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КІЕВСКАЯ ГУБЕРНІЯ.

**RIGHT-BANK UKRAINE  
IN THE MIDDLE OF THE 19-TH  
CENTURY.  
HISTORY IN STATISTICS**

Черное

Е

Море.

Рѣки:  
Днѣпръ, Коневка  
и Тетерева.



ПОЧВА ЗЕМЛИ ЧЕРНОЗЕМНАЯ ГЛИНИСТАЯ И ПЕСЧАНАЯ.

Во губернии 1,602,800 дунъ обоего поля.

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Vinnytsia National Agrarian University



Yu. Boiko

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in the middle of the  
19-th century.  
History in statistics

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**B-77** Right-Bank Ukraine in the middle of the 19-th century. History in statistics / Yurii Boiko; Vinnytsia National Agrarian University. - Vinnytsia: VNAU, 2020. 229 p.

The monograph is devoted to the coverage of issues of the administrative structure, management system, demography, ethno-confessional and social situation, economy of Right-Bank Ukraine in the middle of the 19-th century on the basis of various authentic statistical sources, using modern methods of paleosociological and paleoeconomic modelling.

The publication is intended for teachers, students, anyone interested in the history of Ukraine.

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## Preface

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### Preface

**T**he Right-Bank of the Dnieper is the historical and geographical region of Eastern Europe with an area of 125.3 thousand km<sup>2</sup>. The natural borders of the Right-Bank are: in the east, the average flow of the Dnieper, in the west the watershed of the Pripyat, Vistula and Western Bug rivers, in the north a large massive of the Polissya forests, lakes and swamps, in the south - the average flow of the Dniester and slopes of the Carpathian foothills. In the late Middle Ages the Kyiv, Bratslav, Podillya and Volyn voivodships of the Rech Pospolita were placed on this territory, and after the accession to the Russian Empire, the provinces of Kyiv, Volyn and Podillya were formed. Today, the Right-Bank is an integral part of the Ukrainian state, and its history is an integral part of the Ukrainian people history.

There were many critical moments in the history of Ukraine, one of which coincided with the middle of the 19-th century. In those times, feudal and capitalist eras, incompatible in their contradictions, clashed in the vast expanses of the Eastern Europe. Shortly before the reforms of 1860-1880, attempts were made to combine the private property of the nobility and the state on the "souls" of serfs, social relations based on a feudal law, with new economic realities. The most dramatic events unfolded in the Right-Bank Ukraine, where the largest concentration of feudal-dependent peasantry in the then world contributed to the large-scale production of local wheat for export, the creation and prosperity of the Dnieper sugar agro-industrial cluster with unprecedented volumes of production. At the same time, exclusively on the Right Bank, social and class differences between population groups acquired not only a distinct ethno-confessional connotation, but also signs of caste relations. Nobles were almost always Poles, Catholics; merchants, financiers, entrepreneurs, artisans, with some exceptions, belonged to Jews who lived in cities and towns, considered burghers by social status; the vast majority of dependent peasants (78% of the population) were Orthodox Ukrainians.

These and other processes are widely reflected in Ukrainian and foreign historiography [101, pp. 391 – 454]. But so far there is no generalizing picture of the Right-Bank Ukraine 19-th century history. This obvious flaw is partially offset by the researches of a new generation of Ukrainian historians. In recent decades, issues of demography, social structure, economy and cultural life of the Right-Bank Ukraine have been actively discussed. A significant role in this process is played by statistical data, the mass publication of which began directly in the mid-19th century. Unfortunately, neither the elder nor the younger generation of Ukrainian historians, with some exceptions [62, pp. 352 - 354; 93; 94], demonstrate desire to use special methods of processing statistical data, thereby reducing their information content to the level of digital illustrative materials.

## Preface

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In the hope of contributing to the gradual filling of this gap, the author prepared this publication, which is based on various statistical sources and covers twenty years of the mid-19th century, from the 1840's to the beginning of the 1860's. Features of the sources determined the structure of the monograph and its form. The study specifically examines only those aspects of the local society life that are best reflected in statistics - governance, population and the economy. The sections are written in the form of interconnected historical and statistical essays, which are accompanied by statistical tables and, where possible, statistical reconstruction models. Illustrations are included in the Appendix.

For the readers' convenience, we would like to give modern correspondences of some basic units of measurement, common in the 19-th century and completely forgotten today:

arshin (ars.)	= 16 boars = 28 inches = 71.12 cm
sazhen (saz.)	= 3 arshins = 7 feet = 2.1336 m
sazhen cubic	= 27 cu. arshins = 343 cu. feet = 9.7127 m <sup>3</sup>
versta (v.)	= 500 sazhen = 1.0668 km
desyatina (des.)	= 2400 square sazhen = 1.09254 hectares
mile square	= 44,222 square versta = 4132.3 hectares
pound	= 32 lots = 96 zolotniks = 409.51241 g
pood	= 40 pounds = 16.38 kg
a quarter of grain (qu.)	= 9 poods = 147.42 kg
bucket (buc.)	= 10 posts = 12.29 litres

All prices are given in "silver rubles" - the official currency of the Russian Empire since 1839.

No doubt, a curious reader can first familiarize himself with the main provisions of the monograph in the section "Generalizations" and decide whether it is worth spending time on all the work, although the author hopes for a closer look.

# 1. Administrative structure and management

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## 1. Administrative structure and management

### 1.1. Formation of administrative territory

In 1708, Peter I issued a decree on the division of the Moscow kingdom into 8 provinces in order to strengthen control over tax collection. The then Kyiv province occupied territories with cities not only of the Left-Bank Ukraine, but also some parts of the adjacent lands of Russia (table 1.1). In January 1719, the "Instructions for Governors" were approved, and a decree of May 29, 1719 amended the administrative division of Russia: 11 governorates appeared, 9 of which were divided into provinces with districts, cities, suburbs and villages, and the Kyiv province get new configuration (table 1.2). In the same 1719, Peter I ordered the start of a general population census (revision I), which was completed in 1722. According to its results in the Russian Empire at the time of its foundation, there were 5,794,928 men from the taxable classis.

To govern the provinces, various authorities and official places have been created. Some provinces were preceded by senior dignitaries with the rank of "governor general", while others were governed by civil governors and vice-governors; the districts were governed by "voivodes". To manage state property in each province, a "zemska" chamber was created under the control of the governor. High police powers also belonged to the governor, and direct supervision of the local order was vested in the zemski commissioners who were in each district. Judicial power in the provinces was represented by the Landrats and Landrichters, elected from the nobility led by the governor under the jurisdiction of the Senate. After the restoration of Hetman rule in Malorossia (1750), changes took place in the Kyiv province again. From districts of Belgorod, Sevsk and Oryol the Belgorod province was established, to which part of the Ukrainian Line and five Slobidsky Cossack regiments were included. The Kyiv province itself was divided into 10 regiments. Zaporizka Sich and Nova Serbia were joined to it additionally (table 1.3).

