

**A Century of The Russian Ministry of War
1802-1902
General Staff Historical Department
The Reign of Emperor Alexander I
1801 - 1805**

[translated into English from the original Russian by Peter G.A. Phillips]

23. Organisation Of Pontoon Units.

By March 1801 there were eight pontoon depots. On 4 [16] June 1804, Supreme orders were issued 'to form an artillery pontoon regiment from the existing pontoon depots, which is to consist of two battalions, and each battalion of four companies.'¹

As was stated in the Supreme approved report by the Minister of Military Land Forces dated 30 March [11 April] 1805,² 'these units have existed since 1710, have been subject to many changes in the quantity and quality of pontoons, never having a definitive ordinance for themselves, and to that end, from their current establishment, are to take the foot artillery regiment as their basis.'³

At the same time, it was established 'that the crews of the pontoon regiment were always to be employed in artillery training and science, in addition to their regular special-to-arm training, to which end they were assigned six dedicated guns per company.'⁴ These guns were considered 'to be for peacetime use'; each company was intended to be assigned 'with all the equipment that belongs on the establishment of a light company from an artillery regiment, less combat ammunition, and half the number of training rounds listed as assigned to be released to said companies for annual training; live ammunition is to be prepared and released only when the company is ordered to prepare to move with the guns.'⁵

Thus, in wartime, a pontoon company could work the guns, while in peacetime they were trained like the light with annual practice... The establishment of the regiment and company was as follows:⁶

Appointment	Regiment	Per Company
General	1 ⁷	
Field Officers	7	
Subalterns	59 ⁸	7
<i>Feuerwerker</i>	160	20
Pontoniers	1360	170
Drummers	18	2
Support Personnel (subaltern status)	9	1
Support Personnel (lower ranks)	60	7

1 Complete Collection of Laws (C.C.L.), No. 21331, directed and declared to Count Lieven; from the report dated 16 [28] March 1805, to directed Supreme orders.

2 C.C.L. Vol. XLIII, part II to No. 21665.

3 Archive of the Chancellery of the War Ministry (A.C.W.M.), catalogue 1, Supreme reports etcetera, book No. 156, registry No. 5.

4 A.C.W.M. catalogue 1, Supreme reports etcetera, book No. 156, registry No. 5.

5 C.C.L. Vol. XLIII, part II to No. 25121, table III, supplementary graphic XI, No. 21665; general notes to this serial.

6 Due to errors in the C.C.L. this establishment for the pontoon regiment received a dedicated amendment, published separately (A.C.W.M. catalogue miscellaneous books, book No. 55); C.C.L. Vol. XLIII, part II to No. 25121, table III, supplementary graphic XI, No. 21665.

7 Colonel-in-Chief.

8 Including two battalion adjutants and one aide-de-camp to the colonel-in-chief.

Appointment	Regiment	Per Company
Master Craftsmen	88	11
Drivers	192	23
Orderlies	109	
Total Combatants:	1605	199
Total Support Personnel:	458	42
Total Manpower:	2063	241
Pontoon Wagons	400	50
Wagons for spare decking	16	2 ⁹
Carts for spare parts and lubricants	80	10
Carts for tools and instruments	16	2
Mobile Forge	16	2
Carts for prolong rope and tools for clearing banks ¹⁰	16	2
Total Vehicles:	544	68
Pontoon Horses (peacetime)	320	40
Draught Horses (peacetime)	144	18
Pontoon Horses (wartime augmentation)	2336	292
Draught Horses (wartime augmentation)	240	30
Total Pontoon Horses: ¹¹	2656	332
Total Draught Horses:	384	48
Total Horses:	3040	380

It should be noted that a dedicated ‘list of artillery and pontoon accessories’ was drawn up for the pontoon company, but the guns were not included, yet it had been agreed with the Inspector of all artillery, as ordered, that four six-pounder cannon and two 12-pounder Licorns would be released as the number of guns in each company...¹²

Soon, it was ordered that ‘in every company of the Pontoon Artillery Regiment henceforth, in times of peace, 1st class pontoniers were to be called bombardiers, 2nd class - gunners, 3rd class - *Handlanger*; equally in wartime, if these companies had been notified to be ready to move with guns. But in the event of their preparation for a campaign with pontoons, after the guns had been returned to the arsenals, they remain with their previous titles as pontoniers 1st, 2nd or 3rd class.’¹³

Thus, pontoon companies bore the designation ‘pontoon’ alone, but in essence were also artillery companies...

9 One of them used to carry a boat issued only in wartime.

10 These tools included crowbars, axes, and iron shovels.

11 Allocation of pontoon horses: 2,400 in six-horse teams for 400 pontoon wagons; 96 in six-horse teams for 16 decking wagons; 16 riding horses for trains non-commissioned officers; 144 pack horses, 18 per company; for a total of 2,656 horses. Allocation of draught horses: 240 in three-horse teams for 80 parts carts; 64 in four-horse teams for 16 instrument carts; 32 in pairs for 16 mobile forges; 48 in three-horse teams for tool carts; for a total of 384 horses.

12 C.C.L. Vol. XLIII, part II to No. 25121, table III, supplementary graphic XI, No. 21665; general notes to this serial.

13 Archive of the Artillery Historical Museum (A.H.M.) inspection business, bundle 535, dated 2 [14] June 1805, No. 2441.

Together with the establishments, 'the Listing of the Pontoon Artillery Regiment also approved their permanent quarters company by company.'¹⁴

First Battalion:

1st Company in St. Petersburg; 2nd Company in Riga, 'which are already located in these places'; 3rd Company in Nesvizh, 'currently located in Brest-Litovsk, but due to a shortage of accommodation, it is necessary to transfer them to the mentioned town, and even more so because one battalion from 3rd Artillery Regiment and a reserve park are quartered there';¹⁵ 4th Company in Moscow, 'where they are already located.'

