inv. 2, del. 40, fol. 356v; inv. 3, del. 177, fol. 40v; NAET, del. EAA.644.1.1612, fol. 4; del. EAA.644.1.1700, fol. 39v, 42; LaSHA, f. 545, inv. 2, del. 33, fol. 3, 14v; del. 35, fol. 4; del. 36, fol. 38v, 41; RSHA, f. 21, inv. 11, del. 233, fol. 2–13; del. 235, fol. 1–17; f. 143, inv. 2, del. 18, fol. 58; State Archive in Kielce, Kielce Tax Chamber, del. 3170, fol. 77; “Холмско-Варшавский Епархиальный Вестник” 1894, no. 3, p. 46; “Указатель правительственных распоряжений по министерству финансов” 1869, no. 36, p. 508; 1870, no. 2, p. 18; no. 23, p. 339; 1871, no. 6, p. 90; 1873, no. 8, p. 162; 1875, no. 4, p. 74; no. 42, p. 983; 1876, no. 43, p. 986; 1879, no. 1, p. 3; 1880, no. 45, p. 1208; 1881, no. 5, p. 155; no. 48, p. 1420; 1883, no. 1, pp. 1–2; no. 37, p. 1068; 1884, no. 30, p. 254; 1885, no. 43, p. 247; 1887, no. 14, p. 24; no. 23, p. 594; 1888, no. 40, p. 25; 1889, no. 7, p. 62; 1890, no. 35, p. 362; 1892, no. 14, pp. 149–150; 1893, no. 33, p. 465; 1895, no. 16, p. 272; Приказ по Департаменту Таможенных Сборов и Его Ведомству, 1895, no. 2, p. 1; no. 11, p. 2; 1899, no. 10, p. 1; 1903, no. 2, p. 1; 1906, no. 23, p. 2; no. 25, p. 1; *Высочайший Приказ по Военному Ведомству*, 5 Мая 1887 года, [no place and date of publication]; *Памятная книжка Люблинской губернии на 1886 год*, Люблин [no date of publication], p. 42; *Памятная книжка Люблинской губернии на 1895 год*, Люблин 1894, p. 177; *Памятная книжка Келецкой губернии на 1894 год*, Кельцы 1894, p. 114; *Личный состав Департамента Таможенных Сборов и учреждений Таможенного Ведомства. По сведениям до 12-го Декабря 1903 года*, p. 18; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е Февраля 1890 года*, Санкт Петербург 1890, pp. 1112–1113; *Список полковникам по старшинству. Составлен по 2-е Мая 1907 г.*, Санкт Петербург 1907, p. 821; *Общий циркуляр по Министерству Финансов, от 1 Апреля 1901 года, за № 1550, о наградах, Всемилостивейше пожалованных по сему Министерству*, p. 3; *Московское дворянство. Родословная книга дворянства*

*Московской губернии*, vol. 1, *Дворянство жалованное и выслуженное*, А-И, ed. Л. М. Савелов, Москва 1914, p. 128; *Московский некрополь*, vol. 1, (А-И), Санкт Петербург 1907, p. 108; K. Latawiec, A. Górak, J. Legieć, S. Bogdanow, *Naczelnicy organów rosyjskiej administracji specjalnej w Królestwie Polskim w latach 1839–1918*, vol. 2, pp. 84–86; K. Latawiec, A. Górak, J. Krajka, *Dyrektorzy komór celnych w Królestwie Polskim w latach 1851–1914 (1918)*, Lublin 2023, p. 369, DOI: 10.36121/LGK\_custom.02.2023.09; Inscription from burial tomb of Vladimir Blagoy on Orthodox cemetery in Radivilov; <https://www.geni.com/people/Екатерина-Благая/6000000040539326080> [access: 28 April 2023]; <https://www.geni.com/people/Александра-Благая/6000000040539279170> [access: 23 October 2023]; <https://www.geni.com/people/Елизавета-Благая/6000000040539258757> [access: 23 October 2023]; <https://www.geni.com/people/Екатерина-Викгорст/6000000040537442771?tthrough=6000000191931286841> [access: 23 October 2023].

**BRILEVICH**, Alexander Vasiliyevich

1. Брилевич, Александр Васильевич
2. B. 1810 in Kiev.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Kiev Governorate.
5. Noblemen's Pension with Tsarskoselsky Lyceum with the right to promotion to the rank of collegiate secretary, graduated 1828.
6. Wooden house on stone foundation in Kiev.
7. MARRIED since ? to Anna Smirnova, b. before 1820, d. after 1866, Orthodox, daughter of clerk in the rank of court councillor Ivan Smirnov.
8. Childless.
9. FATHER: Vasiliy Brilevich, b. 1776, d. 1834 in Kiev, Orthodox, hereditary nobleman, active state councillor, clerk occupying positions of councillor with Kiev Governorate Government, Kiev Governorate Prosecutor, Police Department Division chief, special-task clerk with the Ministry of Court Appanage, legal consultant with the Ministry of Justice. MOTHER: ? SIBLINGS: ?
10. 26 October 1828 – admitted to service in the Department of the Ministry of Justice; 31 January 1829 – registrar of General Assembly of Departments IV and V and Land Surveying Department of the Governing Senate; 17 January 1830 – assistant to secretary of court division in chancellery of Kiev Military Governor; 30 November 1830 – at his own request released from service; 10 December 1830 – clerk with Chief Duty Officer of 1<sup>st</sup> Army; 25 November 1832 – at his own request released from service; 31 March 1833 – assistant to bookkeeper of Commissariat Department of the Ministry of War; 11 November 1833 – assistant to senior

bookkeeper of Commisariat Department of the Ministry of War; 11 December 1834 – bookkeeper of Commisariat Department of the Ministry of War; 31 March 1836 – senior bookkeeper of Commisariat Department of the Ministry of War; 1 May 1836 – released from service due to reorganisation of the Ministry of War and liquidation of the occupied post; 23 August 1836 – assistant to secretary of the chancellery of the Ministry of War; 31 December 1837 – at his own request released from service; 1 January 1838 – senior bookkeeper of Third Department of the Ministry of State Domains; 1 May 1839 – chief of Dnepropetrovsk District of State Domains; 27 June 1841 – councillor of Ryazan Chamber of State Domains; 25 March 1843 – councillor of Kaluga Chamber of State Domains; 12 October 1843 – acting chief of Kaluga Chamber of State Domains; 1 May 1844 – authorized on the position of chief of Kaluga Chamber of State Domains (16 January 1845 – member of Kaluga Governorate Prison Committee); 13 October 1847 – chief of Voronezh Chamber of State Domains; 30 October 1848 – released from position and enlisted in the staff of the Ministry of State Domains (since 1 April till 12 November 1849 – acting chief of division in Sixth Department of the Ministry of State Domains; since April till November 1850 – conducted inspection of Kazan Chamber of State Domains; since March till July 1851 – commissioned to the disposal of secretary of state Vasiliy Karneyev to participate in the work of the Committee instituted to limit correspondence between clerks); 26 February 1852 – special-task clerk of fifth class in the Ministry of State Domains (since February 1852 till January 1853 – conducted inspection of state domains in Vyatka Governorate; October 1854 – commissioned to represent the Ministry of State Domains in the Land Obligation Committee with the Ministry of Finance; since April 1855 till July 1856 – dispatched to the disposal of count Strogonov to Novorossiia due to conducted military activities; since October 1856 till April 1857 – conducted inspection of documents in Second Department of the Ministry of State Domains; between June and September 1857 – commissioned to deal with matters of management of state forests in Sankt Petersburg, Olonets and Novgorod Governorates; 22 February 1858 – standing clerk with Land CC in Sankt Petersburg; 2 August 1858 – acting chief of Verzhbolovo CD; 2 July 1859 – authorized on the position of chief of Verzhbolovo CD; 16 September 1860 – enlisted in the staff of the Ministry of Finance and appointed standing clerk with this ministry (8 October 1860 – dispatched to Foreign Trade Department of the Ministry of Finance and made acting special-task force clerk of this department; 30 May 1862 – commissioned to conduct inspection of Perm CC); 22 March 1863 – chief of Orenburg CD; 10 January 1864 – fifth-class special-task clerk in the Ministry of Finance (28 January 1864 – commissioned to serve in the Customs Duties Department of the Ministry of Fi-

nance); 15 October 1866 – chairman of First Department of Civil Court Chamber in Sankt Petersburg; 1871 – member of Civil Department of Kharkov Court Chamber.

11. 1831 – financial reward of 750 rubles for distinguished service; 10 June 1835 – financial reward of 1/3 of salary; 1 May 1836 – benefit in the amount of annual salary due to liquidation of the occupied post; 21 January 1841 – gratitude of the Minister of State Domains for efforts to improve the condition of rural economy; 13 April 1841 – financial reward of 214.44 rubles for special efforts during service; 26 August 1841 – thanks of the comrade of the Minister of State Domains for fighting the locust plague; 27 September 1841 – thanks of the comrade of the Minister of State Domains for successful customs duties collection; 3 December 1842 – thanks of the Minister of State Domains for successful customs duties collection; 4 May 1848 – financial reward of 900 rubles; 22 August 1850 – badge of merit for 20 years of perfect service; 7 April 1851 – financial reward of 400 rubles; 26 March 1852 – Order of Saint Anna, Third Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 26 March 1855 – financial reward of 300 rubles; 22 August 1855 – badge of merit for 25 years of perfect service; 1857 – dark bronze medal commemorating the 1853–1856 war; 1858 – financial reward; 2 December 1862 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 29 November 1863 – additional benefit of 600 rubles; 1868 – badge of merit for 40 years of perfect service.

12. 31 December 1831 – titular councillor; 30 September 1836 – collegiate assessor; 1 October 1839 – court councillor (sen. 1 October 1839); 19 October 1844 – collegiate councillor (sen. 1 October 1842); 12 April 1846 – for merit state councillor; 7 December 1865 – for merit active state councillor.

13. –.

14. Died 6 October 1874 in Kharkov.

15. LaSHA, f. 545, inv. 2, del. 29, fol. 59; del. 87, fol. 12, 29; f. 546, inv. 1, del. 67, fol. 17; RSHA, f. 21, inv. 11, del. 318, fol. 195, 236, 283v, 284v, 402; f. 1251, inv. 1, part 1, del. 169; f. 1349, inv. 3, del. 289, fol. 81–96; State Archive in Białystok, Łomża branch, CSD of Saint Konstantin Orthodox parish in Łomża, del. 1, fol. 76; "Указатель правительственных распоряжений по министерству финансов" 1866, no. 4, p. 59; "Kurjer Warszawski" 1859, no. 193, p. 1029; 1860, no. 315, p. 1762; "Gazeta Warszawska" 1860, no. 299, p. 1; "Gazeta Rządowa Królestwa Polskiego" 1859, no. 168, p. 1259; 1860, no. 246, p. 1979; *Приказ по Министерстве Финансов*, 16 сентября 1860 г., no. 20; *Приказ по Министерстве Финансов*, 5 апреля 1863 г., no. 4; *Харьковский календарь на 1873 год*, Харьков 1872, p. 462; *Список генералам и гражданским чинам первых шести классов, служащим в Царстве Польском по старшинству в чинах. Составлен к 1 Января 1859 года*, p. 45; *Список чинам ведомства Министерства Государственных Имуществ. По 1843*, [no date and place of



publication], p. 31; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 10-е Мая 1874 г.*, p. 290; K. Latawicz, A. Górak, J. Legieć, S. Bogdanow, *Naczelnicy organów rosyjskiej administracji specjalnej w Królestwie Polskim w latach 1839–1918*, vol. 2, pp. 86–89.

**DEHN**, Karl Leopold Ivanovich von

1. Ден, Карл Иванович фон

2. B. 3 July 1807.

3. Lutheran.

4. Hereditary nobleman of the Grand Duchy of Finland.

5. Cadet Corps of Finland graduated 1825; special course of mathematics.

6. No reported estate.

7. MARRIED since 1849 to Natalya Prasolov, b. 1828, d. after 1852, Orthodox, daughter of Yegor Prasolov.

8. CHILDREN: Natalya, b. 21 April 1852 in Łomża, d. 29 May 1928 in Viborg, Orthodox, graduate of Smolny Institute in Sankt Petersburg 1869, married to Christian Gustav Grenquist, b. 28 January 1852 in St. Petersburg, d. 15 August 1904 in Viborg, Lutheran.

9. FATHER: Johann Samuel von Dehn, b. 2 March 1758, d. 24 October 1814 in Sippola, Lutheran, artillery captain, censor of Fredrikhamn port (currently Hamina). MOTHER: Yekaterina von Brandt, b. 1764, d. 13 May 1827 in Sippola, Lutheran. SIBLINGS: Johann Jacob, b. 2 August 1785 in Sippola, d. 18 July 1859 in Sielce near Warsaw (buried in Kozienice), Lutheran, commander of Sapper Battalion and chief of engineers of Acting Army 1830–1849, member of the State Council, married since 1820 to Yekaterina Vladimirovna Wołk-Łaniewska, b. before 1804, d. 26 November 1845 in Warsaw, owner of majorat "Kozienice"; Theodor, b. before 1790, d. 1828, Lutheran, general-major; Alexander Gustav, b. 26 April 1788, d. 9 May 1855, Lutheran, governorate secretary; Anna, b. 7 October 1798 in Sippola, d. 19 August 1864 in Veckelax, Lutheran, married to Kristian Bruun.

10. 11 February 1825 – officer of quartermaster division of His Imperial Highness Court, commissioned to serve in military-topographic unit with chief of Staraya Russa poviats; 7 May 1826 – dispatched to join the staff of commander of armies of Independent Military Settlement Corps in governorates of Sloboda Ukraine; 1842 – special-task clerk in the Ministry of Finance; 28 April 1844 – acting chief of Grodno CD; 19 February 1849 – chief of Grodno CD; 1 January 1851 – acting chief of Verzhbolovo CD; 19 February 1852 – authorized on the position of Verzhbolovo CD; 5 September 1854 – chief of Yurburg CD; 13 August 1864 – at his own request released from service.

11. 11 February 1825 – financial reward of 250 rubles; 1832 – Prussian Order of the Red Eagle, Fourth Class; 1832 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class, with a bow-knot, for devoted and distinguished service; 1832 – Order of Virtuti Militari, Fourth Class; 1838 – Order of Saint George, Fourth Class, for bravery; 1839 – Order of Saint Anna, Third Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 1844 – Emperor's Crown to Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 1845 – one-time benefit of 585 rubles; 22 August 1845 – badge of merit for 15 years of perfect service; 1846 – one-time benefit of 600 rubles; 1850 – one-time benefit of 1,000 rubles; 1851 – Order of Saint Anna, Second Class, with Emperor's Crown, for devoted and distinguished service; 1851 – badge of merit for 25 years of perfect service; 1855 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 1857 – Prussian Order of the Red Eagle, Second Class; 1859 – badge of merit for 30 years of perfect service.

12. 1843 – collegiate councillor (sen. 19 February 1842); 13 June 1849 – state councillor (sen. 19 February 1849); 18 October 1858 – for merit active state councillor.

13. 8 September 1864 – received old-age pension of 771.98 rubles per annum (since 1 April 1864).

14. Died 19 June 1881 in Fredrikshamn in Grand Duchy of Finland.

15. CSHASP, f. 19, inv. 128, del. 119, fol. 20v–21; LiSHA, f. 605, inv. 15, del. 1, fol. 336v; LaSHA, f. 545, inv. 2, del. 30, fol. 57; del. 31, fol. 51v; del. 76, fol. 30; del. 77, fol. 35; del. 81, fol. 32–32v; del. 82, fol. 6; del. 83, fol. 25; del. 87, fol. 40; RSHA, f. 19, inv. 3, del. 243, fol. 202, 221; inv. 4, del. 58, fol. 20, 70, 205, 290–290v; f. 21, inv. 11, del. 318, fol. 250, 451v; f. 128, inv. 1, del. 1, fol. 3, 15; del. 661, fol. 1–1v; RSMHA, f. 489, inv. 1, del. 7071, fol. 1316v–1317; State Archive in Białystok, Łomża branch, CSD of Saint Konstantin Orthodox parish in Łomża, del. 2, fol. 8v–9; State Archive in Radom, Koźienice powiat Mortgage, del. 205; State Archive in Warsaw, Mława branch, CSD of Orthodox parish in Mława, del. 4, fol. 5v–6; del. 5, fol. 12v–13; del. 7, fol. 10v–11; "Tygodnik Petersburski" 1852, no. 15, p. 105; "Kurjer Warszawski" 1854, no. 277, p. 1407; 1859, no. 201, p. 1073; *Список гражданским чинам VI класса. Исправлен по 20 Марта 1847 г., Санкт Петербург 1847, р. 233; Список гражданским чинам шестого класса. Исправлен по 20-е Декабря 1847 г., Санкт Петербург 1847, р. 187; Список гражданским чинам пятого класса. Исправлен по 20-е Декабря 1850 г., р. 693; Список гражданским чинам пятого класса, р. 535; Список гражданским чинам пятого класса, Санкт Петербург 1857, р. 245; Список гражданским чинам IV класса. Исправлен по 1-е Января 1862, Санкт Петербург 1862, р. 553; Список чиновников и должностных лиц Министерства Финансов по ведомству Департамента Внешней Торговли, р. 136; Список гражданским чинам пятого и шестого классов по старшинству. Составлен в Герольдии и исправлен по 25 Декабря 1845,*

Санкт Петербург [no date of publication], p. 153; *Список чиновников и должностных лиц Министерства Финансов по ведомству Департамента Внешней Торговли 1850 года*, p. 136; *Памятная книжка Ковенской губернии на 1859 год*, Ковно 1859, p. 78, 158; *Памятная книжка Ковенской губернии на 1860 год*, Ковно 1859, p. 66; *Памятная книга Ковенской губернии на 1861 год*, книга первая, Ковно 1861, p. 21; *Памятная книга Ковенской губернии на 1862 год*, Ковно 1862, p. 47; Н. П. Черепнин, *Императорское воспитательное общество благородных девиц. Исторический очерк. 1764–1914*, vol. 3, Петроград 1915, p. 583; K. Latawies, A. Górak, J. Legieć, S. Bogdanow, *Naczelnicy organów rosyjskiej administracji specjalnej w Królestwie Polskim w latach 1839–1918*, vol. 2, pp. 91–93; <http://www.geni.com/people/Kristian-Grenquist/6000000011093664841> [access: 30 July 2015]; <http://www.geni.com/people/Anna-von-Daehn/6000000011093466174> [access: 11 August 2016]; <https://www.geni.com/people/Karl-von-Daehn/6000000011093214199> [access: 29 March 2023].

#### ДЯКОНОВ, Nikolay Grigoriyevich

1. Дьяконов, Николай Григорьевич
2. B. 1841.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Novgorod Governorate since 3 August 1849.
5. Nicholas Academy of Guard Constables and Cavalry Junkers, graduated 30 June 1858 with the rank of cadet.
6. No reported estate.
7. MARRIED since 20 April 1870 to Alexandra Anichkova, b. 24 September 1842, d. after 1883, Orthodox, daughter of colonel of Moskovsky Leib-Guard Regiment Ivan Vasiliyevich Anichkov, b. 5 July 1800, d. 4 March 1862 and Natalya Dmitriyevna Barykova.
8. CHILDREN: Marya, b. 1878 in Łomża, d. 6 December 1881 in Łomża, Orthodox.
9. FATHER: Grigoriy Alexeyevich Dyakonov, b. before 1805, d. after 1850, Orthodox, hereditary nobleman of Novgorod Governorate since 8 July 1844, general-major 6 December 1833, officer of Russian army, military topographer, served as corps ober-quartermaster in Independent Siberian Corps, cavalier of Order of Saint George, Fourth Class, for long-term service (1832). MOTHER: Alexandra ?, b. before 1818, d. after 1850, Orthodox, hereditary noblewoman of Novgorod Governorate, daughter of Ivan ? SIBLINGS: Alexey, b. before 1843, d. after 1850, Orthodox, hereditary nobleman since 8 July 1844; Olga, b. before 1843, d. after 1850, Orthodox, hereditary noblewoman since 8 July 1844; Yevgeniya, b. before 1850, d. after 1850, Orthodox, hereditary noblewoman since 24 July 1850; Marya,

b. before 1850, d. after 1850, Orthodox, hereditary noblewoman since 24 July 1850.

10. 30 June 1858 – cadet of Preobrazhensky Leib-Guard Regiment; 5 May 1860 – commissioned to serve in staff of Independent Leib-Guard Corps to prepare to join Nicholas Academy of the General Staff; 16 September 1860 – at his own request sent to serve in his home regiment; 21 April 1862 – chosen candidate for peace mediator of first division of Beloozersk poviat in Novgorod Governorate; 19 May 1862 – authorized on the position of peace mediator of first division of Beloozersk poviat in Novgorod Governorate; 13 August 1864 – peace mediator of first division of Dubno poviat of Volynia Governorate; 25 May 1865 – chairman of verification unit of Dubno poviat; 1 January 1867 – due to closing of activities of verification unit of Dubno poviat dispatched to serve in Preobrazhensky Leib-Guard Regiment; 7 May 1867 – officer of 6<sup>th</sup> Libau Infantry Regiment; 7 October 1867 – officer of Preobrazhensky Leib-Guard Regiment; 30 October 1867 – company commander of Preobrazhensky Leib-Guard Regiment (since 25 August 1868 till 4 March 1869 – member of court of Preobrazhensky Leib-Guard Regiment); 4 March 1870 – referral clerk in Chief Management of Military Educational Institutions; 3 November 1873 – dispatched to serve in border guard structures; 17 November 1873 – sent to the disposal of Customs Duties Department of the Ministry of Finance to deal with orders concerning border guards; 29 January 1874 – dispatched to Sankt Petersburg Land CC to become familiar with the reality of customs procedures and chancellery; 22 March 1874 – acting chief of Verzhbolovo CD; 18 November 1874 – authorized on the position of Verzhbolovo CD; 16 April 1882 – chief of Sculeni CD; 4 March 1883 – due to liquidation of Sculeni CD out of staff; 1 April 1883 – at his own request released from service due to illness.

11. 16 June 1864 – badge of merit for putting the act of 19 February 1861 into force; 30 August 1868 – Order of Saint Anna, Third Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 27 December 1874 – Order of Saint Anna, Second Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 14 November 1875 – thanks of superiors for perfect order in the training unit of Verzhbolovo Border Guard Brigade and in the school for children of soldiers serving in that brigade; 23 December 1877 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 11 May 1879 – Red Cross badge; 10 August 1882 – Prussian Order of the Red Eagle, Third Class.

12. 30 June 1858 – leib-guard sub-cadet; 30 August 1862 – leib-guard sub-lieutenant; 19 May 1863 – leib-guard lieutenant; 30 August 1866 – leib-guard stabs-captain; 7 September 1867 – infantry major; 7 October 1867 – leib-guard stabs-captain; 16 April 1872 – for merit lieutenant-colonel; 22 March 1874 – moved from the military rank of lieutenant-colonel to the civil rank of court councillor; 24 March 1876 – collegiate councillor (sen. 10 October 1875); 20 October 1878 – state councillor (sen.

10 October 1878); 1 January 1882 – for merit active state councillor.

13. Dyakonov got married in the church of St. Spyridon of Tremitunt located in the building of the Department of Imperial Appanages; 1876 – chairman of the construction committee for Grajewo Orthodox church; presumably, author of *Производства в офицеры в 1858 году*, "Русская Старина" 1909, vol. 179, no. 9, pp. 553–556.

14. Died 22 March 1911 in St. Petersburg.

15. NARM, f. 1325, inv. 1, del. 94, fol. 108–123; CSHASP, f. 19, inv. 124, del. 1078, fol. 486v; inv. 127, del. 2553, fol. 222v; Manuscripts Department of National Library of Russia, f. 523, del. 432, fol. 57; RSHA, f. 128, inv. 1, del. 440, fol. 17–17v; del. 662, fol. 37–38; State Archive in Białystok, Łomża branch, CSD of Saint Konstantin Orthodox parish in Łomża, del. 26, fol. 47v; del. 27, fol. 9v; del. 32, fol. 42v–43; del. 33, fol. 43v–44; CSD of Holy Trinity Orthodox parish in Łomża, del. 32, fol. 36v; "Холмско-Варшавский Епархиальный Вестник" 1878, no. 22, pp. 4–5; 1883, no. 6, p. 98; "Указатель правительственных распоряжений по министерству финансов" 1874, no. 15, p. 321; 1875, no. 1, p. 3; no. 2, p. 27; no. 48, p. 1143; 1876, no. 15, pp. 319–320; 1878, no. 1, p. 7; 1882, no. 1, p. 1; 1883, no. 18, p. 489; *Высочайший Приказ по Военному Ведомству*, 3 Ноября 1873 года, [no date and place of publication]; *Адрес-календарь. 1883*, [in:] *Бессарабский календарь на 1883 год*, Кишинев [no date of publication], p. 49; *Список маиорам по страшинству. Исправлено по 1-е Августа*, Санкт Петербург 1870, p. 419; *Список подполковникам по старшинству*, Санкт Петербург 1873, p. 589; *Приложения к Историческому очерку Николаевского Кавалерийского Училища, бывшей Школы Гвардейских Подпрапорщиков и Кавалерийских Юнкров. 1823–1898*, [in:] П. П. Шкот, *Исторический очерк Николаевского кавалерийского училища, бывшей Школы гвардейских подпрапорщиков и кавалерийских юнкеров. 1823–1898*, Санкт Петербург 1898, p. 41; Н. В. Соколов, *Исторический очерк деятельности Корпуса военных топографов, 1822–1872*, Санкт Петербург 1872, p. 184; *Список дворянских родов Новгородской губернии внесенных в дворянскую родословную книгу с 1787 г. по 1-е января 1910 года с приложением списка Губернских и Уездных Предводителей Дворянства 1767 года*, ed. П. П. Голицын, Новгород 1910, p. 58; Р. Ю. Смагин, *Военно-топографическая служба в Сибири в XIX – начале XX века*, Новосибирск 2015, candidate thesis manuscript; K. Latawicz, A. Górak, J. Legieć, S. Bogdanow, *Naczelnicy organów rosyjskiej administracji specjalnej w Królestwie Polskim w latach 1839–1918*, vol. 2, pp. 93–94; <https://www.geni.com/people/Николай-Григорьевич-Дьяконов/6000000034188861648> [access: 11 August 2016]; <https://www.geni.com/people/Александра-Ивановна-Дьяконова/6000000018267724551> [access: 11 August 2016].

**FIKSEN (FIXEN), Gustav Nikolayevich**

1. Фиксен, Густав Николаевич

2. B. 1829.

3. Evangelical-Lutheran (before 1877 Orthodox).

4. Son of clerk.

5. ?

6. No reported estate.

7. MARRIED three times: 1 – since ? to Alexandra ?, b. before 1832, d. before 1867, Orthodox, daughter of Alexander ?; 2 – since ? to Maria Grimm, b. 1827 in Penza Governorate, d. 11 October 1877 in Sub-border Aleksandrów, Orthodox, daughter of Andrey Grimm and Tatyana ?; 3 – since 29 January 1884 to Marya von Bauer, d. after 1854, d. after 1884, Orthodox, daughter of CTD MF clerk and active state councillor Konstantin Wilhelm von Bauer, b. 14 May 1828, d. 17 October 1891 and Julya de domo Dell, b. 1830, d. 4 January 1910.

8. CHILDREN: Alexander, b. 18 August 1851 in Nizhny Novgorod, d. after 1892, Orthodox, graduate of Gymnasium in Nizhny Novgorod and Military Medical Academy, clerk of customs chambers in Aleksandrów and Warsaw; Anna, b. 1855 in Nizhny Novgorod, d. after 1894, Orthodox, married since 27 April 1880 to chief of Słupca CC, court councillor Alexander Antonovich Shirma, b. 1846, d. after 1880; Dmitriy, b. 15 May 1857 in Nizhny Novgorod, d. after 1918, Orthodox, court councillor 20 July 1913, since 15 February 1880 clerk of Customs Duties Department of the Ministry of Finance, worked in Aleksandrów CC and Warsaw Warehouse CC as assistant to supervisor of customs warehouse, in Praszka CC as member and treasurer and Taurogi CC as member and controller (till 1918), married to Anna Wojciechovna Blyokh; Nikolay, b. 1860 in Ardatov, d. after 1902, Orthodox, educated at home, clerk in local structures of the Ministry of Public Enlightenment, among others, assistant to referring clerk and bookkeeper in chancellery of superintendent of Western-Siberian Scientific District; Boris, b. 1 May 1862 in Ardatov, d. after 1 May 1906, Orthodox, rittmeister 15 March 1899, court councillor, officer of Verzhbolovo Border Guard Brigade and 14<sup>th</sup> Lithuanian Dragoon Regiment 1889–1890, in charge of the economic unit of Kushnikovsky Institute for Noble Maidens in Kerch and Alexandrovsky Institute for Noble Maidens in Tambov; Yekaterina, b. 16 August 1869 in Arkhangelsk, d. after 1913, Orthodox, married since 1 September 1891 to Ivan Karlovich Syrokomskiy, b. 6 January 1864 in Kharkov Governorate, d. after 3 March 1918, Orthodox, hereditary nobleman, customs duty clerk in Piotrków and Bolesławiec.

9. FATHER: Nikolaus Heinrich Fiksen (Fixen), b. before 1806, d. after 1844, Lu-

theran, clerk. MOTHER: ?, Lutheran. SIBLINGS: Marie Amalie Karoline, b. 16 January 1828, d. 7 November 1906, Lutheran, married to Alexander Benois, b. 1817, d. 1875, Roman Catholic; Emilie, b. before 1832, d. after 1849, Lutheran, married since 31 January 1849 to collegiate secretary Apollon Andreyev; Marie, b. 1832, d. after 1851, Lutheran, married since 1 June 1851 to governorate secretary Grigoriy Turgenev.

10. 10 February 1849 – commenced service in state administration; 1851 – teacher of elements of trade and bookkeeping in Governorate Gymnasium in Nizhny Novgorod; before 1862 – supervisor of Poviats School in Ardatov; 1 August 1863 – released from service at his own request; 30 November 1867 – chief of Arkhangelsk Audit Chamber; 25 February 1871 – chief of Arkhangelsk CD; 16 September 1872 – chief of Taganrog CD; 26 December 1875 – chief of Aleksandrów CD, 4 March 1883 – due to liquidation of Aleksandrów CD out of staff, 21 December 1884 – at his own request released from service with the right to retain uniform out of service.

11. 1862 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Third Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 22 December 1872 – Order of Saint Anna, Second Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 11 December 1875 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class, for devoted and distinguished service; May-July 1876 – financial reward of 819.90 rubles for discovering and stopping smuggling; 15 May 1883 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class, for merit.

12. 1851 – governorate secretary; 1854 – collegiate secretary; 1857 – titular councillor; 1862 – collegiate assessor; 1866 – court councillor; 1870 – collegiate councillor (sen. 25 August 1869); 4 January 1874 – state councillor (sen. 25 August 1873); 23 March 1879 – for merit active state councillor.

13. After arrival in Aleksandrów supported the construction of Orthodox church there; chairman of Orthodox church construction committee in Mława 1877-1879; got married for the third time in Saint Panteleimon Orthodox church in St. Petersburg.

14. Died 13 May 1890 in St. Petersburg.

15. CSHASP, f. 19, inv. 124, del. 711, fol. 90v; del. 729, fol. 225v; inv. 126, del. 1299, fol. 163v; inv. 128, del. 373, fol. 265v-266; del. 1060, fol. 215; f. 347, inv. 1, del. 18, fol. 93; State Archive of Kiev Oblast, f. 292, inv. 1, del. 7, fol. 24, 70v; del. 46, fol. 14; inv. 2, del. 256, fol. 8; SAAO, f. 58, inv. 5, del. 529; del. 533, fol. 4-4v; LiSHA, f. 605, inv. 15, del. 56, fol. 120; inv. 21, del. 54, fol. 145; LaSHA, f. 545, inv. 2, del. 27a, fol. 146v; del. 29, fol. 57; del. 31, fol. 32, 57; del. 36, fol. 3; del. 37, fol. 25v; del. 41, fol. 12; f. 4935, inv. 4, del. 110, fol. 8; RSHA, f. 21, inv. 11, del. 214, fol. 599-600; del. 219, fol. 1472-1474; del. 269; f. 128, inv. 1, del. 1, fol. 8; f. 560, inv. 20, del. 448; f. 1349, inv. 2, del. 853, fol. 55-60; RSMHA, f. 316, inv. 63, del. 6322; State Archive in Kalisz, State Bank Kalisz branch, del. 143, pp. 2-3; State Archive in Łódź, CSD of Ortho-

dox parish in Wieluń, del. 11, fol. 29; State Archive in Poznań, Konin branch, CSD of Orthodox parish in Słupca, del. 52, p. 21; del. 54, p. 33; del. 55, p. 32; State Archive in Toruń, Włocławek branch, CSD of Orthodox parish in Aleksandrów Kujawski, del. 1, [no pagination]; del. 7, fol. 24v–25; Diocesan Archive in Włocławek, CSD of Orthodox parish in Aleksandrów Kujawski, del. 51120/1, [no pagination], death certificate no. 2 from the year 1877; "Указатель правительственных распоряжений по министерству финансов" 1865, no. 16, p. 236; 1871, no. 10, p. 154; 1872, no. 42, p. 819; 1873, no. 1, p. 2; 1874, no. 3, p. 58; 1875, no. 51, p. 1201; 1876, no. 1, p. 1; no. 36, p. 819; 1883, no. 20, pp. 528–529; 1885, no. 2, p. 82; 1886, no. 42, p. 117; 1914, no. 14, p. 292; "Холмско-Варшавский Епархиальный Вестник" 1879, no. 23, p. 368; Адрес-календарь. Общая роспись всех чиновных особ в государстве, 1852, part 1, Власти и места центрального управления и Ведомства их, Санкт Петербург 1852, p. 191; Адрес-календарь. Общая роспись всех чиновных особ в государстве, 1856, part 1, Власти и места центрального управления и Ведомства их, Санкт Петербург 1856, p. 189; Адрес-календарь. Общая роспись начальствующих и прочих должностных лиц по всем управлениям в империи, и по главным управлениям в Царстве Польском и в Великом Княжестве Финляндском на 1862–1863 год, part 1, Власти и места центрального управления и ведомства их, Санкт Петербург 1862, col. 372; Адрес-календарь. Общая роспись начальствующих и прочих должностных лиц по всем управлениям в Российской империи на 1869 год, part 2, Власти и места управлений губернского, областного, окружного, городского, уездного и ведомства их, Санкт Петербург 1869, col. 3; Список личного состава Министерства Финансов на 1917 год, col. 680; Памятная книжка Калишской губернии на 1879 год, Калиш [no date of publication], p. 79; Памятная книжка Калишской губернии на 1880 год, Калиш 1880, p. 47; Памятная книжка Калишской губернии на 1881 год, Калиш 1881, p. 47; Справочная книжка Архангельской губернии. 1868 г., Архангельск 1868, p. 311; Справочная книжка Архангельской губернии на 1870 год, Архангельск 1870, p. 138; Адрес-календарь Архангельской губернии на 1872 год, Архангельск 1872, p. 23; Памятная книжка Плоцкой губернии. 1877, Плоцк 1877, p. 57; Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е Октября 1880 года, Санкт Петербург 1880, p. 1112; Памятная книжка Нижегородской губернии на 1855 год, Нижний Новгород [no date of publication], p. 151; Памятная книжка Ковенской губернии на 1915 год, p. 50; Список ротмистрам армейской кавалерии по старшинству. Составлен по 1-е Мая 1899 г., Санкт Петербург 1899, p. 153; Список ротмистрам армейской кавалерии по старшинству. Составлен по 1-е Мая 1900 г., Санкт Петербург 1900, p. 141; Список ротмистрам армейской кавалерии по старшинству. Составлен по 1-е Июня 1901 г., Санкт Петербург 1901, p. 122; Памятная книжка на 1903 год, Санкт



Петербург 1903, р. 611; *Памятная книжка на 1906 год*, Санкт Петербург 1906, р. 611; *Памятная книжка Западно-Сибирского учебного округа на 1900 год, заключающая в себе список учебных заведений с указанием времени открытия, источников содержания, размера платы за ученье, числа учащихся и личного состава служащих*, Томск 1900, р. 2; *Памятная книжка Западно-Сибирского учебного округа на 1909 год, заключающая в себе список учебных заведений с указанием времени открытия, источников содержания, размера платы за ученье, числа учащихся и личного состава служащих*, Томск 1909, р. 3; K. Latawicz, A. Górak, J. Krajka, *Naczelnicy niższych organów administracji celnej w Królestwie Polskim w latach 1851–1914 (1918)*, Lublin 2023, pp. 613–614. DOI: 10.36121/LGK\_custom.03.2023.09; K. Latawicz, A. Górak, J. Legieć, S. Bogdanow, *Naczelnicy organów rosyjskiej administracji specjalnej w Królestwie Polskim w latach 1839–1918*, vol. 2, s. 94–96; K. Latawicz, *Religious Activities of Clerks of Russian Origin Employed in the Regional Branches of Customs Tariff Department in the Kingdom of Poland Between 1851 and 1914*, "Res Historica" 2019, no. 47, p. 191. DOI: 10.17951/rh.2019.47.181-196; A. В. Блинов, *Реализация государственной политики по управлению учебными заведениями Министерства Народного Просвещения на территории Западной Сибири (XIX – начало XX в.)*, Барнаул 2019, р. 285, 590, doctoral dissertation manuscript; Inscription from burial tomb of Maria Benois on Smolensky Lutheran Cemetery in St. Petersburg; <https://amburger.ios-regensburg.de/index.php?id=8333> [access: 29 March 2023].

