

**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]

15. Reform Of The Artillery.

The reforms concerning the artillery were set out in the Supreme approved report by the Military Commission dated 19 [31] March 1803.¹ We present this document almost in full:

‘In pursuance of the Supreme approval from Your Imperial Majesty, the Commission has the good fortune to submit herewith exemplary establishments for artillery battalions and tables of various equipments: one Lifeguard battalion, 18 of field and two of horse artillery, with the addition of one company establishment for each battalion establishment,² such that their internal organisation might be more clearly seen, which in the present establishment of artillery is based on the number and formation of companies, now differing in rank and appointments from the previous situation only by the fact that the drivers serving with the guns and ammunition caissons are classed as *Handlanger* [ammunition numbers], while they are classed as gunners in the Lifeguard and horse artillery, due to the nature of their role, exposing them to danger equal to that of bombardiers and gunners during combat with the enemy.

Each field battalion is composed of four companies, of which two are classed as heavy for battery work, and two as light for regimental support; within the former, in each company are four half-pud [18-pounder] Licorns [gun-howitzers] four medium 12-pounder cannon and four such cannon of smaller proportions, and in addition, two three-pounder Licorns, which, if necessary, are attached to the jäger regiments with all their accoutrements, services and horses from these same companies; while the latter companies have four 12-pounder Licorns and eight six-pounder cannon of smaller proportion, thus each company has 12 guns, and the light companies, without interfering with the heavy ones, at the first request for them from the regiments, immediately detach six guns or half a company of artillery for each regiment from the artillery battalion, to go to the rendezvous point without thus hindering rapid troop movements with heavy artillery, which, meanwhile, can proceed behind them with all equal convenience.

Two foot artillery battalions comprise an artillery regiment, and each is located in appropriate places, in accordance with the disposition of the entire army, as Your Imperial Majesty deigns to see from the particular most humbly submitted schedule.³ The siege artillery is intended to have 180 guns, including 30 one-pud [36-pounder] Licorns, 60 24-pounder cannon, 50 18-pounder or 12-pounder large proportion cannon, 20 five-pud [180-pound] mortars and 20 more two-pud [72-pound]; and these guns, until such time as they are needed, are to be kept in the St Petersburg, Riga, Kiev and Kherson arsenals. While with regard to supplies, fodder, wagon train, horses and everything else necessary for their movement, the Commission shall not fail to submit particular provisions during the general composition of the schedule. The two battalions of horse artillery consist of five companies each, and each company has 12 guns, that is, six quarter-pud [nine-pounder] or 12-pounder Licorns, and six six-pounder light guns. This arrangement is intended to consist of a total of 1,288 guns, including: 432 light regimental pieces, 432 battery guns, 72 three-pounder Licorns for the jägers, 120 guns for the horse artillery battalions, 180 siege guns, 50 guns and two three-pounder Licorns for the Lifeguard. Consequently, there will be a deficiency for 18 regiments of light regimental artillery, according to the present assumption regarding the number of

1 Archive of the Chancellery of the War Ministry, Catalogue 1, Supreme Decrees etcetera, book No. 148, and Complete Collection of Laws, XLIII, part II, No. 20672.

2 The company is shown independently, as we shall see below.

3 See tables in Part 17.

grenadier and musketeer regiments, although, that notwithstanding, due to their distance from the frontiers and the locations of these troops, It cannot be expected that every regiment will suddenly need to be supported with artillery. As far as manoeuvres are concerned, all regiments will be content with artillery from the places assigned to their location, with the added convenience that after regimental training, the artillery inspector can, for his part, carry out all the practice that needs to be observed to maintain the artillery at the desired capability, and thereby contribute to the improvement of artillery schools, which are intended to be maintained by the regiments and battalions. Finally, a significant article in the artillery regulations is the subsistence for its horses in a sufficiently proportionate number that, without significant cost to the treasury for their fodder, there will always be enough of them for their initial deployment. Which is why the commission finds it most useful to provide horses for all the guns, for the ammunition caissons, which are now issued instead of wagons, one for each gun, to be maintained both in wartime and in peacetime, and as for a permanent wagon train, it is necessary to have in peacetime such a number as are shown in the exemplary establishments and tables, which are most humbly submitted. But just as in a horse-artillery battalion, better-quality horses are needed than in other battalions,⁴ such that they can keep up with the cavalry, then a price should be set for them, at 45 roubles each. However, the provision of all artillery draught horses should be entrusted to the precise supervision and oversight of the artillery colonels-in-chief, although they will receive fodder, in winter, they are to maintain those horses that are used with ammunition caissons, such that in the event of a deployment they do not excuse themselves due to a lack or the impossibility of procuring in a timely manner,⁵ and laying the replenishment of any loss of horses on their own account, excluding those who should die in action, or from events...'