Second Battalion:

1st Company in Kiev; 2nd Company in Kherson, where they were already quartered; 3rd Company in the Shostka factories, 'they are located in Kazan, but, as in considering its distance, in case of any movement, its quartering in that place is inconvenient, therefore I think they should be transferred to the mentioned factories, where, being not far removed from Kiev, they will be closer for its use, and also to maintain guards at those factories'; 4th Company in Stavropol near Georgievsk, 'Currently this company is located in Azov, but since the battalion of the regiment moved to the Caucasian line on 7 [19] April, I believe that the mentioned company should be closer to them, in the above-mentioned Stavropol region.'

24. A Listing Of The Most Important Changes To The Above Establishments And Some Minor Amendments.

Despite the fact that the new establishments were put into effect in September 1802,¹⁶ it soon became necessary to make some changes, as well as additions, to both new and previous regulations.

Among the most important changes and additions, we list the following:

The Removal Of The Horse Artillery Company From The Guards Artillery Battalion.

Initially, the Horse Artillery Company of the Guards Battalion was allocated from the internal budget, 'since they had: firstly, integral manning from the battalion; and secondly, during a move itself, they would be detached.'¹⁷

In order for them 'to be better able to manage (their) own budget' it was decided 'to allocate funds for this company separately from the battalion, following the precedent of the companies from the Horse Artillery Battalion, which, by separating them and being in company locations' each could meet their own needs, 'such that each company would be able to manage its budget.'¹⁸

Following this, the question was raised regarding the complete removal of the company from the Guards Battalion. The battalion colonel-in-chief, Major General Kaspersky, was ordered 'to compose: the following statements of account for equipment, horse harness, tools, baggage and cash in hand; registered service records for all ranks in the company, and an inventory of war horses and artillery horses'¹⁹ and he was informed that a special order would be issued 'regarding the complete removal of this company from the battalion.' On 28 April [10 May] 1805, this 'complete removal' took place and thus marked the beginning of the independent existence of the Guards Horse Artillery.

14 C.C.L. Vol. XLIII, part II to No. 25121, table III, supplementary graphic XI, No. 21665; general notes to this serial.

15 The reasons for the transfer of pontoon companies to new quarters were brought for Supreme discretion in the report dated 16 [28] March 1805. The original listing is signed by Arakcheev in the above-mentioned book No. 156.

16 See the final paragraph of Part 7.

17 C.C.L. Vol. XXVIII, No. 21681, the Supreme approved report by Count Arakcheev dated 25 March [6 April] 1805.

18 C.C.L. Vol. XXVIII, No. 21681, the Supreme approved report by Count Arakcheev dated 25 March [6 April] 1805.

19 A.H.M. inspection business, bundle 510, serial 178, log of outgoing minutes for the 1st department 1805, instructions for Major General Kaspersky dated 15 [27] April 1805, No. 1444.

The orders for Major General Kaspersky on this matter stated the following:²⁰ ‘in accordance with the Supreme will, the nominal rolls, lists of uniform and equipment items and sums of money for the horse artillery company of the Guards Artillery Battalion, have already been returned by me²¹ to His Imperial Highness Konstantin Pavlovich and in receipt of the latter the battalion has His Imperial Highness’ own signature on the books... I hereby order, upon receipt of this, that this company is to be removed from both the battalion and your command, having already directed the entire battalion with both the accounting for the four foot companies and the daily and monthly reports...’

The Arming Of Some Non-Commissioned Officers With Firearms.

When considering the establishments, it was mentioned that in the colonel-in-chief’s battalion only four non-commissioned officers in each company had rifled muskets instead of halberds.²² Thus, the best men in the regiment had no firearms.

On 26 January [7 February] 1805, it was ordered that ‘the entire regiment should have 48 non-commissioned officers with firearms, four in each company.’²³ Although only 32 firearms were added to the regiment, the total number of 90 regiments resulted in an increase of 2,880 firearms.²⁴ Thus, the abolition of halberds began...

Orders That The Number Of Privates In Companies And Battalions Be Equalised.

In the monthly reports to His Imperial Majesty, presented by the colonels-in-chief of the ‘infantry’ regiments, it was noted that ‘the grenadier battalions were always reinforced to complete manning with privates, although the regiments overall sometimes had a large manpower deficit.’

It was assumed that ‘this was being done according to laws that existed at the time when grenadier companies were detached to form combined grenadier battalions’ thus it was ordered that ‘the honourable inspectors are to order the colonels-in-chief of the infantry regiments to always have an equal number of privates in all three battalions and within the companies of these units.’²⁵

The colonels-in-chief probably had to constantly transfer men from company to company in order to fulfil this requirement; while in the event of ‘greater deficiencies’ there would have been major changes in the composition of the companies within the regiment.

In general, this instruction is, as it were, an addition to the requirement of the regulations that the colonel-in-chief of the regiment ‘rotate the soldiers in all companies every spring...’ If we acknowledge that the order was a convenience for monthly reporting, then it was very undesirable for the combat sub-units within the regiment, since the composition of the companies, which had already been organised ‘into domestic messes’ would turn out to be very mixed...²⁶

New Regulations Regarding Doctors.

Until 1805, the military medical department, due to its administrative methods, was in a terrible situation; medical appointments were subordinated to the Minister of Internal Affairs, rather than to military authorities.

On 4 [16] August 1805, the report on the reform of the medical department within the army and navy received Supreme approval,²⁷ in which the following assessment of the former terrible

20 A.H.M. inspection business, bundle 510, serial 178, log of outgoing minutes for the 1st department 1805, instructions for Major General Kaspersky dated 28 April [10 May] 1805, No. 1724.

21 Inspector of all artillery.

22 See Part 6, establishment tables for Guards infantry and line infantry.

23 A.C.W.M. general catalogue, book of Supreme decrees, 1805, registry No. 15; C.C.L. Vol. XXVIII, No. 21603.

24 See below for ‘the return on the number of regiments, battalions, companies and commands formed from March 1801 to 1805, and the composition of the army by 1 [13] January 1806.