Catherine II at the beginning of her reign, added 4 new to the existing 16 provinces, including three Ukrainian: Malorossiiska province of 10 regiments, formerly belonging to the Kyiv province; Novorossiiska province, formed from Nova Serbia, Zaporizka Sich and Bakhmut district of the Voronezh province; Slobidska Ukrainian province from the part of Voronezhska province and 5 Slobidsky regiments, which previously belonged to the Belgorodska province (table 1.4). Of the 20 provinces, 11 were divided into 47 districts, 2 provinces for 15 regiments, and all others had no clear internal structure. Gradually, through internal reorganization, the total number of provinces was brought to 25. After the first section of the Rech Pospolita and Kuchuk-Kainardzhi Peace (1772 - 1774), three new provinces were created: Pskovska, Mogilevska and

# 1. Administrative structure and management

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Azovska. The latter consisted of the Ukrainian Line's part, some parts of Novorossiia and the lands adjacent to the Sea of Azov that previously belonged to Turkey. In order to improve the management of internal affairs of the state, on November 7, 1775, the "Provincial Governance Institution" was adopted, which introduced the institution of governor general, and the empire was divided into 19 governorates, each of them included several provinces (table 1.5). Collegial executive and judicial bodies were created in all administrative units - provincial governments, zemsky and district courts, chambers of criminal and civil courts, state chambers and local treasuries. In 1785 there were 41 provinces, the Tavriyska "oblast" on the rights of the province, 493 districts with central cities and 86 out-of-order cities in the Russian Empire. The Ukrainian lands of the Left-Bank, South and Kyiv's region were included in four governorates (table 1.6). In the last years of Catherine II reign, Lithuania, Right-Bank Ukraine, and Kurland were joined to the empire. By a decree of April 13, 1793, three governorates of Minsk, Bratslav, and Izyaslav were created from these new territories. The latter in 1795 was divided into Volyn and Podillia provinces (table 1.7; Appendix, fig. 1-8). At the end of reign, the Russian Empire consisted of 49 provinces and 2 "oblasts" – the Taurida and the Don.

The next emperor Paul I immediately made changes to the state system. Governorates were renamed to provinces, the number of which became less. In particular, this affected Ukraine: the Katerynoslavska province was abolished, its northern territories moved to Malorossiia, and all the rest were included in Novorossiia, renaming the city of Katerynoslav in Novorossiysk. Instead of the abolished Bratslav governorate, a new Kyiv province was created on the Right Bank of the Dnieper. Chernihivska and Novhorod-Siverska provinces were abolished, and instead of them the Malorossiiska province was created with the inclusion some of the Left-Bank lands of the old Kyiv province. Kharkivska province was renamed to Slobidsko-Ukrainska and restored on the borders of 1765. Instead of a significant number of former governorates and other regions, 41 provinces appeared, of which 11 were able to use the property and rights of the former Polish-Lithuanian or Swedish authorities (Malorossiia, Vyborg, Estonia, Livonia, Courland, Belarus, Minsk, Lithuania, Volyn, Podillia and Kyiv).

With the beginning of Alexander I reign, administrative reform was continued. In 1801 the Malorossiiska province was divided into the Chernihivska and Poltavaska provinces. In the next 1802, the Novorossiiska province was divided into three new ones: Tavriyska, Katerynoslavska and Nikolayivska. Soon the latter was renamed the Khersonska province with the addition of the former Black Sea Army territory. At the end of Alexander I reign in the Russian Empire with some ports of the Black Sea and Azov there were 49 provinces, 7 "oblasts" and 5 separate administrations. In addition, some provinces became parts of the new governorates general - the Malorossien (Chernihivska and Poltavaska provinces), Novorossien and Bessarabian (Katerynoslavska, Khersonska, Tavriyska provinces with the Bessarabian "oblast").

# 1. Administrative structure and management

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During the reign of Nikolai I in 9 provinces of the "Western Territory" (Right-Bank Ukraine, Belarus and Lithuania), the Lithuanian Statute was canceled with extending to them the Russian governorship management system (1840) and office work exclusively in Russian. At the same time, a series of new provincial governance laws were passed. According those three Right-Bank provinces from 1832 to 1917 formed the Kyiv, Podillia and Volyn governorate general, headed by "The military governor of Kyiv and the governor general of Podillia and Volyn".

By the middle of the 19-th century, the Russian Empire, with an area of 90,072 square miles, was divided into 55 provinces, 3 "oblasts" and 5 townships with a population of 58,776,675. Among them were 9 Ukraine provinces with a total area of 9,563 square miles with a population about 11.5 million (table 1.8; Appendix, figures 9-15) [52, pp. 59, 67, 77 – 80, 82, 92, 102, 110 – 117, 132, 139, 141, 145 – 146, 149, 152 – 153, 155 – 158; 33, pp. 222 – 223; 84, pp. 131 – 133; 64, pp. 33 – 35; 54, pp. 282 – 292].

## 1.2. Russian Empire's state and regional management

### 1.2.1. The supreme bodies of state administration

**Monarch.** "The Emperor All-Russian is a monarchy autocratic and unlimited. He obeyed His supreme authority, not only for fear but also for conscience. < ...> The power of governance in all its space belongs to the Sovereign. In the management of the supreme authority, He acts directly; in the affairs of the subordinate administration, a certain degree of power is given by him to the institutions and persons acting in his name at his request" [49, pp. 74 – 91, 94 – 104, 109 – 118; 84, pp. 6 – 8, 138 – 250; 64, pp. 60 – 77, 113 – 160, 220 – 258; 63, pp. 109 – 127; 4, v.I, pt. I, art. 1, p. 3; 5, v.1, pt. I, art. 80 – 81, p. 20.].

**His Majesty's Office** [92, pp. 1 – 205] had several branches:

- The first division prepared documents for the emperor and controlled the execution of his orders.
- The second branch was involved in the codification of laws. In 1826 - 1829 it was headed by M.M. Speranskyi, who led the compilation of the first "Complete Collection of Laws of the Russian Empire" in 45 volumes (1830). Two years later, the publication "The Laws of the Russian Empire" was issued in 15 volumes. In the same unit the preparation of separate sets of laws for the outlying provinces - Western (1830 -1840) and Osteseian (1829 - 1854), the Set of Military Decrees (1827-1839, then the edition was transferred to the Military Ministry), the Code of Penalties (1826 -1845), and others were conducted.
- The third branch, the political investigation body in the Russian Empire, was established on July 3, 1826. The heads of the department were the 'main

# 1. Administrative structure and management

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chief' (chief of the gendarmes) or 'manager' (since 1839 the chief of staff of the corps of gendarmes). The third division consisted of five expeditions, a common archive, two secret archives and a printing house:

- The first expedition (secret) was engaged in observing revolutionary and public organizations and leaders, conducted inquiries in political affairs, prepared for the emperor annual "Reports on Actions" - reviews of public opinion and political life of the country;
- The second expedition supervised religious sects and collected information about inventions, counterfeiters, headed the fortresses of Petropavlovsk and Shlisselburg, where they held the most important state criminals;
- The third expedition supervised the foreigners living in Russia, collected information about the political situation, revolutionary parties and the organization of other states;
- The fourth expedition gathered information about the peasant movement and the government's moves on the peasant question, about all the events in the country, the prognoses of harvest, etc.;
- The fifth expedition was in charge of censorship, watching literature and especially on periodicals and theatrical performances.
- The fourth branch was engaged in charitable and educational institutions ("Office of the Empress Maria").
- Fifth section, headed by P.D. Kiselyov, drafted projects of the state peasants reforms

**The State Council** [10, v. I, pt. II, b. I, art. 1 – 119, pp. 1 – 20] consisted of an indeterminate number of noblemen, endowed with the trust of the emperor and respected in society. The ministers were members of the Council for posts. The Council was headed by the emperor. The institution was divided into four departments - laws, military affairs, civil and religious affairs, and the state economy. The competence of the State Council consisted of: all issues requiring new legislative approval, new statutes and institutions; making changes to the previous legislative and subordinate acts, clarifying their content; definition of state measures in the event of emergencies; declaration of war, conclusion of peace and other related matters; review of annual state budgets and emergency financial measures; reports of ministries.