Thus, the reforms were as follows:

1. The number of artillery battalions was increased by six - five foot battalions and one of horse artillery.
2. Foot battalions form artillery regiments once more, or rather, artillery battalions are subordinated into regiments designated 1st to 9th, each regiment having two battalions.
3. Each field battalion comprises four companies (previously there had been five companies); the horse-artillery battalion having a five-company establishment; the battalions of the Lifeguard were given a new composition - four foot companies (previously five) and one of horse-artillery.⁶
4. For the distribution of guns within a battalion, a significant amendment was introduced: two companies were to have heavy guns, and two companies to have light guns, while the former are designated as battery, the latter as regimental ('at the first request for them from the regiments, immediately detach six guns or half a company of artillery for each regiment from the artillery battalion, to go to the rendezvous point'),⁷ that is, battery companies and light companies are introduced.⁸ It should be noted that previously light guns were combined with heavy ones in a single company. Overall, in the artillery there were: 38 battery companies, 38 light and 11 horse-artillery, for a total of 87 companies.
5. The number of guns in a company varied from 10 to 14, namely:

4 'In horse-artillery battalions, war horses (are intended to) be maintained at establishment both in peacetime and wartime...' From explanatory notes for horse-artillery battalion establishments.

5 When considering the eventual formation of improvised armies and corps in 1802-1805, we will see what difficulties this situation led to.

6 For the Lifeguard battalion see Complete Collection of Laws, XIIII part II, No. 25121 to No. 20672 and No. 21081 and Archive of the Chancellery of the War Ministry, Catalogue of various books, Establishments of 1803 (Book of the Chancellery of the Chief of His Imperial Majesty's General Staff).

7 Also in the Lifeguard Artillery Battalion.

8 Three-pounder Licorns are included in battery companies.

Company Type	$\frac{1}{2}$ pud Licorn	Cannon		Licorn		6-lbr Cannon	TOTAL
		12-lbr Medium	Light 12-lbr	3-lbr	12-lbr		
Lifeguard Battalion Battery	4	4	2	1			10 + 1 ⁹
Lifeguard Battalion Light					5	5	10
Field Battalion Battery	4	4	4	2			12 + 2 ¹⁰
Field Battalion Light					4	8	12
Lifeguard Horse-Artillery					5	5	10
Field Horse-Artillery					6	6	12

6. The company is taken as a unit that can act independently, ‘the real institution of artillery is based on the number and formation of companies’ therefore a specific establishment was added for companies; but the company commander was not a sovereign master - the purchase of horses was ‘the responsibility of the colonel-in-chief.’
7. The trains were abolished, - ‘the drivers serving with the guns and ammunition caissons are classed as *Handlanger*, while they are classed as gunners in the Lifeguard and horse artillery...’
8. Regarding siege artillery it was decided: ‘to consist of 180 guns’ and ‘these guns, until such time as they are needed, are to be kept in the St Petersburg, Riga, Kiev and Kherson arsenals.’
9. Ammunition caissons were introduced instead of the former ‘charge wagons.’
10. The commission found it most advantageous to maintain ‘horses for every gun, but for ammunition caissons, one per gun in peacetime’ such that ‘there are always enough of them for the initial deployment.’ If we recall that, according to the Decree dated 13 [25] October 1801,¹¹ it was intended in peacetime to maintain horses for only one company in each field battalion,¹² and one third of the horses in each horse-artillery company, then one cannot but admit that a significant step was made in the combat readiness of artillery, economic considerations having lost some of their pre-eminence.

Subsequently, on 2 [14] December 1803, the Regulations On The Maintenance Of Artillery Horses were approved, here we meet a wonderful and fair concept: ‘An artillery horse, used in harness for a gun, is part of the artillery and is a necessity. Due to it being part of a weapon system and through its use with the cannon in combat operations, it is a war horse. Therefore, artillery horses, assigned to guns and ammunition caissons, must be on government accounts, just as are war horses within cavalry regiments.’

This idea has survived for almost a hundred years, and with it another equally noteworthy one: ‘Supporting good order within the service and the advantages to government will require that they (the horses) be detached to the companies and should never be separated from their companies.’¹³

9 3-pounder Licorn assigned to the jäger regiment.