25 C.C.L. Vol. XXVIII, No. 21641, directed decree, announced to Count Lieven and His Imperial Highness, Tsarevich and Grand Duke Konstantin Pavlovich, dated 28 February [12 March] 1805.

26 See the conditions for quartering troops in 1801 - Appendix 1 to Part 24.

27 C.C.L. Vol. XVIII, No. 21866.

situation in the department is found: '... a system of government in which various authorities clash with one another and are thus hindered in their progress, contains within itself the beginning of abuses which eventually lead its direction towards destruction... At the time, the multiplication of authorities was intended to establish some kind of shared balance, its consequences always turned out to be detrimental to the service.'

And so, in order to avert 'detrimental service' it was necessary to introduce 'unity of governing authority' which was expressed in the fact that military medical appointments were subordinated in total to the Minister of War and military commanders.

At the same time, attention was paid to ensuring that there were a sufficient number of 'doctors' in the regiments, both 'to treat' and 'to prevent disease.'²⁸ The new establishment for medical officers in the regiments was determined as follows: two per dragoon or cuirassier regiment; three for hussars; three for grenadiers, musketeers and jägers; four per artillery regiment, two per pioneer regiment, two per pontoon regiment; one per light horse regiment;²⁹ five per horse artillery battalion; one per garrison battalion.

On Issuing An Allowance For Orderlies Instead Of 'Orderlies In Fact.'

Orderlies made up a significant portion of the total number of support personnel, namely about $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$. The new establishments did not alter this situation at all; the ratio between the number of orderlies and the total number of support personnel was approximately the same.³⁰ At the end of 1802, it was found necessary 'to reduce the number of official orderlies by a significant number'³¹ and to that end they resorted to the following simple measure: for officers who 'did not wish to have official government orderlies in fact, it was decided to issue, instead of orderlies, an allowance for their services of half their daily pay and rations and for salt'³² or 24 roubles per year per man 'from the residual sums from incomplete manning of men and horses.' At the same time, they rightly believed that 'although such an act might cost 14 roubles per man per year on top of their regular pay, yet at the same time, a government servant would be freed from private service to an officer and could fill a vacancy in government service.' In addition, it was found that 'the State would benefit from more money being used for this purpose' since it would not be necessary to require 'a State recruit.'³³

Thus, this measure, without creating new expense, made such sense that regimental commanders were even ordered 'to make efforts to encourage officers to do so.'³⁴

The Maintenance Of Draught Horses In Garrison Battalions On Territorial Establishment.³⁵

Garrison battalions on territorial establishment were not supposed to have either trains or draught horses. The battalion, of course, could not help but need the latter for administrative purposes...

In 1803 orders were issued that in the garrison battalions located in fortresses, or outside fortresses, but in dedicated barracks, 'to have two draught horses per cart and driver.'³⁶ By the end of 1805, as the 'report on the state of the army' shows,³⁷ this order became mandatory for almost all garrison

28 The basis for appointing a sufficient number of doctors was the following: the average number of sick in a battalion showed that one doctor should be assigned per battalion who, as was known from experience, would be able to treat some 60 patients with ease, hence there were to be three doctors per regiment. The same principle was applied to cavalry regiments and so on.

29 Tatar Horse and Lithuania Horse.

30 Field officers were entitled to six to eight orderlies, and so on.

31 C.C.L. Vol. XXVII, No. 20549, decree to the Military Collegium, dated 9 [21] December 1802.

32 C.C.L. Vol. XXVII, No. 20549, decree to the Military Collegium, dated 9 [21] December 1802.

33 C.C.L. Vol. XXVII, No. 20549, decree to the Military Collegium, dated 9 [21] December 1802.

34 C.C.L. Vol. XXVII, No. 20549, decree to the Military Collegium, dated 9 [21] December 1802.

35 This minor change in the establishments is mentioned solely because in the listing of army strengths in 1805, draught horses are shown.

36 A.C.W.M. log of directed decrees, submitted to the Ministry of Military Land Forces under Supreme signature, 1803, No. 77.

37 M.S.A. department I, No. 239, tables, 1805.

battalions.³⁸

In addition to the listed changes in the establishments, some others were made, for example, '28 men were added to the Lifeguard Cossack squadrons to facilitate service';³⁹ each artillery regiment had musicians and so on;⁴⁰ all these minor changes were shown in the 'reports on the state of the army' in accordance with which we compiled a dedicated return (see Appendix 2 to Part 24).⁴¹

Moving on to a consideration of minor amendments, we note the following:

The Particular Organisation Of The Kamchatka Garrison Battalion.

The situation of the Kamchatka Garrison Battalion, as shown in Diagram No. 2, was exceptional, it was completely isolated from other troops. Back in 1801, the Irkutsk Governor-General was given the discretion to issue a series of orders consistent with 'the situation in the local region.'⁴² Incidentally, it was believed that this battalion would be organised similar to the land-militia, 'since a consequence of this would be a useful reduction of maintenance costs and the benefits that agriculture would gain by establishing arable land and cattle breeding.'⁴³ However, the concern immediately arose that, 'having worked on arable farming and other rural work, the soldiers might, having turned into peasants, become unaccustomed to the use of weapons and, through ignorance, become incapable of service...'

In general, in view of the fact that the battalion 'was there for security and to keep the peace in the local region' it was necessary 'to try to invent best practice for the execution of service there' which was given to the discretion of the Irkutsk Governor-General such that all the measures taken would be reported to the Sovereign Emperor.

Eventually, in 1803, the Kamchatka garrison battalion was ordered to consist of five companies, of which one was assigned to be marines, with four companies to be in Kamchatka itself, while the fifth was in Inzhinsk.⁴⁴

The Proposal Regarding The Formation Of The Fourth Line Battalion.⁴⁵

In 1804, when considering 'the regulations on the structure of the Orenburg Line' it was proposed 'to limit the number of garrison battalions for the Orenburg Line to four' and to resettle them at the discretion of the local authorities, assigning one to the Troitsk, one to the Verkhneursalsk, one to the Orsk and one to the Verkhneozersk remote territories.⁴⁶

These battalions were appointed specifically 'to protect the line by strengthening the settlements thereon' which is why the commander of the line had 'not only to employ the men forming them, but even more so encourage them to make their homes within the fortresses, while giving assistance from the treasury for permanent homesteads on land suitable for arable farming.'