**Higher military authority** [49, pp. 69 – 79], which included:

- *Headquarters of his Imperial Majesty*. It consisted of the Minister of War, the General Feldtsehmeister, the General-inspector of Engineering, the General Quartermaster, the Duty General, the Commander of the Imperial Headquarters, the Chief of the Imperial Office, the General and Outhouse Adjutant, the Generals of the Imperial Suite, the Chief Army Medical Inspector, the Commandant of the Main Apartment, the Inspector of the State Hospitals, the General-Waggenmeister, the Ober Priest. Persons belonging to the

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General Staff of His Imperial Majesty were under the official jurisdiction of the Minister of War.

- *Military Ministry*. Directly under the control of the military minister there were departments of the General staff, Inspection, Medical, Military settlements, Affairs in military educational institutions, Cases of military-horsebreeding management, Auditing, and Military-scientific committee. The ministry created a military council that assisted the minister in managing the work of departments with a significant economic component: artillery, engineering, provisions, commissariat (engaged in procurement of ammunition, supplies, and forage for the troops).
- *Naval Staff of His Imperial Majesty* under the direct control of the Chief of Staff. Through him, the emperor was informed about issues related to naval forces, as well as relevant decisions were passed to the executors, including the naval minister. The Naval Staff included departments of the General Hydrograph, Inspectorate, Audit, Naval Scientific Committee, as well as the Guards Naval Crew, the Navy's Corps, Naval Promotion Issues, Shipbuilding Corps, Training Naval Crew, Navigator Company, Ship's Company (former Shipyard).
- *Naval Ministry* was headed by the minister, whose main function was to draw up annual estimates for the maintenance of naval forces and their implementation through the work of the relevant departments that were part of the Directorate-General of Shipbuilding, Commissariat, and Artillery. Separately operated departments by the General Staff-Doctor of the Navy and the Department of ship forests. To manage the Black Sea, the Main Directorate of the Black Sea Fleet and Ports was established separately by the Navy under the command of the Chief Commander. The latter, if necessary, was in contact with the Naval Ministry through the Chief of the Chief Naval Staff or the Emperor himself.

**The Ruling Senate** [19, v.I, pt.II, b.III, art. 1 – 259, pp. 1 – 47] was the highest state authority charged with widespread observance of laws, supervision over collection of taxes, budget expenditures, "care for the facilitation of the people's being", observance of the "general peace and quiet" in the state, the cessation of all kinds of illegal acts in the subordinates to it the authorities. The emperor presiding at the Senate meetings, and only his power limited the power of the Senate. To carry out its functions, the Senate was divided into eight departments. In addition, Heraldry was founded by the Senate, which was entrusted with proper accounting of all the nobles of the empire, ascertaining their origin and coat-of-arms, the introduction of the diplomas in accordance with the established procedure with the emblem, issuing diplomas on the merits and patents on rank, drawing up lists of vacancies and presentations on candidates for their replacement, reports to the Senate regarding the promotion of candidates to higher ranks.

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**The Holy Ruling Synod** [2, pp. 1023 – 1024]. This supreme governing body of the Greek-Russian church and religion, monitored the violation of divine laws and spiritual condition and, above all, blasphemy, witchcraft, as well as diviners, marriages between close relatives, divorces and forced initiation into monks. The Synod was ranked equal to the civilian Senate by its status. The spiritual affairs were headed by the chief prosecutor. Under the authority of the Holy Synod there was a commission of religious schools, a Moscow office, a spiritual censorship of books, and a diocese of three classes. To the eparchies of the first class in Ukraine belonged Kyivska, to the second class of the diocese Katerynoslavska, Chernihivska, Podilska, to the eparchies of the third class were Poltavska, Volyn-Zhytomyrska, Slobidska-Ukrainian (since 1835 Kharkivska). The first class dioceses were led by metropolitans, second class archbishops, third class bishops. Monasteries were also divided into three classes. The first two classes were led by Archimandrite, the third simple Abbot.

**Committee of Ministers and State Ministries.** Alexander I's manifesto of September 8, 1802, with the aim of "the better management of public affairs", divided them between several ministries headed by the ministers, appointed by the emperor himself. In 1811 the general "Regulations" on the ministries were adopted. At the end of the first half of the 19-th century there were nine ministries, namely: The Imperial Court, Foreign Affairs, Military, Naval, Finance, Internal Affairs, Public Education, Justice, State Property. In addition to these, there were government departments with the rights of ministries - the Main Directorate of Communications, the Main Post Office and the Main Office of Government Accounts. The advisory body of the supreme management under the emperor was the Committee of Ministers.

*Committee of Ministers* [11, v.I, pt.II, b.II, art. 1 – 53, pp. 1 – 10]. Under the direct supervision of the monarch, the ministers and their deputies examined cases in which several ministries participated at once, demanding new laws, materials on the Senate review, appointments, dismissals, remuneration, reprimands to local administrators.

We have already stopped at the military and naval ministries. On the topic of our work, it will be useful to give a brief description of the powers of some other ministries.

*Ministry of Internal Affairs* [17, v.I, pt.II, b.IV, art. 1197 – 1375, pp. 188 – 222] was responsible to all the institutions intended to preserve internal security, to worry about the spread of agriculture in all its branches, to deal with public buildings and colonies of foreigners, and the spiritual affairs of "foreign religions." For this purpose, its structure was defined:

- Department of the Executive Police (personnel issues, reporting, judicial and police, local duties in connection with military matters, statistics). Depending on the care area, the police were divided into zemska, city, provincial, state., or district, was subordinated to the Zemsky Court, headed by the guard captain, the city headed by the police chief, the provincial police headed the pro-



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vincial government under the leadership of the governor, and the state by minister of internal affairs.

- Department of Economic (responsible for food issues, all urban and rural "spare stores", orders for public care);
- Department of State Property and Public Buildings (issues of improving agriculture and other industries, except for mining and salt, construction of public buildings, settling of state lands by foreign settlers);
- Department of the Spiritual Affairs of "foreign religions" (supervised all foreign Christian churches and sects in the Russian Imperia in relation to the activity of the clergy, the protection of church property, as well as the activities of communities of Islamic, Jewish and other confessions recognized in the state);
- Medical Department (the supervision of public and private pharmacy, pharmacy warehouses, quarantine and quarantine facilities, vaccine spreading from smallpox, instrumental factories);
- Medical Advice; Office of Civilian General Staff-Doctor; Medical-Surgical Academy (for the "training of youth in all fields of medical knowledge").