#### **HACKEL**, Paul Eduard Frantsevich

1. Гаккель, Павел Эдуард Францевич
2. B. 16 June 1799 in Salis in Livonian Governorate.
3. Lutheran.
4. Son of priest.
5. Home education.
6. No reported estate.

7. MARRIED since 1830 to Mathilde Karoline von Ockel, b. 29 March 1812 in Riga, d. after 1865, Lutheran, noblewoman, daughter of medical doctor, active state councillor Peter von Ockel, b. 4 May 1870 in Courland Governorate, d. 18 March 1858 in St. Petersburg, Lutheran, and Karoline Marianne von Eckhof.

8. CHILDREN: Marie Karoline Barbara, b. 14 April 1832 in Kronstadt, d. after 1875, Lutheran, married since 4 July 1851 to Semyon Antonovich Tumanskiy, out-of-duty officer of Voznesensky Uhlan Regiment, Nieszawa CC chief; Marie Alexandra Mathilde, b. 16 May 1834 in Kronstadt, d. after 1908, Lutheran, married since 30 April 1872 to land guard chief of Nieszawa powiat Pyotr Nikolayevich Dashkevich, b. 1827, d. after 1874, Orthodox; Johann Christian, b. 1835 in Arkhangelsk, d. 13

August 1853 in St. Petersburg, Lutheran, student in 2<sup>nd</sup> Gymnasium in Sankt Petersburg; Pauline, b. 12 February 1836 in Arkhangelsk, d. 21 April 1882 in Gatchina, Lutheran, married to Julian Emanuylovich Lindeman, b. 1821, d. after 12 December 1866, Lutheran, graduate of Imperial Forest Institute, special-task clerk with chief of Yurburg CD; Martha, b. 1 March 1839 in Arkhangelsk, d. after 1875, Lutheran, married; Michael Valerian, b. 4 May 1842 in Arkhangelsk, d. after 1906, graduate of Richelieu Lyceum, privy councillor 6 December 1898, clerk of state administration occupying the following posts: 8 April 1866 – interpreter in chancellery of Kiev, Podolia and Volynia Governor-General, 5 December 1871 – special-task clerk with Kiev, Podolia and Volynia Governor-General, 1 July 1880 – junior special-task clerk with Kharkov Governor-General, 1 February 1882 – special-task clerk with Chief of Civil Division in Caucasus and with the Russian commissar in Bulgaria captain Alexander Dundukov-Korsakov, since 7 February 1891 till 25 February 1906 chairman of Caucasus Censorship Committee, since 25 February 1906 member of Caucasus Viceroy Council, single, owned "Torchino" estate of the area of 360 dessatins of land in Lutsk poviat in Volynia Governorate.

9. FATHER: Ignaz Franz Hackel, b. 3 November 1748 in Riga, d. 31 May 1836 in Salis, Lutheran, son of craftsman Ignaz Franz Hackel and Anna Magdalena de domo Stegeling, pastor in Salis. MOTHER: Barbara Rosine Windhorst, b. 6 January 1760 in Riga, d. 10 December 1841 in St. Petersburg, Lutheran, daughter of Johann Windhorst and Anna Marie Hoffmann. SIBLINGS: Franz Gustav, b. 13 May 1780 in Salis, d. 6 June 1780 in Salis, Lutheran; Anna Barbara, b. 22 November 1781 in Salis, d. after 16 March 1816, Lutheran, married to doctor Friedrich Wilhelm von Trautvetter; Franz Johann Friedrich, b. 24 December 1782 in Salis, d. 28 September 1818 in Riga, Lutheran, graduate of theological faculty in Jena, pastor, deacon of Lutheran cathedral in Riga, married to Barbara Elisabeth von Wilpert, b. 28 July 1782, d. 10 May 1842, Lutheran; Karoline Dorothea, b. 28 September 1784 in Salis, d. 5 April 1855 in St. Petersburg, Lutheran; Hermann Konstantin, b. 1 March 1787 in Salis, d. 17 January 1789 in Salis, Lutheran; Georg Friedrich, b. 26 March 1789 in Salis, d. 11 March 1829 in Neuermühlen, Lutheran, graduate of gymnasium in Riga and Theological Faculty of University of Dorpat, pastor in Neuermühlen, Westerrotten and Zarnikau, married to Sophie Dorothea Wichmann, b. 1796 in Moscow, d. 2 November 1866 in Riga, Lutheran; Karl Gustav, b. 30 September 1791 in Salis, d. after 15 October 1791, Lutheran; Johann Christopher, b. 17 January 1793 in Salis, d. 25 January 1862 in St. Petersburg, Lutheran, graduate of Faculty of Law of University of Dorpat, court councillor, clerk, lawyer, married to Friederike Karoline Dorothea Wilhelmine Mercklin, Lutheran; August Theodor Heinrich, b. 12 November 1794 in Salis, d. 1 December 1871 in St. Petersburg, Lutheran, merchant, married to Julia

Butschkovsky, b. 1798, d. March 1840 in St. Petersburg, Lutheran; Emilie Henriette, b. 17 February 1797 in Salis, d. after 4 March 1797, Lutheran; Ernst Wilhelm, b. 3 June 1804 in Salis, d. 24 September 1842 in Kiev, Lutheran, graduate of Faculty of Law of University of Dorpat, court councillor, clerk in local structures of Chief Management of Transportation Roads, married to Pauline Charlotte Benigne von Ockel, b. 12 February 1808 in Riga, d. 5 December 1856 in St. Petersburg, Lutheran, noblewoman, daughter of medical doctor, active state co-councillor Peter von Ockel, b. 4 May 1870 in Courland Governorate, d. 18 March 1858 in St. Petersburg, Lutheran, and Karoline Marianne von Eckhof; Karl, b. 1821 in Courland Governorate, d. after 1867, Lutheran, graduate of Imperial Academy of Fine Arts and College of Architects (since 1 February 1843 Transportation Roads Management College of Constructors, graduated 28 November 1843 with the right to promotion to the rank of collegiate registrar, collegiate councillor 8 January 1867, occupied the following positions: since 3 February 1846 architect with Tambov Governorate, since 3 May 1859 quartermaster of Tambov Ministry of War, since 31 July 1867 architect of State Horse Studs, married twice: first wife – since 1850 ?, d. between 1859 and 1863, second wife since 1863 Anna Ivanovna Nuchina, Orthodox, daughter of war fleet captain-lieutenant, had 6 children, owned estate of 106 dessatins of land in Ivanovka village in Kozlev poviat, inherited after the deceased first wife.

10. 24 April 1815 – sub-officer of Pernovsky Grenadier Regiment; 23 March 1817 – officer of Pernovsky Grenadier Regiment; 24 January 1821 – officer of Semyonovsky Leib-Guard Regiment (15 March 1826 – aide to chief of transportation roads and public buildings); 29 November 1830 – at his own request released from service due to illness with the promotion to the rank of colonel; 30 December 1830 – clerk at Foreign Trade Department of the Ministry of Finance; 16 April 1831 – member of Kronstadt CC; 5 October 1831 – junior member of Kronstadt CC; 6 March 1835 – acting chief of Arkhangelsk CD; 5 March 1843 – authorized on the position of chief of Arkhangelsk CD; 18 June 1846 – at his own request released from service and enlisted in the staff of Foreign Trade Department of the Ministry of Finance; 16 January 1847 – chief of Radivilov CD; 1 January 1851 – chief of Kalisz CD; 12 May 1853 – chief of Radivilov CD; 13 July 1857 – chief of Odessa CD (1857 – member of Chief Commission instituted to provide support to inhabitants of Odessa, Taurida Governorate and Bessarabia afflicted by war); 7 August 1864 – chief of Yurburg CD (since 7 August 1864 till 25 March 1865 – member of Commission instituted in St. Petersburg to inspect the customs duty act); 26 March 1865 – at his own request released from service due to illness with the right to retain uniform, old-age pension and a benefit of 600 rubles.

11. 1 January 1828 – Order of Saint Anna, Third Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 22 August 1834 – badge of merit for 15 years of perfect service; 14 June 1835 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 18 September 1838 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Third Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 22 August 1841 – badge of merit for 20 years of perfect service; 22 May 1843 – recognition of Tsar Nicholas I; 31 July 1843 – financial reward of 600 rubles; 16 March 1845 – financial reward of 600 rubles; 16 March 1846 – financial reward of 600 rubles; 20 January 1847 – badge of merit for 25 years of perfect service; 22 August 1847 – diamond ring; 10 September 1848 – financial reward in the amount of annual salary (837 rubles); 22 August 1849 – Order of Saint Anna, Second Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 22 August 1849 – badge of merit for 30 years of perfect service; 11 April 1854 – Order of Saint Anna, Second Class, with Emperor's Crown, for devoted and distinguished service; 22 August 1854 – badge of merit for 35 years of perfect service; 15 April 1856 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 26 August 1856 – dark bronze medal commemorating the 1853–1856 war; 3 April 1860 – one-time benefit of 2,000 rubles; 22 August 1861 – badge of merit for forty years of perfect and exemplary service; 4 September 1861 – one-time benefit of 3,000 rubles.

12. 21 May 1815 – sub-cadet; 23 March 1817 – cadet; 20 January 1818 – sub-lieutenant; 13 January 1820 – lieutenant; 28 January 1826 – stabs-captain; 14 April 1829 – captain; 20 February 1831 – moved from the rank of captain to that of court councillor; 14 March 1838 – for merit collegiate councillor; 26 February 1844 – for merit state councillor (sen. 15 September 1843); 17 October 1851 – for merit active state councillor.

13. 21 November 1842 – aide to guardian of Child Care Facility in Arkhangelsk; 4 July 1843 – member of Prisoner Protection Committee in Arkhangelsk; author of *Записки о 14 декабря 1825 г.*, [in:] *Летопись занятий Постоянной историко-археологической комиссии за 1926 год*, vol. 1 (34), Ленинград 1927; in 1872 daughter Alexandra, before getting married lived in Nieszawa.

14. Died after 1882.

15. Archive of Saint Petersburg Institute of History of Russian Academy of Sciences, f. 212, inv. 1, del. 1; Central State Historical Archives of Ukraine in Kiev, f. 442, inv. 798, del. 247; inv. 799, del. 236; inv. 800, del. 204; inv. 805, del. 371; inv. 806, del. 259; CSHASP, f. 373, inv. 1, del. 6, fol. 118, 142v; del. 8, fol. 12, 31v, 87v; del. 12, fol. 67v; del. 16, fol. 147v; LaSHA, f. 235, inv. 5, del. 16, p. 18, 20–25, 27, 28, 30, 36, 67, 69, 70, 77; f. 545, inv. 2, del. 69, fol. 20, 31; del. 71, fol. 9, 28; del. 74, fol. 29, 30; del. 75, fol. 11; del. 76, fol. 10; del. 80, fol. 1, 2; del. 86, fol. 45; f. 1426, inv. 1, del. 296, p. 677; f. 1427, inv. 1, del. 8, p. 202; RSHA, f. 19, inv. 3, del. 243, fol. 202;

inv. 3, del. 55, fol. 11; inv. 4, del. 36, fol. 48, 68; del. 48, fol. 28, 29; del. 58, fol. 10, 151, 152, 220–220v; f. 21, inv. 11, del. 318, fol. 151; f. 207, inv. 10, del. 599; f. 776, inv. 20, 1890 year, del. 1154; f. 828, inv. 14, del. 3, fol. 25v–26; del. 6, fol. 5v–6; del. 28, fol. 226v–227; del. 75, fol. 77v–78; del. 85, fol. 355v–356; del. 179, fol. 290v–291; del. 249, fol. 71v–72; f. 1284, inv. 47, 1906 year, del. 40; inv. 67, 1866 year, del. 267; f. 1349, inv. 5, del. 1444, fol. 43v–47; State Archive in Łódź, CSD of Orthodox parish in Łowicz, del. 24, fol. 22v–23; State Archive in Kalisz, CSD of Orthodox parish in Kalisz, del. 17, fol. 14v–15; Greek Catholic parish in Kalisz, del. 9, p. 57; CSD of Evangelical-Augsburg parish in Kalisz, del. 67, p. 102; “Указатель правительственных распоряжений по министерству финансов” 1865, no. 16, p. 235; *Список гражданским чинам V класса. Исправлен по 20 Марта 1847 г., Санкт Петербург 1847*, p. 524; *Список гражданским чинам пятого клас-са. Исправлен по 20-е Декабря 1847 г.,* p. 451; *Список гражданским чи-нам пятого класса. Исправлен по 20-е Декабря 1850 г.,* p. 249; *Труды Херсонского Губернского Статистического Комитета*, book 1, part 2, *Губернский Адрес-календарь и другия справочныя сведения, Херсон 1863*, p. 73; *Памятная книжка Ковенской губернии на 1865 год*, Ковно 1865, p. 86; *Список чиновников и должностных лиц Министерства Финансов по ведомству Департамента Внешней Торговли*, p. 147; *Список гражданским чинам первых трех классов. Исправлен по 1-е Сентября 1914 года*, Петроград 1914, p. 169; *Список чиновников и должностных лиц Министерства Финансов по ведомству Департамента Внешней Торговли 1850 года*, p. 147; *Список Гг. Генералам штаб и обер-офицерам служивших и ныне служащим Л.-Гв. В Семеновском Полку*, p. 61; *Петербургский некрополь*, vol. 1, (А–Г), Санкт Петербург 1912, p. 525; Ю. В. Лучинский, *Цензурная политика на Кавказе: стратегии и доминанты*, [in:] *Медийные стратегии современного мира. Материалы Пятой Международной Научно-Практической Конференции (Сочи, 1–3 ноября 2011 г.)*, Краснодар 2011, pp. 8–9; J. F. Recke, C. E. Napiersky, *Allgemeine Schriftsteller- und Gelehrten-Lexikon der Provinzen Livland, Ehstland und Kurland, zweiter band, (Nachträge L–Z)*, Mitau 1861, p. 81; A. Vunk, *The relationship between the Enlightenment and the survival of the Livonian language in Salac Parish, “Eesti ja Soome-ugri Keeleteaduse Ajakiri”* 2018, vol. 9, no. 2, pp. 44–45, 50, 52, 54. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.12697/jeful.2018.9.2.02>; P. Wysocki, *Rosjanie w miastach guberni warszawskiej w latach 1864–1915*, Białystok 2020, p. 535; K. Latawiec, A. Górak, J. Krajka, *Dyrektorzy komór celnych w Królestwie Polskim w latach 1851–1914 (1918)*, Lublin 2023, pp. 638–640, DOI: 10.36121/LGK\_custom.02.2023.09; <https://bbld.de/GND1229672362> [access: 28 September 2023]; <https://bbld.de/GND1113682280> [access: 28 September 2023]; <https://bbld.de/GND1229505822> [access: 28 September 2023]; <https://www.geni.com/people/Barbara-Betty-Anna-von-Trautvetter/6000000049118514889> [access: 28 September 2023]; <https://www.geni.com/>

people/Barbara-Elisabeth-Hackel/6000000035372977897 [access: 28 September 2023]; <https://www.geni.com/people/Sophie-Hackel/6000000030163884683> [access: 28 September 2023]; <https://www.geni.com/people/Friederike-Karoline-Dorothea-Wilhelmine-Hackel/6000000035366295972> [access: 28 September 2023].

**HOYNINHEN-HUENE, Otto Johann Maximilianovich von**

1. Гойнинген-Гюне, Отто Иван Максимилианович фон
2. B. 6 February 1822 in Grosse Satticken in Courland Governorate.
3. Lutheran.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Courland Governorate, baron.
5. Imperial Forest Land Surveying Institute, first category diploma, graduated 1841
6. No reported estate.
7. MARRIED since 10 September 1871 to Nadezhda Bulygina, b. 6 March 1844 in Kazan, d. 14 April 1911 in St. Petersburg, Orthodox, daughter of general-major Nikolay Dmitriyevich Bulygin, b. 14 December 1798 in Kazan, d. after 1845, hereditary nobleman of Kazan Governorate, chief of Kazan Governorate Gendarmerie Management and Kazan Governorate Noblemen's Marshall, and Sofya Pyotrovna Molostvova, daughter of clerk in the rank of court councillor.
8. CHILDREN: Yevgeniya, b. 13 June 1872 in Kazan, d. 12 July 1947 in Nice in France, Orthodox, married since 16 May 1901 to Mikhail Subbotkin, b. 28 November 1871 in Radom, d. 3 April 1949 in Nice in France, Orthodox, son of Siedlce governor Yevgeniy Subbotkin and Alexandra Vladimirtseva, clerk in the Ministry of Transportation Roads in the rank of state councillor; Marya, b. 14 June 1876 in Odessa, d. after 1901, Orthodox.
9. FATHER: Magnus Friedrich Ottonovich von Hoyninhen-Huene, b. in 1774, d. 29 March 1836 in Grosse Satticken, Lutheran, married twice: 1 – since 26 February 1798 to Gertrude Jakobine Sophie von Huene, b. December 1877, d. 3 April 1823 in Dorpat, Lutheran; 2 – since 8 December 1810 to Charlotte Luise Friederike von Hoerner. MOTHER: Charlotte Luise Friederike von Hoerner, b. 14 February 1795, d. 15 February 1827, Lutheran, daughter of Hermann Friedrich von Hoerner. SIBLINGS: Philipp Jakob, b. 1 May 1806, d. before 1816, Lutheran; Georg Alexander, b. 8 February 1808, d. after 1821, Lutheran; Dorothea Elisabeth, b. 17 September 1812 in Grosse Satticken, d. 28 October 1860 in Charlottenruhe, Lutheran, married since 6 January 1827 to baron Ewald Friedrich Karl von Kleist, b. 29 October 1802 in Dobelsberg, d. 25 August 1870 in Willemischken, Lutheran; Alexander Friedrich Karl Ewald Ernst, b. 14 October 1813, d. after 1821, Lutheran; Johann Ernst Georg, b. 19 October 1814 in Grosse Satticken, d. after 1821, Lutheran; Viktor Nikolaus, b.

16 December 1815 in Grosse Satticken, d. 21 November 1864 in Mitau, Lutheran, married since 30 October 1838 to Elisabeth Karoline Anette von Kleist, b. 31 August 1804, d. 28 December 1860, Lutheran; Rosalie Johanna, b. 24 August 1817 in Grosse Satticken, d. 28 October 1860 in Libau, Lutheran, married since 17 January 1838 to Gustav Ewald Friedrich von Kleist, b. 6 November 1805 in Dobelsberg, d. 13 April 1854 in Libau, Lutheran; Charlotte Adelaide, b. 7 January 1819 in Grosse Satticken, d. 30 November 1859, Lutheran, married since 12 May 1839 to medicine doctor Georg Friedrich Wilhelm Adolf Busch; Karoline Anna, b. 8 July 1820, d. 23 July 1882 in Angern, Lutheran, married since 6 July 1844 to Eugen von Stromberg, Lutheran; Marie Anna, b. 10 November 1821 in Grosse Satticken, d. 23 October 1878 in Roloff, Lutheran, married since 30 August 1838 to Gustav Heinrich August von Rahden, b. 17 December 1800 in Tuckumshof, d. 3 July 1872 in Roloff, Lutheran, colonel in 12<sup>th</sup> Starodubsky Dragoon Regiment.

10. 24 March 1841 – cadet of Foresters' Corps; 26 April 1843 – sub-lieutenant of Foresters' Corps; 29 September 1843 – reserve forester in Kaluga Governorate; 27 October 1844 – over-staff forester of Kaluga Governorate; 26 January 1846 – acting forest inspector of Kaluga Governorate; 23 October 1851 – forest inspector of Kaluga Governorate; 18 June 1853 – forest inspector of Courland Governorate; 21 May 1855 – forest inspector of Oryol Governorate; 19 December 1856 – reserve governorate forester; 12 April 1857 – dispatched to St. Petersburg; 14 May 1857 – Novgorod Governorate forester (1858 – member of Committee for transformation of forest department); 8 March 1859 – Kaluga Governorate forester; 20 April 1859 – released from service at his own request due to illness with the right to retain uniform; 1859 – started work at the construction of Warsaw-Sankt Petersburg Railroad; 17 April 1861 – went back to serve in Foresters' Corps; 27 April 1861 – commissioned to conduct investigations in Kostroma Governorate; 24 November 1861 – acting Kazan Governorate forester; 1863 – authorized on the position of Kazan Governorate forester; 9 April 1865 – reserve forester in Foresters' Corps; 1 December 1865 – released from service at his own request with the rank of collegiate councillor; 8 December 1865 – went back to state service and was dispatched to State Control; 16 December 1865 – supervisor of Customs Duty Control Management in Arkhangelsk; 3 January 1866 – chief of Arkhangelsk Audit Chamber; 28 November 1867 – acting chief of Tambov Audit Chamber; 23 December 1867 – authorized on the position of chief of Tambov Audit Chamber; 16 September 1872 – chief of Arkhangelsk CD (8 February 1874 – director of Arkhangelsk Governorate Customs Duty Committee); 20 December 1874 – chief of Odessa CD; 16 April 1882 – chief of Zawichost CD; 4 February 1883 – released from service at his own request with old-age pension and the right to retain uniform; 1883 – enlisted in the staff of the

Ministry of Finance; 19 July 1888 – released from service at his own request with the right to retain uniform of customs district chief.

11. 1857 – dark bronze medal commemorating the 1853–1856 war; 17 April 1863 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 10 October 1870 – Order of Saint Anna, Second Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 23 December 1877 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 17 April 1878 – light bronze medal commemorating the 1877–1878 war; 1879 – gift from Tsar Alexander I of 1,200 rubles; 1 January 1881 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class, for merit.

12. 24 March 1841 – cadet; 26 April 1843 – sub-lieutenant; 9 April 1845 – lieutenant; 25 April 1849 – stabs-captain; 7 June 1854 – captain; 17 April 1858 – lieutenant-colonel; 1 December 1865 – collegiate councillor; 8 December 1869 – state councillor; 27 December 1874 – for merit active state councillor; 19 July 1888 – for merit privy councillor.

13. Otto Johann Hoyninhen-Huene was buried on Volkovsky Lutheran Cemetery in St. Petersburg.

14. Died 24 December 1888 in St. Petersburg.

15. CSHASP, f. 19, inv. 127, del. 1093, fol. 90v; f. 373, inv. 1, del. 23, fol. 32v; del. 26, fol. 29; del. 32, fol. 31; SAAO, f. 58, inv. 5, del. 533, fol. 5–7; LaSHA, f. 235, inv. 2, del. 806, fol. 57v–58; RSHA, f. 560, inv. 16, del. 660; State Archive in Radom, CSD of Saint Nicholas Orthodox parish in Radom, del. 34, fol. 1v; Radom Tax Chamber, group 2, del. 3096, fol. 48; "Указатель правительственных распоряжений по министерству финансов" 1872, no. 42, p. 820; 1875, no. 1, p. 2; no. 2, p. 25; 1878, no. 1, pp. 6–7; no. 11, p. 270; 1881, no. 1, pp. 1–2; 1883, no. 9, p. 249; 1885, no. 35, p. 570; 1888, no. 30, p. 216; *Общий циркуляр по Министерству Финансов, 1 Января 1881 года, № 1 – О наградах Всемилостивейше пожалованных по Министерству Финансов, Санкт Петербург 1880, p. 1; Губернский адрес-календарь лиц служащих в Архангельской губернии на 1866 год, Архангельск 1866, p. 34; Адрес-календарь Архангельской губернии на 1873 год, Архангельск 1873, pp. 20–21; Список чинам Государственного Контроля, Санкт Петербург 1872, p. 162; Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е Октября 1877 года, Санкт Петербург 1877, p. 1153; Список гражданским чинам первых четырех классов, part 2, Чины четвертого класса, Санкт Петербург 1879, pp. 784–785; Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е Октября 1884 года, pp. 371–372; *Genealogisches Handbuch der baltischen Ritterschaften herausgegeben von den verbänden des livländischen, estländischen und kurländischen Stammadels, Teil Kurland, Band 1, Görlitz 1930, pp. 595–596; Казанское дворянство 1785–1917 гг. Генеалогический словарь*, ed Г. А. Двоеносова, Казань 2001, pp. 110–111; A. Górak, J. Kozłowski,*



K. Latawiec, *Słownik biograficzny gubernatorów i wicegubernatorów w Królestwie Polskim (1867–1918)*, Lublin 2015, pp. 430–431; <https://www.geni.com/people/Eugenie-von-Hoyningen-Huene/6000000044584593146> [access: 29 September 2023]; <https://www.geni.com/people/Michael-Subotkin/6000000080776367486> [access: 29 September 2023]; <https://www.geni.com/people/Rosalie-von-Kleist/6000000015877504946?through=6000000015877600348> [access: 29 September 2023]; <https://www.geni.com/people/Victor-Nikolai-von-Hoyningen-Huene/6000000044582277297?through=6000000044581951763> [access: 29 September 2023]; <https://v-kleist.com/FG/Seite7.htm> [access: 29 September 2023]; <https://www.amburger.ios-regensburg.de/index.php?id=75024&mode=1> [access: 29 September 2023].

### **KHARITONOV, Konstantin Alexandrovich**

1. Харитонов, Константин Александрович
2. B. 22 July 1821 in Kremenets in Volynia Governorate.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Moscow Governorate.
5. Imperial Corps of the Pages, graduated 1839.
6. No reported estate.
7. MARRIED before 1852 to Anastasya ?, b. 1834, d. 8 April 1882 in St. Petersburg, Orthodox, daughter of Pyotr ?
8. CHILDREN: Vasily, b. 1852, d. after 1876, Orthodox; Anna, b. 1853, d. after 1868, Orthodox; Nikolay, b. 1854, d. 12 February 1909 in St. Petersburg, Orthodox, colonel, officer of 36<sup>th</sup> Akhtyrksky Dragoon Regiment and 20<sup>th</sup> Olviopolsky Dragoon Regiment, quartermaster of 19<sup>th</sup> Army Corps, married since 8 February 1884 to Olga Martynova, daughter of lieutenant-general Patrikiy Vasiliyevich Martynov; Alexey, b. 1856, d. after 1876, Orthodox; Vera, b. 1860, d. after 1876, Orthodox.
9. FATHER: Alexander Romanovich Kharitonov, b. before 1780, d. 10 August 1826, Orthodox, son of clerk, sub-colonel 17 July 1813, colonel 27 April 1814, general-major 8 July 1820, commander of 48<sup>th</sup> Jäger Regiment since 25 March 1813 till 8 July 1820, brigade commander in 25<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division, fought in wars against France and Sweden, awarded a golden spade in 1807. MOTHER: Anna ?, b. before 1791, d. 22 February 1851 in St. Petersburg Governorate, daughter of Karl ?, after husband's death received lease of "Polepie estate" in Raseiniai poviat in Kovno Governorate. SIBLINGS: Yelena, b. before 1804, d. after 1821, Orthodox, married since 1821 to Vladimir Savvich Komarov, b. before 1792, d. after 1835, officer of 48<sup>th</sup> Jäger Regiment, next commander of Tulsky Infantry Regiment; Yekaterina, b. before 1806, married before 1824, Orthodox; Anna, b. before 1806, d. after 1824, Orthodox,

educated at home, married before 1824 to Nikolay Milkovich, officer of Russian army, clerk at the Ministry of Imperial Appanage, landowner; Natalya, b. before 1812, d. after 1829, Orthodox, graduate of Smolny Institute for Noble Maidens in St. Petersburg; Yulya, b. before 1812, d. after 1835, Orthodox, graduate of Smolny Institute, since 1831 married to commander of Lublin Infantry Regiment baron Alexander Vasiliyevich Vranghel (his brother Yegor was lecturer in Tsarskoselsky Lyceum); Alexander, b. before 1812, d. 1831 of cholera during his stay in the Kingdom of Poland, Orthodox, since 1820 student at a pension with Tsarskoselsky Lyceum, graduate of Guard and Junker Cadet School, officer of Izmaylovsky Leib-Guard Regiment and Leib-Guard Uhlan Regiment; Alexey, b. 5 February 1816 in Nevel in Vitebsk Governorate, d. 30 October 1896 in St. Petersburg, Orthodox, graduate of Tsarskoselsky Lyceum 13 June 1835, clerk of Caucasus Committee, chief of Tiflis and Transcaucasian customs chambers, senator, married since 17 September 1848 to Alexandra Pyotrovna Printz, daughter of commander of Pyatigorsk colonel Pyotr Alexandrovich Printz; Sofya, b. before 1817, d. after 1837, Orthodox, since 1826 graduate of Smolny Institute, married since 1837 to Mikhail Dowgird, nobleman from Kovno Governorate; Nikolay, b. before 1817, d. 1831, Orthodox, student of Imperial Corps of the Pages.

10. 8 August 1839 - officer of Arkhangelogorodsky Infantry Regiment; 30 September 1840 - dispatched to Model Infantry Regiment; 24 November 1843 - officer of Arkhangelogorodsky Infantry Regiment; 25 June 1845 - aide to chief of staff of 5<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division; 8 August 1847 - officer of Model Infantry Regiment; 14 October 1848 - assistant to company commander of Model Infantry Regiment; 27 September 1850 - commander of 5<sup>th</sup> Company of Model Infantry Regiment; 19 May 1851 - officer of Moskovsky Leib-Guard Regiment (since 17 April till 15 November 1855 - fought in the Crimean War in the armies protecting St. Petersburg); 15 June 1857 - commander of Petrozavodsky Batallion of Home Guard; 9 February 1863 - commander of Kubei Border Guard Brigade (since 9 July till 12 August 1863 and since 13 November 1864 till 16 May 1865 - acting chief of Kubei CD); 16 June 1865 - commander of Verzhbolovo Border Guard Brigade; 29 November 1866 - acting chief of Verzhbolovo CD; 11 August 1867 - authorized on the position of Verzhbolovo CD; 25 February 1872 - chief of Kubei CD.

11. 14 March 1851 - Order of Saint Anna, Third Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 10 April 1853 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 15 April 1856 - Order of Saint Anna, Second Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 22 August 1856 - badge of merit for 15 years of perfect service; 23 October 1858 - Order of Saint Anna, Second Class, with Emperor's Crown, for devoted and distinguished service; 30 August 1865 - one-time

financial reward; 30 August 1866 - additional salary; January 1870 - financial reward of 512.72 rubles for discovering and stopping smuggling; 28 March 1871 - Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 1875 - Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class, for devoted and distinguished service.

12. 8 August 1839 - cadet; 23 March 1840 - sub-lieutenant; 8 May 1843 - lieutenant; 25 June 1844 - stabs-captain; 28 January 1848 - captain; 19 May 1851 - leib-guard stabs-captain (sen. 1 January 1851); 22 August 1854 - leib-guard captain; 15 June 1857 - sub-lieutenant; 24 April 1861 - colonel; 20 April 1869 - for merit general-major.

13. In the years 1867-1872 supported Saint Konstantin Orthodox church in Łomża. Contributed to the construction of an Orthodox church for railway clerks, customs clerks and border guards in Kybartai.

14. Died 6 October 1875.

15. CSHASP, f. 19, inv. 125, del. 392, fol. 399v; del. 455, fol. 582v; inv. 127, del. 2242, fol. 526v; LaSHA, f. 546, inv. 1, del. 69, fol. 24, 32-32v; del. 70, k. 36-36v; del. 71, fol. 34; RSHA, f. 128, inv. 1, del. 589, fol. 167-167v, 188v; del. 654, fol. 38-38v; f. 379, inv. 3, del. 726; f. 1343, inv. 31, del. 2077; RSMHA, f. 489, inv. 1, del. 7096, fol. 377-382; State Archive in Białystok, Łomża branch, CSD of Saint Konstantin Orthodox parish in Łomża, del. 10, fol. 221v; del. 14, fol. 65v, 177v; State Archive in Łódź, Kalisz Governorate Office for Peasant Affairs, del. 9, fol. 25-25v; "Указатель правительственных распоряжений по министерству финансов" 1867, no. 40, p. 719; no. 42, p. 752; 1869, no. 18, p. 235; 1870, no. 10, p. 146; 1871, no. 12-13, p. 193; *Высочайший приказ по Военному Ведомству*, 6 Октября 1875 года, [no date and place of publication]; *Список гражданским чинам первых трех классов. Исправлен по 26-е Февраля 1876 года*, Санкт Петербург 1876, pp. 142-143; *Список подполковникам по старшинству. Составлен по 1-е Мая 1892 г.*, Санкт Петербург 1892, p. 694; *Список подполковникам по старшинству. Составлен по 1-е Января 1899 г.*, Санкт Петербург 1899, p. 243; *Список ротмистрам армейской кавалерии. Составлен по 1-е Мая 1888 г.*, Санкт Петербург 1888, p. 81; *Из воспоминаний А.А. Харитоновой, "Русская Старина"* 1894, vol. 81, January, pp. 105-132; February, pp. 96-128; March, pp. 63-93; April, pp. 125-156; May, pp. 160-199; *Бессарабский Адрес-календарь на 1873 год*, Кишинев [no date of publication], p. 83; *Бессарабский Адрес-календарь на 1874 год*, Кишинев [no date of publication], p. 71; *Бессарабский Адрес-календарь на 1875 год*, Кишинев [no date of publication], p. 84; *Петербургский некрополь*, vol. 4, (С-Ф), Санкт Петербург 1913, p. 405; О. Р. фон Фрейман, *Пажи за 183 года (1711-1894). Биографии бывших пажей, с портретами*, Фридрихсгамн 1894, p. 349; K. Latawiec, A. Górak, J. Legieć, S. Bogdanow, *Naczelnicy organów rosyjskiej administracji specjalnej w Królestwie Polskim w latach*

1839–1918, vol. 2, pp. 89–91; <https://forum.vgd.ru/post/3866/104590/p3241369.htm#pp3241369> [access: 28 March 2023].

**KOROTNEV**, Nikolay Alexeyevich

1. Коротнев, Николай Алексеевич
2. B. 8 October 1855.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Kursk Governorate.
5. Imperial Medical-Surgical Academy, degree of medical doctor 1878.
6. No reported estate.
7. MARRIED before 1894 to Sofya Leybin, b. before 1873 in Bessarabia Governorate, d. after 1910, Orthodox, daughter of hereditary nobleman of Bessarabia Governorate and clerk in Sevastopol CC Stepan Gerasimovich Leybin, Orthodox.
8. CHILDREN: Nikolay, b. 25 December 1894 in Moscow, d. after 1910, Orthodox.
9. FATHER: Alexey Korotnev, b. before 1835, d. after 1867, Orthodox. MOTHER: ? SIBLINGS: Alexey, b. 15 February 1854 in Moscow, d. 27 June 1915 in Odessa, Orthodox, graduate of Natural Sciences Division of Faculty of Physics and Mathematics of Imperial University of Moscow, active state councillor 1 January 1901, zoologist, in state service since 1 March 1877, clerk of State Control, professor ordinarius of Imperial Saint Vladimir University in Kiev, founder of Russian biology research centre in Sardinia.
10. 28 May 1878 – junior ship doctor of 6<sup>th</sup> Squadron of Russian Fleet; 24 May 1884 – enlisted in the staff of Customs Duties Department of the Ministry of Finance; 16 June 1884 – to become familiar with customs matters commissioned to work in Moscow Warehouse CC; 8 October 1884 – over-staff doctor of Imperial Theatres in Moscow; 3 January 1885 – acting chemistry expert of Imperial Theatres in Moscow; 5 March 1885 – authorized on the position of chemistry expert of Imperial Theatres in Moscow; 20 April 1885 – enlisted in the staff of Customs Duties Department of the Ministry of Finance; 4 February 1889 – special-task clerk with chief of Southern CD; 2 June 1893 – member of Moscow CC; 23 August 1897 – acting district customs inspector for Southern CD; 8 September 1897 – authorized on the position of district customs inspector for Southern CD; 11 November 1905 – chief of Warsaw CD; 11 March 1911 – chief of Southern CD; 1 June 1912 – inspector of Odessa Customs Division; 1918 – released from post.
11. 25 July 1883 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Third Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 26 February 1896 – silver medal commemorating Alexander III's reign; 26 May 1896 – silver medal commemorating Nicholas II's coronation; 1 April 1901 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class, for devoted and distinguished

service; 17 April 1905 – Order of Saint Anna, Second Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 25 March 1912 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 21 February 1913 – light bronze medal commemorating the 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Romanov dynasty rule.

12. 7 June 1882 – titular councillor (sen. 22 May 1878); 27 June 1882 – collegiate assessor (sen. 22 May 1882); 8 November 1888 – court councillor (sen. 25 March 1886); 2 June 1891 – collegiate councillor (sen. 25 July 1890); 15 July 1898 – state councillor (sen. 23 August 1897); 29 March 1909 – for merit active state councillor.