This placement of battalions in fortresses and their settlements constitutes an essential feature that distinguishes them from the total of typical garrison battalions. Subsequently, they were named, in accordance with their purpose, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Orenburg Line.⁴⁷

Designation Of New Towns For The Accommodation Of Invalids.

As early as 1764, 31 towns were designated to accommodate invalids. In 1803, Supreme orders

38 For 90 battalions out of 101.

39 C.C.L. Vol. XXVIII, No. 21155.

40 See artillery establishments, in Part 15.

41 The comparison of figures indicates some or other changes in the personnel of every branch of the military, which is why we have not listed these minor changes individually.

42 C.C.L. Vol. XXVI, No. 20013, Decree to the Irkutsk Governor-General.

43 C.C.L. Vol. XXVI, No. 20013, Decree to the Irkutsk Governor-General.

44 Supreme orders dated 9 [21] November 1803.

45 C.C.L. Vol. XXVIII, No. 21426, p. 1, 7, 11-13.

46 See Diagram No. 1 and Diagram No. 5.

47 Supreme orders dated 28 November [10 December] 1804.

were issued to make the following arrangements ‘for units to be instituted in the new overall department for invalids and pensioners’:⁴⁸

1. Field officers and subalterns retiring and with no means of subsistence were divided into three classes, according to which ‘the higher, average and lower’ invalid salaries were assessed.
2. In order to accommodate retired officers, 20 cities were designated, namely:⁴⁹ Voronezh, Saratov, Penza, Perm, Kazan, Tambov, Kostroma, Kursk, Orël, Yaroslavl, Vladimir, Vologda, Chernigov, Nizhny-Novgorod, Yekaterinoslav, Poltava, Kharkov, Simbirsk, Ryazan and Tobolsk.

In all these cities, as we shall see later, there were also invalid sub-units.

Renaming Of The Kolyvan-Voskresensk Battalion.

This battalion was a mines battalion and was intended to maintain guards ‘at factories and mining operations’ and for a variety of missions.

In 1802, after ‘adding five companies thereto’ it was ordered to be called the Mountain Standing Commando.⁵⁰ From that time on, this commando received pay ‘based on the factory rates’⁵¹ and in other respects was ‘equivalent to the provincial standing commandos, relating to production and placement in vacancies in the Governing Senate...’⁵²

Orders Regarding Officers’ ‘Personal’ Trains.

According to the regulations of 1796, the following ‘totals for officers’ personal transport on campaign’ were permitted:⁵³

	Coaches	Wagons	Carts	Pack Horses	Riding Horses
Field Marshal	team	2	4	unlimited	unlimited
General-in-Chief	team	1	3	unlimited	unlimited
Lieutenant General	four-horse	1	2	8	unlimited
Major General	four-horse	1	1	6	6
Colonel	four-horse buggy ⁵⁴		2	6	4
Major			1	4	3
Captain			1		2
Subalterns				1	

In 1803, measures were taken to reduce these huge trains,⁵⁵ ‘in order to prevent the inconvenience resulting from large convoys, which are not only disadvantageous, but also cause difficulties for rapid movements by the army and for its provisioning, causing high prices for every necessity for

48 Decree to the Military Collegium, dated 23 February [7 March] 1803.

49 C.C.L. Vol. XXVII, No. 20631 and 20973.

50 C.C.L. Vol. XXVII, No. 20101.

51 Although there is no direct evidence, a comparison of the current situation with the previous one allows us to conclude that the battalion was somewhat subject to the Military Collegium and this ceased in 1802.

52 Neither the provincial standing commandos nor the mines force were included in the manning returns on the state of the army (M.S.A. department I, No. 239).

53 C.C.L. Vol. XXIV, No. 17588, military regulations on field infantry service, Vol. XII, chapter 25.

54 No more than four horses.

55 C.C.L. Vol. XVII, No. 20693, subsequent to this decree of 29 March [10 April] 1803.

men and horses.’ In view of this, a dedicated schedule was drawn up for ‘personal’ trains, ‘reductions from which were left to the will of the individual...’ According to the schedule it was proposed:

Generals-of-infantry (or cavalry) - ten horses for staff;⁵⁶ lieutenant generals - eight horses; major generals - six horses; riding horses for general officers, ‘as many as were wanted’; cavalry field officers - two for staff and five riding horses;⁵⁷ cavalry subalterns - three riding horses;⁵⁸ infantry field officers - eight riding horses;⁵⁹ infantry subalterns - eight riding horses;⁶⁰ aides-de-camp - one for staff and two riding horses; quartermasters, paymasters and auditors - six riding horses;⁶¹ regimental surgeons - three riding horses;⁶² battalion surgeons - two riding horses;⁶³ chaplains and deacons - two for staff.

It was prescribed that ‘no one should have more than the designated number of horses, on fear of strict punishment, for which regimental colonels-in-chief and corps commanders would be answerable...’⁶⁴

At the same time, it was allowed ‘to use carts or pack animals for baggage, so long as the number of horses was not exceeded’ however, it was noted that ‘pack horses are much more suitable than carts, since a pack horse may travel anywhere by any path...’

Appendix 1 to Part 24

CONDITIONS FOR THE QUARTERING OF TROOPS.

‘On the occasion of the Supreme confirmation of the report and schedule by the Military Commission on the assignment of new quarters to the army and the location of these in urban settlements’ the Governing Senate, having heard the matter ‘of standardising the heating and lighting of barracks in the governorates with a layout common throughout the State, among other things, decided to order the Civil Governors to provide information on where barracks currently exist in the provinces entrusted to them.’

