

Russian Military Sources and Archives about the Romanian Lands in 1848–1849

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During our documentation period we analyzed different categories of Russian military historical sources, which can be divided into four main types.

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THE HISTORICAL events unfolding in the Eastern European area during 1848–1849 are a topic of great interest for researchers. The Romanian-Hungarian war in Transylvania was analyzed from different perspectives. Not only Transylvania, but also Moldavia and Wallachia, that is, the Romanian Principalities, fought during the 1848 Revolution. On the historical stage of those times, actors from different countries and nations were involved. Hungarians and Russians, Austrians and Turks, Frenchmen and British—all players were interested in peace or war in that part of Eastern Europe. Taking into account the variety of actors involved, their subsequent points of view brought differ-

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ent historical interpretations and discordant attitudes. The truth was somewhere “at the bottom of the sea.”

Testimonies such as military documents, saved and kept in archives, can fractionally reproduce the course of events and reestablish the truth, in its historical meaning, but only if the interpretation is honest and objective, without any interests of political, territorial, economic nature, etc.

For a better understanding of the events taking place around the middle of the 19th century, a team of Romanian researchers, eager to dig deeper and to discover new sources of documentation referring to the Romanian lands during the 1848–1849 Revolution, had the mission to discover unedited Russian data. The action plan featured three key destinations: the Republic of Moldova, Russia, and the Ukraine, as major keepers of archives with unpublished documents. Our main goal was to uncover new documents, but our attention was also focused on already published sources, like books, monographs, campaign diaries, military articles, news, and statistics in vintage journals and publications.

Hereinafter the different types of sources will be presented in detail, following the stages and places of our documentation.

The National Archives of the Republic of Moldova and the National Library in Kishinev

THE FIRST step of our documentation was taken in the Republic of Moldova, at the National Archives and at the National Library, both in Kishinev.¹ Aware of the fact that a part of the documents might be found at the National Archives of the Republic of Moldova, the research team² spent five days in Kishinev with the purpose of identifying new information. The effort turned out to be a fruitful one indeed, as interesting files with unedited documents were found.

Among the examined and selected documentary sources, the most valuable from a historical and military perspective turned out to be Collection No. 2, containing information about military objectives in Bessarabia, the description of the most strategic locations and regions (for example Khotin, Soroca, Bălți, Ungheni, Leova, Leușeni, Cahul, Cantemir, Lipcani etc.),³ and statistical data on the military activity in the region. Worth mentioning are several files describing the medical situation of the army, the distribution of military hospitals, the most frequent diseases, the death rate in the military, the number of field doctors etc. Another sizable chapter refers to military supplies and provisions, a burden often imposed on the local inhabitants, who were forced—indirectly or directly—to offer important quantities of supplies to the Russian army. The documents

reveal the exact amounts of provisions thus requisitioned. Various categories of requisitioned goods are mentioned, like: wood,⁴ coal, hay, potatoes, meat, bread, sugar, wine; the civilian dwellings taken over for billeting purposes should be added to this long list.

The abovementioned information is kept in: Collection No. 2 Inventory 1, parts I, including files 5135; 5136, part II; 5136, part III; 5273; 5274; 5275; 5285; 5435; 5436; Collection No. 2, Inventory 1911, with files 901 and 904. Other files of the same collection present interesting information, but not quite relevant for our topic; these are files 5133, 5134, 5137, 5341, 5342, 5434, 5437 and 5439. Other collections with less valuable information are nos. 6 and 88.

A very helpful guide in the archival documentation is *The Reference Book of the National Archives of the Republic of Moldova*, pt. 2 (until 1918 and the 20th Century), whose second revised and enlarged edition was published in Kishinev in 2012.⁵ *The Yearbook of the National Archives of the Republic of Moldova*⁶ must also be mentioned.

And, speaking about bibliographical references, the National Library in Kishinev is the best place to find supplementary information on the 19th century political, cultural and social issues in Bessarabia, as we could notice during our documentation visit. The books we consulted represent a part of the historical literature concerning the Slavophil trend in Russian historiography. Their study can make an important contribution to any scientific investigation devoted to these matters.⁷

The Public State Historical Library and the Russian National Military-Historical Archive in Moscow

THE SECOND part of our documentation took place in Moscow,⁸ as the most relevant Russian archives and the most coveted historical literature are to be found in the institutions hosted by the capital of the Russian Federation. In order to find more details about the Transylvanian events and to identify the route followed by the Russian armies in the Romanian Principalities in 1848–1849, we visited as many history institutions as possible.