*Ministry of Public Education* [16, v. I, pt., b. IV, art. 1379 – 1452, pp. 223 – 235]. It was tasked with ensuring the education and training of youth in the moral and mental relations, the management of other issues involved in this. The structure of the ministry was as follows:

- Department of Public Education (was in charge of the founding and work of educational institutions, the establishment of the number of training places and staff of teachers, the provision of educational institutions with relevant literature and manuals);
- Censorship, which was divided into domestic and foreign and was guided by the Charter of April 22, 1828. Her task was to consider works of literature, science and art, intended for publication in the state through printing, engraving or lithographs, as well as brought from abroad, which could contain materials aimed at undermining the state Orthodox Church, autocracy, insulting decency and moral principles society or a libelous insult to the dignity of the individual. Internal censorship relied on committees created at universities or on individual censors in the absence of universities. Foreign censorship was concentrated in special censorship committees under the Ministry of Education in Riga, Vilna and Odessa. Supervision of the activities of censorship bodies was entrusted to the Central Office of Censorship, chaired by the Minister of Education;
- Imperial Academy of Sciences, which was tasked with expanding the boundaries of human knowledge, to improve individual sciences. In directions of activity it was divided into three "classes"-separations: physical and mathematical sciences; natural sciences; political, historical and philological sciences;

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- Imperial Russian Academy, which had the task of purifying and enriching the Russian language;
- The Main Department of Educational Institutions, headed by the Minister of Education, which included trustees of universities and their districts, other persons appointed by the emperor;
- Main Pedagogical Institute, founded with the purpose of training teachers and professors for educational institutions of the Ministry of Public Education;
- Educational districts that provided instructional management in several neighboring provinces. They were led by trustees who represented the leadership of the educational institutions of their ministry and acted in conjunction with the board of trustees and district inspectors, as well as departments of public schools, provincial and district college councils. By the middle of the 19th century, there were 11 such regions in the Russian Empire. Educational institutions of Ukrainian provinces after 1839 belonged to three special districts – Kharkiv (Kharkivska province), Kyiv (Poltavska, Chernihivska, Kyivska, Volynska, Podilska provinces), Odessa (Katerynoslavska, Tavriyska, Khersonska provinces);
- Imperial Public Library, Riga Society of Literature, Imperial Mineralogical Society, St. Petersburg Pharmaceutical Society, Rumyantsev Museum.

*Main Authority Over the Postal Department* [7, v.I, pt.II, b.IV, art. 1638 – 1668, pp. 263 – 273]. Its task was to ensure the maintenance of mail horses and servants, the correct delivery of all items and the control of unauthorized correspondence. It acted under the direction of the "boss" and was divided into separate brunches:

- Council under the "Chief Executive Officer" to consider the most important cases;
- The Post Department, which managed all the post offices of the provinces belonging to the capital post offices of St. Petersburg and Moscow, regional, border, in Moldova, Wallachia and Constantinople. District post offices functioned under the supervision of provincial or metropolitan post offices. To better monitor postal affairs, the empire was divided into 11 postal districts. Ukrainian provinces were attributed to the following postal districts: 4-th – the Kharkiv province; 5-th – Volynska and Podilska prov.; 6-th – Chernihivska, Poltavaska, Kyivska prov.; 7-th – Katerynoslavska, Tavriyska, Khersonska prov.

*Ministry of Finance* [13, v. I, pt. II, b. IV, art. 384 – 757, pp. 52 – 113]. It was entrusted with the management of state revenues and expenditures. The most important divisions of the ministry were:

- Department of State Property, which managed affairs of the state-owned peasants, rental and "starostynsky" estates, state distilleries, "obrok" articles, mills, fishing, etc. It was in charge of the forestry institute and provincial for-

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esters. Since 1840 it has been replaced by a separate *Ministry of State Property* with the same functions.

- Department of Mining and Salt Affairs, which supervised the extraction of minerals and metals, the work of the Coin Courtyard, state and private factories, salt crafts, the distribution of salt reserves in the state;
- Department of various taxes and fees;
- Department of Foreign Trade, which was engaged in foreign trade relations, customs administration, for which the territory of the empire was divided into 18 customs districts. The border customs in the Ukrainian provinces were classified into the following territorial divisions: 7-th Grodno district (Ustyluzhska custom of the 2-nd class in the Volyn prov.); 8-th Radzwilliv district (1-st class Radzywilivska non-warehouse, Berdychivska 1-st class warehouse, the 5-th class Druzhkopilska and Volochyska, Isakovetska and Husyatynska 1-st class non-warehouse – the first four were in the Volyn prov., and the latter in the Podillia. In 1846 Berdychiv was transferred to the Kyiv prov.); 9-th Odessa district in the Kherson prov. (customs Odessa port of 1-st class warehouse, Evpatoria 2-nd class with mortgages, Balaklava, Yalta, Sevastopol);
- Department of Manufactures and Internal Trade was engaged in gathering information about factories, the number of their products, domestic consumption and surplus in trade, fairs and the movement of goods on them, etc;
- Department of State Treasury, which was responsible for the distribution and control of public finances through the State Treasury;
- State Commercial Bank intended for lending merchants on the security of goods or under bills of exchange. Accepted also deposits at interest from individuals, carried out transfers;
- State Loan Bank;
- State Assignment Bank, intended for the issue and storage of government securities;
- State Commission on Debt Repayment, which each year separately from the budget sent 30 million rubles from state property revenues.

*Main Directorate of the Audit of State Accounts* [9, v.I, pt.II, b.IV, art. 1669 – 1904, pp. 273 – 307], that was engaged in checking and revision of receipts and expenditures of all state funds and capital, in full view of their movement.

*Main Directorate of Ways of Communication* [8, v.I, pt. II, b.IV, art. 1453 – 1637, pp. 235 – 262] was tasked with land and waterways. It included:

- Counsel of Communications to consider all issues related to the ways of communication and coordination of projects;
- Department of Communications with branches of hydraulic structures, road arrangement, shipping police, account and treasury, control;

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- "Separate in different places of work", related to the improvement of previous work, the completion of the begun, research works on the design of new ways;
- Institute of the Corps of Communications Engineers for the training of specialists in the industry;
- Conductor School for the preparation of masters for conducting road construction works;
- Civil Engineering School for the training of officials for the maintenance, repair and installation of roads and bridges that were civilian;
- 10 districts of the provinces with their "bosses". Distribution of the Ukrainian provinces by the districts of the Department of Communications was carried out as follows: 4-th district - the greater parts of Kharkivska and Katerynoslavska prov., Tauriyska prov.; 5-th district - Chernihivska, Kyivska, Poltavaska, Podilska, Khersonska prov., parts of Kharkivska and Katerynoslavska prov., the Dnieper river system with tributaries of Desna and Sozh, Southern Bug, Dniester, works on the Dnieper rapids; 6-th district - part of the Kyiv prov., Volynska province, system of Neman, Prypyat rivers with tributaries, Oginsky channel.

*Department of Justice* [18, v.I, pt. II, b.IV, art. 1905 – 1944, p. 307 – 315].

It was in charge of:

- Department of Justice Minister;
- Justice College of Lifland, Estland and Courland Affairs;
- State St. Petersburg Archive;
- Moscow State Archive;
- Patrimonial archive;
- Surveying Office.