Based on this ‘newly collected data’ a Note On Barracks was compiled,⁶⁵ which, together with some reports from the governors, gives a complete picture of the conditions for quartering troops in peacetime.

From the reports by the governors it became clear how many barracks existed in general and how the troops were located.

The decrees of the Governing Senate on the delivery of data were sent on 26 August [7 September] 1801, while the above-mentioned case had already been heard by 4 [16] September 1802, so the situation on the issue of quartering troops should be attributed to the end of 1801 and the beginning of 1802. The Governors reported the following:

Tula - ‘There are no barracks nor any under construction, and the regiments are quartered in peasant homes.’

Yaroslavl - ‘The barracks have not yet been completed, and the battalion assigned to Yaroslavl will be stationed for now with the headquarters in the city, and in the nearest surrounding villages for other companies.’

56 A general’s staff also included aides-de-camp.

57 Three for himself and two for his grooms.

58 Two for himself and one for his groom.

59 Per battalion, including their own and for staff.

60 Per company, including their own and for staff.

61 Including their own and for staff.

62 For themselves.

63 For themselves.

64 There were no divisions or corps in peacetime, this is referring to the commanders of wartime corps.

65 Archive of the Governing Senate (A.G.S.), catalogue of the affairs of the 1st department, business of 1802, No. 332, regarding the amount of firewood and candles for the troops.

Kursk - 'There were no barracks and still are none' and the troops are housed 'in the locals' own homes.'

Belorussia - 'There are no barracks' and 'everyone lives in peasant homes.'

Novgorod - 'There are no barracks' but the regiments are stationed in the city and in the *Uezd* 'with the landlords.'

Nizhegorod - 'Barracks are only located in the governorate capital, in empty buildings from the abolished government offices and the mint' they are occupied by three companies. In addition, two stone buildings are being completed 'at the expense of the nobility.' 'The remaining companies' of the battalion would be accommodated there.

Sloboda Ukraine - 'There were no barracks under construction.'

Simbirsk - 'Barracks have not been built anywhere' while one battalion and one invalid company located in Simbirsk are located 'in quarters with city residents.'

Arkhangelsk - 'The garrison regiment is located in normal quarters.'

Kiev - 'There are no dedicated barracks' and the troops are quartered 'in ordinary houses.'

Malorussia - 'There are no barracks' while the troops 'occupy and will continue to occupy permanent quarters in peasant homes.'

Ryazan - 'There are no barracks built to this day' while the regiment was quartered in the city and surrounding villages in ordinary homes.

Tambov - 'No barracks have been built.'

Irkutsk - 'There, the troops are located partly in barracks, and partly in ordinary homes until new stone barracks are built.'

Kurland - 'There are currently barracks only in the city of Mitau for two battalions alone, in which the colonel-in-chief with the Non-Commissioned Staff and two companies are quartered' while the existing stables in the state manor of Schwethof and in the Mitau stable yard, since the departure of the Cuirassier regiment, are currently unoccupied.'

Volhynia - 'There are no barracks' while the regiments are located in quarters.

Perm - Within the city itself, 'there is a barracks made up of two wooden buildings' that were formerly public buildings, but 'now companies are stationed in the city in them.'

Voronezh - 'There are no barracks under construction for the quartering of troops, and there are no barracks currently.'

Vyatka - 'In this governorate there are no military barracks for the quartering of troops, as there were none previously, and there are none designated currently.'

Kostroma - 'There are no barracks, while the troops are located in quarters in the homes of residents of the local governorate capital.'

Tver - 'Plans have been made for a barracks and submitted to the Senate for consideration' while the regiment and one battalion will be stationed with the 'headquarters in Tver, while the companies will be in the vicinity of it in the *Uezdi*.'

Podolsk - 'There are no barracks, except for the one in Kamenets-Podolsky.' The troops were located in barracks and in dwellings in towns, villages and cities.

Orël - The cuirassier regiment found 'the constructed barracks to be unsatisfactory' and settled with the townsfolk; there was a need to complete the construction of the 'rudimentary building of barracks and stables.'

Kazan - 'There are no barracks, except for some government buildings occupied out of military

necessity' (*Zeughaus* [arsenal], and such like), 'the troops are located in ordinary homes in the city and villages.'

Estland - 'In Reval city there are five barracks, which house 12 companies of the garrison regiment, in addition to officers; in Laksberg there are naval barracks, which now house 4,000 men, in addition to officers; in the Reval suburbs there are three barracks, in which three companies of the garrison regiment are placed; in Weissenstein there is a barracks for the standing commando; in the Baltic port there are barracks that can accommodate up to 1,100 men.'

Vladimir - 'There are no barracks' while the headquarters and sub-headquarters with several companies were located in the city and the remaining companies were in nearby villages.

Vologda - 'Barracks have not yet been built' indeed, 'no quartering has been allocated.'

Smolensk - Surplus 'public buildings, due to disestablishment, are occupied by 450 military personnel.'

Lithuania-Vilna - No barracks.

St Petersburg⁶⁶ - There were barracks: in St. Petersburg, 'for four army regiments, one artillery battalion and various commandos from this department'; in Kronstadt, 'three battalions are in barracks (two battalions in stone buildings, while the third is in an old wooden one). Artillery and engineer sub-units are partly in public buildings and partly in peasant homes. One battalion is accommodated with the townspeople; in Schlüsselburg there are no barracks; in Narva there are three barracks (two companies in Vyshgorod Castle with the sub-headquarters, one company in Engineering House, the force mounting guard occupy the third); in Gatchina there are nine officers' barracks, and 19 soldiers' barracks, currently there are only two invalid companies in them and one regiment has been assigned; there are no barracks in Novaya Ladoga; one regiment is assigned to be quartered there; in Oranienbaum there is the Lifeguard Invalid Battalion performing guard duty at the palaces,⁶⁷ located in the wooden hospital, some in the dilapidated wooden Naval Hospital barracks; in Pavlovsk quarters have not been assigned, yet having 20 from the Arkharov barracks, under the care of the expeditionary artillery and 14 under the City Administration; there are no barracks in Tsarskoe Selo, but the Lifeguard Hussar Squadron occupies the stable hands' quarters; in Sofia⁶⁸ there are ten completed and 13 unfinished barracks, no quarters have been allocated.'