13. Member of Warsaw Orthodox Holy Trinity Fraternity since 1906. Author of *Воспоминаний моряка*.

14. Died after 1918.

15. NAET, del. EAA.644.1.1612, fol. 15; del. EAA.644.1.1700, fol. 44v; del. EAA.644.1.1740, fol. 18; del. EAA.644.1.1893, fol. 15; SARF, f. 1263, inv. 1, del. 1, fol. 107, 109, 110, 117; LaSHA, f. 545, inv. 2, del. 26b, fol. 122–123; del. 34, fol. 20v; del. 35, fol. 15; del. 36, fol. 43v; del. 37, fol. 18; RSHA, f. 21, inv. 2, del. 2026, fol. 45; inv. 11, del. 228, fol. 319–325; del. 229, fol. 191–197; f. 125, inv. 1, del. 365, fol. 12; f. 128, inv. 1, del. 25, fol. 47; f. 143, inv. 2, del. 18, fol. 25; f. 560, inv. 20, del. 638, fol. 609–622; Приказ по Департаменту Таможенных Сборов и Его Ведомству, 1898, no. 18, p. 1; 1900, no. 15, p. 2; 1903, no. 10, p. 1; 1904, no. 36, p. 1; 1905, no. 31, p. 1; 1906, no. 26, p. 2; 1907, no. 12, p. 1; 1911, no. 6, p. 3; State Archive in Białystok, Excise Management for Łomża, Suwałki and Płock Governorates, del. 75, fol. 107; State Archive in Kielce, Kielce Tax Chamber, del. 3170, fol. 76, 77; *Общий циркуляр по Министерству Финансов, от 1 Апреля 1901 года, за № 1550, о наградах, Всемилостивейше пожалованных по сему Министерству*, p. 1, 3; *Личный состав Департамента Таможенных Сборов и учреждений Таможенного Ведомства. По сведениям до 12-го Декабря 1903 года*, p. 117; *Личный состав Департамента Таможенных Сборов и учреждений Таможенного Ведомства. По сведениям до 1 Сентября 1908 года*, p. 13; *Личный состав Департамента Таможенных Сборов и учреждений Таможенного Ведомства. По сведениям до 15 Октября 1910 года*, Санкт Петербург 1910, p. 15; *Личный состав Департамента Таможенных Сборов и учреждений Таможенного Ведомства. По сведениям до 5 Января 1912 года*, p. 17; *Личный состав Департамента Таможенных Сборов и учреждений Таможенного Ведомства. По сведениям до 9 Января 1913 года*, p. 18; *Список личного состава Министерства Финансов на 1916 год. Составлен Общю Канцелариею Министра Финансов*, col. 558; *Список личного состава Министерства Финансов на 1917 год*, col. 580; "Указатель правительственных распоряжений по министерству финансов" 1884, no. 26, p. 1488; 1885, no. 13, p. 839; 1889, no. 5, p. 42; no. 10, p. 95; 1891, no. 42, p. 470; 1893, no. 27, p. 346; 1897, no. 38, p. 553; 1905, no. 16, p. 214, 217–218; 1909, no. 13, p. 208;

1911, no. 16, p. 313; 1912, no. 13, pp. 227–229; "Исторический Вестник" 1915, vol. 141, no. 8, pp. 668–669; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е Марта 1911 года*, Санкт Петербург 1911, p. 556, 2220; *Памятная книжка Плоцкой губернии на 1911 год*, Плоцк 1911, p. 77; *Памятная книжка Сувалкской губернии на 1910 год*, Сувалки 1910, p. 133; Я. Н. Крупенский, *Краткий очерк о бессарабском дворянстве 1812–1912. К столетнему юбилею Бессарабии*, Санкт Петербург 1912, p. 62; Б. Г. Александров, *Забывтые истории известных гидробиологов*, "Вісник Одеського національного університету. Біологія" 2015, vol. 20, no. 1(36), pp. 199–201.

**KRIT (KRIETH)**, Nikolaus Wilhelm Karlovich von

1. Крит, Николай Вильгельм Карлович фон
2. B. 16 May 1824 in Reval in Estland Governorate.
3. Lutheran.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Estland Governorate.
5. 1<sup>st</sup> Cadet Corps, graduated 2 August 1843.
6. No reported estate.
7. MARRIED since 1867 to Josephine Agathe Sartori (Sartory), b. 1840, d. 15 December 1912 in St. Petersburg, Lutheran, daughter of lawyer from the Kingdom of Bavaria Karl Sartori (Sartory).
8. CHILDREN: Olga Josephine, b. 14 July 1868 in Moscow, d. after 1899, Lutheran, married since 1890 to Edwin von Messin, b. 1854, d. 1899, Lutheran, medical doctor; Maximilian, b. 8 November 1869 in Moscow, d. after 1916, Lutheran, graduate of 1<sup>st</sup> Cadet Corps in Moscow, Nicholas Engineering College and Nicholas Academy of the General Staff, colonel 6 December 1914, officer of Grenadier Sapper Battalion, educator and company commander of Imperial Corps of the Pages, married since 1905 to Yelena Florovna Platnova, Orthodox; Alexandra, b. 26 August 1875 in Sandomierz, d. after 1881, Lutheran.
9. FATHER: Karl Khristoforovich von Krit (Krieth), b. before 1783 in Silesia, d. 8 February 1839 in Reval, Lutheran, since 20 January 1827 Russian citizen, colonel, officer of Leib-Guard Cuirassier Regiment, Lithuanian Uhlan Regiment, Leib-Guard Jäger Horse Regiment and Orenburg Uhlan Regiment, Reval police-master, fought in the 1812–1814 campaign against France, cavalier of Order of Saint George, Fourth Class, 28 May 1833, married since 1828. MOTHER: Elisabeth Andreyevna von Dunten, b. before 1803, d. after 1839, Lutheran, noblewoman of Livonian Governorate, daughter of collegiate assessor. SIBLINGS: Joseph Karl, b. 31 January 1819, d. 3 October 1886 (buried on Voznesensky Cemetery in Vornonezh), Lutheran, colonel, retired general-major, married; Theodor August, b.

25 May 1820, d. after 1828, Lutheran; Bogdan Julian, b. 21 July 1821 in Reval, d. 6 May 1886 in Pavlovsk in Voronezh Governorate, Lutheran, graduate of 1<sup>st</sup> Cadet Corps 1840, general-lieutenant 30 August 1881, commander of Kievsky Home Guard Batallion, 7<sup>th</sup> Oliyopolsky Uhlan Regiment and 5<sup>th</sup> Reserve Cavalier Brigade, married to Alina Ivanovna Deleman, b. ?, d. 24 February 1913 in St. Petersburg; Marie Karoline, b. 21 July 1821 in Reval, d. 5 November 1877 in Reval, Lutheran, married to Gustav Robert Wieckmann; Alexander Eduard, b. 13 January 1823 in Reval, d. after 1873, Lutheran, graduate of 1<sup>st</sup> Cadet Corps, general-major, commander of 22<sup>nd</sup> Caucasus Line Batallion; Elisabeth Alexandra Helene, b. 14 June 1827, d. 24 December 1906 in St. Petersburg, Lutheran (after getting married converted to Orthodox), married to Silvester Ivanovich Lvovskiy (see bionote); Charlotte Adelaide Clementine, b. 5 June 1829, d. after 1869, Lutheran; Sophie Leontine, b. 24 June 1831, d. ?, Lutheran.

10. 2 August 1843 – cadet of Izmaylovsky Leib-Guard Regiment; 5 April 1848 – dispatched to staff of Reserve Leib-Guard Regiment organized in Moscow; 11 January 1849 – joined Imperial Corps of the Pages; 30 April 1854 – enlisted in the staff of 5<sup>th</sup> Reserve Batallion; 1 September 1854 – enlisted in the staff of Izmaylovsky Leib-Guard Regiment (since 22 January till 1 May 1855 – commissioned to teach rules of frontline service in 2<sup>nd</sup> Gymnasium for Men in Sankt Petersburg); 18 May 1855 – acting junior staff leib-guard officer in Reserve Grenadier Regiment; 26 May 1855 – acting junior staff officer in Moskovsky Reserve Leib-Guard Regiment (since 26 August 1855 till 22 January 1856 – in the reserve of marching batallions of 2<sup>nd</sup> Reserve Leib-Guard Infantry Division); 30 August 1856 – out-of-staff officer of Izmaylovsky Leib-Guard Regiment; 17 March 1857 – chairman of economic committee of Izmaylovsky Leib-Guard Regiment; 21 January 1859 – resigned from the position of chairman of economic committee of Izmaylovsky Leib-Guard Regiment; 24 March 1859 – joined the team of clerks with Land CC in Sankt Petersburg; 19 December 1859 – chief of Kyakhta CC (29 May 1861 – dispatched to Trans-Baykal District to collect information necessary to institute structures of customs administration in this area); 3 April 1862 – chief of Irkutsk first-class CC (due to liquidation of Kyakhta CC and creation of a similar customs chamber in Irkutsk; since 29 December 1863 till 6 May 1865 – member of Special Committee with the Ministry of Finance instituted to discuss regulations on tea trade); 31 January 1866 – CWCC in Moscow; 9 June 1871 – chief of Zawichost CD.

11. 6 December 1847 – satisfaction of Tsar Nicholas I with his devoted and distinguished service; 19 February 1855 – satisfaction of Tsar Alexander II with his devoted and distinguished service; 10 April 1855 – thanks of chief of the General Staff for teaching the rules of frontline service in 2<sup>nd</sup> Gymnasium for Men

in Sankt Petersburg; 31 March, 31 August, 3 September, 10 September, 2 October, 13 December 1856 – satisfaction of Tsar Alexander II with participation in military manoeuvres and perfect order in military units under his command; 26 August 1856 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 1857 – dark bronze medal commemorating the 1853–1856 war; 30 August 1858 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class, with Emperor's Crown, for devoted and distinguished service; 1860 – financial reward of 400 rubles; 1861 – financial reward of 400 rubles; 1862 – financial reward of 400 rubles; 1864 – financial reward of 550 rubles; 10 November 1867 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 28 November 1868 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 13 September 1876 – Commander Cross with star of Imperial Austrian Franz Joseph Order.

12. 2 August 1843 – cadet; 6 December 1844 – sub-lieutenant; 6 December 1847 – lieutenant; 6 December 1849 – stabs-captain; 6 December 1853 – captain; 30 August 1855 – for merit colonel (sen. 18 May 1855); 29 March 1859 – moved from the rank of colonel to that of state councillor; 17 April 1864 – for merit active state councillor.

13. The house of Krits originated from Great Britain, in 1782 they settled in Silesia (at that time belonging to the Kingdom of Prussia); Karl von Krit joined the Russian army in 1807. He was the author of *Будущность кяхтинской торговли*, Санкт Петербург 1862.

14. Died 4 April 1881 in Sandomierz.

15. LaSHA, f. 545, inv. 2, del. 28, fol. 34, 74; del. 31, fol. 111v–112; RSHA, f. 19, inv. 4, del. 5, fol. 395v; del. 26, fol. 30v; f. 21, inv. 7, del. 40, fol. 1–9; f. 1343, inv. 23, del. 9193, fol. 1–2; del. 9194; TCA, del. TLA.31.1.95, fol. 96v–97; State Archive in Białystok, Łomża branch, CSD of Holy Trinity Orthodox parish in Łomża, del. 20, fol. 40v; State Archive in Lublin, Uniate Consistory of Chełm, del. 967, p. 14, 17; Lublin Governor Chancellery, del. 2206, fol. 2; State Archive in Lublin, Kraśnik branch, files of public notary Bolesław Wislocki in Biłgoraj, del. 9, pp. 1096–1097; del. 11, pp. 107–108, 116; del. 13, pp. 1026–1027, 1032; "Указатель правительственных распоряжений по министерству финансов" 1866, no. 16, p. 311; 1869, no. 49, p. 691; 1871, no. 24, p. 377; no. 8, p. 77; 1881, no. 31, p. 931; "St. Peterburgisches Evangelisches Sonntagsblatt" 1867, no. 28, p. 224; *Адрес-календарь Радомской губернии на 1881 год*, Радом 1880, p. 106; *Памятная книжка Иркутской губернии на 1863 год*, Иркутск 1863, p. 33; *Памятная книжка Радомской губернии на 1872 год*, Радом [no date of publication], p. 119; *Справочная книжка Келецкой губернии на 1880 год*, Кельцы 1880, p. 38; *Памятная книжка Люблинской губернии на 1881 год*, Люблин 1881, p. 41; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 18 Января 1879 года*, Санкт Петербург 1879, p. 77; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого*



класса. Исправлен по 20 Января 1881 года, Санкт Петербург 1881, р. 56; Альбом портретов бывших кадетов 1-го кадетского корпуса, 1732–1863 гг., А. Н. АКИНЬ-ШИН, Воронежский некрополь, Лютеранские и католические захоронения на Вознесенском (Чугуновском) кладбище, Санкт Петербург 2002, р. 74; J. Kirchner, *Album der Ehstländischen Ritter- und Domschule zu Reval vom 2. März 1834 bis 2. März 1859*, Reval 1859, р. 21; <https://www.geni.com/people/Nikolai-Wilhelm-Nikolay-Karlovich-von-Krieth-zwilling/6000000035331966111> [access: 29 September 2023]; <https://www.muis.ee/museaalview/2647493> [access: 29 September 2023].

**KUKEL**, Alfred Alexander Xaveryevich von

1. Кукель, Альфред Александр Ксаверьевич фон
2. B. 3 November 1861 in Riga in Livonian Governorate.
3. Lutheran.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Vitebsk Governorate.
5. Gymnasium for Men in Riga, graduated 16 June 1882; Faculty of Law of Imperial University of Moscow since August 1882 till June 1886, candidate of law 3 October 1887.
6. No reported estate.
7. MARRIED since 28 January 1889 to Olga Baggehuswudt (Baggehufwudt), b. 10 March 1868 in St. Petersburg, d. 1932, Orthodox, daughter of lawyer Nikolay Ludvikovich Baggehuswudt (Baggehufwudt), b. 28 September 1844 in Kiev Governorate, d. 10 September 1910 in St. Petersburg and Elvine Andreyevna Dieness; married again since 23 April 1908 to Vladimir Arkadiyevich Schumann, b. 29 January 1874, d. after 1919, Orthodox, special-task clerk with chief of Warsaw CD; sister of Nikolay, b. 27 August 1872 in St. Petersburg, d. after 1917, customs clerk.
8. CHILDREN: Yelizaveta, b. 28 August 1890 in Riga, d. after 1904, Orthodox; Alexander, b. 5 May 1898 in Vilna, d. 5 March 1977 in Toljatti (formerly Stavropol), graduate of Private Shteinberg Gymnasium for Men in Petrograd 1917, did not graduate from Polytechnic Institute in Petrograd, Red Army officer, worked for a sea company in the Soviet Union.
9. FATHER: Xavier Antonovich von Kukel, b. 1797 in Vitebsk Governorate, d. 19 April 1865 in Riga, Lutheran, artillery colonel 1 July 1845 and general-major, commander of fortress artillery in Riga, son of Anton Mikhailovich von Kukel and Eva von Bainar, married twice. MOTHER: Emma Helene von Mikulich, b. before 1820 in Riga, d. after 1867, Lutheran, married since August 1844, daughter of major in Riga fortress Michael von Mikulich and Sophie von Loeven, b. 1806, d. 13 April 1872. SIBLINGS: Konstantin, b. 1833, d. after 1884, Lutheran, major, officer of 20<sup>th</sup> Staff Infantry Batallion; Johann, b. 23 January 1838, d. 1912, Lutheran, graduate

of 2<sup>nd</sup> Cadet Corps 30 June 1858 and Nicholas Academy of the General Staff 1862, general-lieutenant 6 December 1900, chief of staff of 30<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division, aide to 4<sup>th</sup> district of Gendarmerie Corps, commander of 120<sup>th</sup> Serpuukhovskiy Infantry Regiment, chief of Kharkov and Vilna Local Brigades, chief of sanitary division of 2<sup>nd</sup> Manchurian Army; Heliodor Adalbert, b. November 1845 , d. after 1872, Lutheran, officer of 14<sup>th</sup> Yamburgskiy Uhlan Regiment; Alina Helene Antonina, b. January 1848, d. after 1865, Lutheran; Lidia Charlotte, b. September 1849, d. July 1852 in Riga, Lutheran; Stella Eliza, b. 20 October 1850 in Riga, d. after 1865, Lutheran; Oskar Roman, b. 9 January 1852 in Riga, d. 1930 in Karlsruhe in Germany, Lutheran, artist-painter, graphic designer; Artur Nikolaus, b. February 1856 in Riga, d. 24 February 1859 in Riga, Lutheran.

10. 1 September 1886 – at his own request junior special-task clerk with Livonia Governor and commissioned to work in chancellery of Livonia Governor (20 September 1886 – member of Riga Poviat Office for Military Duty); 19 December 1887 – acting special-task clerk with chief of Riga CD (since 20 July 1889 till 15 February 1890 – temporary acting manager of chancellery of chief of Riga CD); 27 April 1890 – authorized on the position of special-task clerk with chief of Riga CD; 5 August 1894 – district customs inspector with chief of Riga CD; 22 June 1896 – district customs inspector with chief of Vilna CD; 18 December 1898 – chief of Vilna CD; 12 July 1902 – chief of Radivilov CD; 5 November 1904 – enlisted in the staff of Customs Duties Department of the Ministry of Finance.

11. 28 March 1893 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Third Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 2 April 1895 – Order of Saint Anna, Third Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 26 February 1896 – silver medal commemorating Alexander III's reign; 1896 – silver medal commemorating Tsar Nicholas II's coronation; 13 April 1897 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 1 April 1901 – Order of Saint Anna, Second Class, for devoted and distinguished service.

12. 19 April 1888 – collegiate secretary (sen. 3 October 1887); 27 March 1890 – titular councillor (sen. 3 October 1889); 3 February 1893 – collegiate assessor (sen. 3 October 1892); 29 March 1897 – court councillor (sen. 3 October 1896); 12 March 1901 – collegiate councillor (sen. 3 October 1900).

13. The Kukel family was enlisted in nobility books of Vitebsk Governorate on 19 October 1860. It bore "Prawdzcic" coat of arms. Kukel got married in the Orthodox church of Imperial Appanage Department in St. Petersburg. After leaving service he lived, among others, in Moscow. He was the author of a translation of a French book (collection of stories) *Портрет одной дамы* by Paul Bourget (Moscow, 1910).

## 14. Died 1919.

15. CSAM, f. 418, inv. 296, del. 322; CSHASP, f. 19, inv. 125, del. 1082, fol. 36v; NAET, del. EAA.644.1.1578, fol. 8v, 35; del. EAA.644.1.1612, fol. 29; National Archives of Estonia in Tallinn, del. ERA.28.2.929; LiSHA, f. 605, inv. 15, del. 51, fol. 74; LaSHA, f. 232, inv. 2, del. 157, fol. 87v–88; f. 545, inv. 2, del. 35, fol. 29; f. 3142, inv. 2, del. 25, p. 7, 61, 96, 122, 152, 286; del. 29, p. 6; del. 51, fol. 159v–160, 247v–248; del. 54, fol. 53v–54; del. 64, p. 125–126; National Historical Archives of Belarus, f. 2512, inv. 3, del. 7, fol. 89v; RSHA, f. 21, inv. 2, del. 2025, fol. 16; inv. 4, del. 16, fol. 85; del. 504, fol. 72; inv. 11, del. 237, fol. 23–26; f. 128, inv. 1, del. 25, fol. 41; del. 314, fol. 389–390; del. 380, fol. 116–117, 200, 208; f. 138, inv. 1, del. 1076, fol. 36; f. 139, inv. 1, del. 885, fol. 10v, 35; f. 143, inv. 2, del. 18, fol. 45v; RSMHA, f. 409, inv. 1, del. 49275, fol. 1; State Archive in Kielce, Kielce Tax Chamber, del. 3170, fol. 76, 77; “Указатель правительственных распоряжений по министерству финансов” 1888, no. 3, p. 146; 1890, no. 20, p. 182; 1893, no. 13, p. 161–166; no. 15, p. 181; 1894, no. 14, p. 229, 233–234; no. 35, p. 435; 1896, no. 28, p. 605; 1897, no. 14, p. 170; no. 15, pp. 185–188; 1899, no. 2, p. 53; 1902, no. 33, p. 614; 1904, no. 48, p. 778; Приказ по Департаменту Таможенных Сборов и Его Ведомству, 1896, no. 25, p. 1; 1899, no. 2, p. 4; 1901, no. 10, p. 1; 1902, no. 5, p. 2; no. 21, p. 1; 1903, no. 18, p. 1; 1904, no. 32, p. 1; *Памятная книжка Лифляндской Губернии на 1896 год*, Рига 1896, p. 82; *Памятная книжка Сувалкской губернии на 1901 год*, Сувалки 1901, p. 132; *Общий циркуляр по Министерству Финансов, от 1 Апреля 1901 года, за № 1550, о наградах, Всемилостивейше пожалованных по сему Министерству*, p. 1, 3; *Личный состав Департамента Таможенных Сборов и учреждений Таможенного Ведомства. По сведениям до 12-го Декабря 1903 года*, p. 107; *Список полковникам по старшинству. 1857*, Санкт Петербург 1857, p. 15; *Список полковникам по старшинству. 1859*, Санкт Петербург 1859, p. 9; *Список полковникам по старшинству. Исправлено по 1-е Июня*, Санкт Петербург 1877, p. 740; *Алфавитный указатель адресов жителей г. Москвы и ея пригородов*, [in:] *Вся Москва на 1911 год*, Москва 1911, p. 307; *Список фамилиям, внесенным в дворянскую родословную книгу Витебской губернии с 1785 по 1900 год*, Витебск 1900, [no pagination]; *Genealogisches Handbuch der baltischen Ritterschaften herausgegeben von den verbänden des livländischen, estländischen und kurländischen Stammadels*, Teil Estland, Band 2, p. 5, 7; Family archive of Xenia Vsevolodovna Tomashevskaya, materials on genealogy of the Kukel family.

**KURLOV**, Alexander Nikanorovich

1. Курлов, Александр Никанорович
2. В. 1826.
3. Orthodox.

4. Hereditary nobleman of Kursk Governorate since 27 October 1861 (son of general-major, father was ennobled due to promotion to rank of general).

5. Noblemen's Regiment, graduated 1843.

6. Since 23 December 1878 owned "Dwikozy" and "Boży Dar" post-church estates in Sandomierz powiat in Radom Governorate, bought from the state for 31,000 rubles. Sold the estate to his daughter Olga 25 November 1881 for 30,000 rubles.

7. MARRIED since 1851 to Alexandra Danilova, b. before 1833, d. after 1893, Orthodox, daughter of lieutenant-colonel of Count Arakhcheyev Cadet Corps in Nizhny Novgorod (since 12 May 1844 till 1858 corps policeman) Alexey Ivanovich Danilov, b. before 1807, d. 1858 and Anna Fyodorovna.

8. CHILDREN: Marya, b. 15 October 1852 in St. Petersburg, d. after 1893, Orthodox; Yevgeniya, b. 10 August 1853 in St. Petersburg, d. after 1893, Orthodox, married; Nikanor, b. 29 August 1854 in St. Petersburg, d. after 29 September 1854, Orthodox; Olga, b. 26 December 1855 in St. Petersburg, d. 19 February 1920 in Balin in Podolia Governorate, Orthodox, married before 1881 to Nikolay Ivanovich Solovyev, general-lieutenant, graduate of Nicholas Artillery College and Nicholas Academy of the General Staff, chief of Manciple Course.

9. FATHER: Nikanor Vasiliyevich Kurlov, b. 1792, d. 27 August 1852, Orthodox, general-major, commander of 1<sup>st</sup> Training Carabinier Regiment. MOTHER: Anna ?, b. before 1803, d. after 29 August 1854, Orthodox, daughter of Vasiliy ? SIBLINGS: Georgiy b. 1820, d. after 1864, Orthodox, colonel 26 September 1870, graduated from Pavlovsk Cadet Corps 1837, military service since 15 March 1837, officer of 3<sup>rd</sup> Training Gunner Battalion and military chief of Vyatka powiat, married to Alexandra Andreyevna Kotrokhova, home teacher; Grigoriy, b. 9 January 1823, d. 13 August 1902 in Rhzev, Orthodox, graduate of Pavlovsk Cadet Corps 1842, infantry general, officer of 8<sup>th</sup> Artillery Brigade and Volynia Leib-Guard Regiment, commander of 1<sup>st</sup> Kronstadt Line Battalion, Oryol Governorate Battalion and 18<sup>th</sup> Local Infantry Brigade, also occupied positions of governorate military chief in Poltava, Nizhny Novgorod and Tver, married; Yevgraf, b. 1827, d. 15 June 1894 in Moscow, Orthodox, graduate of 2<sup>nd</sup> Cadet Corps in Sankt Petersburg, officer of Volynian Leib-Guard Regiment, active state councillor, in charge of state domains of Grodno Governorate, married since 10 January 1858 to Marya Alexandrovna Bekleshova, b. before 1842, d. 29 November 1896 in Moscow, since 1868 owner of "Nowosiołki" estate and "Dubnica" khutor in Slonim powiat in Grodno Governorate; Arkadiy, b. 1829, d. 2 February 1888 in Warsaw, graduate of private school, lieutenant general 1887, officer since 23 March 1847, commander of, among others, Tambov Home Guard Battalion, Malorossiysky Grenadier Regiment, Sankt Petersburg Grenadier

Regiment, 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Brigades of 3<sup>rd</sup> Leib-Guard Infantry Division, 4<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division, fought in the 1877–1878 Russian-Turkish war.

10. 14 December 1843 – junker of 22<sup>nd</sup> Fleet Squadron; 19 June 1845 – officer of 22<sup>nd</sup> Fleet Squadron; 7 March 1851 – aide to commander of 3<sup>rd</sup> Fleet Division enlisted in the staff of 23<sup>rd</sup> Fleet Squadron; 13 January 1854 – at his own request released from service; 4 April 1854 – enlisted in the staff of Foreign Trade Department of the Ministry of Finance and commissioned to work in St. Petersburg CC to become familiar with the activities of customs administration; 14 September 1855 – eighth-class special-task clerk at Foreign Trade Department of the Ministry of Finance; 30 May 1856 – acting over-staff member of Sankt Petersburg Port CC; 8 April 1858 – seventh-class special-task clerk at Foreign Trade Department of the Ministry of Finance; 11 March 1860 – acting chief of Kubei CD; 9 November 1862 – authorized on the position of chief of Kubei CD; 31 May 1863 – chief of Zawichost CD; 9 June 1871 – chief of Kalisz CD (since 11 March till 10 June 1886 – member of Special Commission in Customs Duties Department of the Ministry of Finance for reopening a second inspection line in border guard brigades in the territory of Kalisz CD); 27 March 1887 – chief of Bessarabia CD; 13 November 1887 – member of council of the Minister of Finance; 28 May 1893 – at his own request released from service with the right to retain uniform and old-age pension of 3,500 rubles per annum.

11. 26 August 1856 – dark bronze medal commemorating the 1853–1856 war; 8 May 1864 – financial reward of 600 rubles per annum as additional salary; 5 June 1865 – dark bronze medal for suppression of the 1863–1864 Polish mutiny; 4 November 1866 – gratitude of Tsar Alexander II for significant decrease of smuggled goods; 26 December 1869 – Order of Saint Anna, Second Class, for devoted and diligent service; 1 December 1872 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 11 March 1874 – Commander Cross with Gold Star of Imperial Austrian Franz Joseph Order; 4 November 1876 – Austrian Order of the Crown, Second Class, with star; 10 December 1876 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 20 October 1880 – recognition of the Minister of Finance; 1 January 1883 – Order of Saint Anna, First Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 11 March 1885 – income arenda of 1,200 rubles per annum since 1 January 1886 for the period of six years for 25 years of service on the position of customs office chief; 1 January 1892 – income arenda of 1,200 rubles per annum since 1 January 1892 for the period of four years.

12. 19 June 1845 – michman; 6 December 1850 – lieutenant; 4 April 1854 – moved from the rank of lieutenant to the civil rank of titular councillor; 6 November 1857 – collegiate assessor as distinction (sen. 14 September 1854); 20 November 1859

– court councillor as distinction (sen. 14 September 1858); 1 December 1861 – for merit collegiate councillor (sen. 14 September 1861); 11 December 1864 – for merit state councillor (sen. 14 September 1864); 22 December 1867 – for merit active state councillor (sen. 15 December 1867); 28 March 1893 – for merit privy councillor.

13. 1882 – chairman of the Orthodox church construction committee in Granica; 25 November 1885 – authorized a stipend named after active state councillor Kurlov at Imperial University of Moscow with the capital of 6,000 rubles; apart from income from salary Kurlov gained money from land lease, in the years 1870–1876 he leased post-church “Okalina” estate in Opatów powiat in Radom Governorate; his death was caused by urinary bladder cancer; Kurlov was buried on the cemetery of Voskresensky Monastery for Women in St. Petersburg 5 May 1897.

14. Died 3 May 1897 in St. Petersburg.

15. CSHASP, f. 19, inv. 124, del. 752, fol. 289v–290; del. 782, fol. 948v–949; inv. 126, del. 1390, fol. 282v–283; inv. 128, del. 306, fol. 237; SAOO, f. 202, inv. 1, del. 8, fol. 1–1v; Gosudarstwienyj Archiw Jarosławskoj Oblasti, f. 230, inv. 10, del. 24, fol. 388v–389; LaSHA, f. 545, inv. 2, del. 28, fol. 68–68v; del. 30, fol. 74–74v; del. 31, fol. 109; del. 83, fol. 10; RSHA, f. 560, inv. 16, del. 734; f. 1349, inv. 5, del. 9097, fol. 49–52; CSD of Orthodox parish in Częstochowa, del. 1873 year, fol. 19v; State Archive in Białystok, Łomża branch, CSD of Holy Trinity Orthodox parish in Łomża, del. 14, fol. 33v, 34; del. 17, fol. 14v; State Archive in Częstochowa, CSD of Orthodox parish in Praszka, del. 4/1, p. 8–9; del. 1/3, p. 19; State Archive in Radom, Board of Agriculture and State Properties of the Radom, Kielce, Lublin and Siedlce Governorates, Economic Division, group 1, del. 1824; State Archive in Kielce, Sandomierz branch, CSD of Saint Mikhal Orthodox parish in Zawichost, del. 15, p. 2; CSD of Saint Mikhal Orthodox parish in Sandomierz, del. 5, p. 22, 30; Sandomierz Mortgage, del. 113; Files of public notary Franciszek Zdrodowski in Sandomierz, del. 67, notary acts no. 231 and 313 from 1870; Orthodox parish archive in Częstochowa, CSD of Orthodox parish in Częstochowa, del. 1873 year, fol. 19v; “Указатель правительственных распоряжений по министерству финансов” 1866, no. 46, p. 890; 1868, no. 3, p. 43; 1870, no. 1, p. 4; 1871, no. 24, p. 377; 1872, no. 49, p. 973; 1880, no. 46, p. 1232; 1883, no. 1, pp. 1–2; 1886, no. 3, p. 157; 1887, no. 15, p. 91; no. 47, p. 436; 1893, no. 13, p. 161; no. 23, p. 281; “Холмско-Варшавский Епархиальный Вестник” 1884, no. 21, pp. 304–306; *Rocznik urzędowy Królestwa Polskiego na rok 1864*, Warszawa 1864, p. 500; “Dziennik Warszawski” 1872, no. 258, p. 1239; “Kurjer Warszawski” 1883, no. 223, p. 1; “Разведчик” 1892, no. 107, pp. 409–410; *Адрес-календарь служащих в Гродненской губернии лиц, гражданского, военного и духовного ведомств на 1867 год*, Гродна 1867, p. 56; *Памятная книжка Гродненской губернии на 1870 г. (Адрес-календарь)*, Гродна 1870, p. 36; Адрес-

календарь 11483-х должностных лиц губерниях Царства Польского на 1885–1886 г.г., Варшава [no date of publication], p. 262; Памятная Книжка Петроковской Губернии на 1872 год, Петроков 1872, p. 81; Памятная книжка Калишской губернии на 1880 год, p. 44; Памятная Книжка Петроковской Губернии на 1874 год, Петроков 1874, p. 106; Справочная книжка Петроковской губернии на 1878 год, Петроков 1877, p. 43; Памятная книжка Бессарабской области на 1862 год, Кишинев 1862, p. 255; Список генералам по старшинству. Исправлено по 1-е Сентября, Санкт Петербург 1886, p. 438; Список генералам по старшинству. Составлен по 1-е Сентября 1892 г., Санкт Петербург 1892, p. 156; Список полковникам по старшинству. Исправлено по 1-е Января, Санкт Петербург 1867, p. 471, 555; Список полковникам по старшинству. Исправлено по 1-е Июня, p. 409; Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е Октября 1884 года, p. 80; Исторический очерк Павловского Военного Училища, Павловского Кадетского Корпуса и Императорского Военно-Сиротского Дома. 1798–1898 гг., ed. А. Н. Петров, Санкт Петербург 1898, p. 530; П. П. Карцов, Исторический очерк Новгородского графа Аракчеева кадетского корпуса и Нижегородской военной гимназии (ныне Нижегородск. гр. Аракчеева кад. корпуса). К 50-ти летнему юбилею корпуса, кадет первого приема и первого выпуска. 1834–1884, Санкт Петербург 1884, p. 319; Профессора медицинского факультета Томского университета – Томского медицинского института – Сибирского государственного медицинского университета (1878–2003): Биографический словарь, ed. С. Ф. Фомин et al., Томск 2004.

#### LYUBOMUDROV, Gavril Alexejevich

1. Любомудров, Гаврил Алексеевич
2. B. 4 July 1860 in Warsaw.
3. Orthodox.
4. Son of clerk with personal nobility.
5. 6<sup>th</sup> Gymnasium for Men in Warsaw, graduated with silver medal June 1877; Faculty of Law at Imperial University of Warsaw since August 1877 till June 1881, graduated with title of candidate of law 1881; during studies awarded two silver medals by the council of Imperial University of Warsaw for competition works: *О значении свободы торговли для народного хозяйства* and *Гминное управление в Царстве Польском по указам 19-го февраля 1864, с сравнением с гминными управлениями в важнейших государствах*; during studies at Imperial University of Warsaw supported by Chojnacki stipend and Ministry of Education stipend.
6. No reported estate.
7. MARRIED before 1896 to Yelena Sekavina, b. 1865, d. 1932, Orthodox, daughter of clerk in the rank of titular councillor Alexander Sekavin.

8. CHILDREN: Vera, b. 22 October 1896 in Warsaw, d. after 1918, Orthodox, student of Gymnasium for Women in Radom, married to Filipov after 1918.

9. FATHER: Alexey Nikolayevich Lyubomudrov, b. 1822, d. after 1866, Orthodox, court councillor, clerk of chancellery of the Viceroy of the Kingdom of Poland (among others, journalist in the Military Division) and chancellery of Warsaw Over-policemaster Management (assistant to chief of Information-Address Division), married since 3 February 1848. MOTHER: Teofila Seweryna Szewalie (Chevalie), b. 1824 in Warsaw, d. 19 November 1855 in Warsaw, Roman Catholic, daughter of a Warsaw citizen Jan Szewalie (Chevalie) and Marianna Kwietniewska. SIBLINGS: Nikolay, b. 1849 in Warsaw, d. 2 August 1851 in Warsaw, Orthodox.

10. 16 November 1881 – assistant to inspector of Warsaw Audit Chamber; 3 September 1882 – secretary of Moscow Warehouse CC; 8 November 1890 – special-task clerk with chief of Radivilov CD; 17 December 1894 – acting district customs inspector of Kalisz CD; 18 January 1895 – authorized on the position of district customs inspector of Kalisz CD; 24 June 1896 – district customs inspector with chief of Warsaw CD (30 September 1898 – representative of customs department at the conference on trade in Warsaw; 12 November 1899 – chairman of special conference instituted to provide coal for the needs of the city of Warsaw and its inhabitants); 20 November 1899 – acting chief of Granica CC; 20 December 1899 – authorized on the position of chief of Granica CC; 19 February 1901 – acting chief of Verzhbolovo CC; 19 March 1901 – authorized on the position of chief of Verzhbolovo CC (10 March 1903 – member of Commission instituted in St. Petersburg to discuss matters connected with trade with Germany); 14 March 1903 – acting chief of Sankt Petersburg Port CC; 6 February 1909 – chief of Radom CD; 1 August 1910 – chief of South-Western CD.

11. 28 March 1893 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Third Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 14 May 1896 – Order of Saint Anna, Third Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 9 April 1900 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 26 October 1900 – benefit of 15% for five years of service in the Kingdom of Poland effective 17 December 1899; 1901 – Red Cross badge for participation in the International Red Cross Congress; 6 April 1903 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 18 April 1903 – cavalier of the French Order of the Legion of Honour; 7 April 1905 – Siamese Order of the Crown, Third Class; 12 August 1909 – second benefit of 15% for another five years of service in the Kingdom of Poland effective 6 February 1909; 18 April 1910 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class, for devoted and distinguished service.

12. 10 May 1882 – collegiate secretary (sen. 16 November 1881); 14 June 1884 – titular councillor (sen. 16 November 1883); 18 May 1887 – collegiate assessor (sen.



16 November 1886); 11 February 1891 – court councillor (sen. 16 November 1890); 30 March 1895 – collegiate councillor (sen. 16 November 1894); 27 March 1899 – state councillor (sen. 16 November 1898); 2 April 1906 – for merit active state councillor.

13. Member of the Russian Charity Society in Radom 1909–1910; Lyubomudrov's death was caused by cancer; he was buried in Moscow after 21 December 1910; Lyubomudorov's wife's sister, Sofya, was married to customs clerk Grigoriy Dakhnovich.