## 1.2.2. Local government

The administration of the Russian Empire's provinces was entrusted to the civilian governor, either the governor general or the military governor, mainly in the border provinces, where significant military contingents were dislocated, who simultaneously led the military and civil affairs [6, v.II, pt.I, b. II, art. 287 – 2489, pp. 51 – 486; 52, pp. 119 – 123; 31, pp. 8 – 9, 19, 28, 33; 84, pp. 352–363, 416 – 442; 64, pp. 133 – 134; 69, pp. 128 – 133, 136 – 137; 54, pp. 293 – 372].

**The Governor General** [21, v. II, pt. I, b. II, art. 294 – 350, pp. 52 – 61] governed two or three provinces and was the highest local official appointed by the emperor accord. Unlike the governor, he had the right to apply directly to the monarch and receive direct instructions from him, to control the relations between the governor and the supreme state authorities in emergency situations. All innovations in the region required the approval of the governor general, as

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well as the presentation of awards and promotion to officials. He had a chancellor and special assignment officials.

**The Governor** [21, v. II, pt. I, b. II, art. 351 – 713, pp. 61 – 165], as the highest official in the province, was appointed by the emperor at the request of the Ministry of Interior, and carried out administrative and police functions in the province. Since the police was the executive body of all local institutions, regardless of ministerial subordination, the governor oversaw the proper enforcement of the legal requirements of these institutions. He headed a number of local collegial bodies of mixed composition on military, alcohol, factory, zemstvo, city issues and others. His duties also included taking care of the rights of nobles and other classes, providing the population with food, health care, public order and places of rest, guardianship of crazy, incompetent and ruined nobles and many other things. The governor had his own chancellor and a staff of officials for special tasks. The second official after the governor was the vice governor, who at the same time presided over the provincial government. At the third level of the administrative hierarchy were the provincial leaders of the nobility, who were elected by the nobility for a three-year term and approved by the emperor on the proposal of the Ministry of Interior. The function of the head of the province was carried out directly and through the appropriate institutions (offices) of three levels - provincial, district, city.

## **Provincial Presence Places**

*Provincial Government* [21, v. II, pt. I, b. II, art. 351 – 713, pp. 61 – 165]. It was the supreme governing body of the province, directly subordinated to the Senate and the Ministry of Internal Affairs, where the province was governed on behalf of the emperor, laws, decrees, orders of the highest state bodies were published, compliance with the law in the actions of local authorities was supervised, and the execution of current affairs was monitored. The provincial government was in charge of the police, health, food, trade, industry, construction, roads, taxes, supervision of officials, etc.

*State Chamber* [21, v. II, pt. I, b. II, art. 714 – 1016, pp. 166 – 236] supervised the state interests in the region, namely, the number and movement of the population, the use of state funds, the collection of taxes and their conservation, the supply of salt, leasing for the sale of alcohol and related agreements. All local treasurers were subordinate to the State Chamber.

*Chamber of Criminal Court* [21, v. II, pt. I, b. II, art. 2373 – 2437, pp. 474 – 485]. Its competence included criminal cases and official crime investigations in the provinces. Criminal cases related to the deprivation of life or honor were brought directly from the subordinate institutions to the Chamber without the right of appeal.

*Civil Court Chamber* was in charge of appeals in civil matters.

*Order of Public Care* had to take care of the establishment of orphan houses, hospitals, homes for the elderly and the impoverished people, houses for

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insane, working houses for both sexes at the expense of a special budget item and donations.

*Conspiracy Court* [21, v. II, pt. I, b. II, art. 2438 – 2462, pp. 486 – 498] considered some cases that were accompanied by special circumstances (minority or limited legal capacity of the accused, etc.), provided for the possibility of reconciliation between the parties and consisted of a judge and six jurors (two each from noblemen, citizens and peasants). This court was to use the principles of humanity, respect for personal dignity, "natural justice". The initiators of cases in such a court could be the Provincial Government, the lower court, or individuals on relevant statements.

*Office of the Provincial Leader of the Nobles*. Here was the gathering of deputies from the local nobility. Books about noble families were kept here, and evidences of belonging to the nobility were examined here for inclusion in this book.

**District Presence Places** [21, v. II, pt. I, b. III, art. 2509 – 4094, pp. 499 – 786].

*District Court* [21, v. II, pt. I, b. III, art. 4013 – 4061, pp. 771 – 781]. Designed for legal proceedings, both criminal and civil, for registration of land ownership. It was responsible to the Provincial Government and the Chambers.

*Noble Custody at the District Court* looked after the noble minor orphans and their estates, widows and their affairs. The noble guardianship was part of the aristocratic assemblies, and they were imposed on the land ownership of the young owners, in the presence of unpaid debts to state credit institutions and private individuals, in the event of a dispute between the heirs or the transfer of the nobleman to a lower social status.

*District Treasury* [21, v. II, pt. I, b. III, art. 2799 – 2968, pp. 573 – 605] secured the collection of state taxes on district, informed the State Chamber and the District Court about the lack of it.

*Zemsky Court* [21, v. II, pt. I, b. III, art. 2509 – 2798, pp. 499 – 573]. Under the direct control of the Provincial Government, it was responsible for zemskaya police, monitored the implementation of laws, and implemented decisions of the provincial government, the chambers and the district court. Controlling the prices of bread and other products, he ensured that no one hid runaway peasants, supervised roads, bridges, or dealt with other issues.

**Urban Present Places** [21, v. II, pt. I, b. IV, art. 4095 – 4565, p. 787 – 879; *Ibid*, art. 4428 – 4565, pp. 855 – 879].

*City Police* [21, v. II, pt. I, b. IV, art. 4105 – 4180, pp. 787 – 805] oversaw the preservation in the cities of charity and public order, having rights similar to zemskaya police.

*City Magistrate* [21, v. II, pt. I, b. IV, art. 4525 – 4542, pp. 874 – 877] acted in cities with the preservation of the burgomaster and ratmen chosen from merchants. The magistrate had the right to consider court cases at the district court level, to register acts of sale of real estate and land in the city.

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*Town Hall* fulfilled the same functions as the city magistrate, but in the towns.

*City Duma* [21, v. II, pt. I, b. IV, art. 4431 – 4449, p. 856 – 861]. It included the mayor, vowels, elected from real city dwellers, guilds, workshops, foreign guests, honorary citizens and city dwellers. The city council was responsible for providing residents with food and other necessary goods, maintaining order, without interfering in the trials of the magistrate and the town hall.

*Commercial Verbal Court* [21, v. II, pt. I, b. IV, art. 4543 – 4559, p. 877 – 879] without a protocol considered civil cases in its city to reconcile the parties at their oral request. The hearing lasted no more than three days under threat of a fine.