Saratov - No troops have been allocated to quarters, yet 'no dedicated barracks were built' for the Saratov and Tsaritsyn garrison battalions; they were placed in the homes of ordinary people.

Pskov - 'No barracks.'

Minsk⁶⁹ - 'There are barracks in Minsk, Nesvizh and Slutsk, which are being built, and those that have been rebuilt are being occupied.' Moreover, in the first, there are two barracks for two companies (for a regiment), and in the second there is one for four companies (a regiment has been allocated).

Moscow⁷⁰ - In Moscow there are eight barracks, of which six are now occupied, housing one regiment, seven companies from another regiment, eight invalid companies, and several artillery companies.

Livonia - 'No barracks.'

66 A.G.S. catalogue of the affairs of the 1st department, business of 1802, No. 332, report by the St Petersburg Civil Governor to the Governing Senate, dated 17 [29] January 1802, No. 131.

67 Also known as the Lifeguard Garrison Battalion.

68 Later becoming one of the quarters of Tsarskoe Selo.

69 A.G.S. catalogue of the affairs of the 1st department, business of 1802, No. 332, report by the Minsk Governor to the Governing Senate, dated 9 [21] December 1801, No. 3213.

70 A.G.S. catalogue of the affairs of the 1st department, business of 1802, No. 332, report by the Moscow Governor to the Governing Senate, dated 24 December 1801 [5 January 1802], No. 4534.

Astrakhan⁷¹ - There are barracks in Astrakhan, two of stone for the garrison regiment and homes for the engineering and artillery sub-units; in Kizlyar there are three barracks for two companies and two houses for two sub-units; in the Kizlyar *Uezd* there are 16 wooden barracks allocated to one company and two squadrons of dragoons; in Georgievsk there are nine barracks, six for a musketeer regiment and three for artillery sub-units. On the outskirts of the city are three wooden barracks for a squadron; in the Konstantinogorsk Fortress there are 12 wooden barracks allocated to 16th Jäger Regiment; in Aleksandrov there are six wooden barracks occupied by one squadron; in the Severnaya Fortress there are two wooden barracks and seven officers houses, occupied by one squadron; in Stavropol there are four barracks outside the city, where, 'due to being derelict, no troops are stationed there.'

Kaluga - 'The battalion assigned to this governorate, all or in part, are being placed in barracks.'

Tobolsk - The Senate 'has requested additional information.'

In general, it appears that, with the exception of three provinces (Petersburg, Moscow and Estland), barracks almost did not exist, since those that were available were in a pitiful state, and were primarily occupied either with various domestic services, or with headquarters, or with officers' quarters. The troops were located in people's homes, which, of course, caused a great fragmentation of not only regiments and battalions, but even companies.

71 A.G.S. catalogue of the affairs of the 1st department, business of 1802, No. 332, report by the Astrakhan Governor to the Governing Senate, dated 31 December 1801 [12 January 1802], No. 1920.

Appendix 2 to Part 24

RETURNS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND ENROLLED STRENGTH OF THE ARMY BY TROOP TYPE AND TOTALS FROM 1803 TO 1808 (as at 1 [13] January of each year).

	By Establishment							By Enrolment							Deficiencies		
	Combatants			Support Personnel		Horses		Combatants			Support Personnel		Horses			Horses	
	Generals	Officers	Lower Ranks	Officers	Lower Ranks	War & Artillery	Draught & Riding	Generals	Officers	Lower Ranks	Officers	Lower Ranks	War & Artillery	Draught & Riding	Lower Ranks	War & Artillery	Riding
Lifeguard Cavalry: 1803		141	2715	18	601	2655	254		143	2595	18	579	2488	222	197	236	32
1804	7	141	2715	18	655	2763	266	7	148	2728	19	633	2592	263	86	202	
1805	6	149	2865	18	667	2763	270	8 ⁷²	154	2890	18	652	2812	619	22	58	
1806	6	141	2951	18	653	2847	766	7	159	2937	18	653	2751	748	62	96	18
1807	6	141	2949	18	653	2847	781	7	164	3028	18	653	2797	771	32	10	10
1808	6	145	3024	18	672	2847	783	7	179	3090	18	671	2802	770	59	49	13
Lifeguard Infantry: 1803		223	6744	21	990		641		240	6520	21	990		641	224		
1804	14	223	6744	21	1098		614	8	234	6339	21	1098		614	585		
1805	13	223	6744	21	1098		614	7	241	6631	21	1098		614	478		
1806 ⁷³	13	223	7320	21	1098		614	5	243	7545	21	1098		614			
1807 ⁷⁴	13	245	8149	22	1177		702	6	256	7299	22	1177		702	1040		
1808	13	268	9390	24	1308		761	8	282	8019	24	1308		761	1636		
Lifeguard Artillery: 1803		30	600	6	460	647	107		36	551	7	417	647	107	89		
1804	2	35	997	13	319	585	190	3	31	925	13	307	588	190	84	48	

⁷² There was an error in the return: the number of generals was incorrectly shown as 7, it should be 8.

⁷³ The battalions of the Preobrazhensky, Semenovsky and Izamilovsky regiments that set out on the campaign contain the manning total for wartime, while the battalions that remained in St. Petersburg were at peacetime strength.

⁷⁴ The same three regiments are shown at wartime strength.