The first visit was at the Public State Historical Library of the Russian Federation, situated in Moscow. We were surprised to find here an impressive bibliography. On the shelves of the library there is a lot of Russian and Hungarian historical literature on our topic of interest, but only few Romanian titles. From the great variety of books and newspapers only a part could be analyzed and photocopied. For a better idea, we list below the relevant books, correspondence volumes and memoirs, as well as vintage newspapers, magazines and catalogues.

Books

- Aleavin, P. V. (Алявин, П. В.). *Походные записки в 1849* (Marching notes in 1849). Samara, 1888–1892.
- Averbukh, R. A. (Авербух, Р. А.). *Царская интервенция в борьбе с венгерской революцией* (The imperial intervention against the Hungarian Revolution). Moscow, 1935.
- Daragan, M. I. (Дараган, М. И.). *Записки о войне в Трансильвании в 1849 г* (Notes about the war in Transylvania, 1849). Saint Petersburg, 1859.
- Девятнадцатый век: Исторический сборник* (The nineteenth century: A historical compilation). Moscow, 1856.
- Девятнадцатый век. Исторический сборник, кн. 1* (The nineteenth century: A historical compilation). Moscow, 1872.
- Fateev, A. (Фатеев, А.). *День сдачи венгров* (The day of the Hungarians' surrender). In *В защиту Византии*, 99–106. Saint Petersburg, 1925.
- Fateev, A. (Фатеев, А.). *Рассказ отставного солдата о венгерском походе* (The story of a retired soldier about the Hungarian campaign). In *В защиту Византии*, 107–112. Saint Petersburg, 1925.
- Levedev, M. I. (Леведев, М.). *Воспоминания главнокомандования гвардейским и гренадерским корпусами Ридера* (The memoirs of Rider, general commander of the guards and grenadier corps). Moscow, 1856.
- Likhushin, M. D. (Лихушин, М. Д.). *Записки о походе в Венгрию в 1848 г* (Notes about the campaign in Hungary 1848). Moscow, 1875.
- Новая и новейшая история* (Modern and contemporary history). Moscow, 2000.
- Очерк венгерской войны 1848-1849 гг., перевод с немецкого* (An essay on the Hungarian war of 1848–1849). Translated from German. Saint Petersburg, 1850.
- Описание войны в Трансильвании в 1849 г* (Description of the war in Transylvania in 1849). Saint Petersburg, 1856.
- Описание войны в Трансильвании в 1849 г* (Description of the war in Transylvania in 1849). Saint Petersburg, 1866.
- Описание военных действиях Российских войск против венгерских мятежников в 1849 г* (Description of the military actions of the Russian forces against the Hungarian rebels in 1849). Saint Petersburg, 1851.
- Приказы военного министерства 1848 г* (Orders of the military ministry in 1848). Saint Petersburg, 1848.
- Shinov, A. (Шинов, А.). *Русские Генерал-фельдмаршалы Дибич-Забайкальский-Паскевич-Эриванский* (Russian Generals and Fieldmarshals Dibich – Zabaikalsky – Paskevich from Yerevan). In *Россия забытая и неизвестная: Государственные деятели и полководцы* (Forgotten and unknown Russia: Statesmen and commanders). Moscow, 2001.
- Sontzov, D. P. (Сонцов, Д. П.). *Из воспоминаний венгерской кампании: Записки участника и очевидца* (From the memories of the Hungarian campaign: Notes of a participant and witness). N.p., n.d.
- Свод высоко утвержденных. Военная наука. Военный каталог с 28 го февраля по 1е июля 1848* (Code of the highly approved military science: A military catalogue), 28 February–1 July 1848.

- Ustryalov, F. (Устрялов, Ф.). *Усмирение военного мятежа* (The taming of the military mutiny). Saint Petersburg, 1849.
- Ustryalov, R. (Устрялов, Р.). *Усмирение венгерского мятежа* (The pacification of the Hungarian uprising). Saint Petersburg, 1855.
- Vinogradov, B. N. (Виноградов, Б. Н.). *Венгерский поход на Паскевича 1849: Легенда о действительности* (The Hungarian campaign of Paskevich in 1849: A legend from reality). N.p., n.d. [after 1975].
- Высочайшие приказы 1849 г* (The highest orders, 1849). Saint Petersburg, 1856.
- Военно-статистические обозрения государств и земель, прилежащих Российских Империи княжеств* (Military-statistical review of the states and lands surrounding the Russian Empire). Saint Petersburg, 1853.