## 1.3. The Right-Bank Ukraine regional management system

Provinces of the Right-Bank Ukraine since 1842 had the same administrative structure with other provinces. They were managed in accordance with all-Russian legislation, while retaining, along with other western provinces, special rights to distilling. Three Right-Bank provinces from 1832 formed the Kyiv, Podillia and Volyn Governorate General, headed by Kyiv's Military Governor and Governor General of Podillia and Volyn, civil governors in each province. Taking into account the number and complexity of the duties of the heads of provinces [86, pp. 272 – 276], one cannot help but wonder the extraordinary turnover of the personnel of the higher leaders of the South-Western region (Appendix, table 1), endowed with emperor personal trust and broad powers. From the end of the 18-th century and up to the beginning of the Crimean War on top management posts of the Right-Bank were visited by 108 people. Of these, they performed duties for 1 year – 28; during 2 years – 11; 3 years – 13; 4 years – 10; 5 years – 3; 6 years – 2; 7 years – 1; 8 years – 5; 9 years – 1; 10 years – 3; more than 10 years - 3. The largest was the turnover of governors in Podillia province. For the longest time, Kyiv Military Governor, Governor General of Podillia and Volyn, the hero of the Borodino battle Dmitry Gavrilovich Bibikov (1837 - 1852) [86, pp. 277 – 288] and Governor of the Kyiv province Ivan Ivanovich Funduklei (1839 - 1852) [31, pp. 19 – 21, 82 – 83, 134 – 136; 221 – 222] were in their positions.

**The Kyiv province** was divided into 12 districts (table 1.9), most of which had 3 "stans" except Kyivskiy (4) and Radomyshl'skiy (5). In the province there were 12 cities, 99 towns, 1,109 villages, 800 little settlements and farms. In the cities of the province there were 381 stone and 16,162 wooden houses. Most towns and villages were large in size and consisted of 50 to 200 or more households. In 1851, there lived 1,636,839 people (table 1.8).

The Kyiv province had a typical organization for other similar entities, which was duplicated in Volyn and Podillia with only a few minor features. We

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will describe it in more detail as a typical example of the regional administrative mechanism of the Russian Empire in the middle of the 19-th century, combining elements into four groups according to their subordination [30, pp. 4 – 127; 31, pp. 391 – 488].

## *1.3.1. Civilian department of provincial administration*

General Affairs Office of the Kyiv, Podillia and Volyn Governor General constituted: the governor general, chief of his office, 3 secretaries, 6 secretary assistants, 2 interpreters, 6 specially appointed officials, and a special officer on matters of the Jews.

Office of the Kyiv Military Governor, who also led the civilian part: the military governor at the same time manager of the civilian part, his adjutant, 2 senior officials for special assignments, 3 junior officials for special assignments.

Governor's Office (secretary, 2 senior officials, 2 assistant officials).

Provincial Government, headed of the governor and vice-governor. Consisted from:

- Police Department (chief, 3 senior officials with assistants).
- Investigation Department (chief, 3 senior officials with assistants).
- Economic Department (chief, 3 senior officials, one of them is both an accountant, and their assistants).
- Zemsky Branch (chief, a permanent member of the department, 2 senior officials with assistants, accountant and his assistant).
- Medical Department (inspector, operator (surgeon), obstetrician, headmaster with assistant).
- Construction department (engineer with the rank of chief officer), provincial architect, director with assistant, senior architect with assistant, senior city architect with assistant, contractor in Kyiv, draftsman; special newspaper and brunch – director of a special brunch with 2 assistants, director of a newspaper brunch, secretary of this place, his assistant and translator, administrator of management with 6 assistants, archivist with 2 assistants, treasurer with 2 assistants, executor with an assistant) .
- Provincial Draftsman (provincial surveyor, 2 special draftsmen, 12 district surveyors).
- Provincial Statistics Committee (the head of the province, his assistant (as a rule professor of the University of St. Vladimir), secretary; unconditional members were the provincial leader of the nobility, vice-governor, the head of the State Chancellery, the head of the Criminal Chamber, chief of the Chamber of State Property, provincial postmaster, colonel-engineer, inspector of the medical board, member of the spiritual consistory, rector of the



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Roman Catholic Church, pastor of the Lutheran Church, city head, senior police officer; 9 valid members, 10 honorary members.

- Provincial Trusteeship Committee of the Prisons (3 vice-presidents (Metropolitan of Kyiv and Galicia, Governor General, Governor), 15 directors (10 from the provincial government, 5 from the public), the office of the committee, consisting of a secretary and accountant; districts offices of the committee, each under guide of the nobility, treasurer, caretaker of rural spare stores (warehouses in the event of a natural disaster and famine), lawyer, judge, archpriest, city mayor of a district center).

## God-friendly and charity institutions:

- The Society for the Assistance to the Poor (the head (wife of the governor), vice-chairman (the wife of the vice-governor), 8 guardians and caretakers of the Kyiv city, 9 guardians and trustees of charity institutions (Sulima's house, the Pechersk house for the poor, Podol house for the poor, Jewish hospitals), 4 doctors, treasurer and secretary).
- The Kyiv Provincial Care of Children's Shelters (the head of the province, guardian of the shelters, her assistant, permanent member of the metropolitan of Kyiv and Galicia, 11 honorary members, 5 full members (the provincial governor of the nobility, vice-governor, manager of the state property, the Kyiv city chairman, manager cases of care for children's shelters).
- Public Service Order (the head of the province, secretary, controller, accountant, senior and junior assistants of the accountant, three chiefs, registrar; at the institutions in Kyiv - supervisor of the Kyiv-Cyrillic institutions, his assistant, conductor, economist, doctors (the senior doctor, 3 residents, the head of the pharmacy, the pharmacist, the assistant of the pharmacist); in the orphan's house - supervisor, teacher, supervisor of the Kyiv correctional facilities; in the province - the districts hospitals, headed by their supervisors).

Provincial Prosecutor's Chamber (prosecutor, deputy public prosecutor, deputy criminal prosecutor, clerk).

State Chamber (chairman, 4 members, secretary, journalist, executor, archivist, special commissioner):

- Control unit (7 controllers and 8 their assistants).
- Treasury Department (3 chief officers with assistants, controller, 2 assistant controllers, 2 accountants with 3 assistants).
- Audit department (2 chief officers with 3 assistants, 2 accountants with assistants).

Chamber of the State Property (chairman, advisers of the economy and control departments, general assessor, judge's assessor; from the forest branch - Kyiv provincial foresters, 2 forest inspectors, land surveyor of the forest department; the head of the lustration of the province, 3 business executives in the offices; 3 chiefs of the department and their assistants; 3 accountants (one for

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each brunch), 2 controllers; 2 officials of special orders for the supervision of the order in the communities, the provincial doctor, 2 civilian engineers, lawyer, treasurer and executor, journalist, archivist, the senior veterinarian, officer of special orders at the chamber).

For the management of the state-owned peasants, the Kyiv Chamber of State Property had special units, namely:

- Skvyrskyi district administration, under the jurisdiction of which were state-owned peasants of the villages of Skvyrskyi, Umanskyi, Tarashchanskyi, Berdychivskyi and Lypovetskyi districts.
- Cherkasky district administration, which controlled the villagers of Cherkaskyi, Chhyrnskyi, Zvenyhorodskyi and Kanivskyi districts.
- Kyivsky district administration for state peasants of the districts of Kyiv, Radomyshl and Vasylkiv. Each of these departments was divided into rural communities. Managed by a boss with 2 assistants, the staff also had a clerk and senior doctor.
- In the ward there were also foresters of 2 Kyivskyi, Vasylkivskyi, 3 Radomyshlskyi, Berdychivskyi, Cherkaskyi and Zvenyhorodskyi state forestry.