	By Establishment							By Enrolment							Deficiencies		
	Combatants			Support Personnel		Horses		Combatants			Support Personnel		Horses			Horses	
	Generals	Officers	Lower Ranks	Officers	Lower Ranks	War & Artillery	Draught & Riding	Generals	Officers	Lower Ranks	Officers	Lower Ranks	War & Artillery	Draught & Riding	Lower Ranks	War & Artillery	Draught & Riding
1805	2	35	997	13	320	585	190	3	39	937	12	320	518	190		67	
1806	2	35	997	13	320	840	275	3	41	1021	11	301	789	275	19		
1807	2	42	1275	13	369	600	224	3	47	1160	10	316	589	216	168	11	8
1808	2	42	1402	13	372	967	280	4	51	1216	4	322	890	280	237	77	
Lifeguard Garrison: 1803		18	466	1	44				18	454	1	44					
1804		18	466	1	48				21	456	1	48					
1805		18	466	1	48				18	481	1	48					
1806		18	466	1	48				19	482		48					
1807		18	466	1	48				17	576	1	48			3 ⁷⁵		
1808		18	466	1	48				18	639	1	48					
Imperial Militia Battalion by 1808 ⁷⁶									18	799	1	35		21			
plus their artillery									3	97		29	82	10			
Lifeguard Total: 1803		412	10525	46	2095	3302	1002		435	10123	47	2030	3135	970	522	236	32
1804	23	417	10922	53	2120	3348	2070	18	434	10448	54	2086	3180	1070	765	250	
1805	21	425	11072	53	2133	3348	1074	18	452	11002	52	2118	3330	1423	500	125	
1806	21	417	11734	53	2119	3687	1655	15	462	11985	50	2100	3540	1637	81	96	18
1807	21	446	12839	54	2247	3447	1707	16	484	12063	51	2194	3386	1689	1243	21	18
1808	21	473	14282	53	2400	3814	1824	19	554	13860	48	2413	3774	1842	1941	126	13
Line Cavalry: 1803		1808	36952	200	5518	35977	3916		2194	29742	200	5327	34541	3800	7299	1436	126
1804	44	2128	43318	236	6601	42064	4269	47	2217	34950	235	6446	38215	4147	8256	3849	482

⁷⁵ Musicians.

⁷⁶ The Military Collegium has no establishment for this battalion.

	By Establishment							By Enrolment							Deficiencies		
	Combatants			Support Personnel		Horses		Combatants			Support Personnel		Horses			Horses	
	Generals	Officers	Lower Ranks	Officers	Lower Ranks	War & Artillery	Draught & Riding	Generals	Officers	Lower Ranks	Officers	Lower Ranks	War & Artillery	Draught & Riding	Lower Ranks	War & Artillery	Draught & Riding
1805	44	2274	46530	236	6951	42064	4697	46	2209	44298	220	6742	41221	4386	2431	843	309
1806	46	2264	48512	247	7202	43884	4992	45	2288	44461	219	6934	40671	4836	4448	3206	184
1807	55	2655	57035	293	8497	51370	6199	40	2566	46681	249	7256	42333	5016	11650	9037	1082
1808	57	2797	60105	307	9009	54117	6461	56	2683	56455	277	8422	48618	6330	4237	5499	131
Line Infantry: 1803		5835	180504	612	22425		16554		5783	153666	606	21445		16031	27818		493
1804	110	6316	195382	663	24206		17870	101	6249	170256	595	23416		17870	25916		
1805	110	6330	195712	668	24206		17870	105	6372	189259	525	23899		17870	6847		
1806	120	6885	238916	605	26367		19452	111	6394	191272	572	23814		18895	50173		557
1807	140	8334	294072	705	30974		24188	103	7373	219793	538	26745		21152	78481		3035
1808	141	8505	300892	712	32746		24528	99	7956	263980	687	30888		24277	38835		251
Garrisons: 1803		1727	65554	145	5330				2292	56794	145	5229			8861		
1804	19	1887	69384	164	5798		32	22	2175	56484	164	5469		32	13229		
1805	20	2006	73590	175	6179		32	24	2304	65149	154	6068		32	8602		
1806	20	2006	73590	171	6331		180	24	2262	59922	147	6148		180	14540		
1807	20	1981	73591	172	6246		198	22	2083	60090	153	6015		198	13732		
1808	20	1981	73711	172	6246		198		2164	65209	147	6096		198	8652		
Field Artillery: 1803		476	15094	116 ⁷⁷	7573	3842	2701		575	13994	116	6637	3629	2701	2036	213	
1804	11	594	19332 ⁷⁸	204	4911	10326	3504	14	575	18432	116	4814	10326	3609	967		
1805	11	594	19432	204	4911	10326	3504	13	492	18857	190	4660	8000	3331	826	2326	173
1806	13	710	23232	176	5483	16626	5468	11	584	19265	120	4609	13593	4815	5201	3033	653

⁷⁷ It is not clear why there are different establishment totals for two consecutive years; there were no changes.

⁷⁸ It is not clear why there are different establishment totals for two consecutive years; there were no changes.

	By Establishment							By Enrolment							Deficiencies		
	Combatants			Support Personnel		Horses		Combatants			Support Personnel		Horses			Horses	
	Generals	Officers	Lower Ranks	Officers	Lower Ranks	War & Artillery	Draught & Riding	Generals	Officers	Lower Ranks	Officers	Lower Ranks	War & Artillery	Draught & Riding	Lower Ranks	War & Artillery	Draught & Riding
1807	10	952	28788	179	7569	23004	7352	9+1	803	23102	110	5741	12582	5789	6702	10422	1593
1808 ⁷⁹								15 ⁸⁰	776	28377	90	6473	20238	2313	⁸¹	1975	135
Garrison Artillery: 1803		214	9117	55	2047		329		218	8865	55	1797		329	502		
1804		210	8923	55	2035		329	1	206	8451	73	1785		329	722		
1805		210	8923	55	2035		129	1	182	8216	73	1664		253	1078		76 ⁸²
1806		205	8678	53	2018		319		227	7784	103	1736		222	1176		97
1807		205	8678	53	2018		647		256	8623	90	3689		571	539		76
1808		205	8678	53	2107		571	2	248	11921	142	5578		884			
Pioneer Regiment(s): 1803 - 1		57	1857	4	436		408		57	1713	4	400		408	180		
1804 - 2	2	78	2644	4	372		672	1	64	1893	4	325		672	798		
1805 - 2	2	78	2644	4	372		672	1	77	2504	3	342		672	170		
1806 - 2	2	78	2644	4	374		672	1	79	2526	2	354		672	138		
1807 - 2	2	116	3966	6	538		708	1	112	3808	3	517		708	179		
1808 - 2								1	110	3810	5	501		708	193		
Pontoniers: 1803 - 2 companies		14	440		1658	240	272		18	438		1455	193	238	205	47	34
1804 - 2 companies		16	440		1654	360	322		19	418		1467	360	264	209		58
1805 - 2 companies									33	412		1336	758	256	346		

⁷⁹ In the Supreme rescript to General-of-Artillery Count Arakcheev, dated 1 [13] July 1807, the establishments for artillery brigades were ordered to be submitted for approval, but the Military Collegium did not have these new establishments.