14. Died 19 December 1910 in Radom.

15. NAET, del. EAA.644.1.1578, fol. 15; del. EAA.644.1.1612, fol. 12, 15; del. EAA.644.1.1700, fol. 5; del. EAA.644.1.1893, fol. 5; LaSHA, f. 545, inv. 2, del. 26, fol. 107, 108; del. 33, fol. 1, 14v; del. 34, fol. 1v; del. 35, fol. 12, 15; del. 36, fol. 4; del. 38, fol. 9v; del. 41, fol. 10; RSHA, f. 21, inv. 2, del. 2025, fol. 10v, 16v; del. 2027, fol. 12v; inv. 4, del. 16, fol. 85; del. 504; inv. 11, del. 228, fol. 117–121; del. 235, fol. 59–63; f. 125, inv. 1, del. 365, fol. 2; f. 128, inv. 1, del. 25, fol. 17v; del. 448; f. 138, inv. 1, del. 572; f. 139, inv. 1, del. 885, fol. 17; f. 143, inv. 2, del. 18, fol. 58, 91; f. 560, inv. 20, del. 617, fol. 189–197; State Archive in Katowice, CSD of Orthodox parish in Granica (Maczki), del. 7, p. 36; del. 8, p. 19; State Archive in Łódź, Piotrków Governorate Government, Building Division, del. 17796, p. 128; State Archive in Warsaw, CSD of Greek-Russian Cathedral Parish in Warsaw, del. 24, p. 73; del. 27, p. 35; CSD of Holy Trinity Orthodox parish at Podwale in Warsaw, del. 61, fol. 51v–52; Imperial University of Warsaw, del. 555, fol. 11; del. 556, fol. 14v; del. 557, fol. 18v; del. 558, fol. 24v; State Archive in Radom, Files of Saint Nicholas Orthodox parish in Radom, del. 72, p. 200–201; "Указатель правительственных распоряжений по министерству финансов" 1883, no. 32, p. 916; 1884, no. 30, p. 254; 1887, no. 26, pp. 793–794; 1890, no. 48, p. 443; 1891, no. 11, p. 130; 1893, no. 13, pp. 161–165; 1895, no. 4, pp. 61–62; 1900, no. 2, p. 25; 1903, no. 14, p. 185, 187; 1906, no. 14, p. 297; 1909, no. 8, p. 123; 1910, no. 16, p. 241, 243; 1911, no. 4, p. 83; "Gazeta Rządowa Królestwa Polskiego" 1849, no. 38, p. 222; Приказ по Департаменту Таможенных Сборов и Его Ведомству, 1895, no. 1, p. 1; no. 11, pp. 1–2; 1896, no. 25, p. 1; 1899, no. 10, p. 1; no. 33, p. 1; 1900, no. 1, p. 2; 1901, no. 7, p. 2; no. 10, p. 2; 1902, no. 10, p. 1; 1903, no. 8, p. 1; no. 10, p. 1; 1904, no. 12, p. 2; 1906, no. 3, p. 1; 1908, no. 8, p. 2; 1909, no. 8, p. 1; 1911, no. 2, p. 1; *Личный состав Департамента Таможенных Сборов и учреждений Таможенного Ведомства. По сведениям до 12-го Декабря 1903 года*, p. 9; *Личный состав Департамента Таможенных Сборов и учреждений Таможенного Ведомства. По сведениям до 15 Октября 1910 года*, p. 16; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е Сентября 1906 года*, p. 1789; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е Сентября 1909 года*, p. 1376; *Rocznik urzędowy obejmujący spis naczelných władz Cesarstwa oraz wszelkich władz i urzędników Królestwa Polskiego na rok*

1859, pp. 118–119; *Rocznik Urzędowy Królestwa Polskiego na rok 1866*, Warszawa 1866, p. 120; *Памятная книжка Радомской губернии на 1909 год*, Радом 1909, p. 126; *Памятная книжка Радомской губернии на 1910 год*, Радом 1910, p. 119; *Памятная книжка Сувалкской губернии на 1902 год*, Сувалки 1902, p. 103; *Памятная книжка Сувалкской губернии на 1903 год*, Сувалки 1903, p. 117; [https://www.myheritage.pl/names/еле-на\\_секавина](https://www.myheritage.pl/names/еле-на_секавина) [access: 29 March 2023].

### LVOVSKIY, Silvestr Ivanovich

1. ЛЬВОВСКИЙ, Сильвестр Иванович.

2. B. 1823.

3. Orthodox.

4. Hereditary nobleman of Sankt Petersburg Governorate.

5. Faculty of Philosophy and History of Imperial University of Moscow, active student June 1845, candidate of philology 29 June 1850 with the right to promotion to the rank of titular councillor.

6. No reported estate.

7. MARRIED twice: 1 – since ?; 2 – before 1858 to Elisabeth Alexandra Helene von Krit (von Krieth), b. 14 June 1827, d. 24 December 1906 in St. Petersburg, Lutheran (conversion to Orthodox), daughter of Karl Khristoforovich von Krit (see bionote of Nikolaus Wilhelm Karlovich von Krit).

8. CHILDREN: Alexander, b. 1 September 1858 in St. Petersburg, d. 15 January 1938 in Tallin, Orthodox, graduate of Nicholas Cavalry School, general-major 30 May 1905, officer of Kavalergardsky Leib-Guard Regiment, special-task clerk with chief of the General Staff, Nyland Governor, married since 10 February 1884 to baroness Olga Mathilde Julia Emilie Yakovlevna von Üxkull (Ikskul), b. 26 May 1862 in Reval, d. after 1918, Lutheran, daughter of reserve leib-guard rittmeister Jakob Johann Waldemar von Üxkull (Ikskul) and Natalie Harder.

9. FATHER: Ivan Lvovskiy, b. before 1800, d. after 1835, Orthodox, hereditary nobleman. MOTHER: ? SIBLINGS: Ivan, b. 19 April 1829, d. 14 November 1867 in St. Petersburg, Orthodox, collegiate councillor.

10. June 1845 – temporary lecturer of political economy, statistics and trade in Demidovsky Lyceum; 9 August 1846 – appointed acting lecturer of political economy, statistics and trade in Demidovsky Lyceum (since 15 September 1846 – librarian of main library of Demidovsky Lyceum; 11 March 1848 – commissioned to analyse old documents stored in Gennadiyevsky Monastery); 23 December 1849 – junior assistant to referral clerk at Foreign Trade Department of the Ministry of Finance; 28 July 1851 – senior assistant to referral clerk at Foreign Trade Department of the Ministry of Finance; 12 February 1852 – junior referral clerk at For-

eign Trade Department of the Ministry of Finance (12 May 1853 – dispatched to Orenburg, Taganrog and Kerch to collect data on smuggled goods); 31 May 1855 – seventh-class special-task clerk at Foreign Trade Department of the Ministry of Finance; 4 September 1855 – sixth-class acting special-task clerk at Foreign Trade Department of the Ministry of Finance; 2 February 1856 – chief of 1<sup>st</sup> division of Internal Trade and Manufactures Department of the Ministry of Finance (since 27 September 1856 till 7 March 1857 – member of Committee to conduct national census; since 9 March 1857 till 31 December 1864 – editor of “Журнал Мануфактур и Торговли”); 23 April 1858 – sixth-class special-task clerk at the Ministry of Finance (since 12 September 1859 till 30 November 1860 – in charge of chancellery of the Commission for the Inspection of Tax System and Customs Duties; 30 November 1859 – chief of division in Foreign Trade Department of the Ministry of Finance (3 June 1861 – commissioned to work on new regulations concerning illegal import of goods to the territory of Russian and a system of penalties for violation of the customs act; 16 May 1861 – invited to participate in the assessment of exhibits at the Industrial Exhibition in St. Petersburg; 21 December 1863 – member of Commission instituted to prepare a new draft of the customs act; 2 June 1865 – commissioned by the director of Customs Duties Department of the Ministry of Finance to the Kingdom of Poland, specifically to Verzhbolovo CD, to collect information on disorders and crimes committed in that district; 20 October 1865 – commissioned to run Kalisz CD, conduct controls on state borders and use all means possible to prevent smuggling of goods); 22 October 1865 – acting chief of Kalisz CD; 24 December 1865 – authorized on the position of chief of Kalisz CD (2 December 1866 – appointed to participate in the assembly of customs chambers from Verzhbolovo CD in Warsaw); 1 January 1867 – chief of Aleksandrów CD (1867 – commissioned to St. Petersburg to participate in the Committee instituted to discuss matters connected with transportation of goods by railroads; 3 May 1868 – participated in special conference in Warsaw dealing with the matters of supervision of borders in the Kingdom of Poland; 18 May 1868 – authored a draft of *Положения о таможенном надзоре в пограничной полосе с Пруссамии*; 3 March 1869 – joined the Commission in St. Petersburg to opine this draft; 15 September 1871 – member of the Commission instituted to prepare a new draft of the customs act; 7 January 1872 – member of the Commission instituted to survey instructions and regulations related to functioning of border guard; since 26 February till 28 March 1874 – member of the Special Commission headed by privy councillor senator Girs); 26 December 1875 – chief of Taganrog CD; 20 February 1876 – chief of Sankt Petersburg CD (30 March 1876 – member of the Commission instituted to prepare a draft of the convention

laying down rules for joining the Vistula River Railroad with the Marienburg-Mława Railroad (signed by the Tsar 19 May 1876); 28 January 1877 – member of the Commission instituted to lay down rules on the attitude of uniformed units to border guard in borderland areas; 13 October 1879 – member of the Commission instituted to work out more effective ways of improving supervision by border guard; 6 March 1881 – dispatched to participate in the funeral ceremony of Alexander II; 9 March 1881 – guarding the corpse of Alexander II; since 27 April 1881 till 17 February 1882 – dispatched to Caucasus to incorporate quarantine-customs offices into the structure of the Ministry of Finance; 25 February 1882 – participated in the meetings of the council of the Ministry of Finance dealing with offences in Sankt Petersburg Land CC; 31 January 1883 – chairman of Commission instituted to discuss matters connected with the liquidation of Customs Duty Cruiser Flotilla in the Baltic Sea and creation of control flotilla in the structure of border guard; 29 November 1883 – chairman of the Commission in Customs Duty Department of the Ministry of Finance dealing with problems with supervising borderland areas; 21 January 1886 – chairman of the Commission instituted to lay out rules of executing customs border supervision in the Sea of Azov; 21 February 1887 – chairman of the Commission instituted to lay down a legal framework for creating a customs border with the Grand Duchy of Finland on Ladoga Lake; 10 October 1892 – chairman of the Commission instituted to discuss legal framework of activities of Sankt Petersburg Port CC and a customs chamber at the Finnish Railway Station; 3 December 1892 – member of the Commission instituted to lay out new regulations on supervision of borderland areas by border guard; 1 February 1893 – chairman of the Commission instituted to survey legislation related to customs control; 27 May 1894 – chairman of the Commission instituted to improve effectiveness of control over flow of goods from the Grand Duchy of Finland to the Russian Empire; 8 June 1894 – chairman of the Commission instituted to split competences and spheres of activity and lay down rules for relations between customs administration and border guard; 9 August 1894 – member of the Special Conference instituted to discuss new organization of customs districts in the Empire); 8 August 1896 – fourth-class special-task clerk with the Minister of Finance and chief of Sankt Petersburg CD.

11. 23 April 1848 – gratitude of curator of Moscow Scientific District at the request of Imperial Historical Society; 23 March 1854 – financial reward of 300 rubles; 26 August 1856 – dark bronze medal commemorating the 1853–1856 war; 25 October 1857 – gift worth 800 rubles; 21 December 1857 – gratitude of Imperial Academy of Sciences for co-authoring (with Alexander Keppen) a book on the population of Russia; 4 November 1860 – financial reward of 800 rubles; 17 April

1862 – financial reward of 600 rubles; 21 December 1864 – financial reward of 1,500 rubles; 4 November 1866 – recognition of Tsar Alexander II; June 1868 – financial reward of 1683.91 rubles for discovering and stopping smuggling; 13 December 1868 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 20 October 1870 – benefit of 15% for five years of service in the Kingdom of Poland; 3 December 1871 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class, for devoted and distinguished service; April 1873 – financial reward of 37.40 rubles for discovering and stopping smuggling; 3 November 1873 – Prussian Order of the Crown, Second Class; 26 April 1874 – benefit of 1,000 rubles on the occasion of a 2-month vacation abroad; 1 November 1876 – thanks of the Minister of Finance; January-March 1877 – financial reward of 2010.04 rubles for discovering and stopping smuggling; 1 January 1880 – Order of Saint Anna, First Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 20 October 1880 – recognition of the Minister of Finance; 6 December 1882 – recognition of the Minister of Finance for perfect condition of Sankt Petersburg Border Guard Brigade; 19 July 1884 – gratitude of the Minister of Finance; 5 July 1885 – recognition of Tsar Alexander III; 22 August 1887 – badge of merit for 40 years of perfect service; 2 April 1895 – snuff box with diamonds representing Tsar Nikolay II; 26 February 1896 – silver medal commemorating Tsar Alexander III's reign; 13 April 1897 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Second Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 22 August 1898 – badge of merit for 50 years of perfect service; 14 April 1902 – for merit Order of the White Eagle.

12. 2 February 1851 – titular councillor (sen. 9 August 1846); 23 October 1852 – collegiate assessor as distinction (sen. 10 October 1852); 20 October 1854 – for merit court councillor (sen. 10 October 1854); 14 January 1859 – collegiate councillor (sen. 10 October 1858); 18 September 1863 – state councillor (sen. 10 October 1862); 2 December 1866 – for merit active state councillor; 5 April 1887 – for merit privy councillor.

13. 24 December 1873 – chairman of the Orthodox church construction committee in Sub-border Aleksandrów; 1 March 1876 – honorary chairman of the Orthodox church construction committee in Sub-border Aleksandrów; 16 November 1876 – chairman of the Orthodox church construction committee in Mława; Author: *О виноградных винах, бывших на прошлогодней выставке В. Э. Общества, Санкт Петербург 1861; Классная и классифицированная подать в Пруссии, Санкт Петербург 1861; Закавказский транзит: (Из 5 отд. отчета д. с. с. Львовского о командировке, по высочайшему повелению, на Кавказ, в 1881–1882 г.), Санкт Петербург 1883; Lvovskiy's death was caused by sclerosis of central nervous centre and paralysis of left part of the body; he was buried in Voskresensky Monastery for Women in St. Petersburg 6 February 1903.*

14. Died 4 February 1903 in St. Petersburg.

15. CSHASP, f. 19, inv. 126, del. 1304, fol. 16v–17; inv. 127, del. 1445, fol. 498v–499; inv. 128, del. 33, fol. 36v–37; del. 99, fol. 28v–29; del. 128, fol. 29v–30; NAET, del. EAA.37.1.313, fol. 11–15v; del. EAA.644.1.1612, fol. 7; LaSHA, f. 545, inv. 2, del. 28, fol. 5, 72; del. 35, fol. 7; RSHA, f. 21, inv. 4, del. 16, fol. 85; inv. 11, del. 232, fol. 1–44; f. 560, inv. 23, del. 142; TCA, del. TLA.1411.2.62, fol. 75v–76; State Archive in Poznań, Konin branch, CSD of Orthodox parish in Słupca, del. 11, p. 11; "Dziennik Warszawski" 1867, no. 7, p. 49; no. 36, p. 306; 1876, no. 3, p. 9–10; "Kurjer Warszawski" 1867, no. 37, p. 217; "Указатель правительственных распоряжений по министерству финансов" 1866, no. 46, p. 890; no. 52, p. 1027; 1867, no. 5, p. 43; 1868, no. 29, p. 554; 1869, no. 21, p. 290; no. 36, p. 508; 1871, no. 49, p. 818; 1873, no. 20, p. 394; 1876, no. 1, p. 1; 1877, no. 24, p. 596; 1880, no. 1, p. 2; no. 46, p. 1232; 1887, no. 14, p. 24; no. 23, p. 610; 1895, no. 14, p. 229, 231; 1896, no. 36, p. 721; 1897, no. 15, pp. 185–186; 1902, no. 15, p. 241, 243; 1903, no. 8, p. 110; Приказ по Департаменту Таможенных Сборов и Его Ведомству, 1896, no. 25, p. 1; 1903, no. 4, p. 1; *Памятная книжка Плоцкой губернии на 1874 год*, Плоцк 1874, p. 50; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 15-е Сентября 1870 года*, Санкт Петербург 1870, p. 536; *Список гражданским чинам первых трех классов. Исправлен по 1-е Июня 1889 года*, pp. 540–541; *Список гражданским чинам первых трех классов. Исправлен по 1-е Февраля 1869 года*, Санкт Петербург 1869, p. 363; *Список гражданским чинам первых трех классов. Исправлен по 1-е Февраля 1899 года*, p. 316; *Список гражданским чинам первых трех классов. Исправлен по 1-е Февраля 1900 года*, p. 295; *Список гражданским чинам первых трех классов. Исправлен по 1-е Августа 1902 года*, p. 267; *Памятная книжка Калишской губернии на 1875 год*, Калиш [no date of publication], p. 57; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е Октября 1884 года*, p. 64; *Сборник биографий Кавалергардов. 1826–1908. По случаю столетнего юбилея Кавалергардского Ея Величества Государыни Императорицы Марии Феодоровны полка*, ed. С. Панчулидзева, Санкт Петербург 1908, p. 325; *Genealogisches Handbuch der baltischen Ritterschaften herausgegeben von den verbänden des livländischen, estländischen und kurländischen Stammadels*, Teil Estland, Band 1, Görnitz 1929, p. 489; *Петербургский некрополь*, vol. 2, (Д–Л), Санкт Петербург 1912, p. 711; *Новодевичье кладбище*, ed. И. Л. Маркин et al., Санкт Петербург 2003, p. 252; Н. К. Гончаров, *Педагогическая система К. Д. Ушинского*, Москва 1974, p. 25, 264; С. Г. Исаков, *Русские деятели в Эстонии XX века*, Тарту 2005, p. 249.

**MARTINOVICH, Andrey Pavlovich**

1. Мартинович, Андрей Павлович
  2. B. 27 November 1844 in Sankt Petersburg Governorate.
  3. Orthodox.
  4. Son of clerk.
  5. Imperial Mining Institute, degree of mining engineer with the right to the rank of governorate secretary when starting work in state administration 1867.
  6. No reported estate.
  7. MARRIED since 30 October 1881 to Anastasya Semyonova, b. 1847, d. after 1894, Orthodox, daughter of Semyon Semyonov..
  8. Childless.
  9. FATHER: Pavel Andreyevich Martinovich, b. 1811, d. 28 April 1886, Orthodox, active state councillor 22 December 1872, state administration clerk since 3 February 1833, occupied, among others, positions of special-task clerk with the Ministry of Finance and acting executor and treasurer of Foreign Trade Department and Customs Duties Department of the Ministry of Finance. MOTHER: Sofya Martinovich, b. 1825, d. after 1850, Orthodox, daughter of Stepan Martinovich. SIBLINGS: Nikolay, b. 1843, d. 24 January 1888 in St. Petersburg, Orthodox, court councillor, clerk, married since 8 February 1881 to Zinaida Sadovnikova, daughter of clerk in the rank of collegiate councillor Alexander Sadovnikov; Alexey, b. 13 March 1850 in St. Petersburg, d. after 1851, Orthodox.
10. 17 June 1867 – sent to the disposal of chief of Lugansk Mining District to teach technical practical courses (29 July 1868 – special supervisor of work in “Dagmara” and “Alexandrovskoy” mines in Lysychansk; 20 January 1869 – commissioned to work in “Grushevskiy” iron mine in Don Military District); 27 September 1869 – enlisted in the staff of Chief Mining Management and left to the disposal of chief of Lugansk Mining District (21 March 1870 – commissioned to serve with honorary citizen Pastukhov to supervise the construction of a metallurgic factory in Yekaterinoslav Governorate; 2 January 1871 – commissioned to perform technical duties in coal mines in Skopin poviat in Ryazan Governorate, owned by honorary citizen Rykov and associates); 5 August 1872 – enlisted in the staff of Customs Duties Department of the Ministry of Finance; 19 January 1873 – senior assistant to referral clerk at Customs Duties Department of the Ministry of Finance; executor and treasurer of Customs Duties Department of the Ministry of Finance; 26 November 1876 – special-task clerk with chief of Sankt Petersburg CD (commissioned to work in Reval CC); 19 December 1877 – member of Baltiysk CC, sent to work at Reval CC; 23 September 1878 – member of Reval CC; 10 March 1880 – dispatched to work in Sankt Petersburg Land CC; 15 April 1881 – junior member of Reval CC;

12 June 1881 – member of Sankt Petersburg Land CC; 1 July 1882 – chief of Radivilov CC; 30 June 1883 – at his own request enlisted in the staff of Customs Duties Department of the Ministry of Finance; 4 December 1883 – junior member of Sankt Petersburg Land CC; 22 March 1886 – senior member of Reval CC; 24 June 1886 – chief of Reval CC; 13 January 1895 – chief of Riga CD; 22 June 1896 – chief of Vilna CD; 13 October 1898 – released from service at his own request due to illness with the right to retain uniform out-of-service.

11. 7 December 1874 – financial reward of 250 rubles for devoted and distinguished service; 19 November 1876 – financial reward of 250 rubles for devoted and distinguished service; October-December 1876 – financial reward of 72.91 rubles for discovering and stopping smuggling; 1 January 1883 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Third Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 1884 – thanks of the Ministry of Finance and one-time reward of 150 rubles; 9 April 1889 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 1894 – thanks of chief of Sankt Petersburg CD for active participation in customs commissions; 26 February 1896 – silver medal commemorating Tsar Alexander III's reign.

12. 9 October 1867 – governorate secretary (sen. 17 June 1867); 2 December 1870 – collegiate secretary (sen. 17 June 1870); 4 January 1874 – titular councillor (sen. 17 June 1873); 3 November 1876 – collegiate assessor (sen. 17 June 1876); 5 September 1880 – court councillor (sen. 17 June 1880); 15 November 1884 – collegiate councillor (sen. 17 June 1884); 22 September 1888 – state councillor (sen. 17 June 1888); 2 April 1895 – for merit active state councillor.

13. Martinovich got married in the Orthodox church of Izmaylovsky Leib-Guard Regiment.

14. Died 13 October 1898.

15. CSHASP, f. 19, inv. 124, del. 722, fol. 343v; inv. 125, del. 321, fol. 97v; del. 368, fol. 638v; del. 917, fol. 10v; inv. 126, del. 213, fol. 95v; f. 963, inv. 1, del. 8494, fol. 1-3; LaSHA, f. 545, inv. 2, del. 29, fol. 67; del. 33, fol. 2, 4; RSHA, f. 21, inv. 4, del. 16, fol. 85; del. 504, fol. 25; inv. 11, del. 232, fol. 91-101; f. 128, inv. 1, del. 380, fol. 83; del. 641, fol. 69-69v; f. 143, inv. 2, del. 18, fol. 36; TCA, del. TLA.1411.2.80, fol. 10; del. TLA.1411.2.81, fol. 13; del. TLA.1414.2.52, fol. 5v-6; "Указатель правительственных распоряжений по министерству финансов" 1872, no. 21, p. 372; no. 43, p. 835; 1873, no. 1, p. 1; no. 8, p. 162; 1874, no. 3, pp. 58-59; 1875, no. 51, p. 1201; 1876, no. 47, p. 1066; 1877, no. 7, p. 149; no. 8, p. 166; 1878, no. 11, p. 270; no. 47, p. 1284; no. 49, pp. 1314-1315; 1880, no. 39, p. 1039; no. 45, p. 1208; 1881, no. 48, p. 1418; 1882, no. 1, p. 2; 1883, no. 1, p. 1, 3; no. 39, p. 1130; 1884, no. 3, p. 78; 1885, no. 7, p. 411; no. 42, p. 176; 1886, no. 17, p. 213; no. 28, p. 82; 1889, no. 15, pp. 145-147; 1895, no. 7, p. 110; no. 14, pp. 229-230; 1896,



по. 28, р. 605; 1898, по. 46, pp. 721–722; Приказ по Департаменту Таможенных Сборов и Его Ведомству, 1895, по. 1, р. 3; по. 3, р. 1; 1898, по. 25, р. 1; *Адрес-Календарь Эстляндской губернии на 1893 год*, Ревель 1893, р. 49; *Памятная Книжка Лифляндской Губернии на 1896 год*, р. 82; *Приказ по Департаменте Таможенных Сборов и его ведомстве*, 1895, по. 1, р. 3; *Приказ по Департаменте Таможенных Сборов и его ведомстве*, 1896, по. 25, р. 1; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е Октября 1884 года*, р. 239; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е Февраля 1896 года*, Санкт Петербург 1896, pp. 1425–1426; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 15-е Октября 1896 года*, pp. 1378–1379; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е Октября 1897 года*, Санкт Петербург 1897, р. 1345; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е Февраля 1898 года*, Санкт Петербург 1898, pp. 1328–1329; *Список гражданским чинам VIII класс. Исправлен по 20 Марта 1847 г.*, Санкт Петербург 1847, р. 1688; *Список гражданским чинам восьмого класса. Исправлен по 20-е Декабря 1847 г.*, Санкт Петербург 1847, р. 1732; *Памятная книжка Сувалкской губернии на 1897 год*, Сувалки 1897, р. 107; *Памятная книжка Сувалкской губернии на 1898 год*, Сувалки 1898, р. 107; *Справочная книжка Эстляндской губернии. Путеводитель по г. Ревелю и уездам*, ed. Д. Сапожников, Ревель 1890, р. 45.

#### ONOSHKOVICH-YATSYNA, Nikolay Felixovich

1. Оношкович-Яцына, Николай Феликсович
2. B. 17 October 1857 in St. Petersburg.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Sankt Petersburg Governorate (son of active state councillor).
5. 2<sup>nd</sup> Gymnasium for Men in Sankt Petersburg, graduated June 1878; Faculty of Law of Imperial University of Sankt Petersburg since 31 August 1878 till 31 May 1882, title of active student.
6. No reported estate.
7. MARRIED since 29 April 1884 to Adelaida Kokovtsova, b. before 1876, d. after 1917, Orthodox, daughter of lieutenant-colonel in Transportation Roads Engineer Corps Nikolay Vasilievich Kokovtsov, b. 2 May 1814 in Gorno-Pokrovskoe, d. 1873 and Aglaida Nikolayevna Strakhova, b. before 1830, d. after 1861 (sister of Vladimir Kokovtsov, minister of finance and prime minister of Russia).
8. CHILDREN: Ksenya, b. 12 September 1889 in St. Petersburg, d. after 1912, Orthodox, married since 9 September 1912 to clerk Nikolay Nikolayevich Osipov; Alexandra, b. 23 January 1891, d. after 1914, Orthodox, married since 7 November 1910

to Alexey Fyodorovich Andreyevskiy, b. 19 March 1872 in Samara, graduate of Imperial University of Sankt Petersburg, active state councillor, junior director for State Commission on Russian Debt Payment; Sergey, b. 15 July 1893 in Stritno in Sankt Petersburg Governorate, d. after 1929 in France, graduate of Imperial Alexandrovsky Lyceum 1916, fought in the home war in Russia, since 1920 on emigration in France, studied at Civil Construction College, worked in the editorial team of "Общее Дело" newspaper; Georgiy, b. 18 May 1894 in Riga, d. after February 1954 in France, Orthodox, graduate of Imperial Corps of the Pages 1914, officer of Leib-Guard Cuirassier Regiment, after 1920 on emigration in France and Belgium, member of General Guard Union in France, assistant to Orthodox church starost in Hente in Belgium; Yevgeniy, b. 22 February 1897, d. 12 May 1970 in Paris, Orthodox, graduate of Alexandrovsky Cadet Corps and Imperial Corps of the Pages 1914, officer of Leib-Guard Cuirassier Regiment, fought in the home war in Russia, since 1920 on emigration in Turkey, Belgium and France, secretary of Leib-Guard Cuirassier Regiment officers' union, secretary of Order of Saint George Cavaliers' Union, chairman of Russian National Organisation in France, collaborator of "Военная Белья" newspaper, author of memoirs about fighting at Rostov in 1920 and a series of articles in "Первопоходник" newspaper, married to Nadezhda Świerzbińska.

9. FATHER: Feliks Onoszkowicz-Jacyna, b. 1807 in the Kingdom of Poland, d. after 1865, Roman Catholic, son of Antoni Onoszkowicz-Jacyna, active state councilor 23 December 1862, gymnasium graduate, clerk in Public Enlightenment Department. MOTHER: Olimpiada ?, b. 1820, d. 23 August 1895, Orthodox, daughter of Vasiliiy ?. SIBLINGS: Yekaterina, b. 17 December 1842 in St. Petersburg, d. after 1891, Orthodox, married to transportation roads engineer Turtsevich; Vera, b. 28 August 1845 in St. Petersburg, d. after 1865, Orthodox; Ivan, b. 28 August 1845 in St. Petersburg, d. 24 December 1913 in St. Petersburg, Orthodox, graduate of Imperial University of Sankt Petersburg 1867, active privy councillor, clerk of the Ministry of Public Enlightenment, in charge of matters of Alexeyevsky Committee for the Protection over Wounded Soldiers, married to Stanislava Yosifovna Wismont; Anton, b. 19 March 1847 in St. Petersburg, d. 6 July 1889 in St. Petersburg, Orthodox, graduate of 4<sup>th</sup> Gymnasium for Men in Sankt Petersburg and Faculty of Law of Imperial University of Sankt Petersburg, active student, assistant to secretary of Sankt Petersburg District Court, special-task clerk with chief of Radivilov CD, special-task clerk with Sankt Petersburg CD, member of Libau CC and Yurburg CC; Vasiliiy, b. 20 November 1848 in St. Petersburg, d. 8 January 1895, Orthodox, graduate with gold medal of Imperial Alexandrovsky Lyceum 20 December 1869 and the right to be promoted to the rank of titular councillor, state councillor, fifth-class special-task

clerk with the Ministry of Finance; Yosif, b. 4 April 1852 in St. Petersburg, d. after 1917, Orthodox, active state councillor 28 December 1890, fifth-class special-task clerk with the Minister of Public Enlightenment, clerk of High Imperial Highness Own Chancellery for Empress Marya's Institutions, Sankt Petersburg City Duma member 1898–1909, owner of real estate in St. Petersburg; Alexandra, b. 15 May 1854 in St. Petersburg, d. after 1857, Orthodox; Marya, b. 6 February 1856 in St. Petersburg, d. after 1859, Orthodox; Natalya, b. 22 August 1863 in Sankt Petersburg, d. after 1917, Orthodox, married to councillor of the Management Committee of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, active state councillor Pyotr Sergeevich Yakovlev.

10. 10 June 1882 – enlisted in the staff of Customs Duties Department of the Ministry of Finance and commissioned to work in this department; 6 November 1882 – acting secretary of chancellery of chief of Sankt Petersburg CD; 10 March 1884 – authorized on the position of secretary of chancellery of chief of Sankt Petersburg CD; 9 April 1885 – chief of Sestroretsk CC; 3 August 1885 – translator at Customs Duties Department of the Ministry of Finance; 1 July 1886 – member of Yurburg CC; 30 September 1889 – member of Grajewo CC; 11 September 1890 – member of Riga CC; 13 March 1893 – assistant to chief of Riga CC; 4 February 1895 – chief of Arkhangelsk CC; 31 May 1897 – chief of Warsaw CC; 30 July 1904 – chief of Vilna CD; 10 July 1908 – at his own request chief of Sankt Petersburg CD; 1 June 1912 – inspector of Sankt Petersburg (since 1914 Petrograd) Customs Duty Division and fourth-class special-task clerk with the Ministry of Finance (? – member of Arkhangelsk-Murmansk Periodic Sea Voyage Society management, representing the Ministry of Finance); 26 February 1918 – released from service.

11. 26 February 1896 – silver medal commemorating Tsar Alexander III's reign; 13 April 1897 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 16 June 1897 – dark bronze medal for the efforts during 1<sup>st</sup> National Census; 10 April 1900 – Order of Saint Anna, Second Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 1901 – Persian Order of Lion and Sun, Second Class; 28 March 1904 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 1906 – Red Cross badge; 18 April 1910 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 14 April 1913 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 1913 – light bronze medal commemorating the 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Romanov dynasty rule; 10 April 1916 – Order of Saint Anna, First Class, for devoted and distinguished service.

12. 4 November 1882 – governorate secretary (sen. 10 June 1882); 17 March 1886 – collegiate secretary (sen. 10 June 1885); 6 February 1889 – titular councillor (sen. 10 June 1888); 2 December 1891 – collegiate assessor (sen. 10 June 1891); 2 April

1895 – for merit court councillor (sen. 10 June 1894); 18 October 1898 – collegiate councillor (sen. 10 June 1898); 16 December 1902 – state councillor (sen. 10 June 1902); 22 April 1907 – for merit active state councillor.

13. Onoshkovich-Yatsyna got married in the Orthodox church with the Ministry of Public Enlightenment in St. Petersburg. He was a honorary member of Pokrovsky Sisters of Mercy Fraternity; in the early 1930s lived with his wife and daughter in Leningrad, in March 1935 was sent to exile with his wife and daughter to Orsk in Orenburg Governorate.

14. Died after 1935.

15. CSHASP, f. 11, inv. 1, del. 3690; f. 14, inv. 3, del. 20220; inv. 5, del. 3307; f. 19, inv. 111, del. 337, fol. 1524v; inv. 124, del. 759, fol. 556v; del. 772, fol. 613v; del. 861, fol. 562v; inv. 125, del. 459, fol. 155v; inv. 126, del. 1540, fol. 7v; inv. 127, del. 335, fol. 21v; del. 916, fol. 102v; del. 2728, fol. 181v; NAET, del. EAA.644.1.1578, fol. 19v, 52; del. EAA.644.1.1740, fol. 25; LiSHA, f. 551, inv. 1, del. 330, fol. 18v; f. 605, inv. 20, del. 414, fol. 265; f. 1404, inv. 1, del. 6, fol. 6; LaSHA, f. 232, inv. 2, del. 150, fol. 6v, 8; inv. 4, del. 1, fol. 15v, 17; f. 545, inv. 2, del. 26, fol. 107, 108; del. 27, fol. 156v, 157v–158; del. 33, fol. 3, 7; del. 34, fol. 37v; del. 37, fol. 25; del. 38, fol. 24; f. 6355, inv. 1, del. 166, fol. 16v–17; RSHA, f. 21, inv. 2, del. 2026, fol. 25; del. 2027, fol. 30; inv. 11, del. 237, fol. 33–38; f. 128, inv. 1, del. 25, fol. 22, 31; del. 455, fol. 37; del. 1545, fol. 139–142; f. 139, inv. 1, del. 885, fol. 20v, 51; f. 143, inv. 2, del. 18, fol. 2, 34; f. 146, inv. 1, del. 163; f. 560, inv. 16, del. 571; RSMHA, f. 400, inv. 12, del. 26952, fol. 6; del. 27310, fol. 144; “Указатель правительственных распоряжений по министерству финансов” 1873, no. 25, p. 490; no. 42, p. 850; 1874, no. 17, p. 379; 1876, no. 15, pp. 319–320; no. 43, p. 986; 1877, no. 12–13, pp. 271–272; no. 33, p. 828; 1878, no. 17, p. 405; 1880, no. 14, p. 353; 1882, no. 50, p. 1394; 1883, no. 1, p. 1, 3; no. 32, p. 915; no. 34, p. 971; 1884, no. 18, p. 906; 1885, no. 22, p. 581; no. 30, p. 254; no. 39, p. 933; no. 42, p. 176; 1886, no. 25, p. 706; no. 33, p. 425; 1889, no. 42, pp. 425–426; no. 45, p. 371; 1890, no. 39, p. 393–394; 1892, no. 18, p. 194; 1893, no. 14, p. 176; 1895, no. 14, pp. 229–230; 1897, no. 15, p. 185–188; no. 25, p. 330; 1904, no. 13, p. 197, 199; no. 35, p. 579; 1907, no. 16, p. 202; 1908, no. 32, p. 474; 1910, no. 16, p. 241, 243; 1913, no. 15, p. 284, 286–287; 1916, no. 15, p. 250–251; “Kurjer Warszawski” 1900, no. 111, p. 4; 1904, no. 100, p. 4; Приказ по Департаменту Таможенных Сборов и Его Ведомству, 1895, no. 2, p. 1; no. 6, p. 1; 1898, no. 2, p. 1; no. 24, p. 1; 1900, no. 25, p. 2; 1902, no. 13, p. 2; no. 32, p. 1; 1904, no. 16, p. 1; no. 24, p. 1; 1905, no. 17, p. 1; 1907, no. 16, p. 1; 1908, no. 19, p. 1; “Таможенный Вестник” 1918, no. 5, p. 36; *Список гражданским чинам первых трех классов. Исправлен по 15-е Октября 1896 года*, p. 555; *Личный состав Департамента Таможенных Сборов и учреждений Таможенного Ведомства. По сведениям*

ям до 1 Сентября 1908 года, р. 11; *Личный состав Департамента Таможенных Сборов и учреждений Таможенного Ведомства. По сведениям до 5 Января 1912 года*, р. 13; *Список гражданским чинам военного ведомства первых шести классов по старшинству. Составлен по 1 января 1911 года*, Санкт Петербург 1911, р. 4; *Памятная книжка Сувалкской губернии на 1907 год*, Сувалки 1907, р. 128; В. П. Пономарев, В. М. Шабанов, *Кавалеры Императорского ордена Святого Александра Невского. 1725–1917*, vol. 3, Москва 2009, р. 790; *Памятная книжка лицейств. Издание Собрания Курсовых Представителей Императорского Александровского Лицея. 1811. 19 октября. 1911*, р. 83; *Список личного состава Министерства Финансов на 1916 год*, col. 555; *Список личного состава Министерства Финансов на 1917 год*, col. 578; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е октября 1897 года*, pp. 849–850; *Список гражданским чинам первых четырех классов. Чины четвертого класса, part 1*, Петроград 1914, р. 888; *Памятная книжка Ковенской губернии на 1887-й год*, Ковна 1886, р. 64; *Российское зарубежье во Франции 1919–2000. Биографический словарь*, vol. 2, eds. Л. Мнухин, М. Авриль, В. Лосская, Москва 2008, р. 348; K. Latawiec, A. Górak, J. Legieć, S. Bogdanow, *Naczelnicy organów rosyjskiej administracji specjalnej w Królestwie Polskim w latach 1839–1918*, vol. 2, pp. 120–123; <http://pkk.memo.ru/page%202/KNIGA/An.html> [access: 15 October 2020].