*Chamber of the Criminal Court* (4 assessors (from the government, nobility and 2 from the merchants), 2 secretaries, 3 senior officers, 4 junior officers, 2 interpreters).

*Chamber of the Civil Court* (chairman, 4 assessors, secretary, 7 senior officers, treasurer and archivist).

*The Kyiv Office of the State Commercial Bank* (manager, 3 directors, chief and junior accountants, controller, cashier, executor, doctor, 10 assistant accountants, 4 assistants of cashiers).

*Noble Parliamentary Assembly* (the provincial leader of the nobility, 6 deputies from the nobility, secretary of the provincial gentry leader, secretary of the provincial noble assembly, recorder, archivist, registrar, translator, 3 senior officers and their assistant).

*The Kyiv Provincial Post Office* (the provincial postal master, his assistant, controller and accountant, 3 forwarders, "sorter of the newspaper operation", one receiver in the Podol and Pechersk branches of Kyiv). Relevant post offices as part of the postmaster and his assistant acted in the districts.

*Provincial Drinking-and-Excise Administration* (manager, his assistant, senior and junior auditors, secretary, accountant with 2 assistants). The administration was subordinated to 10 territorial districts, headed by district chief, 4 senior and 2 younger supervisors.

*The Kyiv arrest companies* (2 commanders, 2 subaltern officers, 2 lieutenants).

*Districts places under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Government:*

- The district leader of the nobility with secretary and office.

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- The district court with judge, 4 judicial assessors (sometimes with the addition of a Jewish judge), 2 secretaries, 2 chairpersons, 6 court investigators.
- Noble custody with a clerk.

City Police (senior and junior police officers, police officer in civil cases, police officer in criminal cases, examiner, 5 chief officers with 4 assistants, 5 clerks, 10 "private" bailiffs (1 or 2 to each district of the city), 2 bailiffs in investigations, 20 quarter supervisors, supervisor of the Kyiv prison castle).

Fire Brigade (major fire brigade and 4 firemen).

City Magistrate (2 burgomasters, 4 ratmen, secretary, 2 senior offices, recorder, archivist, registrar).

The City Council (mayor, 6 assessors (4 from the merchants, one from the citizens and the burghers), secretary).

Apartment Commission (the head, 2 deputies from the nobility, clerk, 3 city doctors).

Police Headquarters (the head of police with an assistant, senior assessor, secretary, 2 senior offices, registrar, 2 - 4 bailiffs (in each district city)).

District Treasury (treasurer with 2 assistants, 2 accountants with 4 assistants, journalist).

## 1.3.2. Educational direction

The Kyiv Educational District with:

- The District Office (district caretaker, his assistant, district inspector, member of the board of trustees of the "fundushis", officer on special assignments, architect, chief of the office, 3 senior offices with assistants).
- Kyiv Censorship Committee: (the head, censor, Jewish censor, secretary of the committee).
- University of st. Volodymyr (rector, vice-rector). By faculties:
  - Historical-philological - dean, 4 ordinary professors, 2 extraordinary professors, 2 adjuncts, 4 lecturers from foreign languages;
  - Physics and Mathematics - dean, 7 ordinary professors, 2 extraordinary professors, adjunct;
  - Faculty of Law - dean, 2 ordinary professors, 5 extraordinary professors;
  - The Faculty of Medicine - dean, 9 ordinary professors, extraordinary professor, adjunct, anatomical prosector, assistant director of a surgical clinic, assistant director of obstetric clinic, assistants of therapeutic and obstetric clinics.
- In addition, there were professor of theology, rector of the university Orthodox Church in the rank of the professor of theology, keeper of the Mints Cabinet and the head of the Museum of Fine Arts, conservative of the Zoological Cabinet, laboratory assistant of the Chemical Laboratory, the pharmacist laborant, prorector's official for student affairs, 3 other prorector's officials,

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secretary of the office, accountant and his assistant, treasurer, archivist and translator, executor and the head of the university's Roman Catholic church, clinician supervisor and clerk of Medical Faculty, university doctor, librarian and the head of the Central Archives of Ancient Acts of the Kyiv, Volyn and Podillia provinces, 4 assistant librarian, secretary of the library.

- The Kyiv 1-st Gymnasium (caretaker of the Kyiv gymnasiums, director of the gymnasium, inspector of gymnasium and noble guesthouse, 8 senior teachers, 3 junior teachers, 5 teachers of parallel classes, supervisor of outsiders, accountant; in a noble guesthouse - senior and 2 junior room supervisors, doctor, and economist).
- The Kyiv Second Gymnasium (honorary trustee, director of schools of the Kyiv province, inspector of the gymnasium, teachers of Orthodox, Roman Catholic and Evangelical Lutheran Religions, 8 senior teachers, 5 junior teachers, 6 junior teachers of parallel classes, 3 overseers supervisors, 3 supervisors of common student's apartments, clerk of the directorate, accountant, doctor).
- Districts colleges of nobility.
- Districts schools.
- Parish Schools.
- State Jewish Schools.
- Council of the Kyiv Institute of Noble Girls.
- College of Countess Levashova.

### *1.3.3. Spiritual direction*

Office of His high-ranking member of the Holy Synod Metropolitan of Kyiv and Galicia with vicar of the Kyiv diocese Bishop Chyhyrsky.

The Kyiv Spiritual Consistory (rector of the Kyiv Theological Academy, rector of the Kyiv Theological Seminary, archpriest, rector of the church of st. Volodymyr of the Kyiv University, archpriest of the Kyiv-Florivian convent, archpriest of the Kyiv-Pechersk convent, archpriest of the Kyiv-Sofia Cathedral, archpriest of the Naberezhny-Nikolai church, secretary and his assistant, 4 senior officers, registrar, archivist, metropolitan clerk, architect of the Kyiv diocese, 4 spiritual deputies in presenting places of Kyiv).

Spiritual Offices (the district archpriest, 2 - 3 priests, senior official in 8 district-centers cities).

Spiritual Education Department:

- The Kyiv Theological Academy (rector, assistant inspector, secretary of academic board with assistant, librarian with assistant, doctor, economist; 7 ordinary masters-professors, 2 extraordinary professors, 9 undergraduate masters, 6 members of the academic conference).
- Spiritual and Censorial Committee (3 members and secretary).

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- The Kyiv Theological Seminary (rector, inspector, economist, secretary; 16 professors-archimandrites, 3 teachers).

## ***1.3.4. Military direction***

The Kyiv Internal Guard Battalion (23 officers, 1,062 lower ranks and districts disabled teams with 14 officers and 2,134 lower ranks). This battalion did not have a barracks and lived in citizens dwellings.