⁸⁰ Not yet shown: the listed composition of the 22nd Brigade and the newly formed two battery, six horse and five pontoon companies.

⁸¹ The Military Collegium did not have current information about the under-manning, since not all reports had been received; the total number of recruits and militiamen has been allocated for manning.

⁸² For some reason, it is shown that 76 horses are missing, while there is an additional complement of 124 horses.

	By Establishment							By Enrolment							Deficiencies		
	Combatants			Support Personnel		Horses		Combatants			Support Personnel		Horses			Horses	
	Generals	Officers	Lower Ranks	Officers	Lower Ranks	War & Artillery	Draught & Riding	Generals	Officers	Lower Ranks	Officers	Lower Ranks	War & Artillery	Draught & Riding	Lower Ranks	War & Artillery	Draught & Riding
1806 - 1 regiment	1	66	1538	3	446	929	456		39	1298		380	919	456	266	10	
1807/1808 ⁸³																	
Corps of Engineers: 1803		105	120	31 ⁸⁴	878				216	120	31	1146					
1804	10	219	272 ⁸⁵	51	1296			11	163	109	51	1197			262		
1805	10	219	272	51	1296			19	221	145	51	1225			198 ⁸⁶		
1806	10	219	272	51	1296			17	273	234 ⁸⁷	63	1230			104		
1807	10	219	272	51	1296			17	275	241	66	1175			152		
1808	10	219	272	51	1296			16	274	240	59	1155			173		
Enrolled in the army in various military appointments: ⁸⁸ 1804								154	106			1242 ⁸⁹					
1805								148	200			1407					
1806								127	203			1537					
1807								139	296			1305					
1808								127	293			1587					
Invalids: 1803		1032	6207		54				1150	12716		54					
1804		1097	8839		102				1040	10439		135			2408 ⁹⁰		

⁸³ The pontoon regiment is not mentioned in the returns.

⁸⁴ Including senior and junior *Zeugwarter* [Ordnance Officers].

⁸⁵ Conductors [a military status awarded to draftsmen and graphic artists in the main, district and field engineering departments].

⁸⁶ Conductors and Master Craftsmen.

⁸⁷ *Junker* [not yet commissioned graduates of the Noble Artillery and Engineering School] and Conductors.

⁸⁸ Not shown for 1803.

⁸⁹ Orderlies.

⁹⁰ Only in the standing companies.

	By Establishment							By Enrolment							Deficiencies		
	Combatants			Support Personnel		Horses		Combatants			Support Personnel		Horses			Horses	
	Generals	Officers	Lower Ranks	Officers	Lower Ranks	War & Artillery	Draught & Riding	Generals	Officers	Lower Ranks	Officers	Lower Ranks	War & Artillery	Draught & Riding	Lower Ranks	War & Artillery	Draught & Riding
1805		1119	9920		122				636	10189		273			2964		
1806		1115	9849		119				664	10972		165			2802		
1807		1122	10169	1	128				1124	12351	1	159			1936		
1808		1118	10005	1	126				987	12321	1	153			1599		
All Irregular Cossacks: 1803 ⁹¹									2189	98211							
1804 ⁹²								17	2311	106473							
1805 ⁹³								13	2358	107844							
1806								13	2405	104909							
1807								14	2335	105179							
1808								15	2258	107758							
Total field forces, artillery and garrisons, excluding the Guard: 1803		1026	309638	1163	45865	40059	24180		11353	265332	1157	43436	38363	23538	47022	1696	653
1804	196	11448	339695	1377	46873	52750	27358	354	11756	290993	1239	46191	48901	26818	50629	3849	540
1805	197	11744	347543	1390	47604	53146	27362	357	12090	328840	1216	47293	49977	26802	20498	3169	558
1806	212	12433	397442	1310	49877	61399	31539	336	12439	326762	1226	46712	55183	30076	76046	6249	1491
1807	237	14462	466402	1459	57188	74374	39292	333	13872	364335	1199	52443	54915	33404	111435	19459	5787
1808	230	13823	447624	1301	51942	54117	32466	361	14188	430052	1407	60418	68856	34710	52090	7474	515
Forces in general, regular and irregular, not including invalids: 1803									14050	419593							
1804								389	15794	456192							

91 Including two Nogai regiments that were never formed.

92 Including two Nogai regiments that were never formed.

93 Including two Nogai regiments that were never formed.

	By Establishment							By Enrolment							Deficiencies		
	Combatants			Support Personnel		Horses		Combatants			Support Personnel		Horses			Horses	
	Generals	Officers	Lower Ranks	Officers	Lower Ranks	War & Artillery	Draught & Riding	Generals	Officers	Lower Ranks	Officers	Lower Ranks	War & Artillery	Draught & Riding	Lower Ranks	War & Artillery	Draught & Riding
1805								388	16168 ⁹⁴	497097							
1806								364	16582 ⁹⁵	492468							
1807								363	17941 ⁹⁶	536214 ⁹⁷							
1808								395	18755	614496							

94 Of whom 1,268 were support personnel.

95 Of whom 1,276 were support personnel.

96 Of whom 1,250 were support personnel.

97 Of whom 54,637 were support personnel.