Periodicals and Catalogues

- Исторический вестник: Историко-литературный журнал* (Historical Bulletin: Journal of History and Literature). 7 vols., 1883.
- Jurnalul lui Cólgulum 1847–1850* (Cólgulum's journal 1847–1850, December 1848, no date, a typewritten copy at the Library of Foreign Languages). Collection Saint-Georges CCIV/4, 5733.
- Каталог военно-ученого архива* (ф. 846, опись 16, тома 5354, 5370, 5335, 5346, 5350) (Catalog of the Military-Scientific Archive, Collection 846, Inventory 16, vols. 5354, 5370, 5335, 5346, 5350).
- Papers—Alfred Dumesnil Correspondence 1849.*
- Систематический каталог (Венгрия 1848–1918, 1849–1900): Революция 1848–1849. Приказы 1848 январь–декабрь* (Systematic catalog: Hungary 1848–1918, 1849–1900. 1848–1849 Revolution. Orders 1848 January–December) Saint Petersburg, 1848.
- Военный журнал* (Military Journal). Saint Petersburg, 4 vols., 1850.

Then come the most important document collections examined at the National Military-Historical Archive in Moscow. All the documents consulted by us are unedited and unknown sources about the 1848–1849 military events that took place in the Romanian Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, in the Great Principality of Transylvania, as well as in the other territories inhabited by Romanians, which were annexed in various periods by Russia (Bessarabia), Austria (Bukovina) and Hungary (Partium, Banat).

Collection No. 428, which refers to the items “Austria and Hungary,” includes in fact exceptional statistical data about Moldavia and Wallachia, and also geographical outlines and plans of the Romanian lands: the topographic map of Transylvania (no. 1087); the description of Romanian towns; topographic maps and plans of Moldavia and Wallachia; the town plan of Slatina and its surroundings (no. 496); the city plan of Bucharest (no. 444); the town plan of Chernowitz (no. 517, 518, 519).

Collection No. 438, called “Moldavia–Wallachia Inventory, 1849,” also comprises: a map of Wallachia (file no. 358); a map of Moldavia (file no. 357); topo-

graphic maps of Focșani (files nos. 53, 54 and 5355); a map of Transylvania (file no. 5370); a map with the Russian military march routes (file no. 5371). Collection No. 438, Inventory I includes, besides the already mentioned maps, plans of battlefields, “News from the moving [Russian] army,” bulletins nos. 1–24/1848 (file no. 5335), and a collection of letters, signed by: tsarist generals Berg and Lüders, Prince Luktenstein [Liechtenstein]⁹ (file no. 5341), Count Pavel Kiseleff, Constantin Șuțu¹⁰ (no. 55). Some French correspondence can also be found here (file no. 154).

Collection No. 480 concerns the military actions and the development of the Russian campaign in Hungary and Transylvania (file no. 5354 microfilms 1, 2, 3). We are highly interested in the documents concerning the 5th Infantry Corps led by Field Marshal Lüders in summer 1849; among these documents we discovered a few letters addressed to the Russian commander in chief.

Collection No. 560 Inventory I refers to the organization of the reserve army in 1848–1850; orders of the reserve army commanders in 1848–1849.

Collection No. 650 offers statistical data about territories that did not belong to the Russian Empire, which aimed to establish various communication channels.

Another map of Moldavia and Wallachia, showing the road to Constantinople, is to be found in Collection No. 655.

Inventory 16 of Collection No. 846, entitled “Journal of the Military Actions of the Russian Army during the War in Hungary in 1849” (Журнал Военных Действий Российской Армии в войну 1849 года в Венгрии), contains the complete description of the military events that involved the Russian army in the Romanian Principalities during the years 1849–1850, including some of General Lüders’s reports to his superior, Marshal Paskevich. We thoroughly analyzed files 5356 (microfilms 1–5), 5358, 5360, 5366 (microfilms 1–2) belonging to Inventory 16 of Collection No. 846.