10 3-pounder Licorns assigned to jäger regiments.

11 Archive of the Chancellery of the War Ministry, Catalogue, Supreme Decrees etcetera, book No. 138, schedules No. 26 and No. 22. Most humble report by General-of-Artillery Korsakov and the original Supreme Decree.

12 Excluding the composition of 9th Artillery Battalion - 39 guns having been detached to the Caucasus Line and to Georgia, their horses having been left behind.

13 Regulations On The Maintenance Of Artillery Horses, 2 [14] December 1803.

Let us now turn to the consideration of new Establishments for the artillery.¹⁴

16. New Artillery Establishments, Comparison With Previous Versions And Conclusions.

Establishments:

Establishment composition by battalion and company was as follows:¹⁵

	Lifeguard Artillery				Field Artillery				Horse Artillery	
	Company		Battalion		Company		Battalion	Regiment	Company	Battalion
	Battery	Light			Battery	Light				
Integral Battery Companies				2			2	4		
Integral Light Companies				2+1 ¹⁶			2	4		5
Total:				5			4	8		5
Generals				1 ¹⁷				1 ¹⁸		1 ¹⁹
Field Officers		1	1	3	1	1	3 ²⁰	7	1 ²¹	4
Subalterns	7 ²²	6	6	32 ²³	6 ²⁴	6	25 ²⁵	51	6 ²⁶	32 ²⁷
<i>Feuerwerkers</i>	20	20	20	100	24	24	96	192	24	120
Privates	210	142	172 ²⁸	876	250	170	840	1680	206 ²⁹	1030
Drummers/Trumpeters	2	2	2	21 ³⁰	2	2	9	28 ³¹	2 ³²	11
Support Staff (officer status)	2 ³³	2	2	13 ³⁴	2	2	10	20	2 ³⁵	12 ³⁶
Support Staff Lower Ranks	7 ³⁷	7	7	39 ³⁸	7	7	32	64	7	38

14 The draft Establishments received Supreme approval on 19 [31] March 1803 and were issued on 17 [29] December 1803. Complete Collection of Laws, XLIII, part II, No. 25121, No. 20672 and No. 21081.

15 Archive of the Chancellery of the War Ministry, Catalogue various books on artillery establishments, book No. 49; Complete Collection of Laws, XLIII, part II, No. 25121, No. 20672 and No. 21081.

16 The '+1' being horse artillery.

17 Also colonel-in-chief.

18 Also colonel-in-chief but without orderlies.

19 Also colonel-in-chief.

20 In the colonel-in-chief's battalion, otherwise, four field officers.

21 None in the colonel-in-chief's company, having a captain instead.

22 One aide-de-camp each in the colonel-in-chief's and commander's companies.

23 Two aides-de-camp; one each in the colonel-in-chief's and commander's companies.

24 Eight in the colonel-in-chief's company, seven in the commander's company.

25 One additional aide-de-camp in the colonel-in-chief's battalion, giving a total of 26 for this battalion.

26 Eight subalterns in the colonel-in-chief's company.

27 Two aides-de-camp.

28 52 of whom are dismounted.

29 62 of whom are dismounted.

30 Ten of whom are bandsmen.

31 Ten of whom were bandsmen in the 1st Regiment. In 1804, musicians were introduced into every artillery regiment, but in the 9th Regiment, even in both battalions, musicians were counted under the colonel-in-chief's company (Archive of the Museum of Artillery History, inspection proceedings, catalogue 406, decree from the Military Collegium dated 25 November [7 December] 1804; Complete Collection of Laws, XXVIII, No. 21521).