#### **OSTROWSKI**, Henryk Felixovich

1. Островский, Генрих Феликсович
2. B. 22 January 1854 in Warsaw.
3. Roman Catholic.
4. Son of nobleman with personal nobility.
5. Prague Classical Gymnasium for Men, graduated 1870
6. No reported estate.
7. MARRIED since 22 October 1886 to Varvara Zuyeva, b. 3 December 1867, d. after 1917, Orthodox, daughter of honorary hereditary citizen Nikolay Zuyev.
8. CHILDREN: Varvara, b. 8 August 1887 in Sankt Petersburg Governorate, d. after 1914, Orthodox; Boris, b. 20 February 1890 in Sankt Petersburg Governorate, d. after 1914, Orthodox, graduate of Gymnasium for Men in Kronstadt, collegiate registrar, clerk of Sankt Petersburg Port CC occupying the position of assistant to supervisor of customs warehouse and assistant to supervisor of ships in the years 1915–1920; Nikolay, b. 3 July 1895 in Arkhangelsk, d. after 1914, Orthodox.
9. FATHER: Feliks Ostrowski, b. 1802 in Kraśnik, d. 14 November 1860 in Warsaw, Roman Catholic, son of personal nobleman artist-painter Walenty Ostrowski and Franciszka Kurzelowska, artist-musician, music teacher at Alexandrovsky Institute

for Noble Maidens in Warsaw, married twice: 1 – since 6 July 1837 (the consistory court for Warsaw Archdiocese annulled the marriage 12 April 1845) to Józefa Marianna Nielepiec, b. 1820 in Warsaw, d. 11 March 1849 in Warsaw, Roman Catholic, daughter of lawyer Benedykt Józef Nielepiec and Antonina Olszewska. MOTHER: Ludwika Marianna Berenkopf, b. 1823 in Warsaw, d. after 1858, Roman Catholic, married since 4 September 1851, daughter of janitor Mikołaj Berenkopf and Magdalena Biernacka. SIBLINGS: Teodora, b. 1840, d. 18 April 1847 in Warsaw, Roman Catholic; Feliks Antoni, b. 25 May 1838 in Warsaw, d. 14 January 1848 in Warsaw, Roman Catholic; Feliks, b. 13 April 1851 in Warsaw, d. after 1870, Roman Catholic, chancellery clerk of Sochaczew Poviát Management and Kalisz Governorate Government; Teodora, b. 1852 in Warsaw, d. 21 December 1892 in Warsaw, Roman Catholic, married since 5 June 1870 to senior assistant to district excise supervisor of Kalisz-Piotrków Governorate Excise Management, reserve sub-lieutenant Pyotr Sevenard, b. 1840, d. 25 December 1909 in Warsaw, Orthodox, son of Tver Governorate landowner, stabs-doctor, court councillor Nikolay Sevenard.

10. 1 June 1870 – chancellery clerk in State Domains Division of Kalisz Tax Chamber; 31 December 1871 – at his own request released from service; 1 June 1872 – chancellery clerk of Moscow Warehouse CC; 26 May 1873 – over-staff clerk of Yaroslavl Governorate Excise Management; 1 November 1873 – chancellery chief and bookkeeper of 4<sup>th</sup> district of Yaroslavl Governorate Excise Management; 16 November 1878 – chancellery chief and bookkeeper of 2<sup>nd</sup> district of Yaroslavl Governorate Excise Management; 25 May 1883 – over-staff clerk of Sankt Petersburg Governorate Excise Management; 1 August 1883 – chancellery chief and bookkeeper of 1<sup>st</sup> district of Sankt Petersburg Governorate Excise Management; 7 May 1885 – referral clerk of 1<sup>st</sup> district of Sankt Petersburg Governorate Excise Management (by the decision of the State Council the posts of chancellery chief and bookkeeper were replaced by the post of referral clerk); 11 October 1888 – at his own request released from service due to illness; 20 December 1890 – enlisted in the staff of Customs Duties Department of the Ministry of Finance; 29 December 1890 – commissioned to Sankt Petersburg Land CC to become familiar with the functioning of customs administration; 8 April 1891 – commissioned to serve at Sankt Petersburg Port CC; 28 August 1891 – assistant to ship supervisor in Riga CC; 11 November 1892 – junior assistant to customs warehouse supervisor and assistant to ship supervisor at Sankt Petersburg Port CC; 13 April 1893 – senior assistant to customs warehouse supervisor at Sankt Petersburg Port CC; (since 25 November 1893 till 4 April 1894 – commissioned to Sankt Petersburg Land CC to be acting chamber member; since 24 August 1894 till 20 April 1896 – commissioned to Gutuyevska Island CC Management to be acting customs warehouse supervisor); 19 June 1895

– special-task clerk with chief of Arkhangelsk CC (since 28 July 1895 till 7 May 1896 – while navigating at Sankt Petersburg Port CC; since 6 November 1896 till 3 July 1897 – commissioned to be acting chamber member of Sankt Petersburg Land CC); 11 June 1897 – junior member of Sankt Petersburg Land CC; 1 January 1899 – member of Sankt Petersburg Land CC (upon the decision of the State Council of 19 May 1897); 28 January 1902 – chief of Kerch CC; 21 June 1904 – chief of Kronstadt CC; 28 January 1910 – chief of Arkhangelsk CC; 28 January 1916 – customs inspector of South-Western Customs Division.

11. 26 February 1896 – silver medal commemorating Tsar Alexander III's reign; 1 April 1901 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Third Class, for devoted and distinguished service and extraordinary efforts; 1 July 1903 – Greek Order of the Redeemer; 7 April 1905 – Turkish Order of Osman, Third Class; 17 April 1905 – Order of Saint Anna, Third Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 17 January 1907 – badge commemorating the 200<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Kronstadt fortress authorized 14 January 1904; 13 April 1908 – Order of Saint Anna, Second Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 28 February 1911 – benefit of 300 rubles; 25 February 1912 – benefit of 200 rubles; 22 March 1915 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 30 July 1915 – thanks of the Minister of Finance.

12. 27 February 1881 – collegiate registrar (sen. 27 December 1880); 20 February 1885 – governorate secretary (sen. 27 December 1883); 20 November 1887 – collegiate secretary (sen. 27 December 1886); 19 November 1892 – titular councillor (sen. 6 April 1892); 8 November 1895 – collegiate assessor (sen. 6 April 1895); 30 July 1899 – court councillor (sen. 6 April 1899); 12 February 1904 – collegiate councillor (sen. 6 April 1903); 4 May 1907 – state councillor (sen. 6 April 1907); 25 March 1912 – for merit active state councillor.

13. –.

14. Died 25 December 1916.

15. State Archive of Kiev Oblast, f. 292, inv. 2, del. 256, fol. 4v; del. 359, fol. 1v; NAET, del. EAA.644.1.1578, fol. 7, 9v; del. EAA.644.1.1740, fol. 18, 21v; del. EAA.644.1.2142, fol. 6; del. EAA.2481.1.17; SAAO, f. 58, inv. 2, del. 234; LiSHA, f. 1051, inv. 1, del. 2, fol. 218; LaSHA, f. 545, inv. 2, del. 33, fol. 28v, 46; del. 37, fol. 18, 21v; f. 4935, inv. 4, del. 108, fol. 1v; RSHA, f. 21, inv. 2, del. 2028, fol. 7, 10v–11; f. 128, inv. 1, del. 25, fol. 7, 23, 24; f. 139, inv. 1, del. 885, fol. 9, 11v; f. 138, inv. 1, del. 726–729; inv. 2, del. 18, fol. 75v; f. 560, inv. 20, del. 412; State Archive in Kalisz, CSD of Orthodox parish in Kalisz, del. 30, pp. 304–305, 309, 343; del. 31, pp. 72–73; State Archive in Kielce, Kielce Tax Chamber, del. 3170, fol. 76, 78–78v; State Archive in Łódź, Kalisz Governorate Government, Administrative Division, del. 341; State Archive in Warsaw, CSD of Holy Trinity Orthodox Cathedral sobor at Długa street

in Warsaw, del. 152, p. 210; del. 154, p. 9, 232, 347–348; CSD of Saint Alexander Roman Catholic parish in Warsaw, del. 36, p. 342; del. 38, p. 957; CSD of Saint Andrew Roman Catholic parish in Warsaw, del. 17, p. 661; del. 18, p. 577; del. 19, p. 678; del. 21, p. 300, 578; del. 99, fol. 341; CSD of Saint John the Baptist Roman Catholic parish in Warsaw, del. 12, p. 358; del. 13, p. 222; “Указатель правительственных распоряжений по министерству финансов” 1891, no. 3, p. 30; no. 38, p. 438; 1892, no. 49, p. 519; 1893, no. 18, p. 222; 1897, no. 33, p. 478; 1904, no. 8, p. 122; no. 28, p. 473–474; 1905, no. 16, p. 214, 218; 1908, no. 15, p. 219, 221–222; 1910, no. 9, p. 116; 1915, no. 12, p. 190, 192–193; 1916, no. 10, p. 171; 1917, no. 4, p. 90; “Калишская Губернская Ведомости” 1870, no. 25, p. 357; no. 26, p. 370; ПДТСВ, 1895, no. 18, p. 2; no. 35, p. 1; 1899, no. 24, p. 2; 1902, no. 4, p. 1; no. 6, p. 2; 1904, no. 6, p. 1; no. 17, p. 1; no. 18, p. 1; 1907, no. 12, p. 1; no. 14, p. 2; 1910, no. 4, p. 1; no. 6, p. 2–3; 1916, no. 3, p. 1; 1917, no. 1, p. 2; *Личный состав Департамента Таможенных Сборов и учреждений Таможенного Ведомства. По сведениям до 12-го Декабря 1903 года*, p. 129; *Личный состав Департамента Таможенных Сборов и учреждений Таможенного Ведомства. По сведениям до 15 Октября 1910 года*, p. 35; *Личный состав Департамента Таможенных Сборов и учреждений Таможенного Ведомства. По сведениям до 5 Января 1912 года*, p. 34; *Список личного состава Министерства Финансов на 1917 год*, col. 579; *Список гражданским чинам первых четырех классов. Чины четвертого класса, part 2*, Петроград 1915, p. 1616; *Памятная книжка Архангельской губернии на 1911 год*, Архангельск 1911, p. 83; *Памятная книжка Архангельской губернии на 1915 год*, Архангельск 1915, p. 24; *Общий циркуляр по Министерству Финансов, от 1 Апреля 1901 года, за № 1550, о наградах, Всемилостивейше пожалованных по сему Министерству*, p. 1, 6–7; K. Latawiec, A. Górak, J. Legieć, S. Bogdanow, *Naczelnicy organów rosyjskiej administracji specjalnej w Królestwie Polskim w latach 1839–1918*, vol. 2, pp. 123–125; K. Latawiec, A. Górak, J. Legieć, S. Bogdanow, *Naczelnicy organów rosyjskiej administracji specjalnej w Królestwie Polskim w latach 1839–1918. Słownik biograficzny*, vol. 4, *Resorty komunikacji, poczt i telegrafów, dworu oraz spraw wewnętrznych*, Lublin 2020, p. 91.

#### **PRYANISHNIKOV**, Pyotr Dmitriyevich

1. Прянишников, Петр Дмитриевич
2. B. 16 September 1803 in Moscow.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Oryol Governorate (since 27 April 1867 hereditary nobleman of Tver Governorate).
5. Bochkov private school; exam in Cavalry Guard and Junker Sub-officer School 29 March 1825, on the basis of which was promoted to the rank of sub-lieutenant.



6. No reported estate.

7. MARRIED since 1838 to Anastasiya ?, b. before 1821, d. after 1864, Orthodox, daughter of Fyodor ?

8. CHILDREN: Dmitriy, b. 25 February 1839 in St. Petersburg, d. after 1851, Orthodox; Ivan, b. 1 May 1841 in Grodno, d. 1909, Orthodox, landscape painter, graphic designer, author of paintings representing military combat; Anna, b. 9 February 1845, d. after 1869, Orthodox; Ippolit, b. 14 August 1847 in Grodno, d. 11 November 1921 in Petrograd, Orthodox, graduate of elementary school in Dresden, Naval Cadet Corps in Sankt Petersburg 16 April 1867, took singing lessons in musical academies in Sankt Petersburg 1873–1874, Milan and Naples, served in the navy, clerk of customs chambers in Riga and Reval, opera singer (baritone) performing on stage in Bologna, Milan, Parma, Genoa and Florence in the years 1876–1877, soloist of Maryiski Theatre in Sankt Petersburg 1878–1886 and Opera Theatre in Tiflis 1886–1889, organizer of Opera Artist Societies in Kiev and Moscow, involved in teaching singing in St. Petersburg and Petrograd 1893–1921; Alexander, b. 30 May 1854 in Zawichost, d. 1936 in Menton (France), Orthodox, graduate of Imperial Polytechnic Institute in Kharkov, engineer-technologist, officer of Kazansky Dragoon Regiment, fought in the 1877–1878 Russian-Turkish war, (author of the work: *Записи того, что я помню о передвижениях и военных действиях 9-го драгунского Казанского полка в Русско-турецкую войну 1877–1878 годов*, Москва 2004), was involved in sugar-making industry, after 1917 on emigration in France, married to Yelizaveta Ivanovna Kukol-Yasnopolskaya, daughter of hereditary nobleman, leib-guard officer Ivan Andreyevich Kukol-Yasnopolskiy.

9. FATHER: Dmitriy Ivanovich Pryanishnikov, b. before 1781, d. after 1816, Orthodox, clerk in the rank of collegiate secretary. MOTHER: ? SIBLINGS: Sergey, b. 1801, d. after 1833, Orthodox. Mikhail, b. 1805 , d. after 1867, Orthodox, gendarmerie officer in the rank of colonel, served in Tiflis and Kizlyar, married to Marya Andreyevna ?

10. 28 October 1822 – officer of Leib-Guard Grenadier Regiment; 7 July 1826 – officer of Reserve Leib-Guard Regiment; 1829 – aide to batallion chief of Reserve Leib-Guard Regiment; 15 December 1832 – at his own request released from service; 15 September 1833 – clerk of army provision department; 16 September 1833 – member of Saratov Provision Comissariat; 16 January 1835 – at his own request released from service; 5 May 1836 – referral clerk (unit chief) of Comissariat Department in the Ministry of the Sea; 10 June 1836 – inspector of Inspection Committee for Sea Provision Matters; 26 October 1840 – clerk of Sankt Petersburg CC; 19 December 1840 – chief of Grodno CC; 17 September 1841 – chief of Kerch CC; 17 June 1847 – chief of Land CC in Odessa; 17 October 1847 – chief of Port CC

in Taganrog; 1 January 1851 – acting chief of Zawichost CD; 19 February 1852 – authorized on the position of chief of Zawichost CD; 31 May 1863 – released from service at his own request.

11. 20 June, 14 July, 19 July 1825 and 29 March 1827 – recognition of Tsar Nicholas I; 1827 – reward for distinguished performance during fighting against Persian armies; 25 January 1828 – Order of Saint Anna, Third Class, with a bow-knot, for capturing the fortress of Yerevan; 25 January 1828 – medal commemorating the war against Persia; 5, 7, 18, 25 July, 4 September 1830 and 4 January 1831 – recognition of Tsar Nicholas I; 31 December 1831 – medal “Capture of Warsaw”; 15 February 1832 – golden half-sabre with the inscription *ЗА УСПЕДИЕ*; 7 March, 8, 15, 17, 21–23 May, 2, 30 June 1832 – recognition of Tsar Nicholas I; 1832 – Order of Virtuti Militari, Fourth Class; 2 April 1838 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 2 April 1839 – financial reward of 1,000 rubles; 1840 – financial reward of 100 rubles; 1841 – financial reward of 300 rubles; 1842 – financial reward of 300 rubles; 1843 – financial reward of 350 rubles; 1843 – one-time benefit of 150 rubles; 16 September 1844 – diamond ring worth 350 rubles; 22 March 1846 – reward in the form of food allowance of 450 rubles per annum during subsequent employment on positions overseen by Foreign Trade Department of the Ministry of Finance; 1 November 1846 – one-time reward in the amount of one-year salary of 571.84 rubles for supporting regular shipping in Novorossiysky Krai; 22 August 1851 – badge of merit for twenty years of perfect service; 26 October 1852 – Order of Saint Anna, Second Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 27 March 1855 – Order of Saint Anna, Second Class, with Emperor’s Crown, for devoted and distinguished service; 22 August 1856 – badge of merit for twenty-five years of perfect service; 1857 – dark bronze medal commemorating the 1853–1856 war; 18 October 1858 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class, with crown, for devoted and distinguished service.

12. 28 October 1822 – cadet; 29 March 1825 – sub-lieutenant; 6 April 1830 – lieutenant; 8 March 1832 – stabs-captain; 13 November 1840 – court councillor (sen. 27 April 1839); 14 December 1843 – collegiate councillor (sen. 7 April 1842); 7 August 1852 – state councillor (sen. 1 January 1851).

13. December 1825 – participated in uprising on Senate Square in St. Petersburg; since 23 December 1825 till 2 July 1826 – arrested; since February 1826 till 1828 fought in the war against Persia; since 12 March till October 1831 fought against Polish armies on the territory of the Kingdom of Poland: in Tykocin, Zambrów, Kolno, Śniadowo, Rudki (wounded there), Ostrołęka, Płock, Lipno, Osiek and Warsaw.

14. Died 1867.

15. CSHASP, f. 19, inv. 111, del. 303A, fol. 617v; SARF, f. 48, inv. 1, del. 75; f. 109, expedition 1, 1826 year, del. 61, part 220; LaSHA, f. 545, inv. 2, del. 74, fol. 1v, 27v; del. 76, fol. 1v; del. 82, fol. 6; del. 87, fol. 40; Russian State Archive of the Navy, f. 432, inv. 5, del. 5328; RSHA, f. 19, inv. 2, del. 2644, fol. 12–12v, 56; inv. 3, del. 243, fol. 223; f. 19, inv. 4, del. 48, fol. 2, 26v; del. 58, fol. 1v; f. 21, inv. 11, del. 318, fol. 205; f. 1349, inv. 5, del. 5828, fol. 133–145; del. 7042, fol. 238–247; State Archive in Katowice, CSD of Orthodox parish in Olkusz, del. 1/60, p. 2; del. 1/61, p. 8, 10; del. 1/62, p. 8, 10, 14; del. 1/66, p. 24; del. 1/67, p. 14; CSD of Roman Catholic parish Gorenice, del. 98, p. 5; State Archive in Lublin, files of Orthodox parish in Puławy (Institute), del. 9, fol. 1–2; del. 11, fol. 3–4; CSD of Roman Catholic parish in Oszców, del. 63, p. 23; State Archive in Kielce, Sandomierz branch, CSD of Orthodox parish in Zawichost, del. 2, pp. 10–11; del. 4, p. 2, 16, 22, 24; del. 5, p. 6, 8, 14; del. 6, p. 4, 8, 10; del. 8, p. 6; del. 9, p. 6; del. 10, p. 8; del. 11, p. 14, 28; del. 12, p. 10, 14; del. 13, p. 8; CSD of Birth of the Holiest Virgin Mary Roman Catholic Cathedral parish in Sandomierz, del. 58, p. 17; Orthodox parish archive in Częstochowa, CSD of Orthodox parish in Olkusz, del. 1857 year, female baptism act no. 2, del. 1862 year, male baptism act no. 6; "Указатель правительственных распоряжений по министерству финансов" 1872, no. 8, p. 156; no. 31, p. 604; no. 51–52, pp. 1021–1022; 1873, no. 25, pp. 490–491; "Вестник театра и искусства" 1921, no. 4, p. 2; "Tygodnik Petersburski" 1852, no. 15, p. 105; no. 62, p. 441; "Kurjer Warszawski" 1852, no. 233, p. 1223; 1855, no. 252, p. 1281; *Список гражданским чинам VI класса. Исправлен по 20 Марта 1847 г.*, p. 241; *Список гражданским чинам шестого класса. Исправлен по 20-е Декабря 1847 г.*, p. 193; *Список гражданским чинам шестого класса. Исправлен по 20-е Декабря 1850 г.*, Санкт Петербург 1850, p. 193; *Список гражданским чинам пятого класса. Исправлен по 20-е Декабря 1852 г.*, p. 699; *Список гражданским чинам пятого класса. Исправлен по 1-е Сентября 1858 г.*, p. 326; *Rocznik urzędowy obejmujący spis naczelných władz cesarstwa oraz wszelkich władz i urzędników Królestwa Polskiego na rok 1863*, p. 419; *Список генералам и гражданским чинам первых шести классов, служащим в Царстве Польском по старшинству в чинах. Составлен к 1 Января 1859 года*, p. 49; *Список чиновников и должностных лиц Министерства Финансов по ведомству Департамента Внешней Торговли 1850 года*, s. 186; *Список выпускных воспитанников Морского Кадетского Корпуса с 1753 по 1896 год*, p. 267; *Список чиновников и должностных лиц Министерства Финансов по ведомству Департамента Внешней Торговли*, p. 186; *Генеалогия господ дворян внесенных в родословную книгу Тверской губернии с 1787 по 1869 год*, ed. М. Чернявский, Тверь 1869, pp. 155–156; М. Чернушевич, *Материалы к истории Пограничной Стражи, part 2, Служба Пограничной Стражи в военное время, vol. 2, Санкт Петербург 1909*, pp. 200–202; *Восстание декабристов: документы*, Москва

1925, pp. 78–90; В. А. Багадуров, *Очерки по истории вокальной педагогики*, vol. 3, Москва 1956, pp. 163–172; *Российское зарубежье во Франции 1919–2000. Биографический словарь*, vol. 2, p. 547; K. Latawiec, A. Górak, J. Legieć, S. Bogdanow, *Naczelnicy organów rosyjskiej administracji specjalnej w Królestwie Polskim w latach 1839–1918*, vol. 2, pp. 125–128; <https://www.geni.com/people/Петр-Дмитриевич-Прянишников/6000000029076671967> [access: 21 November 2021]; <https://d1825.ru/viewtopic.php?id=906> [access: 21 October 2021].

**SABANEYEV**, Alexey Fyodorovich

1. Сабанеев, Алексей Феодорович
2. B. 4 September 1858 in Moscow.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Yaroslavl Governorate.
5. Faculty of Mathematics and Physics of Imperial University of Sankt Petersburg (till May 1876), Faculty of Mathematics and Physics of Imperial Saint Vladimir University of Kiev, degree of candidate of science 1883.
6. Owned with brothers estates of the area of 777 dessatins and 20 morgen in Kiev and Nedelkovo village in Balta poviat in Podolia Governorate. Part of Nedelkovo estate was sold to local peasants in 1908.
7. MARRIED since 12 April 1892 to Yekaterina Zykova, b. 25 October 1871 in Myshkin poviat of Yaroslavl Governorate, d. after 1915, Orthodox, daughter of active state councillor Pyotr Sergeyeovich Zykov, chief of Kutaisi CD and Yekaterina Alexeevna Zheltukhina.
8. Childless.
9. FATHER: Fyodor Pyotrovich Sabaneyev, b. 6 August 1820, d. 25 February 1876 in Tarusa in Kaluga Governorate, Orthodox, active state councillor 27 December 1868, graduate of Richelieu Lyceum in Odessa, chief of chancellery of Kiev, Volynia and Podolia Governor-General, owner of “Nedelkovo” and “Jozefowka” estates bought in Podolia Governorate after 1864, married since 11 July 1852. MOTHER: Yekaterina Pronchishcheva, b. 17 May 1829, d. 1889, Orthodox, daughter of clerk in the rank of collegiate assessor Alexey Vladimirovich Pronchishchev and duchess Varvara Pyotrovna Obolenskaya. SIBLINGS: Pyotr, b. 24 January 1854 in Kiev, d. after 1 March 1916, Orthodox, student of Faculty of Mathematics and Physics of Imperial University of Sankt Petersburg and Faculty of Law of Imperial Saint Vladimir University in Kiev, active state councillor 1 January 1908, vice-prosecutor of Baku District Court, member of Kiev Court Chamber, married to Dozgovna, Orthodox; Georgiy, b. 31 January 1855 in Moscow, d. 1917, Orthodox, in charge of land estates, married to Joséphine Mani, b. 1871 in Geneve, d. 1956 in Moscow; Ivan, b. 18

October 1856 in Moscow, d. before 3 October 1937 in Saloniki in Greece, Orthodox, graduate of Imperial Saint Vladimir University in Kiev, surgeon-orthopaedist, chief doctor of Odessa District Hospital, lecturer of Imperial Novorossiysky University, during the First World War consultant and operator of infirmaries of Odessa Dame Red Cross Committee, after 1918 on emigration in Turkey, married; Ilya, b. 8 July 1867 in Kaluga Governorate, d. 12 November 1922 in Odessa, Orthodox, married; Varvara, b. 20 July 1861, d. after 1872, Orthodox.

10. 30 January 1884 – over-staff laboratorian at Imperial Saint Vladimir University in Kiev; 13 December 1884 – authorized on the position of over-staff laboratorian at Imperial Saint Vladimir University in Kiev; 16 March 1886 – released from service at his own request; 4 August 1886 – started military service in 27<sup>th</sup> Kievsky Dragoon Regiment; 27 March 1887 – promoted to sub-officer at 27<sup>th</sup> Kievsky Dragoon Regiment; 12 July 1887 – passed exams for the rank of cadet; 31 August 1887 – released from military service; 15 December 1887 – at his own request appointed assistant to secretary of Kutaisi District Court; 1 October 1888 – secretary of chancellery of chief of Kutaisi Quarantine-Customs District; 26 October 1890 – special-task clerk with chief of Kutaisi Quarantine-Customs District; 10 May 1895 – member of Batumi CC; 14 December 1896 – member of Libau CC; 12 December 1898 – chief of Szczypiorno CC; 7 April 1901 – chief of Kretinga CC; 28 May 1903 – chief of Grajewo CC; 30 July 1909 – chief of Granica CC; 1 April 1911 – chief of Warsaw CD; 1 June 1912 – inspector of Warsaw Customs Division (1915 – acting chief of Moscow CC); 26 February 1918 – released from service.

11. 17 April 1894 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Third Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 15 September 1894 – benefit of 20% for 5-year service in Caucasus; 26 February 1896 – silver medal commemorating Tsar Alexander III's reign; 17 April 1905 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 21 February 1913 – light bronze medal commemorating the 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Romanov dynasty rule; 10 April 1916 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class, for devoted and distinguished service.

12. 2 August 1889 – collegiate secretary (sen. 30 January 1884); 19 February 1890 – titular councillor (sen. 30 January 1886); 2 June 1891 – collegiate assessor (sen. 27 October 1890); 30 March 1895 – court councillor (sen. 27 October 1894); 27 March 1899 – collegiate councillor (sen. 27 October 1898); 26 April 1903 – state councillor (sen. 27 October 1902); 14 April 1913 – for merit active state councillor.

13. His mother was the author of memoirs: *Воспоминания о былом. Из семейной хроники Е. А. Сабанеевой*, preface by Д. Корсаков, ed. Б. Л. Модзелевский, Санкт Петербург 1914.

14. Died after 1917.

15. CSAM, f. 203, inv. 745, del. 549; fol. 321v; f. 2126, inv. 1, del. 177, fol. 199v, 287v; CSHASP, f. 14, inv. 3, del. 17901; NAET, del. EAA.644.1.1612, fol. 17, 22v, 27; del. EAA.644.1.1700, fol. 39v; del. EAA.644.1.1893, fol. 16; LiSHA, f. 551, inv. 1, del. 330, fol. 18v; f. 605, inv. 21, del. 43, fol. 262; del. 44, fol. 205; LaSHA, f. 545, inv. 2, del. 27, fol. 156v; del. 33, fol. 14v, 23; del. 35, fol. 17, 22v, 27; del. 36, fol. 38v; del. 41, fol. 44, 47; f. 4935, inv. 4, del. 112, fol. 12v, 14; del. 181, fol. 33–33v; RSHA, f. 21, inv. 2, del. 2025, fol. 18v, 23, 39; inv. 4, del. 214, fol. 114; inv. 11, del. 227, fol. 299–314, 717–722; f. 125, inv. 1, del. 365, fol. 13; f. 128, inv. 1, del. 25, fol. 6v; del. 600, fol. 125–126v; f. 143, inv. 2, del. 18, fol. 4v, 41, 45v, 58; f. 560, inv. 20, del. 496, fol. 34–37; State Archive in Białystok, Łomża Governorate Government, del. 859, fol. 12, 278; State Archive in Poznań, Konin branch, CSD files of Orthodox parish in Słupca, del. 64, p. 26; SAOO, f. 738, inv. 1, del. 8, act no. 96 (quoted after <http://forum.vgd.ru/post/803/65608/p2085762.htm> [access: 20 January 2016]); “Указатель правительственных распоряжений по министерству финансов” 1888, no. 44, p. 373; 1890, no. 45, p. 422; 1891, no. 42, p. 470–471; 1894, no. 16, p. 190–195; 1895, no. 25, p. 410; 1897, no. 6, p. 75; 1899, no. 2, p. 53; 1901, no. 17, p. 261; 1903, no. 27, p. 365; 1905, no. 16, p. 214, 221; 1909, no. 34, p. 543; 1911, no. 19, p. 350; 1913, no. 15, p. 284; 1916, no. 15, pp. 250–251; Приказ по Департаменту Таможенных Сборов и Его Ведомству, 1895, no. 11, p. 1–2; no. 14, p. 3; 1898, no. 4, p. 2; no. 28, p. 1; 1899, no. 2, p. 4; no. 10, p. 1; 1901, no. 11, p. 2; no. 14, p. 1; no. 21, p. 3; 1903, no. 12, p. 1; no. 14, p. 1; no. 17, p. 1; 1904, no. 5, p. 2; 1906, no. 23, p. 2; 1909, no. 29, p. 1; no. 31, p. 1; 1911, no. 7, p. 1; “Таможенный Вестник” 1918, no. 5, p. 36; *Личный состав Департамента Таможенных Сборов и учреждений Таможенного Ведомства. По сведениям до 12-го Декабря 1903 года*, p. 79; *Личный состав Департамента Таможенных Сборов и учреждений Таможенного Ведомства. По сведениям до 5 Января 1912 года*, p. 15; *Личный состав Департамента Таможенных Сборов и учреждений Таможенного Ведомства. По сведениям до 9 Января 1913 года*, p. 15; *Приказ по Департаменте Таможенных Сборов и его ведомству*, 1911, no. 7, p. 1; *Список чинам ведомства Министерства Юстиции, part 2, 1894 г., Исправлен по 23-е Февраля, Санкт Петербург 1894*, p. 458; *Список личного состава Министерства Финансов на 1917 год*, col. 639; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е Марта 1913 года*, Санкт Петербург 1913, p. 1508; *Список гражданским чинам первых четырех классов. Чины четвертого класса, part 2*, p. 1889; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е Марта 1916 года*, p. 1161; *Список чинов ведомства Министерства Юстиции 1916 года. Исправленный по 1 Января, part 2, (Губернския учреждения)*, Петроград 1916, p. 559; *Памятная книжка Калишской губернии на 1899 год*, Калиш 1899, p. 107; *Памятная книжка Калишской губернии на 1901 год*, Калиш 1901, p. 104; *Памятная книжка Ломжинской губер-*

нии на 1904 года, Ломжа 1904, р. 158; Памятная книжка Ломжинской губернии на 1909 года, Ломжа 1909, р. 162; И. Михневич, *Исторический обзор сорокалетия Ришельевского Лицея, с 1817 по 1857 год*, Одесса 1857, р. 156; В. К. Гульдман, *По-местное землевладение в Подольской губернии*, Каменец Подольский 1898, р. 259, 268; *Незабытые могилы. Российское зарубежье: некрологи 1917–2001 в шести томах*, vol. 6, book 1, *Пос-Скр*, р. 360; Н. И. Андреев, *История одного имения (Гороховецкие землевладельцы)*, [in:] «Да будет Время с нами вечно!» Сборник краеведческих работ по итогам IV Булыгинских литературно-краеведческих чтений, vol. 3, Гороховец 2008, р. 13; K. Latawicz, A. Górak, J. Legieć, S. Bogdanow, *Naczelniczy organów rosyjskiej administracji specjalnej w Królestwie Polskim w latach 1839–1918*, vol. 2, pp. 128–131; <https://www.rgfond.ru/rod/35893?open=/person/35891> [access: 30 September 2023]; <https://www.geni.com/people/Федор-Сабанев/6000000060532> [access: 30 September 2023]; <https://www.geni.com/people/Joséphine-Mani/6000000139501168203> [access: 30 September 2023].

#### SAVIN, Pavel Ivanovich

1. Савин, Павел Иванович
2. B. 1835.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Smolensk Governorate.
5. Graduated from Gymnasium in Taganrog 1852 with the right to the rank of collegiate registrar upon employment in state service; auditor of Faculty of Law of Imperial University of Sankt Petersburg 1864–1866.
6. No reported estate.
7. MARRIED since 1871 to Wanda Chyrosz, b. before 1849, d. after 1904, Roman Catholic, daughter of nobleman in Kovno Governorate Jan Chyrosz and Karolina Wadtman; her brother Witold was colonel of the Russian army in 1907.
8. Childless.
9. FATHER: Ivan Savin, b. before 1813, d. after 1857, Orthodox, hereditary nobleman of Smolensk Governorate. MOTHER: ? SIBLINGS: Alexander, b. 1840, d. after 1873, Orthodox, chancellery clerk of Palanga CC.
10. 21 January 1853 – chancellery clerk at Taganrog CC (since 22 June till 12 December 1855 – referral clerk of the Commission instituted to estimate the damage to the inhabitants of Taganrog during shelling by enemy forces); 20 June 1858 – referral clerk of Kerch CC, commissioned to work at Taganrog CC (28 September 1859 – commissioned to Kerch to work as acting secretary of chancellery of Taganrog CD); 8 June 1861 – secretary of chancellery of Taganrog CD; 17 February 1864 – special-task clerk with chief of Taganrog CD; 24 September 1864 – at his own request

second-category clerk in Sankt Petersburg Port CC; 4 April 1864 – chief of Granica CC; 8 November 1866 – at his own request commissioned to track smuggled goods in Western Governorates and the Kingdom of Poland serving as acting member of Sankt Petersburg Port CC; 29 September 1867 – at his own request chief of first-class Palanga CC (since 20 November 1869 till 10 April 1870 – sent for official matters to St. Petersburg by the order of director of Customs Duty Department of the Ministry of Finance); 1 January 1873 – out of staff due to renaming of first-class Palanga CC to third class; 3 March 1873 – chief of Baltiysk CC; 27 March 1876 – chief of Libau CC; 15 December 1876 – chief of Sosnowiec CC; 14 July 1883 – chief of Tiflis CC; 11 June 1897 – at his own request chief of Granica CC; 12 November 1899 – chief of Radivilov CD; 12 July 1902 – chief of Vilna CD.

11. 31 December 1855 – thanks of Taganrog military governor for participation in estimation commission; 26 August 1856 – dark bronze medal commemorating the 1853–1856 war; 1858–1864 – annual financial rewards; 1877 – financial benefit of 600 rubles; 1 January 1882 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Third Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 3 October 1883 – benefit of 15% for service in Trans-Caucasus effective 14 July 1883; 13 April 1886 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 9 April 1889 – Order of Saint Anna, Second Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 22 September 1889 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class, for thirty-five years of work and devoted and perfect service; 7 February 1890 – Persian Order of Lion and Sun, Second Class, with star; 1893 – badge of merit for forty years of perfect service; 1893 – benefit of 45% for 10-year service in Trans-Caucasus effective 14 July 1893; 26 February 1896 – silver medal commemorating Tsar Alexander III's reign; 1899 – Romanian Order of the Crown, Second Class; 14 April 1902 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class, for devoted and distinguished service.

12. 21 January 1853 – collegiate registrar; 17 September 1857 – governorate secretary (sen. 9 December 1856); 2 November 1860 – collegiate secretary (sen. 9 December 1859); 21 December 1863 – titular councillor (sen. 9 December 1862); 9 June 1867 – collegiate assessor (sen. 4 April 1866); 22 February 1871 – court councillor (sen. 4 April 1870); 13 January 1875 – collegiate councillor (sen. 4 April 1874); 31 July 1878 – state councillor (sen. 7 December 1877); 28 March 1893 – for merit active state councillor.

13. On 8–12, 23–24 July and 31 August 1855 during service was under artillery shelling by French-British squadron.

14. Died 13 June 1904 in Vilna.

15. NAET, del. EAA.644.1.1578, fol. 35; del. EAA.644.1.1612, fol. 42v; LiSHA, f. 605, inv. 15, del. 36, fol. 18; del. 37, fol. 22v; del. 38, fol. 23v; LaSHA, f. 545, inv. 2, del. 29, fol. 79v, 80; del. 30, fol. 48v; del. 35, fol. 42v; del. 87, fol. 23; RSHA, f. 21, inv. 4, del.