Collection No. 7552 Inventory I concerns the Army General Staff in the period between 1847 and 1848. It contains the orders of Lieutenant General Gurko about the reserve forces in the period 1848–1850.

Inventories 1–10 of Collection No. 14014 include reports regarding the armed forces during the period comprised between 28 April 1848–12 July 1849; the correspondence of the Russian minister of defense with the military commanders in the Romanian Principalities and Bessarabia, all meant to keep Tsar Nicholas of Russia informed about the preparation and training of the armed forces (8 May–4 June 1848); reports and correspondence from various battlefields (9–25 May 1849); orders of the General Staff (6 June–17 August 1849); notes regarding the military training programs; the casualties (dead, wounded, missing) incurred during the war with the Hungarians (4 August–5 September 1849); data about the 5th Infantry Corps which in 1849 carried out military actions in Transylvania against the Hungarian army led by Józef Bem.

Collection No. 14016 features documents of the army chancellery produced between 1830 and 1862.

Collection No. 15481 holds the files on the reserve army.

An impressive amount of documents in the Military-Historical Archive is micro-filmed, so we consulted the microfilms. The most comprehensive and relevant microfilmed collections turned out to be Collections No. 38, 339, 438, 480, 846, 7552, 14014, 14016, 14064, 16243. Their inventories refer to the military journals of the 5th and 4th Russian Army Corps, led by field marshals Lüders and Rüdiger, under the supreme command of Marshal Paskevich, describing the tsarist military actions, the plans for the pacification of Hungary, the organization of the military units, military administrative issues, military decorations, statistical data about losses and victories, imprisonments and hostages, etc.

The Maxim Gorki National Research Library in Odessa and the State Archives of the Odessa Oblast

THE THIRD documentation visit took place in Odessa,¹¹ today an Ukrainian city, which in 1848 was the capital of the tsarist gubernia of Novorussia and Bessarabia. Our team was divided into two groups, one working at the State Archives and the other at the National Library of Odessa. The titles of the relevant books found here are:

Averbukh, Revecca A. (Авербух, Ревекка А.). *Царская интервенция в борьбе с венгерской революцией 1848-1849* (The tsarist intervention against the Hungarian Revolution in 1848–1849). Moscow, 1935.

Averbukh, Revekka A. (Авербух, Ревекка А.). *Революция и национально-освободительная борьба в Венгрии. 1848–1849* (Revolution and national struggle in Hungary. 1848–1849). Moscow, 1965.

De-Volan, G. A. (Де-Волян, Г. А.). *Мадьяры и национальная борьба в Венгрии* (Magyars and national struggle in Hungary). Saint Petersburg, 1877.

“Кошут и южные славяне. Венгерская Революция 1848–1849” (Kossuth and the southern Slavs: The Hungarian Revolution in 1848–1849). *Вопросы Истории* (Questions of History), Moscow, 2003.

Palausov, S. N. (Палаузов, С. Н.). *Румынские государства Валахия и Молдавия в историко-политическом отношении* (The Romanian Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia in historical and political terms). Saint Petersburg, 1859.

Rodzeanko, Mihail V. (Родзянко, Михаил В.). *Крушение Империи* (The collapse of the empire). Moscow, 1990.

Tarasov, V. N. (Тарасов, В. Н.). *Николай Первый и его время: Документы, письма, дневники, мемуары, свидетельство современников и труды историков* (Nicholas I

and his times: Documents, letters, journals, memoirs, testimonies of contemporaries and historical works). Moscow, 2000.

Венгрия и венгерские дела (Hungary and Hungarian affairs). Saint Petersburg, n.d.

Восстание венгров (1848–1849) (The Hungarian uprising, 1848–1849). Moscow, 1906.

The Maxim Gorki National Research Library in Odessa offered us a great surprise, as we unexpectedly discovered new press articles from the middle of the 19th century. The journals *Одесский Вестник* (The Odessa Herald) and the *Journal d'Odessa* were published twice a week. The first one provided information in the Russian language, while the second was printed in French. Sometimes, the same information appeared simultaneously in both of the mentioned newspapers. The press articles are very long, very detailed and very useful for our research.

Similar to the 1848–1850 Russian press articles that we discovered in Moscow (*Русский инвалид* and *Военный журнал*), the Odessa journals offered almost the same type of information: reports, news from the battlefields, statistical data, strategic plans and descriptions of military actions. But, unlike the journals printed in Sankt Petersburg, those published in Novorussia's capital contain more information about Bessarabia.