32 Plus one trumpet-major in the colonel-in-chief's company.

33 Transport officer and surgeon.

34 Including one auditor and one battalion surgeon.

35 Three in the colonel-in-chief's company - two transport officers and one surgeon.

36 Including the battalion surgeon.

	Lifeguard Artillery				Field Artillery				Horse Artillery	
	Company			Battalion	Company		Battalion	Regiment	Company	Battalion
	Battery	Light	Horse		Battery	Light				
Master Craftsmen	11	11	14	59 ³⁹	11	11	45	90	14	70 ⁴⁰
Drivers	29	20	20	118	34	20	108	216	20	100
Orderlies				104				113		74
Total Combatants:	239	171	201	1033	283	203	973	1949	239	1198
Total Support Staff:	49	40	43	333	54	40	195	503	43	294
Total Manpower: ⁴¹	288	211	244	1366	337	243	1168	2452	282	1492
War Horses (riding)			149	149					177	889 ⁴²
Artillery Horses ⁴³	186	106	107	691	226	122	696	1392	127	635
	160	69	69	407	121	80	402	408	85	425
Draught Horses	64 ⁴⁴	46 ⁴⁵	55 ⁴⁶	275 ⁴⁷	65 ⁴⁸	52 ⁴⁹	24 ⁵⁰	488 ⁵¹	60 ⁵²	302 ⁵³
Total Horses: ⁵⁴	250	122	311	1115	291	174	940	1180	364	1826
Guns	11 ⁵⁵	10	10	52	14 ⁵⁶	12	52	104	12	60
Replacement Gun Carriages ⁵⁷	5	4	4	22	6	4	20	40	4	20
Ammunition Caissons	31 ⁵⁸	20	20	122	38	24	124	248	24	120
Artillery Carts	10	8	8	44	12	8	40	80	8	40

37 Two transport non-commissioned officers, two barbers, two infirmary orderlies and one clerk.

38 Including one infirmary supervisor, one battalion *Feldsherr* [paramedic] and two battalion clerks.

39 Including one battalion farrier.

40 Including one battalion farrier.

41 Orderlies are included only in the totals for the Lifeguard Battalion and the field regimental and horse battalion totals.

42 Including 32 for subalterns, six for transport officers, 120 for *Feuerwerkers*, 720 for gunners and bombardiers and 11 for trumpeters, numbering 889.

43 Upper numbers are for wartime totals, while lower numbers are in peacetime.

44 Including 36 with the artillery transport and 28 with the administrative transport.

45 Including 24 with the artillery transport and 22 with the administrative transport.

46 Including 24 with the artillery transport and 31 with the administrative transport.

47 Including 144 with the artillery transport and 131 with the administrative transport.

48 Including 33 with the artillery transport and 32 with the administrative transport.

49 Including 28 with the artillery transport and 24 with the administrative transport.

50 Including 132 with the artillery transport and 112 with the administrative transport.

51 Including 264 with the artillery transport and 224 with the administrative transport.

52 Including 24 with the artillery transport and 36 with the administrative transport.

53 Including 120 with the artillery transport and 182 with the administrative transport, of which 22 are riding horses (for the infirmary supervisor, bone-setter and four per company - for a barber, farrier and two blacksmiths)

54 This total is for wartime.

55 Including one three-pounder Licorn.

56 Including two three-pounder Licorns.

57 There were no spare carriages for the three-pounder Licorns.

58 Three for each Licorn, three for each medium 12-pounder cannon, two for each smaller 12-pounder cannon and one for the three-pounder Licorn.

	Lifeguard Artillery				Field Artillery				Horse Artillery	
	Company				Company					
	Battery	Light	Horse	Battalion	Battery	Light	Battalion	Regiment	Company	Battalion
Blacksmith's Forge Cart	1	1	1	5	1	1	4	8	1	5
Ration/Commissariat Carts	13	10	13 ⁵⁹	59	15	11	52	104	15	75
Total Vehicles:	71	53	56	304	86	60	292	584	64	320

Ammunition was scaled at '120 rounds per gun.'

Comparison with previous Establishments.

The comparison of the Establishment just given with the former one is expressed in the following 'calculation'⁶⁰ based on the Lifeguard, field, regimental and horse artillery, how many were allocated according to the 1798 regulations,⁶¹ how many according to the current newly created ones, and what were the differences between these two provisions.'

	1798	1803	Increase	Decrease
Inspector of All Artillery Count Arakcheev.				
Lifeguard Guns	36	52	16	
Field Guns	600	432		168
Horse Artillery Guns	60	120	60	
Regimental Guns	378	504	126	
Total Guns:	1074	1108	202	168
Net Increase:			34	
Combatant Officers	598	642	44	
Combatant Other Ranks	20159	20329	170	
Support Staff	10411	5447		4964
Total Manpower:	31168	26418	214	4964
Net Reduction:				4750
Horses in wartime	18797	21687	2710 ⁶²	
Horses in peacetime		7712		

Conclusions:

Thus, in the 1803 establishments, the following changes occurred in the numbers of men and

⁵⁹ Ten for the infirmary, rations and kitchens, one office cart, one pharmacy cart, one veterinary cart, for a total of 13.

⁶⁰ Archive of the Chancellery of the War Ministry, Catalogue 1, Supreme Decrees etcetera, book No. 148. Calculations with the original signed by Count Arakcheev.