504, fol. 59; del. 861, fol. 197, 199; inv. 11, del. 208, fol. 59–75; del. 318, fol. 154–155, 189, 408v–409, 452v; f. 128, inv. 1, del. 25, fol. 26; f. 139, inv. 1, del. 885, fol. 35; f. 143, inv. 1, del. 379; inv. 2, del. 18, fol. 61v, 91; State Archive in Częstochowa, CSD of Orthodox parish in Częstochowa, del. 12, p. 41; State Archive in Katowice, CSD of Orthodox parish in Granica (Maczki), del. 6, p. 3; CSD of Evangelical-Augsburg parish in Będzin (Dąbrowa) branch, del. 37, death certificate no. 4; State Archive in Częstochowa, CSD of Orthodox parish in Częstochowa, del. 1883 year, fol. 20; *Личный состав Департамента Таможенных Сборов и учреждений Таможенного Ведомства. По сведениям до 12-го Декабря 1903 года*, p. 51; *Приказ по Департаменту Таможенных Сборов и Его Ведомству*, 1899, no. 12, p. 2; no. 33, p. 1; 1902, no. 21, p. 1; 1903, no. 27, p. 2; 1904, no. 19, p. 1; *“Указатель правительственных распоряжений по министерству финансов”* 1866, no. 39, p. 742–743; 1867, no. 1, p. 2; no. 33, p. 612; 1868, no. 5, p. 88; 1873, no. 25, p. 491; no. 31, p. 627; 1875, no. 4, p. 74; 1876, no. 30, p. 696; 1877, no. 11, p. 254; 1878, no. 33, p. 882; 1882, no. 1, p. 3; 1883, no. 41, p. 1186; 1886, no. 15, p. 83–84; 1889, no. 15, p. 145–146; 1893, no. 13, p. 161; 1897, no. 28, p. 406; 1902, no. 15, p. 241, 243; no. 33, p. 614; 1904, no. 30, p. 526; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е Февраля 1896 года*, p. 1203; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е Февраля 1898 года*, p. 1107; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е Февраля 1899 года*, Санкт Петербург 1899, p. 956; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е Февраля 1900 года*, Санкт Петербург 1900, p. 893; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е Августа 1902 года*, Санкт Петербург 1902, pp. 681–682; *Памятная книжка Виленской губернии. 1904 г.*, Вильна 1904, p. 44; *Памятная книжка Петроковской губернии на 1899 год*, Петроков 1899, p. 232; *Справочная книжка Петроковской губернии на 1878 год*, p. 44; *Справочная книжка Петроковской губернии на 1882 год*, p. 54; *Справочная книжка Петроковской губернии на 1883 год*, p. 55; K. Latawiec, A. Górak, J. Legieć, S. Bogdanow, *Naczelnicy organów rosyjskiej administracji specjalnej w Królestwie Polskim w latach 1839–1918*, vol. 2, pp. 131–133.

### SKERST, Hermann Nikolay Pyotrovich

1. Скерст, Герман Николай Петрович
2. B. 2 July 1845 in Modohn estate in Livonian Governorate.
3. Lutheran.
4. Son of citizen; since 26 June 1897 hereditary nobleman of Livonian Governorate.
5. Governorate Gymnasium in Riga since August 1860 till 19 June 1865, Faculty of Law of Imperial University of Sankt Petersburg since 31 August 1865 till June 1869, degree of candidate of law 23 October 1872.

6. No reported estate.

7. MARRIED twice: 1 – before 22 January 1883 to widow Antonina Charlotte Fastene named Lejste after first husband, b. 1851, d. 3 April 1886 in Riga, Lutheran; 2 – since 3 March 1888 to Ella Alvina Antonina Hermann, b. 10 October 1864 in Livonian Governorate, d. 14 December 1936 in Riga, Lutheran, daughter of Johann Hermann.

8. CHILDREN: Julian Andreas Oskar, b. 30 November 1871, d. after 1914, Lutheran, adopted in Riga 22 January 1883, graduate of Imperial University in Kazan, clerk of customs chambers in Verzhbolovo and Volochysk; Arnold Oskar Hermann Gregor, b. 27 November 1888 in Riga, d. 24 December 1948 in Randwick near Sydney in Australia (committed suicide), Lutheran (since 1930 Roman Catholic), graduate of Imperial Alexander Lyceum 1912, collegiate assessor, special-task clerk at Special Chancellery of Loans Division of the Ministry of Finance, between September 1917 and May 1918 employee of Russian Embassy in Washington in the United States, in the years 1918-1930 lived in China, in 1930 in Germany, since 1931 in Australia, in 1933 joined the National-Socialist German Workers' Party, since 1934 editor of a bilingual (English-German) newspaper "Die Brücke" financed for publication in Australia by the German Nazi government, in 1939 was interned as a German citizen, married four times: 1 - since 1917 to Anna Kaiser, Orthodox, divorce in 1926; 2 - since 1928 to Olga Gorlova, d. 1930, Orthodox; 3 - since 29 April 1934 to Florence Marjory Heyns, divorce in 1942; 4 - since 10 November 1948 to Hazel Josephine Salmon; Roderik Paul, b. 2 May 1891 in Riga, d. 27 May 1949 in Paris, Lutheran, graduate of Imperial Alexander Lyceum 1914, clerk in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, after 1918 on emigration in France; Leonard Rudolf Peter, b. 18 December 1899 in Radom, d. after 1918, Lutheran; Hermann Woldemar, b. 14 January 1901 in Radom, d. after 1918, Lutheran.

9. FATHER: Peter Andreyevich Skerst, b. before 1825, d. after 1865, Lutheran, leaseholder of land estates in Livonian Governorate. MOTHER: Emilia Hermanovna Mierzwińska, b. before 1825, d. after 1865, Roman Catholic. SIBLINGS: Paul, b. 1847, d. after 1872, Lutheran, titular councillor, clerk of Customs Duties Department of the Ministry of Finance (1 April 1867 – chancellery clerk of chief of Libau CD; 22 March 1868 – secretary of chancellery of Libau CD; 1 October 1869 – assistant of secretary of Moscow CC; 27 February 1871 – enlisted in the staff of Customs Duties Department of the Ministry of Finance); Marie, b. before 1858, d. after 1888, Lutheran, married to Vladimir Orestovich Puzino, special-task clerk with chief of Kalisz CD.

10. 3 October 1872 – enlisted in the staff of department of the Ministry of Justice and sent to work in the land surveying section of the Governing Senate; 30 October

1872 – acting junior assistant to department secretary in the Ministry of Justice; 1 November 1873 – acting special-task clerk with chief of Riga CD; 27 April 1876 – authorized on the position of special-task clerk with chief of Riga CD (8 September 1882 – plenipotentiary for customs affairs of Riga CD to acting special-task clerk); 17 June 1885 – district customs inspector with chief of Sankt Petersburg CD; 5 September 1885 – district inspector with chief of Riga CD; 14 July 1894 – chief of Warsaw CC; 27 January 1895 – acting chief of Verzhbolovo CD; 5 May 1896 – chief of Radom CD; 16 July 1904 – released from service at his own request due to illness with the right to retain uniform out of service.

11. January-February 1875 – financial reward of 46.81 rubles for discovering and stopping smuggling; April-May 1875 – financial reward of 129.54 rubles for discovering and stopping smuggling; 1878 – thanks of the Minister of Finance; 1 January 1882 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Third Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 24 March 1885 – Order of Saint Anna, Third Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 1 April 1890 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 17 April 1894 – Order of Saint Anna, Second Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 26 February 1896 – silver medal commemorating Tsar Alexander III's reign; 22 June 1896 – silver medal commemorating Tsar Nicholas II's coronation; 1901 – 15% benefit for five years of service in the Kingdom of Poland effective 14 July 1899; 14 April 1902 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class, for devoted and distinguished service.

12. 23 November 1872 – collegiate secretary (sen. 23 October 1872); 24 March 1876 – titular councillor (sen. 23 October 1875); 3 February 1878 – for merit collegiate assessor (sen. 23 October 1877); 17 March 1882 – court councillor (sen. 23 October 1881); 2 May 1886 – collegiate councillor (sen. 23 October 1885); 27 March 1890 – state councillor (sen. 23 October 1889); 14 May 1896 – for merit active state councillor.

13. H. von Skerst translated into German Friedrich Martens's work *Das Consularwesen und die Consularjurisdiction im Orient*, Berlin 1874; after leaving service he lived with his family in Riga, was buried in Riga 20 January 1918.

14. Died 17 January 1918 in Riga.

15. CSHASP, f. 11, inv. 1, del. 2277; del. 2278; del. 2956; f. 14, inv. 5, del. 3595; f. 19, inv. 128, del. 115, fol. 370v; NAET, del. EAA.644.1.1578, fol. 24, 51v; del. EAA.644.1.1612, fol. 29; LaSHA, f. 214, inv. 5, del. 389; f. 235, inv. 4, del. 1374, fol. 16v; f. 545, inv. 2, del. 33, fol. 2, 5, 22v; del. 34, fol. 31; del. 35, fol. 29; f. 1426, inv. 1, del. 318, fol. 6v-7; del. 322, fol. 82v-83; inv. 3, del. 102, pp. 1-2, 283; inv. 4, del. 23, fol. 304; RSHA, f. 21, inv. 2, del. 2025, fol. 22; inv. 4, del. 16, fol. 86; del. 504, fol. 25, 85; del. 861, fol. 230-231; f. 128, inv. 1, del. 25, fol. 15v, 27; f. 139, inv. 1, del. 885,

fol. 24, 50v; f. 143, inv. 1, del. 400; inv. 2, del. 18, fol. 3, 51; f. 560, inv. 20, del. 473, fol. 18–29; State Archive in Łódź, Piotrków Governorate Government, Building Division, del. 6626, p. 3; del. 17796, p. 58, 60, 65, 93, 99, 101, 112, 134, 136, 137, 146, 160, 180; State Archive in Radom, Civil Affairs Office of Evangelical-Augsburg Parish in Radom, del. U09, p. 334; "Указатель правительственных распоряжений по министерству финансов" 1868, no. 17, p. 313; no. 21, p. 398; 1871, no. 19, p. 298, 300; 1874, no. 12, p. 275; 1875, no. 9, p. 197; no. 24, p. 554; 1876, no. 15, p. 319–320; no. 37, p. 839; 1878, no. 6, p. 141; 1882, no. 1, p. 3; no. 23, p. 603; 1883, no. 34, p. 971; 1885, no. 12, p. 771–772; no. 30, p. 267; no. 40, p. 28; 1886, no. 27, p. 14; 1890, no. 13, p. 117–118; 1894, no. 16, p. 190–192; no. 32, p. 406; 1895, no. 8, p. 126; 1896, no. 28, p. 605; 1902, no. 15, p. 241, 243; 1904, no. 32, p. 542; 1916, no. 15, p. 259; "Новое Русское Слово" 1949, no. 13582, p. 4; Приказ по Департаменту Таможенных Сборов и Его Ведомству, 1895, no. 1, p. 3; no. 4, p. 1; no. 14, p. 2; 1896, no. 25, p. 2; 1898, no. 3, p. 1; 1899, no. 6, p. 1; 1900, no. 20, p. 1; 1901, no. 13, p. 1; 1902, no. 10, p. 2; no. 15, p. 1; no. 31, p. 2; 1903, no. 18, p. 1; 1904, no. 10, p. 2; no. 20, p. 1; *Личный состав Департамента Таможенных Сборов и учреждений Таможенного Ведомства. По сведениям до 12-го Декабря 1903 года*, Санкт Петербург 1904, p. 91; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 15-е октября 1896 года*, p. 1703; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е Февраля 1898 года*, p. 1647; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е Февраля 1899 года*, p. 1486; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е Февраля 1900 года*, p. 1413; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е Августая 1902 года*, p. 1145; *Памятная книжка Петроковской губернии на 1902 год*, Петроков 1902, p. 141; *Общий состав Министерства Финансов на 1896 год*, Санкт Петербург 1896, p. 178; *Памятная книжка Петроковской губернии на 1903 год*, p. 225; *Список личного состава Министерства Финансов на 1917 год*, Петроград 1917, col. 48; Н. В. Шапошников, "Heraldica". *Исторический сборник*, vol. 1, Санкт Петербург 1900, p. 368; *Памятная книжка лицеистов. Издание Собрания Курсовых Представителей Императорского Александровского Лицея. 1811. 19 октября. 1911*, p. 199, 201; *Памятная книжка лицеистов за рубежом, 1811 – 19 октября (1 ноября) 1929*, Париж 1929, p. 107, 110; J. Perkins, *Skerst Arnold Oscar Hermann Gregory von (1888–1948)*, [in:] *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, vol. 11, Melbourne 1988, <https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/skerst-arnold-oscar-hermann-gregory-von-8442> [access: 9 February 2022]; E. Turner-Graham, *Arnold von Skerst. Australia's own red-hot Nazi?*, "Circa. The Journal of Professional Historians" 2010, issue 1, pp. 39–44; *Незабытые могилы. Российское зарубежье: некрологи 1917–2001 в шести томах*, ed. В. Н. Чуваков, vol. 6, book 1, *Пос-Скр*, Москва 2005, p. 587; С. Д. Руденская, *Царскосельский-Александровский Лицей 1811–1917*, Санкт Петербург 1999, p. 492; K. Latawiec, A. Górak, J. Legieć, S. Bogdanow, *Naczelnicy organów rosyjskiej administracji specjalnej w Królestwie Polskim w*

*latach 1839–1918*, vol. 2, pp. 133–135, K. Latawiec, *Service in the Periphery of the Romanov Empire: Exile or Springboard for Customs Officials of the Administrative Authorities of Czarist Russia in the 19th and Early 20th Centuries?*, „Colloquia Humanistica” 2023, no. 12. <https://doi.org/10.11649/ch.2975>.

### **SUKHODOLSKIY**, Alexander Alexandrovich

1. Суходольский, Александр Александрович
2. B. 1834 in Mosalsk poviat in Kaluga Governorate.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Kaluga Governorate (decision of Noblemen’s Deputies Assembly of 3 February 1851; ukaz of Heroldia Departament of the Governing Senate of 8 July 1854).
5. Nicholas Guard Cadet and Cavalry Junker College, graduated 17 June 1854.
6. House estate in Kaluga Governorate.
7. MARRIED twice: 1 – before 1873 to Olga Menshikova, b. 1849, d. 31 December 1889 in Revel, Orthodox, daughter of noblemen Alekxander Menshikov, b. 1808, d. 1877, Orthodox; member of Kaluga Charity Society for Women; 2 – since 9 June 1899 to Alexandra Viktorovna Muratova, b. 1854, d. 9 November 1915 in Petrograd, Orthodox, widow of colonel Muratov.
8. CHILDREN: Mikhail, b. 18 February 1872 in Novgorod, d. 19 February 1941, Orthodox, cavalry officer, clerk in the rank of collegiate councillor, persecuted with his wife under the Soviet rule, married since 12 April 1898 to Yelizaveta von Benckendorff, b. 1881, d. 1947, Orthodox, daughter of Andrey von Benckendorff and Eugenia de domo Schlander; Nikolay, b. 4 December 1875 in Kaluga, d. 4 April 1938 in Italy, Orthodox, graduate of Nicholas Cadet Corps and Nicholas Cavalry School, colonel 10 April 1916, officer of 19<sup>th</sup> Kinburnsky Dragoon Regiment and Cuirassier Leib-Guard Regiment, senior staff adjutant in 1<sup>st</sup> Division of Leib-Guard Cavalry, after 1918 on emigration in Italy, married to Yekaterina Khrapovitskaya, b. 15 July 1882 in Moscow, d. 6 February 1960 in Rome, Orthodox, daughter of nobleman Alexander Khrapovitskiy; Vladimir, b. 18 October 1879 in St. Petersburg, d. after 1880, Orthodox; Maryanna, b. 10 September 1880 in St. Petersburg, d. 1938 in Rome, Orthodox, married (since 10 January 1914 widow) to Italian army lieutenant colonel Guido Baffo.
9. FATHER: Alexander Ampleyevich Sukhodolskiy, b. before 1815, d. after 1854, Orthodox, hereditary nobleman of Kaluga Governorate, landowner in Mosalsk poviat in Kaluga Governorate. MOTHER: Marya Pustorosleva, b. before 1817, d. after 1847, Orthodox, daughter of Pyotr Pustoroslev. SIBLINGS: Pyotr, b. 1 May 1835 in Mosalsk poviat in Kaluga Governorate, d. 7 January 1903 in St. Petersburg, Orthodox, hereditary nobleman of Kaluga Governorate since 8 July 1854, collegiate secretary, in the first half of 1870s member of Kaluga Governorate Zemstvo and Mosalsk Poviat Zemstvo, peace

mediator of 1<sup>st</sup> division in Mosalsk poviat of Kaluga Governorate (lived in Zhelny), student of Academy of Fine Arts, first class artist, landscape painter; Pavel, b. 1844 in Mosalsk poviat in Kaluga Governorate, d. after 1887, Orthodox, hereditary nobleman of Kaluga Governorate since 8 July 1854, graduate of Nicholas Guard Cadet and Cavalry Junker College graduated 13 June 1862, officer of Grodnensky Leib-Guard Hussar Regiment, clerk of customs chambers in Kharkov, Irkutsk, Odessa, Warsaw and Mława, married to Sofya Vladimirovna Lenci, Orthodox; Nadezhda, b. before 1841 in Mosalsk poviat of Kaluga Governorate, d. after 1854, Orthodox; Vera, b. 27 March 1841 in Mosalsk poviat of Kaluga Governorate, d. 12 November 1908, Orthodox, married to Login Fyodorovich Likhachev, b. 7 February 1831, d. 11 August 1907; Lyubov, b. after 1841, d. after 1854, Orthodox; Sofya, b. after 1841 in Mosalsk poviat of Kaluga Governorate, d. after 1854, Orthodox.

10. 17 June 1854 – officer of Olviopolsky Uhlan Regiment; 8 October 1857 – at his own request released from service; 12 November 1857 – re-admitted to service; 13 January 1861 – released from service at his own request; 13 September 1863 – standing clerk with CWCC in Warsaw; 23 December 1863 – chief of Sosnowiec CC; 1 January 1867 – in charge of (as acting chief) of Kalisz CD; 5 April 1871 – standing clerk at the Ministry of Finance; 14 January 1872 – chief of Novgorod Tax Chamber; 26 January 1873 – chief of Kaluga Tax Chamber; 23 April 1876 – enlisted in the staff of the Ministry of Finance; 1877 – fifth-class special-task clerk at the Ministry of Finance; 1 December 1882 – enlisted in the staff of State Control; 9 April 1883 – chief of Smolensk Audit Chamber; 30 May 1887 – chief of Estland Audit Chamber; 1895 – member representing State Control in the council of State Noblemen’s Agricultural Bank; 16 October 1899 – fifth-class special-task clerk with state controller.

11. 1857 – dark bronze medal commemorating the 1853–1856 war; June 1865 – financial reward of 320.30 rubles for discovering and stopping smuggling; 5 October 1865 – dark bronze medal commemorating suppression of the 1863–1864 Polish mutiny; 1865 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 1866 – recognition of Tsar Alexander II; 6 July 1892 – Order of Saint Anna, Second Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 6 April 1895 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 26 February 1896 – silver medal commemorating Alexander III’s reign; 5 April 1898 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class, for devoted and distinguished service.

12. 17 June 1854 – cornet; 1863 – collegiate secretary; 10 March 1866 – titular councillor (sen. 15 July 1865); 13 November 1868 – collegiate assessor (sen. 15 July 1868); 28 November 1869 – for merit court councillor; 1874 – collegiate councillor; 1878 – state councillor; 15 March 1885 – for merit active state councillor.

13. Author of the work *Значение для государства торгово-промышленного счетоводства*, Санкт Петербург 1900.

14. Died 12 December 1903 in St. Petersburg.

15. CSHASP, f. 19, inv. 125, del. 327, fol. 210v; del. 332, fol. 131v; inv. 127, del. 786, fol. 132v; del. 1444, fol. 632v; del. 1729, fol. 59v; del. 2719, fol. 256v; del. 3166, fol. 492v; inv. 128, del. 503, fol. 291v; del. 511, fol. 270v; del. 648, fol. 190v; del. 703, fol. 73v; del. 786, fol. 132v–133; del. 810, fol. 165v–166; NAET, del. EAA.644.1.1612, fol. 4v, 30, 36; del. EAA.644.1.1700, fol. 3v, 19, 44v; del. EAA.644.1.1740, fol. 7v; State Archive of Smolenska Oblast, f. 9, inv. 1, del. 1762, fol. 1, 4, 9, 10, 13, 19; f. 76, inv. 1, del. 561, fol. 449; del. 575, fol. 158, 229v.; LaSHA, f. 545, inv. 2, del. 33, fol. 29; del. 35, fol. 4v, 30, 36; del. 36, fol. 2v, 18, 43v; RSHA, f. 21, inv. 11, del. 214, fol. 519–524; del. 318, fol. 396; f. 128, inv. 1, del. 25, fol. 9; RSMHA, f. 2031, inv. 2, del. 503, fol. 18; del. 448, fol. 516, 628; TCA, del. TLA.1411.2.68, fol. 9; del. TLA.1411.2.69, fol. 93v–94; del. TLA.1411.2.80, fol. 13v; del. TLA.1411.2.81, fol. 16–16v; State Archive in Kielce, Kielce Tax Chamber, del. 3170, fol. 77; State Archive in Warsaw, CSD of Assumption of the Blessed Mother of God Orthodox church at Miodowa Street in Warsaw, del. 9, fol. 112v–113; del. 10, p. 179; State Archive in Warsaw, Mława branch, CSD of Orthodox parish in Mława, del. 58, fol. 20; del. 67, p. 23; "Dziennik Warszawski" 1867, no. 36, p. 306; "Kurjer Warszawski" 1867, no. 37, p. 217; "Указатель правительственных распоряжений по министерству финансов" 1865, no. 28, p. 482; 1866, no. 19, p. 366; 1867, no. 5, p. 43; 1868, no. 48, p. 898; 1869, no. 1, p. 2; no. 36, p. 508; no. 49, p. 690; 1870, no. 16, p. 220; 1871, no. 19, p. 298; 1872, no. 3, p. 49; 1873, no. 5, p. 97; 1876, no. 18, p. 405; 1882, no. 50, p. 1393; 1895, no. 48, p. 806; Приказ по Департаменту Таможенных Сборов и Его Ведомству, 1895, no. 18, p. 3; 1903, no. 2, p. 2; no. 19, p. 1; no. 23, p. 1; 1904, no. 7, p. 1; 1906, no. 2, p. 2; no. 11, p. 1; no. 26, p. 2; 1907, no. 5, p. 2; *Общий циркуляр по Министерству Финансов, от 1 Апреля 1901 года, за № 1550, о наградах, Всемилостивейше пожалованных по сему Министерству*, p. 3; *Список ротмистрам гвардейской кавалерии по старшинству. Составлен по 1-е Сентября 1911 г.*, Санкт Петербург 1911, p. 29; *Список ротмистрам гвардейской кавалерии по старшинству. Составлен по 1-е Сентября 1912 г.*, Санкт Петербург 1912, p. 19; *Список ротмистрам гвардейской кавалерии по старшинству. Составлен по 1-е Сентября 1913 г.*, Санкт Петербург 1913, p. 14; *Список полковникам по старшинству. Составлен по 1 Августа 1916 г.*, Петроград 1916, p. 431; *Адрес-календарь. Общая роспись начальствующих и прочих должностных лиц по всем управлениям в Российской Империи на 1885 год, part 2, Власти и места управлений губернского, областного, окружного, городского, уездного и ведомства их*, Санкт Петербург 1885, col. 227; *Адрес-календарь. Общая роспись начальствующих и прочих должностных лиц по всем управлениям в Российской Им-*

перии на 1896 год, part 1, *Власти и места центрального управления и ведомства их*, Санкт Петербург 1896, col. 666; *Памятная книжка Калужской губернии на 1873/74 год*, Калуга [no date of publication], p. 8, 18; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е Октября 1889 года*, Санкт Петербург 1889, p. 917; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е Февраля 1890 года*, p. 871; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е февраля 1896 года*, p. 400; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 15-е октября 1896 года*, p. 376; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е Февраля 1898 года*, p. 352; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е Февраля 1899 года*, p. 282; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е Февраля 1900 года*, p. 252; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е Августа 1902 года*, p. 195; *Адрес-календарь Эстляндской губернии на 1893 год*, p. 51; *Список чинам Государственного Контроля*, Санкт Петербург 1886, p. 233; *Памятная книжка Эстляндской губернии*, Ревель 1887, p. 47; *Справочная книжка Эстляндской губернии. Путеводитель по г. Ревелю и уездам*, p. 49; *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*, Калуга 1908, p. 252; *Приложения к Историческому очерку Николаевского Кавалерийского Училища, бывшей Школы Гвардейских Подпрапорщиков и Кавалерийских Юнкров. 1823–1898*, pp. 37–38, 44; В. Гасперович, М. Катин-Ярцев, М. Талалай, А. Шумков, *Тестаччо. Некаатолическое кладбище для иностранцев в Риме. Алфавитный список русских захоронений*, Санкт Петербург 2000, passim; М. Г. Талалай, *Российский некрополь в Италии*, Москва 2014, p. 90, 681; K. Latawiec, A. Górak, J. Krajka, *Dyrektorzy komórcelnych*, pp. 601-603; <https://bogatov.info/Genbase6?p=nikolai;n=soukhodolskii> [access: 29 March 2023]; <https://www.geni.com/people/Елизавета-Андреевна-Суходольская/6000000012064216329> [access: 29 March 2023]; <https://vizs.nlr.ru/person/book/vi/19/370?ysclid=lg0p4o2o99489622388> [access: 29 March 2023].

#### **TELYAKOVSKIY**, Esper Arkadyevich

1. Теляковский, Эспер Аркадьевич
2. B. 31 October 1841 in St. Petersburg.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Sankt Petersburg Governorate.
5. Guard Sub-officer and Cavalry Junker School, graduated 12 June 1860.
6. No reported estate.
7. MARRIED since 25 April 1871 to Olga Trofilova, b. 1850, d. 5 January 1909 in Moscow, Orthodox, daughter of clerk in the rank of state councillor Alexander Trofilov.



8. CHILDREN: Yelena, b. 9 April 1879, d. after 1917, Orthodox, adopted, received hereditary nobility by the decision of the Governing Senate on 31 October 1893, married to Kornilovich.

9. FATHER: Arkadiy Zakharovich Telyakovskiy, b. 6 January 1806 in Yaroslavl, d. 7 September 1891, graduate of Chief Engineering School with officer classes, engineer general-lieutenant 1864, officer of Leib-Guard Sapper Battalion, fought in the 1828–1829 war against Turkey, 1830–1860 lecturer of fortifications in military schools, 1863–1865 acting chairman of Technical Committee of Chief Engineering Management, married since 5 October 1838, author of works: *Фортификация. Часть первая – Фортификация полевая*, Санкт Петербург 1839, *Фортификация. Часть вторая – Фортификация долговременная*, Санкт Петербург 1846. MOTHER: Yulya Kanshina, b. 1820, d. 21 March 1908 in St. Petersburg, daughter of landowner in Ryazan Governorate, noblemen's marshall Vasiliy Kanshin. SIBLINGS: Marya, b. 1843, d. 1894, Orthodox, married to Leonid Fyodorovich von der Rabb Thülen, customs clerk; Antonina, b. 1844, d. after 1872, Orthodox, married to Georg Robertovich Vasmundt; Lyudmila, b. 20 June 1845 in St. Petersburg, d. after 1845, Orthodox; Leonid, b. 9 October 1850, d. 12 December 1912 in St. Petersburg, graduate of Imperial Corps of the Pages 1869, lieutenant general 2 April 1906, commander of 9<sup>th</sup> Łomza Border Guard Brigade and chief of District III of Independent Border Guard Corps, married to daughter of staff rittmeister Valentina Alexandrova Antropomeva; Zinaida, b. 10 December 1852 in St. Petersburg, d. after 1865, Orthodox; Vladimir, b. 26 January 1860 in St. Petersburg, d. 28 October 1924 in Leningrad, Orthodox, hereditary nobleman of Yaroslavl Governorate, graduate of Corps of the Pages 8 August 1879 and Nicholas Academy of the General Staff 13 April 1888, officer of Leib-Guard Horse Regiment, since 2 February 1898 in charge of Imperial Theatres in Moscow, since 7 June 1901 till April 1917 director of Imperial Theatres in Moscow, financial director of the National Bank with Nicholaevsky Railroad 1918–1923, married since 15 April 1890 to widow baroness Hurla Logginovna Feleyzen de domo Miller, b. 1852, d. 1922, had four children, owner of estate in Yaroslavl Governorate of 650 dessatins worth 30,000 rubles.

10. 16 June 1860 – officer of Gatchinsky Leib-Guard Regiment (since 16 December 1866 till 10 April 1867 and since 13 October 1867 till 15 January 1868 – company commander; 8 January 1869 – regiment treasurer); 27 January 1878 – at his own request enlisted in the staff of Customs Duties Department of the Ministry of Finance; 17 February 1878 – commissioned to work in Sankt Petersburg Port CC to become familiar with the functioning of a customs office; 15 February 1880 – member of Rostov CC; 30 April 1882 – member of Taganrog CC; 24 February 1883 – enlisted in the staff of Customs Duties Department of the Ministry of Finance (due to discov-

ery of anomalies in Taganrog); 2 April 1886 – acting member of Sankt Petersburg Port CC; 24 June 1886 – junior member of CWCC in Reval (11 May 1888 – chief director of Estland Governorate Committee for Care over Prisons); 29 March 1890 – junior member of Sankt Petersburg Port CC; 5 August 1891 – chief of Granica CC (25 June 1894 – sent to Vienna to join the Commission instituted to work out protective regulations against spread of cholera epidemics; 25 November 1895 – commissioned to participate in the Railroad Assembly); 11 June 1897 – acting chief of Riga CC; 1 October 1904 – chief of Radom CD.

11. 1865 – dark bronze medal commemorating suppression of the 1863–1864 Polish mutiny; 3 October 1893 – Commander Cross of Imperial Austrian Franz Joseph Order; 4 January 1894 – Montenegro Order of Prince Danilo I, Third Class; 2 April 1895 – Order of Saint Anna, Third Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 2 August 1895 – Commander Cross of the Order of the Oak Crown of Luxembourg; 26 February 1896 – silver medal commemorating Tsar Alexander III's reign; 12 March 1896 – Serbian Order of the Cross of Takovo, Second Class; 24 October 1896 – Romanian Commander Grand Cross of the Order of the Crown; 11 January 1897 – Bulgarian Order "For civil merit", Second Class, with star; 13 April 1897 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 15 April 1897 – Imperial Austrian Franz Joseph Order with a monogram and diamond embellishments; 28 January 1898 – benefit of 15% for five years of service in the Kingdom of Poland effective 5 August 1896; 24 December 1904 – Swedish-Norwegian Commander Cross of the Royal Order of Vasa, Second Class; 2 April 1906 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class, for devoted and distinguished service.

12. 16 June 1860 – cadet; 17 April 1863 – sub-lieutenant; 27 March 1866 – lieutenant; 30 August 1868 – stabs-captain; 3 May 1870 – captain; 6 March 1880 – moved from the military rank of leib-guard stabs-captain to the civil rank of collegiate assessor; 23 April 1881 – court councillor (sen. 24 April 1880); 16 April 1885 – collegiate councillor (sen. 24 April 1884); 23 October 1891 – state councillor (sen. 5 August 1891); 9 April 1900 – for merit active state councillor.

13. Since 22 June till 20 October 1863 lived in the area of Vilna Military District, participating at that time as member in Military-Investigative Commission in Trakai, (since 5 July till 20 October 1863); 3 August 1863 took part in fighting against Polish insurgents at Olkieniszki and Dębowa Buda in Augustów Governorate; January 1892 – authorized on the position (for a 3-year term) of Orthodox church starost in Granica; January 1895 – re-authorized for another term on the position of Orthodox church starost in Granica; 19 January 1895 – permanent member of Orthodox Church-Parish Protective Committee

with the Orthodox church in Granica; E. Telyakovskiy's death certificate was registered in the Orthodox church of Voskresensky Monastery for Women in St. Petersburg.

14. Died 30 July 1908 in Breslau (Wrocław).

15. CSHASP, f. 19, inv. 111, del. 295, fol. 440v; inv. 124, del. 677, fol. 138v; inv. 126, del. 260, fol. 316v; del. 1559, fol. 60v; inv. 127, del. 2148, fol. 259v; del. 2152, fol. 501v; del. 2718, fol. 499v; inv. 128, del. 348, fol. 380v; NAET, del. EAA.644.1.1700, fol. 26v; del. EAA.644.1.1740, fol. 18; del. EAA.1901.1.175, fol. 22; LaSHA, f. 545, inv. 2, del. 36, fol. 25v; del. 37, fol. 18; Russian State Archive of Literature and Art, f. 659, inv. 3, del. 3607; RSHA, f. 21, inv. 4, del. 861; inv. 7, del. 189; inv. 9, del. 38, fol. 60v–61, 90–91; inv. 11, del. 219, fol. 1204–1205; f. 128, inv. 1, del. 25, fol. 39; f. 143, inv. 1, del. 431; inv. 2, del. 18, fol. 54; RSMHA, f. 400, inv. 17, del. 5394, fol. 157–167v; State Archive in Białystok, Łomża branch, CSD of Tsar Constantin Orthodox parish in Łomża, del. 48, f. 65, 66v, 76v; State Archive in Katowice, CSD of Orthodox parish in Granica (Maczki), del. 1, p. 22; del. 2, p. 10–11, 38; del. 3, p. 12; del. 4, p. 13, 19; State Archive in Piotrków Trybunalski, CSD of Orthodox parish in Granica, del. 8, p. 7; del. 9, p. 21; del. 10, p. 25; del. 11, p. 13; del. 12, p. 11; del. 13, p. 21; State Archive in Radom, CSD of Saint Nicholas Orthodox parish in Radom, del. 69, p. 27; State Archive in Warsaw, CSD of Assumption of the Blessed Mother of God Orthodox church at Miodowa Street in Warsaw, del. 26, fol. 32; *Личный состав Департамента Таможенных Сборов и учреждений Таможенного Ведомства. По сведениям до 12-го Декабря 1903 года*, p. 40; "Указатель правительственных распоряжений по министерству финансов" 1880, no. 14, p. 354–355; no. 20, p. 505; 1881, no. 18, p. 507; no. 31, p. 930; 1882, no. 50, p. 1395; 1883, no. 33, p. 970; 1885, no. 23, p. 663; 1886, no. 28, p. 82; 1890, no. 16, p. 142; 1891, no. 38, p. 438; no. 51, p. 527; 1892, no. 18, p. 194; 1893, no. 20; 1893, no. 32; 1894, no. 14; 1895, no. 14, p. 229, 233; 1897, no. 15, p. 185–187; no. 28, p. 406; 1899, no. 28; 1902, no. 10; 1902, no. 52; 1904, no. 43, p. 713; 1906, no. 14, p. 297–298; no. 33; 1908, no. 38, p. 546; 1909, no. 13, no. 15; Приказ по Департаменту Таможенных Сборов и Его Ведомству, 1897, no. 25, p. 3; no. 28, p. 1; 1899, no. 8, p. 1; 1904, no. 30, p. 1; 1906, no. 15, p. 2; 1907, no. 12, p. 1; 1908, no. 22, p. 1; "Холмско-Варшавский Епархиальный Вестник" 1895, no. 2, p. 40; no. 4, p. 74; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е Августа 1902 года*, p. 1656; *Справочная книжка Эстляндской губернии. Путеводитель по г. Ревелю и уездам*, p. 45; *Памятная книжка Калишской губернии на 1908 год*, Калиш 1908, p. 173; *Памятная книжка Люблинской губернии на 1906 год*, Люблин 1906, p. 153; *Памятная книжка Радомской губернии на 1905 год*, Радом 1905, p. 120; *Памятная книжка Радомской губернии на 1908 год*, Радом 1908, p. 131; *Личный состав Отдельного Корпуса Пограничной Стражи по стра-*

шинству. Составлен по 1 января 1909 г., Санкт Петербург 1909, р. 4; Справочная книжка по личному составу Отдельного Корпуса Пограничной Стражи с кратким квартирным и штатным росписанием сего Корпуса, ed. М. Чернушевич, Санкт Петербург 1900, р. 81; Памятная книжка Петроковской губернии на 1893 года, Петроков 1893, р. 192; А. Волкенштейн, История Лейб-гвардии Саперного Батальона 1812–1852, Санкт Петербург 1852, р. 264; 50-летний юбилей супружеской жизни Аркадия Захарьевича и Юлии Васильевны Теляковских 5-го октября 1838–1888, Санкт Петербург 1888; Воспоминания об учебной и ученой деятельности Аркадия Захарьевича Теляковского, Санкт Петербург 1884; Inscription from burial tomb of Leonid Arkadyevich Telyakovskiy on Nikolsky cemetery at Saint Alexander Nevsky Lavra in St. Petersburg; K. Latawiec, A. Górak, J. Krajka, *Dyrektorzy komór celnych*, pp. 621-623; <https://www.geni.com/people/Зинаида-Аркадьевна/6000000040234474076> [access 11 September 2018]; <https://www.geni.com/people/Antonina-Arkadyevna-Wasmundt/6000000036881660113> [access 11 September 2018].

#### **TETEREVNIKOV, Alexander Nikolayevich**

1. Тетеревников, Александр Николаевич
2. B. 1836 in Orenburg.
3. Orthodox.
4. Son of lieutenant general; hereditary nobleman of Sankt Petersburg Governorate.
5. 1<sup>st</sup> Cadet Corps in Sankt Petersburg, graduated with the rank of cadet 17 June 1854.
6. Estate of the area of 750 dessatins in Bugulma poviat in Samara Governorate.
7. MARRIED before 1875 to Yelizaveta Pavlov-Silvanskaya, b. before 1855, d. 29 January 1886, Orthodox, daughter of hereditary nobleman Nikolay Pavlov-Silvanskiy.
8. Childless.
9. FATHER: Nikolay Kuzmich Teterevnikov, b. 29 January 1805, d. 17 February 1874 in Warsaw, hereditary nobleman of Samara Governorate since 8 October 1870, graduate of 1<sup>st</sup> Cadet Corps, officer of Moskovsky Leib-Guard Regiment, chief of staff of 3<sup>rd</sup> Infantry Corps, commander of 8<sup>th</sup>, 23<sup>rd</sup> and 37<sup>th</sup> Infantry Divisions, commander of 4<sup>th</sup> Reserve Infantry Division, commander of Bashkiria armies, chairman of Odessa District Military Court, member of Chief Military Court, married twice: 1 - ?, 2 - since 31 January 1860 to Nadezhda Zhdanovich, b. 5 September 1830 in Horodno in Chernigov Governorate, d. 21 April 1902 in St.