In the Odessa State Archives there are some collections mentioning the events of 1848–1849 but, as the general military archives are kept in Moscow, the Odessa collections are of lesser importance.

Nevertheless, in Collection No. 1 we have seen documents relative to: the administration of Novorossia's and Bessarabia's general governor for 1829–1867 and 1848–1855, respectively (Inventories 2a and 5a); the chancellery of the general governor of Novorossia and Bessarabia 1840–1850 (Inventory 192); secret documents from 1848 and chancellery documents of great importance from 1849 (Inventories 206, 207); further chancellery documents from the years 1840–1859, 1846–1849, 1813–1856, 1802–1874 (Inventories 215, 231, 236, 248).

In Collection No. 2 Inventory 11 there are selected documents from 1823–1917, collections on the Odessa police administration and on the Uyezd Zemsky (local administration).

Collection No. 250¹² contains Bessarabia's Office of Deportation and chancellery documents regarding Bessarabia in 1828 and 1869 (Inventories 249 and 250).

Collection No. 457 concerns the chancellery of the military governor in Odessa between 1837 and 1856, 1844–1856 and 1844–1855 (Inventories 1–3).

Conclusions

AS WE could notice during our research visits to Kishinev and Odessa, the most important military documents concerning the Romanian Principalities in 1848–1849 and also other subjects had been transferred to the Military-Historical Archive in Moscow. The highly significant military information, included in reports, strategic plans and actions, secret correspondence or correspondence with the tsar etc., can be found especially in the Historical Military Archive in the Russian capital.

A recent Ukrainian archive register (2008)¹³ lists all collections, including the military ones, dealing with our period of interest. In fact, a major part of these collections can be found neither in Odessa, nor in Kishinev. The register clearly specifies that the Russian military documents are to be found in Moscow. So, even if it would be incorrect to say that there are no more military documents preserved in the archives of the Republic of Moldova and of the Ukraine, the latter are clearly inferior in comparison to Moscow's historical and military archival thesaurus.

During our documentation period we analyzed different categories of Russian military historical sources, which can be divided into four main types, as follows.

The first category refers to the books containing relevant data, historical analyses and researches on the 1848–1849 Hungarian revolution in Transylvania. The Russian bibliography on this topic is considered to be very rich. Many authors, historians or not, manifested their interest in describing the Hungarian freedom war. Some of the authors presented a subjective point of view, reflecting only the Hungarian position, without even mentioning the Romanian point of view and reality. The titles listed above outline the trends of the historical approaches, depending on the origin of each author and on his political affiliation.

The second type of sources is the Russian vintage press. A peculiarity of the newspapers published in the middle of the 19th century refers to the consistency, length and topicality of the articles. Considering that in 1848 and 1849 mass information, as a tool of publicity, was at its beginnings, newspapers and journals were hardly a source of information for the population, as news and newsletters were telling stories rather than informing. The readers of today, accustomed to short, prompt and exhaustive information, would consider those publications magazines rather than newspapers. In saying this, we do not refer to the picturesque images or attractive advertisements, but to the size of the newspapers, much larger than today. This is true for the *Русский инвалид* (The Russian Invalid), in 1848–1849 a broadsheet newspaper of 8–12 pages, with specific columns of information. Some of its constant rubrics were: “Highest Orders,”

“Internal and External News,” “News from the Army,” “Feuilleton,” and “Advertisement.”

For the purposes of our research, extremely valuable military data, plans, reports of the leading generals and commanders of the Russian army, and news from the battlefield could be found in the columns presenting internal and external news. The information is very detailed due to the fact that editors preferred to publish the military reports in full, without changes or omissions. Although the reading might be exhausting, the scientific investigation can only benefit from this complete information.

The third type of Russian sources are the already published military diaries, memoirs and correspondence, written by direct witnesses during or shortly after the tumultuous military events. Due to their authors' personal implication and participation, often based on emotions and cruel experiences, such testimonies form a special, distinct category of sources. The narrator and main character of the story, usually a military man, described in a very circumstantial manner the evolution of the military events of 1848–1849, unfolding during a specific period of time (weeks, months or years). The author's involvement led to a subjective reflection of the events and a biased interpretation. Yet, the value of campaign diaries and military memoirs is notable because researchers can capitalize on the narrative information, in order to find hidden details or even enlarge the historical reconstitution.