⁶¹ In this calculation, for some reason, it was not possible to find out the reason for taking the Lifeguard artillery establishment for 1798, and not 1799.

⁶² Including 1992 for ammunition caissons while the remaining 718 are in the horse artillery battalion.

horses:

1. The number of support staff were reduced by almost half - the non-combatant drivers being dis-established, as mentioned above.
2. The number of combatants increased slightly, by 214 men.
3. The number of horses was increased by almost one-sixth - and it was established that in peacetime it is assumed that no more than one third of the total number of horses are to be maintained.⁶³

Thereafter, a number of changes were made to the new establishments and regulations, of which the most important were as follows:

1. In the Lifeguard Artillery Battalion, the pioneer and miners detachments, the siege company and pontoniers were disbanded, and the entire transport was reduced slightly, from 121 carts to 108.
2. Each company was to have a forge, which represented a significant innovation.
3. In the field and horse artillery battalions, the transport was increased by six carts per heavy company and eight per horse artillery company, but this was a necessary consequence of the aim to make the companies self sufficient (the number of carts per company is indicated in the establishment table above).

Since the new position authorised the subordination of companies into regiments, it was also necessary to make half companies more or less independent of company trains, and therefore it was decided:⁶⁴

‘During military operations or movements, or when need requires, companies with light guns are to be divided one per two regiments in accordance with the number of guns, as well as the number of men, trains and various ancillaries, such that each half may be manned with craftsmen and every necessity for uninterrupted serviceability of everything that immediately relates to the use and maintenance of the artillery. But just as the company forges cannot be detached from their company trains, even though the companies with light guns have been detached, they may be conveniently located with either half of an artillery company, located with a nearby Guard or line regiment, or with a company or half-company from an artillery regiment, should it happen that an infantry regiment, or a battalion of the Lifeguard Jägers, were completely detached from the other troops, then the forge should also be borrowed from whichever regiment the half company of the Lifeguard Artillery Battalion might be located, while in such an event the colonels-in-chief or commanders of regiments and battalions are obliged to provide all assistance to the artillery subunits attached to them, both with cash or goods at the Artillery Department’s expense, and with manpower in the event that artillerymen might on occasion be absent on duty.’ In providing such care for light half companies, provision was also made for the event of war, namely:

‘Although with such an establishment and arrangement it must be expected that in its maintenance and service there might be some inconvenience and difficulty, especially since with all its divisions into various units, it always belongs to a battalion and is actually dependent on the artillery commander, it may be resupplied with every necessity and requirement in good time and without delay. But, as in wartime, it may sometimes happen that it may be inconvenient to return detached artillery half companies and subunits from jäger battalions due to their remoteness to the battalion at the end of the year-long campaign, or be subject to other often unforeseen circumstances in military operations, then the army

⁶³ The number of horses to be maintained in a company, battalion or regiment in peacetime is shown in the establishment.

⁶⁴ The above-mentioned book 49. From the explanations of the Lifeguard Artillery Battalion establishment: there was a similar resolution for other battalions.

commander, when dispersing the troops into winter quarters, is thereafter charged with ensuring that the artillery battalions are deployed as much as possible such that it is convenient for the detached units to be resupplied with every necessity at the appropriate time and for all deficiencies to be replenished and made good.⁶⁵

4. The distribution of fighting men per gun was as follows:

‘Ten bombardiers and gunners are to be used to crew each light gun, with two gunners each instead of drivers; 15 for each heavy gun, with two gunners each instead of drivers, indeed, one each for the ammunition caissons of those and other guns. If three-pounder Licorns are attached to a jäger battalion, the battery company are to send one officer, two *Feuerwerker* and eight privates with each gun, of whom two are instead of drivers, one with the gun, the other with the ammunition caisson. Those gunners who are employed instead of drivers with the guns and ammunition caissons total 62 in each battery company, and 40 with light guns.’ According to this calculation, a light company still has two *Feuerwerker* per gun and one officer for every two guns, while in battery companies this calculation is disrupted due to the detachment of the ‘dedicated three-pounder Licorn subunit’ which makes it necessary to have three guns per officer and five *Feuerwerker*. In each cavalry company, ‘from among the rank and file, 12 mounted men are employed to crew each gun, while two dismounted men are used instead of drivers, as with the two ammunition caissons, one each and one replacement, for a total of 60 dismounted men per company.’ The number of officers and *Feuerwerker* is the same as in a light company, that is, there are two *Feuerwerker* per gun, and one officer for every two guns.⁶⁶

5. There were changes to the ‘teaming’:

- a. Eight-horse teams were abolished.
- b. In battery companies, the heavy guns were assigned six horses, while three-pounder Licorns were assigned two horses.
- c. In light and horse artillery companies, four horses per gun were assigned.
- d. For trains vehicles, the six horse team was abolished, and the carts were given four, three or two horses.
- e. Ammunition caissons were assigned three or two horses.
- f. Six horse teams for replacement gun carriages were abolished, being replaced by four horses.