Petersburg, Orthodox, daughter of clerk in the rank of collegiate councillor Vasily Fomich Zhdanovich and Anna Andreyevna. MOTHER: ? SIBLINGS: Alexey, b. before 1832, d. after 1870, Orthodox, court councillor, treasurer of Orenburg Governorate Treasury Chamber; Nikolay, b. 13 October 1832, d. 23 May 1887 in St. Petersburg, Orthodox, since 8 October 1870 hereditary nobleman of Samara Governorate, graduate (active student) of Faculty of Law of Imperial University of Sankt Petersburg 1855, clerk in the Ministry of War in the rank of state councillor.

10. 17 June 1854 – cadet of Shlisselburgsky Jäger Regiment; 2 July 1854 – dispatched to serve in 1<sup>st</sup> Battery of Reserve Grenadier Artillery Brigade; 14 August 1855 – cadet of 1<sup>st</sup> Reserve Grenadier Artillery Brigade; 10 May 1856 – dispatched to 3<sup>rd</sup> Battery of 8<sup>th</sup> Artillery Brigade; 31 May 1856 – cadet of 3<sup>rd</sup> Battery of 8<sup>th</sup> Artillery Brigade; 1 September 1857 – sent to artillery school of 3<sup>rd</sup> Artillery Division; 2 June 1859 – after liquidation of artillery school of 3<sup>rd</sup> Artillery Division dispatched to serve in 3<sup>rd</sup> Battery of 8<sup>th</sup> Artillery Brigade; 26 January 1860 – dispatched to Fortress Artillery of Sankt Petersburg Fortress; 21 June 1860 – dispatched to Fortress Artillery of Orenburg Fortress; 1862 – commissioned to staff of Independent Orenburgsky Corps to be in charge of chancellery of Artillery Department of Staff; 15 January 1863 – member representing government in Belebeyevsky Peace Assembly, Sterlitamaksky Peace Assembly and Orenburgsky Peace Assembly; 29 April 1866 – special-task clerk with chief of Orenburg CD; 6 March 1867 – chief of Orenburg CC; 30 December 1867 – at his own request member of Riga CC; 8 February 1871 – senior member of Sankt Petersburg Port CC; 9 June 1871 – acting chief of Sculeni CD; 5 April 1872 – authorized on the position of chief of Sculeni CD; 4 September 1881 – chief of Zawichost CD; 16 April 1882 – chief of Verzhbolovo CD; 1 December 1894 – at his own request released from service due to illness.

11. 1857 – dark bronze medal commemorating the 1853–1856 war; 12 April 1859 – financial reward of 150 rubles; 1862 – financial reward in the amount of annual salary; 1865 – badge of merit commemorating implementation of the reform of 19 February 1861; 22 December 1872 – Order of Saint Anna, Second Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 13 September 1876 – Commander Cross of Imperial Austrian Franz Joseph Order; 5 April 1887 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 1891 – Prussian Order of the Crown, Second Class; 1 April 1890 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class, for devoted and distinguished service.

12. 17 June 1854 – cadet; 26 August 1862 – lieutenant; 19 January 1863 – moved from the rank of lieutenant to the civil rank of collegiate secretary; 30 January 1868 – titular councillor (sen. 26 August 1865); 15 May 1869 – collegiate assessor (sen. 26 August 1868); 25 May 1873 – court councillor (sen. 26 August 1872); 30 January

1876 – for merit collegiate councillor (sen. 26 August 1875); 1879 – state councillor (sen. 26 August 1876); 15 May 1883 – for merit active state councillor.

13. 1882 – member of Kybartai Orthodox Church-Parish Protection Committee. Author of work: *Очерк внутренней торговли Киргизской степи*, Санкт Петербург 1867.

14. Died after 1 December 1894.

15. NARM, f. 1325, inv. 1, del. 31, fol. 1v–10v; CSHASP, f. 19, inv. 124, del. 796, fol. 1012v; inv. 127, del. 1286, fol. 546v; inv. 128, del. 77, fol. 395v; SACHO, f. 1245, inv. 1, del. 593, fol. 81v, 90v; del. 751, fol. 9v; del. 815, fol. 5; LiSHA, f. 605, inv. 20, del. 413, fol. 260; RSMHA, f. 400, inv. 12, del. 9, fol. 87–88; RSHA, f. 40, inv. 1, del. 23, fol. 153–154; f. 128, inv. 1, del. 314, fol. 63, 79, 86, 101, 119, 146, 262v; del. 380, fol. 25, 29, 37; del. 477, fol. 1–1v, 16, 49–49v; State Archive in Kielce, Sandomierz branch, CSD of Saint Mikhal Orthodox parish in Sandomierz, del. 18, p. 11; “Холмско-Варшавский Епархиальный Вестник” 1887, no. 19, p. 313; “Указатель правительственных распоряжений по министерству финансов” 1866, no. 39, p. 743; 1867, no. 19, p. 330; 1868, no. 7, p. 127–128; no. 15, p. 290; no. 19, pp. 350–351; 1869, no. 22, p. 300; 1870, no. 1, p. 3; 1871, no. 19, p. 298; no. 24, p. 377; 1872, no. 17, p. 300; 1873, no. 1, p. 2; no. 23, p. 450; 1876, no. 5, p. 105; 1881, no. 38, p. 1097; 1883, no. 20, p. 528; 1887, no. 14, pp. 24–25; 1890, no. 13, pp. 117–118; *Адрес-календарь 11483-х должностных лиц губерниях Царства Польского на 1885–1886 г.г.*, p. 260; *Памятная книжка Сувалкской губернии на 1888 год*, Сувалки 1888, p. 48; *Памятная книжка Ковенской губернии на 1894 год*, Ковно 1893, p. 88; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е Октября 1884 года*, p. 1417; *Бессарабский Адрес-календарь на 1873 год*, p. 87; *Бессарабский Адрес-календарь на 1874 год*, p. 76; *Бессарабский Адрес-календарь на 1875 год*, p. 88; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е Февраля 1890 года*, pp. 684–685; *Ежегодник Русской армии за 1875 г.*, part 2, Санкт Петербург 1875, p. 280; *Императорский С. Петербургский Университет в течение первых пятидесяти лет его существования. Историческая записка*, ed. В. В. Григорьев, Санкт Петербург 1870, приложения, pp. С–СІ; *Столетие Военного министерства. 1802–1902*, vol. 3, issue 5, *Указатель биографических сведений, архивных и литературных материалов, касающихся чинов общего состава по канцелярии Военного министерства с 1802 до 1902 г. включительно*, ed. М. А. Затворницкий, Санкт Петербург 1909, pp. 278–279; Р. А. Бекнаразова, *Торговля и извозничество Казахо́в середины XIX – начала XX вв.: на материалах Западного Казахстана*, [in:] *Материалы Международной научно-практической конференции “История Казахстана: инновационные концепции и периодизация как приоритет научного*

познания", ed. X. M. Эбжанов, Алма Ата 2013, pp. 123–124; *Биографический словарь. Высшие чины Российской Империи (22.10.1721–2.03.1917)*, vol. 3, P–Я, ed. E. Л. Потемкин, Москва 2017, p. 261; K. Latawiec, A. Górak, J. Legieć, S. Bogdanow, *Naczelnicy organów rosyjskiej administracji specjalnej w Królestwie Polskim w latach 1839–1918*, vol. 2, pp. 140–142; <https://www.geni.com/people/Надежда-Васильевна-Тетеревникова/6000000018120644685> [access: 30 May 2016]; [forum.vgd.ru/513/73815/30.htm](https://forum.vgd.ru/513/73815/30.htm) [access: 1 June 2016]; <https://www.geni.com/people/Nikolai-Nikolaevich-Teterevnikov/6000000073480774882> [access: 1 October 2023].

### ТИХАНОВ, Alexander Yefremovich

1. Тиханов, Александр Ефремович
2. B. 12 February 1818.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Smolensk Governorate.
5. Governorate Gymnasium in Vilna.
6. No reported estate.
7. MARRIED since 1851 to Anna Emilia Berends, b. 1832, d. after 1878, Roman Catholic, daughter of medicine graduate, medical doctor at Knyszyn Poviats Office Mikołaj Jerzy Berends and Kunegunda Teresa Szyca de domo Sadowska.
8. CHILDREN: Sofya, b. 23 June 1852 in Augustów Governorate, d. after 1878, Orthodox, married; Anastasya, b. 6 March 1856, d. after 1881, Orthodox, married to Nikolay Davidovich Kaling, officer of Volynia Border Guard Brigade; Lidya, b. 21 March 1857, d. after 1883 Orthodox, married since January 1874 to baron Alexander Alexandrovich von Taube, b. 19 May 1850, d. after 1883, officer of Verzhbolovo Border Guard Brigade and Płock policeman; Yevgeniya, b. 12 April 1859, d. after 1878, Orthodox; Olga, b. 29 June 1861, d. after 1878, Orthodox; Pavel, b. 31 October 1862 in Łomża, d. after 1878, Orthodox; Pyotr, b. 28 November 1864, d. after 1894, Orthodox, former student of Realny School in Sevastopol, soldier in 50<sup>th</sup> Białystok Infantry Regiment, chancellery clerk in Libau CC; Anna, b. 27 August 1867, d. after 1878, Orthodox; Nikolay, b. 21 August 1869, d. after 1878, Orthodox; Inna, b. 18 June 1871, d. after 1878, Orthodox.
9. FATHER: Yefrem Tikhonov, b. before 1798, d. after 1823, Orthodox, hereditary nobleman. MOTHER: ? SIBLINGS: ?
10. 23 October 1835 – sub-officer of Petersburgsky Uhlan Regiment; 9 August 1837 – officer of Petersburgsky Uhlan Regiment; 23 May 1844 – officer of Sumsky Hussar Regiment; 29 March 1845 – at his own request released from service; 31 October 1845 – over-ranger of Vilna Border Guard Brigade; 1 January 1851 – acting over-ranger of Verzhbolovo Border Guard Brigade; 12 June 1851 – acting chief of 3<sup>rd</sup> company of Verzhbolovo Border Guard Brigade; 26 February 1852 – authorized

on the position of commander of 3<sup>rd</sup> company of Verzhbolovo Border Guard Brigade; 19 May 1860 – commander of Verzhbolovo Border Guard Brigade; 20 July 1865 – commander of Kubei Border Guard Brigade; 31 October 1870 – acting chief of Kubei CD; 9 June 1871 – chief of Kubei CD; 25 February 1872 – chief of Verzhbolovo CD; 22 March 1874 – chief of Theodosia (Crimean) CD; 4 March 1883 – due to liquidation of Crimean CD out of staff.

11. 26 December 1852 – financial reward of 171 rubles for distinguished service; 15 April 1856 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Third Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 26 August 1856 – dark bronze medal commemorating the 1853–1856 war; 22 August 1857 – badge of distinction for 15 years of perfect service; 22 June 1859 – one-time financial benefit of 250 rubles for exceptional efforts for border guard; 25 January 1862 – financial reward in the amount of annual income for his own expenses connected with purchase of horses and baize for border guard; 19 April 1864 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class, for devoted and diligent service; 20 May 1865 – dark bronze medal commemorating suppression of the 1863–1864 Polish mutiny; 31 March 1868 – Order of Saint Anna, Third Class, for devoted and diligent service; 17 April 1870 – Order of Saint Anna, Second Class, with Emperor's Crown, for devoted and distinguished service; 30 August 1872 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class, for devoted and diligent service; 21 November 1879 – thanks of the Minister of Finance for maintenance of law and order in customs offices he was in charge of; 1 January 1883 – for merit Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class.

12. 9 August 1837 – for merit cornet; 19 May 1838 – lieutenant; 13 September 1844 – stabs-rittmeister; 15 September 1845 – collegiate secretary after joining border guard; 3 January 1847 – stabs-captain; 6 December 1850 – captain; 7 April 1857 – major; 23 April 1861 – for merit lieutenant-colonel, 16 April 1867 – colonel; 1 January 1878 – for merit general-major.

13. Anna Emilia Berends's father converted from Judaism to Catholicism in Saint John church in Vilna 1 December 1821. Since 5 January till 23 December 1863 participated in suppressing the January Uprising.

14. Died 7 April 1884.

15. SARO, f. P-740, inv. 2, del. 779, fol. 18v; NAET, del. EAA.644.1740, fol. 29v; del. EAA.644.1.2678, fol. 13, 38v; LiSHA, f. 604, inv. 10, del. 240, fol. 160v; inv. 58, del. 23, fol. 1328; LaSHA, f. 232, inv. 2, del. 294, fol. 79; inv. 3, del. 93, fol. 88; f. 545, inv. 2, del. 37, fol. 29v; del. 81, fol. 5v; f. 546, inv. 1, del. 69, fol. 24; del. 70, fol. 21; del. 71, fol. 12; RSHA, f. 19, inv. 4, del. 58, fol. 261v; f. 21, inv. 11, del. 237, fol. 736–739, inv. 12, del. 8, fol. 40v; f. 128, inv. 1, del. 25, fol. 25, 33–33v; f. 143, inv. 2, del. 18, f. 25–25v; RSMHA, f. 409, inv. 2, 1878 year, del. 45322, п/с 382–488, fol. 1–8; State Archive in Białystok, Łomża branch, CSD of Saint Konstantin Orthodox



parish in Łomża, del. 2, fol. 14v–15; del. 5, fol. 85v; del. 7, fol. 13v, 36v, 56v, 65v, 94v; del. 9, fol. 223v–224; del. 10, fol. 118v; del. 11, fol. 40v; del. 12, fol. 26v; del. 20, fol. 14v, 46v–47; del. 22, fol. 32v–33; del. 23, fol. 3v; State Archive in Płock, Chancellery of Płock Governor, del. 1025, fol. 13–20; State Archive in Warsaw, Mława branch, CSD of Orthodox parish in Mława, del. 10, fol. 24; del. 11, fol. 7; “Указатель правительственных распоряжений по министерству финансов” 1867, no. 16, p. 268; 1870, no. 16, p. 220; 1871, no. 27, no. 42; 1879, no. 48, p. 1286; 1883, no. 1, pp. 1–2; no. 18, p. 489; 1896, no. 32, p. 661, 667; *Личный состав Департамента Таможенных Сборов и учреждений Таможенного Ведомства. По сведениям до 1-го Апреля 1905 года*, Санкт Петербург 1905, p. 60; *Личный состав Департамента Таможенных Сборов и учреждений Таможенного Ведомства. По сведениям до 9 Января 1913 года*, p. 166; *Личный состав Департамента Таможенных Сборов и учреждений Таможенного Ведомства. По сведениям до 9 Января 1913 года (кроме застав и постов). По сведениям до 21 Января 1914 года*, Санкт Петербург 1914, p. 130; *Высочайший Приказ по Военному Ведомству*, 12 Сентября 1871 года, [no place and date of publication]; *Приказ по Департаменту Таможенных Сборов и Его Ведомству*, 1898, no. 18, pp. 1–2; 1901, no. 4, p. 2; no. 18, pp. 1–3; 1904, no. 18, p. 3; no. 26, pp. 1–2; 1907, no. 19, p. 2; K. Latawiec, A. Górak, J. Legieć, S. Bogdanow, *Naczelnicy organów rosyjskiej administracji specjalnej w Królestwie Polskim w latach 1839–1918*, vol. 2, pp. 142–144; *Rocznik urzędowy Królestwa Polskiego na rok 1864*, p. 491; С. Волков, *Генералитет Российской Империи. Энциклопедический словарь генералов и адмиралов от Петра Января до Николая February*, vol. 2, Л–Я, Москва 2009, p. 581; [http://rusgeneral.ru/general\\_t1.html](http://rusgeneral.ru/general_t1.html) [access: 30 May 2016].

#### TYLINSKIY, Pavel Pavlovich

1. ТЫЛИНСКИЙ, Павел Павлович
2. B. 1 February 1857 in Mozyr powiat in Minsk Governorate.
3. Orthodox.
4. Son of Orthodox priest.
5. Historical division of Faculty of History and Philology of Imperial Saint Vladimir University in Kiev, title of active student 1879 and degree of candidate of historical sciences; title of gymnasium and pro-gymnasium teacher 29 September 1886.
6. No reported estate.
7. SINGLE.
8. –.
9. FATHER: Pavel Tyliniski, b. 1827, d. after 1879, Orthodox, graduate of Minsk Ecclesiastical Seminary, since 1848, among others, parish priest of Orthodox church

in Meleshkovichi in Mozyr poviat in Minsk Governorate. MOTHER: ?, Orthodox. SIBLINGS: ?

10. 1 August 1879 – acting teacher of history and geography in Pro-Gymnasium for Men in Mozyr (since 5 September 1879 till 31 August 1888 – class tutor; since 1 September 1880 till 31 August 1888 – pro-gymnasium librarian); 29 September 1886 – authorized on the position of history and geography teacher of Pro-Gymnasium for Men in Mozyr; 1 September 1888 – “for sake of service” moved to the position of history and geography teacher of Gymnasium for Women in Dyneburg; 10 October 1889 – at his own request released from service; 30 March 1890 – referral clerk in building department of Kovno Governorate Government; 17 May 1890 – senior assistant of chancellery chief of Kovno Governor (since 11 July 1890 – acting chancellery chief of Kovno Governorate Committee for National Food Provision); 1 February 1892 – secretary of Taurogi CC; 4 May 1893 – secretary of chancellery of chief of Verzhbolovo CD; 13 March 1894 – special-task clerk with chief of Verzhbolovo CD; 30 December 1894 – acting member of Grajewo CC; 25 January 1895 – authorized on the position of member of Grajewo CC; 21 February 1898 – acting chief of Kretinga CC; 13 March 1898 – authorized on the position of chief of Kretinga CC; 7 April 1901 – assistant to chief of Aleksandrów CC; 1 April 1903 – acting chief of Verzhbolovo CC; 26 April 1903 – authorized on the position of chief of Verzhbolovo CC (since 6 November till 26 December 1903 – participated in the Commission instituted to lay down regulations for transportation of foreign goods via Russian railroads; since 21 September till 1 October 1906 – participated in a special conference for discussion of customs duty problems); 1 April 1911 – chief of South-Western CD; 1 June 1912 – inspector of South-Western Customs Duty Division.

11. 26 February 1896 – silver medal commemorating Tsar Alexander III’s reign; 5 April 1898 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Third Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 6 April 1903 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 17 April 1905 – Order of Saint Anna, Second Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 24 March 1906 – Persian Order of Lion and Sun, Second Class; 30 January 1905 – benefit of 15% for five years of service in the Kingdom of Poland; 1907 – Prussian Order of the Crown, Second Class; 13 April 1908 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 1913 – light bronze medal commemorating the 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Romanov dynasty rule.

12. 5 July 1884 – governorate secretary (sen. 1 August 1879); 15 January 1886 – collegiate secretary (sen. 1 August 1882); 8 December 1886 – titular councillor (sen. 1 August 1885); 29 January 1890 – collegiate assessor (sen. 1 August 1889); 6 June

1894 – court councillor (sen. 1 August 1893); 3 July 1895 – collegiate councillor (sen. 1 August 1895); 27 March 1899 – state councillor (sen. 21 February 1898); 6 April 1914 – for merit active state councillor.

13. In the years 1903–1911 member of Orthodox Church-Parish Protective Committee in Kybartai.

14. Died 11 August 1915.

15. NAET, del. EAA.197.1.169; del. EAA.644.1.1578, fol. 24; del. EAA.644.1.1612, fol. 13v, 17; del. EAA.644.1.1700, fol. 21v; del. EAA.644.1.1740, fol. 1v; del. EAA.644.1.1893, fol. 16; LiSHA, f. 605, inv. 21, del. 41, fol. 223; del. 42, fol. 266; del. 44, fol. 205; LaSHA, f. 545, inv. 2, del. 27a, fol. 142; del. 33, fol. 1v; del. 35, fol. 13v, 17; del. 36, fol. 20v; del. 37, fol. 1v; RSHA, f. 21, inv. 2, del. 2025, fol. 18v, 23; del. 2026, fol. 18v; inv. 4, del. 214, fol. 114; f. 125, inv. 1, del. 365, fol. 13; f. 128, inv. 1, del. 600; del. 1546, fol. 21–27; f. 139, inv. 1, del. 885, fol. 24; f. 143, inv. 2, del. 18, fol. 6, 8v, 58; SARF, f. P-1041, inv. 1, del. 852, fol. 63, 64v, 147, 165, 249–249v; State Archive in Warsaw, Mława branch, CSD of Orthodox parish in Mława, del. 10, fol. 12v–13; *“Указатель правительственных распоряжений по министерству финансов”* 1892, no. 10, p. 110; 1893, no. 22, p. 270; 1894, no. 21, p. 246; 1895, no. 5, p. 78; 1898, no. 14, p. 217, 221; 1903, no. 14, p. 185, 187–188; 1905, no. 16, p. 214, 217–218; 1906, no. 20, p. 402; 1908, no. 15, p. 221; 1911, no. 19, p. 350; 1914, no. 14, p. 283; 1915, no. 37, p. 603; *Приказ по Департаменту Таможенных Сборов и Его Ведомству*, 1895, no. 1, p. 2; 1898, no. 6, p. 1; no. 7, p. 2; 1899, no. 10, p. 1; 1901, no. 11, p. 2; no. 14, p. 1; 1902, no. 15, p. 1; 1903, no. 9, p. 2; no. 12, p. 1; 1905, no. 13, p. 2; 1906, no. 12, p. 2; 1907, no. 1, p. 2; 1911, no. 7, p. 1; *Памятная Книжка Сувалкской Губернии на 1894 год*, Сувалки 1894, p. 77; *Личный состав Департамента Таможенных Сборов и учреждений Таможенного Ведомства. По сведениям до 12-го Декабря 1903 года*, p. 52; *Личный состав Департамента Таможенных Сборов и учреждений Таможенного Ведомства. По сведениям до 5 Января 1912 года*, p. 16; *Личный состав Департамента Таможенных Сборов и учреждений Таможенного Ведомства. По сведениям до 9 Января 1913 года*, p. 17; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е Сентября 1914 года*, Петроград 1914, p. 2443; *Памятная книжка Сувалкской губернии на 1910 год*, p. 127; *Академические списки Императорского Университета Св. Владимира (1834–1884)*, Киев 1884, p. 126; *Описание церквей и приходов Минской епархии. Составлено по официально затребованным от причтов сведениям*, [vol. V], Мозырский уезд, Минск 1879, pp. 103–104; K. Łatawiec, A. Górak, J. Legieć, S. Bogdanow, *Naczelnicy organów rosyjskiej administracji specjalnej w Królestwie Polskim w latach 1839–1918*, vol. 2, pp. 144–146.

**UNGERN-STERNBERG**, Arkadi Karl Reinhold Georg Adolf Ivanovich Konradovich Wilhelmovich von

1. Унгерн-Штернберг, Аркадий Карл Рейнгольд Георгий Адольф Иванович Конрадович Вильгельмович фон

2. B. 23 June 1792 in Peddeln in Ermes parish in Livonian Governorate.

3. Lutheran.

4. Hereditary nobleman of Livonian Governorate, title of baron.

5. Home education.

6. Wife owned family estate and 200 peasants (before 1861) in Serdobsk poviat of Saratov Governorate.

7. MARRIED since 1828 to Alexandra Yermolayeva, b. 21 April 1801 in Moscow, d. after 1855 in Saratov Governorate, Orthodox, hereditary noblewoman of Saratov Governorate, daughter of major Pyotr Yermolayev.

8. CHILDREN: Alexander, b. 8 December 1829, d. 1899 in Saratov Governorate, Orthodox, graduate of Faculty of Law of Imperial University of Moscow, justice of peace of Penza and Saratov Governorates.

9. FATHER: Johann Konrad Wilhelm Georgiyevich Ivanovich von Ungern-Sternberg, b. 27 April 1748, d. 1820, Lutheran, hereditary nobleman of Livonian Governorate, son of major Georg Johann Ungern-Sternberg, b. 1719, d. 28 December 1782, and Gertrude Wilhelmine de la Barre, engineer in the rank of captain of Russian army, owner of estates in Livonian Governorate, married twice: 1 – before 1776 to Anna Charlotte von Posse, 2 – since 1814 to Anna Łopowicka, Roman Catholic, b. before 1796, d. after 1840 in Moscow. MOTHER: Anna Charlotte Posse, b. 28 April 1754, d. 15 September 1808 in Peddeln, Lutheran, baroness, daughter of count Karl Magnus von Posse and Erika Johanna von Smitten. SIBLINGS: Georg Johann Karl, b. 3 June 1777 in Homlen, d. 30 June 1777 in Homlen, Lutheran; Wilhelmine Johanna, b. 17 November 1778 in Peddeln, d. May 1825, Lutheran, married since 1801 to officer Ivan Pisyevich; Georg Gustav, b. 16 August 1780, d. 1823, Lutheran, dragoon regiment officer; Wilhelmine Dorothea Karoline, b. 26 September 1781 in Peddeln, d. after 1840, Lutheran; Hermann Gustav Moritz, b. 16 November 1782 in Peddeln, d. 1805, Lutheran, hussar regiment officer; Charlotte, b. 1783 in Peddeln, d. after 1811, Lutheran; Wilhelm Karl, b. 8 February 1785 in Peddeln, d. before 1800, Lutheran; Karoline Johanna, b. 1 February 1787 in Peddeln, d. 24 December 1843, Lutheran, married since 24 November 1812 to Emmanuel Gustav Wilhelm von Palmstruch, b. 1773, d. 1849; Wilhelmine Augusta Friederike, b. 16 September 1788 in Peddeln, d. 28 October 1865, Lutheran, single; Adolfina Johanna Helene, b. 14 December 1789, d. 1866, Lutheran, single; Nikolaus, b. 29 March 1816, d. after 1840, Lutheran, married to Katharina Meranville de Saint Clair; Adolf Eugen, b. 2 September 1818, d. after 1840, Lutheran.

10. 24 May 1811 – junker of 3<sup>rd</sup> Jäger Regiment; 19 April 1812 – portupey-junker of 3<sup>rd</sup> Jäger Regiment; 28 May 1812 – cadet of 31<sup>st</sup> Jäger Regiment; 22 March 1816 – officer of Izyumsky Hussar Regiment; 28 February 1828 – at his own request released from service for personal reasons; 6 April 1832 – commander of border guard company of Radivilov CD; 20 October 1832 – commander of company of Courland Border Guard Half-Brigade; 16 April 1834 – commander of Courland Border Guard Half-Brigade; 31 July 1834 – junior member of Riga CC; 5 March 1837 – senior member of Riga CC; 10 November 1845 – member of Riga CC; 4 July 1854 – chief of Kalisz CD; 29 May 1855 – at his own request released from service with the right to retain uniform out of service.

11. 31 August, 1 September January, 3 September 1824 – recognition of Tsar Alexander I; 12 May, 14 May, 16 May, January, 17 May 1827 – recognition of Tsar Nicholas I; 22 August 1835 – badge of merit for fifteen years of perfect service; 13 May 1841 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Third Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 22 August 1841 – badge of merit for twenty years of perfect service; 22 August 1846 – badge of merit for twenty-five years of perfect service; 22 August 1850 – badge of merit for thirty years of perfect service; 9 October 1853 – Order of Saint Anna, Second Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 11 November 1854 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class, for thirty-five years of service.

12. 28 May 1812 – cadet; 22 March 1816 – cornet; 4 May 1818 – lieutenant; 27 April 1823 – stabs-rittmeister; 30 June 1826 – rittmeister; 10 November 1833 – major; 16 August 1834 – moved from the military rank of major to the civil rank of collegiate assessor; 26 February 1841 – court councillor (sen. 10 November 1839); 25 October 1846 – collegiate councillor (sen. 10 November 1845); 2 December 1854 – state councillor (sen. 25 June 1854).

13. Fought in the war against France since 13 July 1813 till 25 May 1815, took part in fights near Modlin, Gdańsk and Paris in 2<sup>nd</sup> Infantry Corps.

14. Died 28 April 1856 in Penza Governorate.

15. CSAM, f. 2125, inv. 1, del. 859, fol. 7; LaSHA, f. 235, inv. 3, del. 72, fol. 15–17; del. 75a, p. 16; del. 75b, p. 11, 13, 105, 208, 297, 710; del. 76, p. 7, 15–17, 225; f. 545, inv. 2, del. 67, fol. 101; del. 69, fol. 43; del. 74, fol. 10v, 29, 30; del. 79, fol. 1, 2; del. 83, fol. 19v; del. 84, fol. 18; RSHA, f. 19, inv. 3, del. 956, fol. 82; inv. 4, del. 48, fol. 9v, 28, 29; del. 58, fol. 114, 115, 252–252v, 363; f. 21, inv. 11, del. 318, fol. 35, 59v; f. 1349, inv. 5, del. 2627, fol. 555–563; del. 8887, fol. 430–436; "Gazeta Warszawska" 1854, no. 198, p. 1; "Kurjer Warszawski" 1855, no. 26, p. 121; no. 35, p. 168; "Tygodnik Petersburski" 1855, no. 2, p. 11; *Список гражданским чинам шестого класса. Исправлен по 20-е Декабря 1847 г.*, p. 465; *Список гражданским чинам шестого класса. Исправлен по 20-е Декабря 1850 г.*, p. 243; *Список граждан-*

ским чинам шестого класса. Исправлен по 20-е Декабря 1852 г., Санкт Петербург 1852, р. 199; Список гражданским чинам шестого класса. Исправлен по 20-е Октября 1849 г., Санкт Петербург 1849, р. 322; Список гражданским чинам шестого класса, Санкт Петербург 1850, р. 243; G. Elgenstierna, *Den introducerade svenska adelns ättartavlor: med tillägg och rättelser*, vol. 8, *Stålarms - Voltemat*, Stockholm 1934, p. 572; <http://old-saratov.ru/?id=1387> [access: 30 May 2016].

### USOV, Nikolay Antonovich

1. Усов, Николай Антонович
2. B. 9 September 1833 in Moscow Governorate.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Moscow Governorate.
5. Noblemen's Regiment graduated 7 August 1851; Gunner Officers' School in Tsarskoye Selo since 16 October 1859 till 26 June 1860.
6. No reported estate.
7. MARRIED since 8 January 1861 to Marya Charnoglazova, b. 7 January 1842, d. 20 April 1903 in Warsaw, Orthodox, daughter of clerk in the rank of active state councillor Vladimir Charnoglazov and Marya Vasiliyevna Nikitina.
8. CHILDREN: Anna, b. 24 July 1863 in Tauride Governorate, d. after 1895, Orthodox, married since 1886 to Grigoriy Ivanovich Nikolskiy, b. 1846 in Tver Governorate, d. after 1895, customs clerk (among others, assistant to chief of CWCC in Warsaw); Marya, b. 24 August 1865 in Tauride Governorate, d. after 1895, Orthodox; Nikolay, b. 26 June 1866 in Sankt Petersburg Governorate, d. after 1917, Orthodox, graduate of Imperial Page Corps and Nicholas Academy of the General Staff, lieutenant-general 6 December 1916, officer of His Imperial Highness Leib-Guard Uhlan Regiment, chief of Cavalry Junker School in Tver (1907-1910), director of Imperial Page Corps (1910-1916), assistant for military affairs to military governor-general for Austria-Hungary occupied by the force of war (1916-1917), director of Petrograd Cadet Corps (1917), married since 20 August 1899 to Berta Zinaida von Vietinghoff Scheel, daughter of Theodor Friedrich Adam Karl Vietinghoff Scheel, clerk in the rank of active state councillor, and Marya von Müller; Alexandra, b. 5 January 1870 in Sankt Petersburg Governorate, d. after 1895, Orthodox, married to Mikhail Avgustinovich Lagodoskiy, b. 19 September 1863, d. after 1917, chairman of committee for publications in Warsaw.
9. FATHER: Anton Usov, b. before 1812, d. after 1837, Orthodox, hereditary nobleman of Moscow Governorate. MOTHER: ? SIBLINGS: Alexander, b. 30 August 1836, d. March 1900, Orthodox, commander of Aleksandrów Border Guard Brigade unit, 1888 assistant to commander of Verzhbolovo Border Guard Brigade

and 9<sup>th</sup> Łomża Border Guard Brigade, commander of 29<sup>th</sup> Baku Border Guard Brigade, married to Vera Vasiliyevna ?, Orthodox.

10. 7 August 1851 – cadet of 71<sup>st</sup> Belyovsky Infantry Regiment; 6 December 1861 – border guard officer without service assignment; 19 December 1861 – company commander of Kerch-Yeni-Kale Border Guard Brigade; 5 December 1866 – company commander of Aleksandrów Border Guard Brigade; 13 February 1867 – company commander of Sankt Petersburg Border Guard Brigade, 9 June 1871 – commander of Kerch-Yeni-Kale Border Guard Brigade; 13 December 1874 – commander of Aleksandrów Border Guard Brigade; 14 July 1878 – enlisted in the staff of Customs Duties Department of the Ministry of Finance (1879 – member of Commission instituted to oversee and prepare legal regulations on border guard); 3 April 1881 – chief of Taurogi CD (since 22 October till 18 December 1882 – member of Commission with Customs Duties Department of the Ministry of Finance instituted to prepare ways of preventing smuggling; member of Commission instituted to prevent illegal smuggling of spirits to the territory of the Russian Empire); 4 March 1883 – chief of Bessarabia CD (since 10 November 1884 till 10 March 1885 – member of Commission with Customs Duties Department of the Ministry of Finance instituted to prepare an act regulating the rules of service of border guards); 27 March 1887 – chief of Kalisz CD (since 10 February till 20 April 1893 – member of Commission with Customs Duties Department of the Ministry of Finance to lay down chancellery guidelines for border guards and instructions for assistants to border guard brigade commanders and subaltern-officers; since 14 June till 9 July 1893 – member of Commission instituted to prepare the transformation of border guard management; since 18 September 1893 till 12 February 1894 – commissioned as representative of the Minister of Finance to Commission instituted to investigate the shape of customs border between the Transcaucasian District and the Khanate of Bukhara and the matter of instituting customs administration there; 2 January 1895 – fourth-class special-task clerk with the Ministry of Finance); 24 June 1896 – chief of Warsaw CD; 1 July 1899 – chief of District III of Independent Border Guard Corps (30 November 1901 – commissioned to serve with the staff of Independent Border Guard Corps to work out a draft of act on corps management); 26 May 1906 – released from service due to reaching retirement age with the right to retain uniform and promotion to the rank of cavalry general.

11. 5 August 1855 – Order of Saint Anna, Fourth Class, with inscription “For merit” for bravery in fighting against Turkish armies; 31 August 1859 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Third Class, with swords and a bow-knot, for bravery while fighting in the Caucasus; 19 April 1864 – Order of Saint Anna, Third Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 16 April 1867 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class,

with Emperor's Crown and swords, for devoted and distinguished service; 23 March 1871 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class, with Emperor's Crown, for devoted and distinguished service; 22 September 1876 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class, with inscription "For 25 years of service"; 30 August 1877 – Order of Saint Anna, Second Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 12 April 1881 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 24 April 1888 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 21 April 1891 – Order of Saint Anna, First Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 7 July 1892 – benefit of 15% for five years of service in the Kingdom of Poland effective 27 March 1892; 1900 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Second Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 1 January 1893 – additional payment of 600 rubles; 28 March 1893 – one-time financial reward of 1,000 rubles; 1893 – benefit of 15% worth 225 rubles for five years of service in the Kingdom of Poland effective 27 March 1892; 27 January 1894 – Bukhara Order of the Gold Star, First Class; 1896 – silver medal commemorating Tsar Alexander III's reign; 1896 – silver medal commemorating Tsar Nicholas II's coronation; 24 December 1897 – second benefit of 15% worth 225 rubles for ten-year service in the Kingdom of Poland effective 27 March 1897; 1900 – badge of merit for forty years of perfect service; 7 August 1901 – Order of the White Eagle for merit; 1902 – badge of merit for fifty years of perfect service.

12. 7 August 1851 – cadet (sen. 7 August 1851); 17 March 1854 – sub-lieutenant (sen. 17 March 1854); 17 September 1855 – for merit lieutenant (sen. 17 September 1855); 16 December 1857 – stabs-captain (sen. 16 December 1857); 26 June 1860 – captain (sen. 16 June 1860); 1 December 1861 – for merit major (sen. 1 December 1861); 9 June 1871 – lieutenant-colonel (sen. 9 June 1871); 30 August 1874 – for merit colonel (sen. 30 August 1874); 24 March 1885 – for merit general-major (sen. 24 March 1885); 14 May 1896 – for merit lieutenant-general; 26 May 1906 – for merit cavalry general.

13. Participated in the Crimean War (the Battle of Kurekdere 24 July 1854 and the Siege of the fortress of Kars 17 September 1855), fighting in the Caucasus in 1857 and 1859. Usov got married in the Orthodox church at Konstantinov Cadet Corps in Sankt Petersburg. Between February and May 1879 he was in command of a special unit organising quarantine on the territory of Astrakhan Governorate afflicted with epidemic. In 1884 he was involved in supporting renovation of Saint Nicholas the Wonderworker Orthodox chapel in Izmail in Bessarabia Governorate. After leaving service, he received old-age pension of 3,575 rubles.