Quite comprehensive and enticing is the correspondence between General Paskevich of Yerevan and the Russian Emperor, Nicholas, featuring the advice and kind thoughts addressed to Paskevich by His Highness, the Tsar, as well as Paskevich's reports and descriptions of the 1849 military campaign.¹⁴

The fourth and most sought-after type of source is represented by the unedited military documents, especially those kept at the Military-Historical Archive in Moscow. We reached our target, as during our research visits to Kishinev, Odessa and Moscow, hundreds of documents were discovered, on paper or on microfilms, inventoried, often copied by hand, more seldom photocopied. Thus we concluded our documentation and processing of archival material, which always precedes the editing of documents.

Last but not least, mention must be made of the unique feeling of satisfaction that comes with uncovering secret military documents from the years 1848–1849, original campaign diaries, authentic reports written by generals in the Russian army, and genuine letters signed by the Emperor Nicholas I.



Appendix

Kamenets-Podolsk, 19 February 1849, Russian General Grotenhjelm to the Governor of Bessarabia, Pavel Ivanovitch Fedorov, Russian language
National Archives of the Republic of Moldova in Kishinev,
coll. 2, opis 1, file 5136, fol. 55 v–r.

Милостивый Государь
Павел Иванович!

Вследствие полученного мною от Командующего войсками Резервного отряда Генерал-лейтенанта Молера уведомления, что Венгерские мятежники угрожают вторжением из Трансильвании в Молдавию, признано необходимым к войскам сосредоточенными уже в Хотинском уезде присоединить еще из Каменец Подольской губернии, Конноартиллерийские легкие № 21 и № 22 батареи, кои и расположить на тесных квартирах: № 21 батарею в с. Волченцах, а № 22 в с.с. Вертикауцах и Нелипоуцах.

Представляя присем Вашему Превосходительству маршрут следования означенных батарей, имею честь покорнейше, просить сделать распоряжение как о размещении этих войск в помянутых местах, так и о доставлении им всего определенного законами. Сие заготовления по пути следования батарей подводе я по краткости времени отнесся прямо к Земскому Начальнику Хотинского уезда.

Примите Милостивый Государь, уверение в совершенном моем почтении и преданности.

№ 211
19 Февраля 1849
г. Каменец-Подольск
Его Превосходству
П.И. Федорову

[ss.] M. Grotenhjelm

Lipcani, 18 September 1849, Russian cavalry Colonel Keretich, commander of the Novoarchangelsk Ulans Regiment, to the chief (Начальник) of the Bessarabia Oblastia, Russian language
National Archives of the Republic of Moldova in Kishinev, coll. 2, opis 1, file 5273,
fols. 294–295.

Господину Начальнику Бессарабской Области и Кавалеру

Командира Новоархангельского Уланского полка
Полковника Керетича

Рапорт

Получив при предписании Г. Бригадного Командира Генерал Майора Ланского от 13 Сентября за № 1914 вновь составленный Маршрут на следование вверенного мне

полка и представляя таковой к Вашему Превосходительству в отмену представленного при рапорте моем 30 Августы за № 2750, имею честь, покорнейше, просить распоряжения чтобы в тех местах вверенной Вам области, в которых полк будет иметь ночлег и дневки, были отводимы все нужные помещения и квартиры, а равно заготовлено больных нижних чинов, заручной амуниции и прочих полковых тяжестей необходимое число подвод и чтобы для встречи и препровождения полка были высылаемы чиновники и вместе с ними чтобы доставлялись справочные цены на покупку овса, сена, соломы, мяса и вина горячего, ибо в наряде подводе, а также и в справочных ценах, полк встречает затруднения чрез невысылку чиновников.