Thus, changes were made to the teaming, subject to the conditions expressed in the New Regulations for Artillery, ‘not to hamper the rapid movement of forces...’

⁶⁵ Also from book No. 49.

⁶⁶ This division of officers and lower ranks per gun was not occasional, but constant. On 9 [21] April 1804, Count Arakcheev’s report ‘on the maintenance of artillery horses’ received Supreme approval. In this report we find an indication of the artillery company being divided into corporal’s sections and *artels*, namely: ‘in every battery, light and horse artillery company, *Feuerwerker*, musicians, bombardiers, gunners, *Handlanger* and craftsmen are divided in accordance with the number of guns into 12 corporal’s sections, while two corporal’s sections form an *artel*, to each of which is assigned a supervising officer; of these, the first three are under the particular supervision of the commanding field officer, and the last under a captain or staff captain.’ Trains non-commissioned officers and drivers made up two special corporal’s sections or one *artel*, ‘such that when dividing the company, these were divided into one corporal’s section per half company.’

Corporal’s sections had varying composition: 23 to 27 men per battery company; 16 to 20 men per light company; 20 to 24 men per horse artillery company.

In accordance with this division, the horses were also divided into corporal’s sections, and one *Handlanger* was intended to have one horse in peacetime, and two in wartime; those remaining in the *artels* without horses ‘served as *artel* workers and took care of the sick’ (Archive of the Chancellery of the War Ministry, 1818, minute No. 8/141 list 225 and 228).

Note. The above calculations also applied to the Lifeguard Artillery Battalion.

In general, the artillery received a more positive 'structure' and a more sound resolution for internal management, but the fragmentation system continued to exist and was authorised by the New Regulations.

17. Artillery Schedule Of 1803 And Conclusions.

On 19 [31] March 1803, the following schedule of artillery battalions to regiments and quartering received Supreme approval:⁶⁷

1st Regiment, consisting of two battalions in St Petersburg.

2nd Regiment, consisting of two battalions, one each in Mitau [Jelgava] and Riga.

3rd Regiment, one battalion each in Nezvizh and Vilna [Vilnius].

4th Regiment, one battalion each in Zaslavl and Pinsk.

5th Regiment, one battalion each in Braslavl and Kiev.

6th Regiment, one battalion each in Kherson and Akmechet [Simferopol], Crimea.

7th Regiment, one battalion each in Georgievsk and Tiflis [Tbilisi].

8th Regiment, one battalion each in Moscow and Smolensk.

9th Regiment, one battalion in Vyborg and two companies each in Omsk and Orenburg.

1st Horse Artillery Battalion, one company each in St Petersburg, Wenden [Cesis] in Lithuania, Libau [Liepaja] in Kurland, Vilna and Grodno.

2nd Horse Artillery Battalion, one company each in Slonim, Korsun, Kiev, Kamenets Podolsky and Odessa.

This schedule is sufficient to show that artillery regiments and battalions existed in name only, they represent, as it were, artillery inspections, but this assumption is only partially true. And indeed, take, for example, the 9th Artillery Regiment, it was located over such a huge area as Vyborg - Orenburg - Omsk, that the role of chief inspector was extremely difficult. Horse artillery battalions, located in companies 100 to 500 *versts* [67 to 333 miles] apart, find themselves in the same situation.

A significant amendment to this distribution was 'specific manning for the company' which, being an artillery unit, received a certain status and independence. But the company, as mentioned above, was not an indivisible unit and 'on the initial demand' it deployed as two half companies, but in reality smaller divisions also happened, for example, from 12 guns four guns were taken on detachment.⁶⁸

67 Archive of the Chancellery of the War Ministry, various books, Book 'Chancellery of the Chief of His Imperial Majesty's General Staff' Establishments of 1803.

68 Military Scientific Archive of the General Staff Directorate III, No. 1066. Count Tolstoy's Amphibious Corps (Army order of battle compiled in August-September 1805).