14. Died 16 December 1906 in Warsaw.



15. CSHASP, f. 19, inv. 124, del. 814, fol. 403v; inv. 127, del. 916, fol. 143v; del. 1829, fol. 379v–380; inv. 128, del. 252, fol. 135v–136; del. 373, fol. 265v–266; del. 389, fol. 370v–371; SAOO, f. 236, inv. 1, del. 7, fol. 2; NAET, del. EAA.644.1.2687 [no pagination]; SARF, f. 1263, inv. 1, del. 1, fol. 1, 13, 27, 99; LaSHA, f. 546, inv. 1, del. 70, fol. 39; del. 71, fol. 7, 13; RSHA, f. 21, inv. 4, del. 16, fol. 85; del. 214, fol. 43–45; del. 217, fol. 1–15, 124v–125; inv. 9, del. 38, fol. 6v–7; f. 549, inv. 2, del. 52, fol. 6v; CAHR, Warsaw Censorship Committee, del. 4, fol. 7–11; State Archive in Białystok, Łomża branch, CSD of Tsar Constantin Orthodox parish in Łomża, del. 43, fol. 2v–3; del. 50, fol. 25v–26; del. 52, fol. 9v–10; State Archive in Kielce, Kielce Governorate Government, del. 15839, fol. 47; State Archive in Lublin, Chełm Governorate Commission on Peasant Affairs, del. 27; State Archive in Warsaw, CSD of Assumption of the Blessed Mother of God Orthodox church at Miodowa Street in Warsaw, del. 34, fol. 123v; CSD of Holy Trinity Orthodox Cathedral sobor at Długa street in Warsaw, del. 83, fol. 89; del. 85, fol. 68; del. 93, fol. 104; CSD of Holy Trinity Orthodox church at Podwale street in Warsaw, del. 51, fol. 93; "Разведчик" 1892, no. 86; "Пограничник" 1908, no. 33, pp. 741–743; "Указатель правительственных распоряжений по министерству финансов" 1866, no. 50, p. 980; 1867, no. 8, p. 119; no. 16, p. 268; 1871, no. 12–13, pp. 193–194; no. 27, pp. 433–434; 1874, no. 36, p. 833; 1875, no. 1, p. 2; 1877, no. 5, p. 78; 1878, no. 31, p. 841; 1879, no. 26, p. 700; no. 28, p. 761; 1881, no. 17, p. 474; no. 21, p. 587; no. 25, p. 722; 1885, no. 38, p. 861; 1887, no. 15, p. 91; 1888, no. 18, p. 232; 1889, no. 15, p. 150; 1891, no. 16, pp. 185–186; 1895, no. 2, p. 37; 1896, no. 20, p. 398; 1900, no. 14, p. 217; 1901, no. 33, p. 642; 1906, no. 24, p. 484; "Правительственный Вестник" 1906, no. 126, p. 1; "Кишиневския Епархиальныя Ведомости" 1908, no. 31–32, отдел неофициальный, pp. 1154–1155; *Высочайший приказ по Военному Ведомству*, 7 Августа 1851 года, [no place and date of publication]; *Высочайший приказ по Военному Ведомству*, 17 Марта 1854 года, [no place and date of publication]; *Высочайший приказ по Военному Ведомству*, 17 Сентября 1855 года, [no place and date of publication]; *Высочайший приказ по Военному Ведомству*, 16 Декабря 1857 года, [no place and date of publication]; *Высочайший приказ по Военному Ведомству*, 26 Июня 1860 года, [no place and date of publication]; *Высочайший приказ по Военному Ведомству*, 1 Декабря 1861 года, [no place and date of publication]; *Бессарабский календарь на 1885 год*, Кишинев [no date of publication], p. 32; *Бессарабский календарь на 1887 год*, Кишинев [no date of publication], p. 25; *Памятная Книжка Ломжинской Губернии на 1888 год*, Ломжа 1888, p. 75; *Высочайший Приказ по Пограничной Стражи*, 1878, no. 8; *Приказ по Департаменту Таможенных Сборов и Его Ведомству*, 1896, no. 25, p. 1; *Справочная книжка по личному составу Отдельного Корпуса Пограничной Стражи с кратким квартирным и штатным росписанием сего Корпуса*, ed.

М. Чернушевич, Санкт Петербург 1898, р. 65; *Справочная книжка по личному составу Отдельного Корпуса Пограничной Стражи с кратким квартирным и штатным росписанием сего Корпуса*, Санкт Петербург 1900, р. 77; *Памятная книжка Варшавской губернии на 1896 г.*, Варшава 1896, р. 124; *Список Генералам, Полковникам и Подполковникам Отдельного Корпуса Пограничной Стражи по старшинству. Исправлен по 1 Мая 1902 г.*, [in:] *Справочная книжка по личному составу Отдельного Корпуса Пограничной Стражи с кратким квартирным и штатным росписанием и алфавитом постов сего Корпуса*, Санкт Петербург 1902, р. 1; *Список генералам по старшинству. Исправлено по 1-е Января*, Санкт Петербург 1886, р. 834; *Список генералам по старшинству. Составлен по 1-е Января 1905 года*, Санкт Петербург 1905, р. 216; *Список генералам по старшинству. Составлен по 1-е Июля 1906 года*, Санкт Петербург 1906, р. 142; *Список генералам, штаб и обер-офицерам Отдельного Корпуса Пограничной Стражи по старшинству. Составлен по 9 Марта 1904 г.*, Санкт Петербург 1904, р. 3; *История "Дворян" и "Константиновцев". 1807–1907*, Санкт Петербург 1908, р. 166; *Список Генерального Штаба. Исправлен по 1-е Июня 1914 года. (С приложен. изменений, объявлен. в Высочайших прик. по 18 Июля 1914 г.)*, Петроград 1914, р. 202; *Список гражданским чинам первых III классов. Исправлен по 1-е Ноября 1860*, Санкт Петербург 1860, р. 270; *Список гражданским чинам первых III классов. Исправлен по 1-е Июля 1863*, Санкт Петербург 1863, р. 211; J. Červinka, *Trp, kozáče, budeš atamanem*, Praha 1929, pp. 366–371; Н. А. Мурзанов, *Словарь русских сенаторов 1711–1917 гг. Материалы для биографий*, ed. Д. Н. Шилов, Санкт Петербург 2011, pp. 473–474; K. Latawiec, A. Górak, J. Legieć, S. Bogdanow, *Naczelnicy organów rosyjskiej administracji specjalnej w Królestwie Polskim w latach 1839–1918*, vol. 2, pp. 148–151; <https://amburger.ios-regensburg.de/index.php?id=80149> [access: 30 April 2023].

#### VADBOLSKIY, Pyotr Alexeyevich

1. Вадбольский, Петр Алексеевич
2. B. 24 May 1831.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Oryol Governorate; title of prince.
5. 1<sup>st</sup> Moscow Cadet Corps, graduated 1846.
6. Together with brothers and sisters owned family estate of 1,500 dessatins in Dmitrovsk poviat in Oryol Governorate.
7. SINGLE.
8. –.
9. FATHER: Alexey Pyotrovich Vadbolskiy, b. 1782, d. 1843, Orthodox, prince, fought in the 1812 war, married. MOTHER: Yekaterina Vasiliyevna Borysova

(Barkova), b. before 1800, d. after 1846, Orthodox. SIBLINGS: Yelena, b. 2 June 1817, d. after 1850, Orthodox; Sofya, b. 20 December 1823, d. after 1855, Orthodox; Yelizaveta, b. 11 December 1825, d. after 1851, Orthodox, married to Timiryazyev; Praskovya, b. 16 June 1828, d. after 1855, Orthodox; Vasiliy, b. 24 January 1836, d. after 1855, Orthodox; Alexander, b. 12 June 1838, d. 13 April 1860 in Fiume, Orthodox; Lev, b. 2 August 1841, d. after 1855, Orthodox.

10. 12 August 1846 – officer of 3<sup>rd</sup> Guard and Grenadier Artillery Brigade; ? – officer of 1<sup>st</sup> Leib-Guard Artillery Brigade; ? – released from military service with the rank of leib-guard colonel; ? – deputy of noblemen of Dmitrovsk poviat in Oryol Governorate; 22 June 1868 – enlisted in the staff of Customs Duties Department of the Ministry of Finance; 11 January 1869 – member of Sosnowiec CC; 26 April 1869 – chief of Sosnowiec CC; 23 January 1870 – acting chief of Radivilov CD; 9 June 1871 – authorized on the position of Radivilov CD; 17 September 1885 – released from service at his own request due to illness with old-age pension and the right to wear uniform.

11. 1856 – highest recognition of Tsar Alexander II; 1858 – dark bronze medal commemorating the 1853–1856 war; 1865 – badge of merit instituted 17 April 1863; 1869 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 17 December 1871 – Order of Saint Anna, Second Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 14 January 1874 – Order of Saint Anna, Second Class, with Emperor's Crown, for devoted and distinguished service; 1876 – Commander Cross of Imperial Austrian Franz Joseph Order; 1 January 1881 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 15 May 1883 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class, for merit.

12. ? – leib-guard cadet; ? – leib-guard lieutenant; ? – leib-guard captain; ? – leib-guard major; ? – leib-guard colonel; 5 June 1869 – moved from the civil rank of leib-guard artillery captain to the civil rank of court councillor; 16 June 1870 – collegiate councillor (sen. 2 July 1869); 4 January 1874 – state councillor (sen. 2 July 1873); 21 January 1877 – for merit active state councillor.

13. Since 1870 chairman of economic-construction committee for construction of Saint Alexander Nevsky Orthodox church in Radivilov (completed 1874); ? – honorary justice of peace of Dmitrovsk poviat in Oryol Governorate.

14. Died 12 October 1885 in Radivilov in Kremenets poviat in Volynia Governorate.

15. CSHASP, f. 19, inv. 123, del. 18, fol. 106v–107; SARO, f. P-740, inv. 2, del. 779, fol. 10v; State Archive in Kielce, Kielce Governorate Government, del. 15839, fol. 10v, 18, 20v, 23; "Волинские Епархиальные Ведомости" 1874, no. 24, pp. 884–892; "УПРМФ" 1868, no. 37, p. 722; 1869, no. 10, p. 130; no. 25, p. 346; no. 29, p. 418;

1870, no. 6, p. 89; no. 25, pp. 370–371; 1871, no. 24, p. 377; no. 52, p. 874; 1872, no. 14, p. 261; 1874, no. 3, p. 58; no. 4, pp. 82–83; 1877, no. 5, p. 77; 1881, no. 1, pp. 1–2; 1883, no. 20, pp. 528–529; 1885, no. 41, p. 87; *Высочайший приказ по Военному ведомству*, 12 Августа 1846 года, [no place and date of publication]; *Обиций циркуляр по Министерству Финансов*, 1 Января 1881 года, no. 1, *О наградах, Всемилостивейше пожалованных по Министерству Финансов*, [no date and place of publication], p. 1; *Адрес-календарь 11483-х должностных лиц губерниях Царства Польского на 1885–1886 г.г.*, p. 268; *Список гражданским чинам первых четырех классов*, part 2, *Чины четвертого класса*, Санкт Петербург 1879, p. 1030; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е октября 1884 года*, p. 535; *Адрес-календарь должностных лиц по всем частям управления Юго-Западного Края на 1880 год*, p. 139; *Историко-статистическое описание церквей и приходов Вольнской епархии*, vol. 3, *уезды кременецкий и заславский*, ed. Н. И. Теодорович, Почаев 1893, pp. 168–170; *Исторический очерк образования и развития Первого Московского кадетского корпуса, что ныне Первая Московская военная гимназия. 1778–1878*, ed. М. С. Лалаев, Санкт Петербург 1878, p. 179; *История родов русского дворянства*, vol. I, 336 прозваний с 32-мя родословными таблицами и 150-ю гербами фамилий кроме гербов территорий трех видов государственной печати и государственного знамени, ed. П. Н. Петров, Санкт Петербург 1885, pp. 114–116; K. Latawiec, A. Górak, J. Legieć, S. Bogdanow, *Naczelnicy organów rosyjskiej administracji specjalnej w Królestwie Polskim w latach 1839–1918*, vol. 2, pp. 151–152; Inscription from burial tomb of Pyotr Alexeyevich Vadbolskiy on Orthodox cemetery in Radivilov.

### VYEDYENYAPIN, Apollon Alexeyevich

1. Веденяпин, Аполлон Алексеевич
2. B. 2 September 1842 in Tsaryovshchina in Samara poviat in Samara Governorate.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Tambov Governorate.
5. Nicholas Institute for Orphans in Gatchina, graduated with the right to 14<sup>th</sup> clerical rank upon employment in state administration.
6. No reported estate.
7. MARRIED twice: 1 – since ? to Vera Anisimova, b. before 1856, d. after 1880, Orthodox, daughter of Alexander Anisimov, this marriage was annulled by the decision of Ryazan diocese consistory of 26 August 1880 and the Most Holy Governing Synod of 29 March 1881, while Vyedyenyapin got the right to marry again; 2 – since 8 November 1882 to Alexandra Alexandrovna Yevreinova, b. before 1862, d. after 1911, Orthodox, daughter of reserve general-major Arkadiy

Mikhailovich Yevreinov, b. 1834, d. after 1880, Orthodox, battery commander in 41<sup>st</sup> Artillery Brigade.

8. Childless.

9. FATHER: Alexey Vasiliyevich Vyedyenyapin, b. 2 March 1804 in Vyedyenyapino in Temnikov poviat in Tambov Governorate, d. 13 March 1847, Orthodox, son of retired major, graduate of Noblemen's School in Tambov and 1<sup>st</sup> Cadet Corps, officer of 9<sup>th</sup> Artillery Brigade, arrested and downgraded to the rank of private for membership in United Slavs' Society 1826, sent to serve in military units in the Caucasus, since 1826 till 1833 in charge of estate of minister of justice Dmitriy Dashkov in Tsaryovshchina in Samara poviat in Samara Governorate, married. MOTHER: Alexandra ?, b. before 1821, d. 1883 in St. Petersburg, Orthodox, daughter of Ilya ? SIBLINGS: Alexander, b. 12 August 1845 in Tsaryovshchina in Samara Governorate, d. after 1917, graduate of 2<sup>nd</sup> Moskovsky Cadet Corps, Konstantinovsky Military School and Nicholas Engineering Academy, first-category diploma, lieutenant general 6 December 1912, lecturer of Nicholas Engineering Academy, member of Engineering Committee of Chief Engineering Management, member of the War Council, married to Olga Alexandrovna ?, Orthodox.

10. 3 October 1860 r – chancellery clerk of Sankt Petersburg Governorate Government; 23 March 1863 – at his own request released from service due to illness; 10 June 1863 – chancellery clerk of Taganrog CC; 16 October 1864 – ship inspector assistant and ship surveyor at Taganrog CC; 8 January 1869 – ship inspector at Taganrog CC; 30 November 1871 – member of Kerch CC; 5 August 1876 – chief of third-class Rostov CC; 15 February 1880 – chief of Rostov CC (elevated to the first-class customs chamber); 23 February 1884 – chief of Novoselytsia CC; 13 March 1886 – chief of Radivilov CC; 31 December 1886 – chief of Arkhangelsk CC; 28 January 1895 – acting chief of Warsaw CC; 23 May 1897 – chief of Radivilov CD; 12 November 1899 – chief of Warsaw CD; 29 September 1905 – chief of Southern CD; 11 March 1911 – at his own request released from service due to illness with old-age pension and the right to retain uniform out of service.

11. March 1865 – financial reward of 84.97 rubles for discovering and stopping smuggling; November 1865 – financial reward of 45.15 rubles for discovering and stopping smuggling; 21 November 1879 – thanks of the Minister of Finance for sorting out matters of Rostov CC; 9 April 1889 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 5 April 1892 – Order of Saint Anna, Second Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 26 February 1896 – silver medal commemorating Tsar Alexander III's reign; 10 April 1900 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Third Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 1900 – badge of merit for forty years of perfect service; 1901 – Persian Order of Lion and Sun, Second

Class; 28 March 1904 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 10 April 1911 – gold snuff box adorned with diamonds with the image of Tsar Nicholas II.

12. 16 October 1860 – collegiate registrar (sen. 3 October 1860); 27 October 1866 – governorate secretary (sen. 7 March 1864); 16 April 1868 – collegiate secretary (sen. 7 March 1867); 28 April 1871 – titular councillor (sen. 7 March 1870); 31 October 1873 – collegiate assessor (sen. 7 March 1873); 12 September 1877 – court councillor (sen. 7 March 1877); 3 July 1881 – collegiate councillor (sen. 7 March 1881); 3 September 1885 – state councillor (sen. 7 March 1885); 2 April 1895 – for merit active state councillor.

13. During stay in Warsaw member of Warsaw Orthodox Holy Trinity Fraternity. Vyedyenyapin got married for the second time in one of the Orthodox churches in Rostov-on-Don.

14. Died after 11 March 1911

15. CSHASP, f. 19, inv. 126, del. 39, fol. 12v; SACHO, f. 1245, inv. 9, del. 86, fol. 85; NAET, del. EAA.551.1.440, fol. 4; del. EAA.644.1.1578, fol. 8v; del. EAA.644.1.1612, fol. 15v; del. EAA.644.1.1893, fol. 4, 15; SAAO, f. 58, inv. 2, del. 53; LaSHA, f. 545, inv. 2, del. 33, fol. 2–2v, 5v; del. 34, fol. 3; del. 35, fol. 15v; RSHA, f. 21, inv. 2, del. 2025, fol. 22; del. 2026, fol. 41; inv. 4, del. 504, fol. 25–25v, 59, 93; inv. 11, del. 205, fol. 1–10; del. 318, fol. 462; f. 125, inv. 1, del. 365, fol. 1, 12; f. 128, inv. 1, del. 25, fol. 18; f. 139, inv. 1, del. 885, fol. 10v; f. 143, inv. 2, del. 18, fol. 6, 91; f. 560, inv. 20, del. 508; “Указатель правительственных распоряжений по министерству финансов” 1865, no. 16, p. 238; no. 50, p. 866; 1867, no. 1, pp. 1–2; 1868, no. 18, p. 332–333; 1869, no. 10, p. 130; 1871, no. 19, p. 300; 1872, no. 8, p. 157; 1873, no. 46, p. 938–939; 1876, no. 46, p. 1050; 1877, no. 39, p. 995–996; 1880, no. 20, p. 505; 1881, no. 30, p. 889; no. 35, p. 1043; 1884, no. 18, p. 906; 1885, no. 40, p. 28; 1886, no. 17, p. 213; 1887, no. 4, p. 230; 1889, no. 15, pp. 145–147; 1892, no. 14, pp. 149–150; 1895, no. 8, p. 127; no. 14, pp. 229–230; 1897, no. 25, p. 329; 1904, no. 13, p. 197, 199; 1905, no. 42–43, p. 537; 1911, no. 15, p. 274, 284; no. 16, p. 313; “Kurjer Warszawski” 1900, no. 111, p. 4; 1904, no. 100, p. 4; Приказ по Департаменту Таможенных Сборов и Его Ведомству, 1895, no. 1, p. 3–4; no. 4, p. 2; 1898, no. 6, p. 1; 1899, no. 33, p. 1; 1900, no. 2, p. 1; 1901, no. 13, p. 1; 1902, no. 5, p. 2; 1903, no. 10, p. 2; 1904, no. 13, p. 1; 1905, no. 28, p. 1; 1911, no. 1, p. 1; no. 6, p. 3; *Бессарабский календарь на 1885 год*, Kishynev [no date of publication], p. 33; *Личный состав Департамента Таможенных Сборов и учреждений Таможенного Ведомства. По сведениям до 12-го Декабря 1903 года*, p. 68; *Личный состав Департамента Таможенных Сборов и учреждений Таможенного Ведомства. По сведениям до 1 Сентября 1908 года*, p. 16; *Личный состав Департамента Таможенных Сборов и учреждений Таможенного Ведомства. По сведениям до 15 Октября*

1910 года, р. 17; Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 15-е октября 1896 года, р. 1359–1360; Памятная Книжка Варшавской Губернии на 1896 г., р. 125; Памятная книжка Волынской губернии на 1898 год, Житомир 1898, р. 63; Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е февраля 1896 года, р. 1407–1408; Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е Февраля 1898 года, р. 1312; Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е Февраля 1899 года, р. 1160; Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е Февраля 1900 года, р. 1092; Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е Августая 1902 года, р. 839; Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е Сентября 1906 года, р. 311; Приложение 1-е. Адрес-календарь. (Личный состав правительственных и общественных учреждений в Архангельской губернии), [in:] Справочная книжка и календарь Архангельской губернии с приложением адрес-календаря губернии и плана г. Архангельска, Архангельск 1888, р. 11; Адрес-календарь Архангельской губернии на 1890 год, Архангельск 1890, р. 10; Список бывших воспитанников Гатчинского Николаевского Сиротского Института, Санкт Петербург 1893, р. 12, 29; Список полковникам по старшинству. Исправлено по 1-е Июня, Санкт Петербург 1877, р. 667; K. Latawicz, A. Górak, J. Legieć, S. Bogdanow, *Naczelnicy organów rosyjskiej administracji specjalnej w Królestwie Polskim w latach 1839–1918*, vol. 2, pp. 153–155; <https://www.liveinternet.ru/users/4211284/post321565175/> [access: 1 October 2023]; <https://samlika.ru/articles/istoriya/dekabristy-i-samarskiy-kray/> [access: 1 October 2023].

#### VYERIGIN, Fyodor Mikhailovich

1. Веригин, Феодор Михайлович
2. B. 1811 in Orenburg.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman; son of general-major.
5. Imperial Corps of the Pages, graduated 22 September 1830.
6. No reported estate.
7. SINGLE.
8. –.

9. FATHER: Mikhail Fyedotovich Vyerigin, b. 1771, d. 14 January 1848, Orthodox, hereditary nobleman, general-major 1799, active state councillor 1811, Orenburg Civil Governor 1809–1811, married. MOTHER: Alexandra Aplyecheyeva, b. 1790, d. 6 February 1855 in St. Petersburg, Orthodox, daughter of clerk Fyodor Aplyecheyev. SIBLINGS: Alexander, b. 1809, d. 1875, Orthodox, married since 1835 to Zoya Alexandrovna ?; Konstantin, b. 1813, d. 2 October 1882, Orthodox, first-rank fleet captain, graduate of Naval Cadet Corps 31 December

1831, since 17 March 1829 till 2 April 1856 served in Black Sea Fleet and Baltic Fleet, diplomat, married twice: 1 – to Yekaterina Pokhvisneva, b. 1823, d. 21 December 1851 in Paris, Orthodox, daughter of clerk Ivan Pokhvisnev; 2 – Marya Pokhvisneva, b. 1836, d. 1 December 1896, Orthodox, daughter of clerk Ivan Pokhvisnev; Mikhail, b. 1 July 1815 in St. Petersburg, d. after 1848, Orthodox; Alexandra, b. 21 July 1820 in St. Petersburg, d. 16 March 1913, Orthodox, married to clerk Fyodor Nikolayevich Chelishchev, b. 1811, d. 5 January 1881 in St. Petersburg, Orthodox; Sofya, b. 1 September 1822 in St. Petersburg, d. 14 April 1879 in Sankt Petersburg, Orthodox, married to opera and ballet composer Boris Alexandrovich von Vietinghoff Scheel, b. 1829, d. 13 September 1901 in St. Petersburg, Orthodox.

10. 22 September 1830 – cornet in Leib-Guard Uhlan Regiment; 8 October 1833 – aide in Leib-Guard Uhlan Regiment; 20 March 1835 – officer of Independent Caucasian Corps; 8 March 1836 – aide in Leib-Guard Uhlan Regiment; 10 January 1839 – released from service at his own request for personal reasons; 8 June 1840 – officer of Ordynsky Cuirassier Regiment, dispatched as special-task clerk with Kharkov, Poltava and Chernigov Governor-General (23 May 1841 – permanent member of Committee for arrangement of the city of Kharkov); 10 July 1842 – senior aide to duty general of the General Staff; ? – standing general-major with the Ministry of War; 10 January 1864 – chief of Orenburg CD; 8 October 1865 – chief of Verzhbolovo CD.

11. 2 March 1832 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Third Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 30 April 1836 – Order of Saint Anna, Third Class, with a ribbon, for heroic attitude and bravery during fighting against Caucasian mountaineers; 14 November 1842 – satisfaction of Tsar Nicholas I with perfect execution of work duties; 26 March 1844 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 12 November 1865 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, First Class, for merit; 4 November 1866 – satisfaction of Tsar Alexander II.

12. 22 September 1830 – cornet; ? – leib-guard lieutenant; 8 June 1840 – rittmeister; 20 June 1840 – for merit major; 30 August 1861 – for merit general-major.

13. Since 14 July 1835 till 28 January 1836 participated in military activities against mountaineers in the Northern Caucasus. 21 November 1866 buried on the Orthodox cemetery in Łomża.

14. Died 18 November 1866 in Łomża.

15. CSHASP, f. 19, inv. 111, del. 177, fol. 367v; del. 195, fol. 73v; del. 202, fol. 15v; del. 337, fol. 939v; del. 344, fol. 299v; del. 350, fol. 851; inv. 124, del. 782, fol. 338v; inv. 125, del. 363, fol. 265v; inv. 127, del. 2822, fol. 558v; RSHA, f. 21, inv. 11, del. 185, fol. 1av; del. 318, fol. 402; f. 21, inv. 12, del. 8, fol. 22; RSMHA, f. 16896, inv. 1, del.



58, fol. 104–118; State Archive in Białystok, Łomża branch, CSD of Saint Konstantin Orthodox church in Łomża, del. 5, fol. 278v–279; “Указатель правительственных распоряжений по министерству финансов” 1865, no. 44, p. 735; no. 52, p. 929; 1866, no. 46, p. 890; 1867, no. 6, p. 84; О. Р. фон Фрейман, *Пажи за 183 года* p. 277; *Список выпускных воспитанников Морского Кадетского Корпуса с 1753 по 1896 год*, p. 194, 196; *Общий Морской Сборник. Царствование Николая I, А–Г*, Санкт Петербург 1897, pp. 432–433; Н. Л. Семенова, *Оренбургские гражданские губернаторы начала XIX в.* (И. Г. Фризель, М. Ф. Веригин), “Аллея Науки” 2018, vol. 4, no. 6 (22), pp. 137–140; М. Талалай, *Российский некрополь в Италии*, p. 159; <https://www.geni.com/people/Ekaterina-Ivanovna-Verigin/6000000032910560215> [access: 1 October 2023]; <https://www.geni.com/people/Marie-Ivanovna-Verigin/6000000075771395938> [access: 1 October 2023]; <https://www.geni.com/people/Boris-Aleksandrovich-von-Vietinghoff-Scheel/6000000024047511974> [access: 1 October 2023].

#### VOYT (VOIT), Vladimir Karlovich

1. Войт, Владимир Карлович
2. B. 19 July 1814 in Torzhok in Tver Governorate.
3. Orthodox.
4. Hereditary nobleman of Moscow Governorate since 1843 (recorded in part III of family record books).
5. Naval Cadet Corps in Sankt Petersburg since 30 March 1826 till 31 December 1831, after graduation promoted to the rank of michman and retained in officers' classes till 7 April 1835.
6. Estate purchased in Lepel poviat in Vitebsk Governorate of the area of 68 dessatins and 33 morgens. Voyt paid this estate up for 20 years with 313 rubles per annum.
7. SINGLE.
8. –.
9. FATHER: Karl Christoforovich Voyt (Voit), b. 1770 in Reval, d. after 1831, Lutheran, originated from merchant family, graduate of Surgical Institute in Sankt Petersburg (since 14 July 1789 till 3 February 1793), collegiate councillor, staff doctor. MOTHER: Yekaterina Vulfert, b. before 1785, d. after 1833, Orthodox, daughter of clerk Ivan Vulfert in the rank of collegiate assessor, owned an estate bought in Knyaginino and a wooden house. SIBLINGS: Alexander, b. 1804, d. after 1854, Orthodox, officer of 17<sup>th</sup> Arkhangelogorodsky Infantry Regiment; Nikolay, b. 24 July 1806, d. 25 July 1885, Orthodox, special-task clerk with director of Imperial Theatres in Sankt Petersburg, owned Nepeyko village in Dmitrovsk poviat with 116 peasants and 1,179 peasants in Tula Governorate, married to daughter of lieutenant

ant-colonel Yelizaveta Osipovna Konovalova, Orthodox; Varvara, b. 1807, d. after 1829, Orthodox; Sofya, b. 1815, d. 1853, Orthodox, student of Yekaterinsky Institute in Moscow, married to clerk in the rank of court councillor Nikolay Filipovich Golovachev; Yelizaveta, b. 1818, d. after 1841, Orthodox; Dmitriy, b. 6 July 1823, d. 31 August 1881 in Moscow, Orthodox, graduate of Faculty of Medicine of Imperial University of Moscow, collegiate councillor 1862, medical doctor 1861, senior doctor in Moscow Department of the Governing Senate, married to Yulia Voskresenskaya, daughter of active state councillor Pyotr Voskresenskiy; Pavel, b. 1825, d. after 1845, Orthodox; Andrey, b. 1829, d. after 1845, Orthodox.

10. 1 February 1830 – promoted to the rank of inspector (gardemarine) and dispatched to serve on "Принц Оранский" frigate (sea voyages from Kronstadt to Iceland and France); 31 December 1831 – started service as officer (since 1832 till 1834 made cruises in the Baltic Sea on ships "Великий Князь Михаил", "Кульм", "Император Петр January", "Император Александр January", "Св. Георгий Победоносцев", "Град"); 7 April 1835 – promoted to the rank of lieutenant and dispatched to serve in Naval Cadet Corps (since 1835 till 1839 made training cruises in the Baltic Sea on ships "Надежда", "Александр Невский", "Диана", "Кульм", "Остроленка"); 29 March 1839 – aide to chief commander of port chief of Sveaborg (since 1839 till 1850 took part in cruises of ships "Константин" and "Проворный" as well as in steamship cruises between St. Petersburg and Kronstadt); 16 August 1850 – released from naval service; 18 September 1851 – sent to become familiar with functioning of Sankt Petersburg CC; 7 June 1852 – junior member of Kronstadt CC (10 May 1855 – dispatched to the disposal of chief of Taurogi CC); 1858 – acting special-task clerk with Foreign Trade Department of the Ministry of Finance; 30 June 1859 – authorized on the position of special-task clerk with Foreign Trade Department of the Ministry of Finance; 1 January 1861 – chief of Verzhbolovo CD; 8 October 1865 – chief of Sculeni CD; 9 February 1868 – at his own request released from service with the right to retain uniform out of service; 11 March 1872 – honorary justice of peace of Lepel poviat in Vitebsk Governorate; ? – chairman of assembly of justices of peace of Lepel Court Peace District.

11. 1842 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Third Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 1848 – badge of merit for fifteen years of perfect service; 1850 – badge of merit for twenty years of perfect service; 15 April 1856 – Order of Saint Anna, Third Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 1857 – dark bronze medal commemorating the 1853–1856 war; 1858 – Order of Saint Stanislaus, Second Class, for devoted and distinguished service; 1862 – additional benefit of 600 rubles; 1863 – Prussian Order of the Crown, Second Class; 1864 – Greek Order

of the Redeemer, Second Class; 1865 – dark bronze medal commemorating suppression of the 1863–1864 Polish mutiny; 1867 – financial reward of 1,000 rubles; 1868 – Commander Cross of Imperial Austrian Franz Joseph Order; 1879 – Order of Saint Vladimir, Fourth Class, for thirty-five years of service; 1887 – diamond ring; 26 February 1896 – silver medal commemorating Tsar Alexander III's reign.

12. 31 December 1831 – midman; 7 April 1835 – lieutenant; 23 March 1847 – captain-lieutenant; 16 August 1850 – court councillor; 10 November 1857 – collegiate councillor; 10 November 1860 – for merit state councillor; 20 December 1863 – for merit active state councillor.

13. Author of novels and fiction, among others, *Битва с пиратами*, Санкт Петербург 1838; *Воспоминания и впечатления. Очерки деятельности наших моряков*, Санкт Петербург 1887; *Воспоминание о графе Михаиле Николаевиче Муравьеве. По случаю воздвигаемого ему памятника в г. Вильне (рассказ очевидца)*, Санкт Петербург 1898; on retirement occupied the position of honorary judge of Lepel poviat and received old-age pension of 2,033.26 rubles per annum.

14. Died 1900.

15. CSAM, f. 4, inv. 10, del. 388, fol. 5–6, 12–13; LaSHA, f. 545, inv. 2, del. 28, fol. 41; del. 29, fol. 72; del. 82, fol. 20; RSHA, f. 21, inv. 11, del. 318, fol. 396; inv. 12, del. 8, fol. 25; f. 128, inv. 1, del. 589, fol. 118, 127v; del. 650, fol. 55; f. 1349, inv. 5, del. 1854, fol. 161–162; State Archive in Białystok, Łomża branch, CSD of Saint Konstantin Orthodox parish in Łomża, del. 7, fol. 20v, 36v, 50v, 58v, 93v, 96v; del. 9, fol. 149v; del. 10, fol. 1v, 114v; del. 11, fol. 35v; del. 12, fol. 19v; State Archive in Warsaw, CSD of Saint Alexander Roman Catholic parish in Warsaw, del. 37, p. 136; del. 38, p. 338; State Archive in Warsaw, Mława branch, CSD files of Orthodox parish in Mława, del. 9, fol. 20v–21; "Указатель правительственных распоряжений по министерству финансов" 1865, no. 44, p. 735; 1868, no. 11, p. 200; no. 15, p. 291; *Список гражданским чинам седьмого класса. Исправлен по 20-е Марта 1856 г.*, Санкт Петербург 1856, p. 388; *Список гражданским чинам пятого класса. Исправлен по 20-е Ноября 1856 г.*, Санкт Петербург 1856, p. 303; *Список гражданским чинам шестого класса. Исправлен по 1-е Сентября 1858 г.*, Санкт Петербург 1858, p. 767; *Список гражданским чинам IV-го класса. Исправлен по 1-е Июля 1864 г.*, Санкт Петербург 1864, p. 849; *Список гражданским чинам IV-го класса. Исправлен по 1-е Июня 1866 г.*, Санкт Петербург 1866, p. 662; *Список гражданским чинам первых четырех классов, part 2, Чины четвертого класса*, Санкт Петербург 1881, p. 49; *Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 1-е февраля 1898 года*, Санкт Петербург 1896, p. 3; *Rocznik urzędowy obejmujący spis naczelných władz cesarstwa oraz wszelkích władz i urzędników Królestwa Polskiego na rok 1862*, Warszawa [no date of publication], p. 345; *Rocznik urzędowy obejmujący spis naczelných władz*

*cesarstwa oraz wszelkich władz i urzędników Królestwa Polskiego na rok 1863*, p. 406; *Rocznik urzędowy Królestwa Polskiego na rok 1864*, p. 488; *Список выпускных воспитанников Морского Кадетского Корпуса с 1753 по 1896 год*, p. 192, 194; *Общий Морской Сборник*, part 9, *Царствование Николая I, А–Г*, Санкт Петербург 1897, pp. 488–489; *Московское дворянство. Родословная книга дворянства Московской губернии*, pp. 282–283; И. А. Зайцева, *Войт Владимир Карлович*, [in:] *Русские писатели. 1800–1917. Биографический словарь*, vol. 1, Москва 1992, pp. 460–461; K. Latawiec, A. Górak, J. Legieć, S. Bogdanow, *Naczelnicy organów rosyjskiej administracji specjalnej w Królestwie Polskim w latach 1839–1918*, vol. 2, pp. 156–159.

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F. 418, inv. 296, del. 322.

F. 2124, inv. 2, del. 101.

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- Spisok grazhdanskim chinam chetvertogo klassa. Ispravlen po 20 Yanvarya 1881 goda, Sankt Peterburg 1881 [Список гражданским чинам четвертого класса. Исправлен по 20 Января 1881 года, Санкт Петербург 1881].*
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- Spisok grazhdanskim chinam pervykh trekh klassov. Ispravlen po 1-e Fevralya 1900 goda, Sankt Peterburg 1900* [Список гражданским чинам первых трех классов. Исправлен по 1-е Февраля 1900 года, Санкт Петербург 1900].
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## SUMMARY

### **Customs District Chiefs and Customs District Inspectors in the Kingdom of Poland 1851-1914 (1918)**

Customs administration always played a highly significant role for the Russian Empire since it controlled revenue collected from the Western land border of the Empire. Most of all, it was crucial for the state budget. This is a sufficient reason to investigate customs administration and its local authorities – customs district chiefs. Until 1851 the Kingdom of Poland had been an independent customs area, separated by the border from the rest of Russia. The induction of Russian administration into this territory was a considerable organisational challenge, which is why we focused on this part of the border.

The present book is another contribution in our research into the history of bureaucracy, putting together administration history and social history. The positions of customs district chiefs are presented in the perspective of the whole system of customs administration, together with its origin and detailed changes taking place in the researched period. Focusing on a human person in the bureaucratic apparatus enables one to better understand both his significance for administration and the specific nature of the clerical body. This is the reason why the bionotes contain so much data on ancestors, siblings, spouses and children of the examined persons. In general, we believe that examination of the clerical elite should be conducted with the use of a variety of methods: biographic, genealogic and prosopographic ones. The extent and format of bionotes should address fundamental questions related to circumstances of candidates' promotion to the social status and the clerical post as well as their social and political significance, which arise as an interrelation of their preferences and higher-level authorities' policy.



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