Полковник Керетич

№ 2813

18 Сентября 1849 года

На ночлеге в Липканах

Квартирмейстер Штаба Ротмистр Мейдз

Notes

1. The documentation visit at the National Archives of the Republic of Moldova and at the National Library in Kishinev took place between 13 and 18 May 2012. For his collaboration, professional advice and information concerning the Russian palaeography of the modern times, we are grateful to Mr. Ion Varta, senior researcher at the Institute of History, State and Law of the Moldovan Academy of Sciences in Kishinev, director of the Modern History Department.
2. The research team of the project was made up of Ela Cosma, Daniela Deteșan, Angela Stîcalin-Colin, Ramona Preja and Tatiana Onilov.
3. For example, see the Appendix for an unedited military document about the Russian army in Khotin.
4. See the Appendix for an unedited military document about the supplies necessary for the Russian army, followed by the document transcription.
5. *Îndrumător al Arhivelor Naționale ale Republicii Moldova*, pt. 2, 2nd edition (1918–sec. XX), rev. and enl. (Kishinev, 2012).
6. *Anuarul Arhivelor Naționale ale Republicii Moldova*, pt. 1, 2nd edition (1917), rev. and enl. (Kishinev, 2004).
7. S. S. Averintzev et al., *Философский энциклопедический словарь* (Encyclopedic dictionary of philosophy), 2nd edition (Moscow, 1989); A. F. Zamaleev, *Курс истории русской философии: Учебное пособие для гуманитарных вузов* (History of the Russian philosophy course: A manual for humanitarian institutions) (Moscow, 1995); K. D. Kavelin, *Наш умственный строй: Статьи по философии русской истории и культуры* (Our mental system: Articles on the philosophy of Russian history and culture) (Moscow, 1989).
8. The documentation visit in Moscow took place between 18 May and 8 June 2012. The Romanian research team enjoyed the precious and priceless help of Mr. Alexandr Stykalin, senior researcher at the Institute for Slavic and Balkan Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences in Moscow.

9. Timișoara, 6/18 August 1849, General Berg to Prince Luktenstein, about the movements of General Lüders's army corps, Russian language. Military-Historical Archive in Moscow, Coll. No. 438, Inventory 1, file no. 5341, fols. 301–303.
10. [Bucharest?,] 18/30 July 1848, Constantin Șuțu to the Russian General Consulate in Vienna, French language. Military-Historical Archive in Moscow, Coll. No. 438, Inventory 1, file no. 55, fols. 13–16, [n.p.] 19/29 August 1848, Constantin Șuțu to Pavel Kiseleff, French language, fols. 17–18, [n.p.] 28 August 1848, a anonymous Wallachian to Constantin Șuțu, French language. Military-Historical Archive in Moscow, Coll. No. 438, Inventory 1, file no. 55, fol. 19.
11. The research visit to Odessa took place between 21 and 31 July 2012. We received invaluable support from Mr. Kirill Petropavlovsky, researcher at the State Archives of the Odessa Oblast.
12. This collection, like others housed by the State Archives of the Odessa Oblast, was transferred to the Military-Historical Archives in Moscow.
13. *Annual Register of Collections* (Анотований реєстр описів. Фонди дородянского періоду. Спеціальний довідник. Видання друге, доповнене), vol. 22 (Kiev, 2008).
14. *General Field Marshal, Prince Paskevich. His Life and Work: A Compilation Made of Unpublished Sources by General Staff Lieutenant, General Prince Shcherbatov*, vol. 6, 1848–1849 (published after 1856), Russian Public State Historical Library in Moscow.

Abstract

Russian Military Sources and Archives about the Romanian Lands in 1848–1849

The article describes the documentation, archive research, identification and processing of the Russian military documents and historical literature, carried out in the framework of the scientific project entitled “The Imperial Armies and the Romanians (1848–1849): Secret Military Testimonies from Russian and Austrian Archives.” This challenging project seeks to reveal unknown military data about events that took place in the Romanian Principalities during 1848–1849. Unedited and edited sources were identified in the Russian, Ukrainian and Moldavian archives of Moscow, Odessa, and Kishinev. They reveal precious new information, found in less accessible archives. The article describes the documentation stages at the National Archives of the Republic of Moldova and at the National Library in Kishinev; at the Public State Historical Library and the Russian National Military-Historical Archive in Moscow; at the Maxim Gorki National Research Library in Odessa and at the State Archives of the Odessa Oblast, presenting the consulted archive collections. It also analyses various categories of Russian military historical sources, from historiographical works, military diaries, memoirs and correspondence, to press articles of that time and unedited archive documents.

Keywords

Russian military documents, Romanian Principalities, 1848–1849, National Archives in Kishinev, Military-Historical Archive in Moscow, State Archives of the Odessa Oblast