The Kyiv Artillery District, which owned the following garrison and subdivisions:

- In Bobruisk, consisting of two companies, a fortress state and local artillery parks.
- In Kyiv from three companies and the garrison of the Kyiv citadel.
- In Shostka from two companies at the Shostkinskyi Powder Factory (Gluhivskyi district of the Chernihiv province).
- Laboratory 4-th company, located along with local artillery parks in the Kyiv's suburb Zvirynets, half of which in 1839 was transferred to Sevastopol.
- Local artillery parks.
- The siege artillery park number 1 consisted of the management office, four siege divisions, which were based in Kyiv and Tiraspol.
- An Artillery School under the Kyiv District Administration, located in the barracks of the Kyiv artillery garrison, where in three classes trained 30 lower ranks.
- The Kyiv Artillery Arsenal, which was founded in 1712 by the decree of Peter I at the place of the former Ascension Monastery, transferred to Podol. In 1797 it was rebuilt according to the plan of the architect Rastrelli. Later, in the Kyiv-Pechersk Citadel, a brick three-storied building was erected with steam machines for the casting of cannons. By the middle of the 19-th century the Kyiv Arsenal supplied all the troops that were in the southern strip of the Russian Empire and the active forces in the Caucasus. New firearms arrived here from Tula, and in the arsenal they repaired the injured. There were up to 90,000 rifles, huge reserves of cold weapons for the planned replacement of defective weapons, the formation of new units, the peacetime reserve formations. In addition, the arsenal contained significant reserves of iron, copper, steel, lead, tin, etc. The oak forest here was located on 993 beds for 23 batteries, and coal for the year in the arsenal used about 12,000 quarters. All the materials necessary for the work of the Kyiv Arsenal were prepared through contracting, except for copper and iron, which came centrally from the Ural factories. Forging and carpentry work was carried out on a separate business yard of the arsenal in the suburbs of Kyiv, where up to 550 workers daily worked, and turning and drilling machines were driven by a horse-drawn machine.

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Office of the Kyiv Engineering District, which included Kyiv and Bobruisk engineering teams, a military-working company, and 7 arrested companies of engineering department.

The Kyiv Gendarmes, who were administratively, part of the 4-th District of the Gendarmerie Corps, whose headquarters were located in Vilna. In Kyiv itself, there was the gendarme headquarters' officer of the Kyiv province with his headquarter and the Kyiv gendarmerie team. In addition, the headquarters of the gendarme regiment, which consisted of two divisions, two squadron each, and one spare squadron, was housed in Kyiv. The second squadron was split between grenadier, six infantry, three reserve and consolidated cavalry corps. During the war, the second division was to remain in its place, and the headquarters of the regiment of gendarmes from 1st division and 5th reserve squadron joined the headquarters of the current army. The regiment was on providing a military department.

Military Settlement of the Kyiv province, consisting of two cavalry districts and a separate "volost". It was headed by the district chiefs of the military settlements of the Kyiv and Podillia provinces in Uman, the heads of the five administrative districts and district commanders through the district committees. In addition, each volost was guided by a volost governor through the volost committee. A separate volost and 5 volosts of the 1-st and 2-nd districts, most of the 2-nd volost of the 2-nd district were located on the Zvenyhorodsky administrative district. In addition to the settlers, there were settled lower ranks, belonging to the regular parts of the temporary workers' companies, the company of the disabled and the non-servicemen. In each of the two districts there was one linear regiment consisting of 8 squadrons and a separate equine artillery brigade. Cantonists of the districts were united into one division. When they reached the age of majority, they were transferred to active troops.

The Kyiv battalion of military cantonists was a kind of military training institution, in which there were 11 officers and 1,402 cantonists in the state, and 8,700 people, along with those in different parts of the province, that were raised by parents. In addition, before the opening of the Cadet Corps in Kyiv (1851), they could take up to 50 children of noblemen and chief officers to upbringing and training. But preference was given to soldier's children, who were recorded in the military unit from birth and were in direct study at the age of 7 to 19 years. Noble and officer children were trained from 10 to 17 years old. Cantonists capable of military service were transferred to the training carabineers regiments at age 16. Others were prepared from specialties of topographers, conductors, paramedic assistants, clerks, and the like. Cantonists taught the Law of God, calligraphy, arithmetic, grammar, geometry, military affairs, military-criminal law, garrison service, and drawing. During the cancellation time, the cantonists were taken to summer camps and settled in dwelling houses. Here they were military training, equipped with ammunition, repeated lessons, and assigned to training in topographers conducted relevant classes on the ground.

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The inspection of the cantonists' battalion belonged to the Department of Military Settlements.

*The Kyiv Military Hospital* of the 4-th class, designed for 900 patients and a staff of 265 employees. Under him there was a paramedical school for 150 students with an output of 35 men annually mainly in army units.

*Office of the 10-th District of Communications* in Kyiv, which included the provinces of Kyiv, Volyn, Podillia and Bessarabia oblast. This department supervised the work on Alexandrovskaya Hill in Kyiv, projects for the construction of a permanent bridge across the Dnieper, the Dnieper Waterway (1st Division with two distances), Brovarsky highway, which construction began in 1847, highways from Kyiv to Zhytomyr and to Brest. The lower ranks received provision from warehouses owned by the military department.

*The Kyiv Headquarters of the Sapper Brigade*. Battalions of this brigade were stationed in the Kyivsky, Vasylkivsky and Kanivsky districts. At the headquarters there was a sapper's school for 54 cadets and 50 trainees-junkers.

*The Kyiv Commissariat Commission*, engaged in rear assurance of troops.

*Separate Guard Regiment* in Kyiv and its surroundings. Daily, 500 ordinary and 38 officers were allocated to maintain order in the city, 612 ordinary and 37 officers for this purpose in the Kyiv garrison. Every day, except weekends and holidays, a team of 150 soldiers and officers was sent from the Kyiv guard regiment to the Kyiv Arsenal to clean and carry weapons. In cities, centers of administrative districts, army regiments, whose headquarters were stationed there, provided order enforcement.

Average state income of the Kyiv province on various articles (table 1.10) in the late 1840's amounted to 2,036,840 rubles for a year [46, pp. 3 – 5, 85, 87, 235 – 240, 243 – 253].

**The Volyn province** [48, pp. 12 – 13, 70 – 72, 102 – 103, 124 – 125, Appendix p. 23 – 26, 31] was endowed with a standard organization of the provincial administration and divided into 12 districts (table 9), and each of them was divided into 4 "stans", headed by the bailiffs and their assistants. In addition, there was a separate police department in Radziwilliv border town on Kremenetskyi district. State-owned estates were divided into rural communities, united in 55 rural districts. There were 12 regular cities in the province (the provincial city of Zhytomyr and 11 district-centers), of which 6 belonged to the landowners (Novograd-Volynsky, Starokostyantyniv, Zaslav, Ostrog, Dubno, and Rivne), 150 towns, 1,520 villages, and 1,858 hamlets and farms. In the settlements, there were 136,259 households, and in 788 settlements there were 50 or more households. In the cities there were 8,272 houses, including 399 of stone. The total population of the province in 1851 was 1,469,442 inhabitants (table 8).

Educational institutions of the Volyn were in charge of the Kyiv educational district (2 gymnasia, 4 districts aristocratic schools, 17 parish civilian schools).

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The Volyn Orthodox Diocese was administered by the archbishop of Warsaw and Novogeorgievsk, who was appointed vicar bishop of Ostrog to help. He led the Volyn spiritual consistory in Zhytomyr, seven religious cathedrals in their ranks, 58 dean's offices (assistants to bishops for oversight of the order in the diocese), oversaw the spiritual education of the population with the help of a seminary, three parish schools. In Zhytomyr, there was also a Roman Catholic spiritual consistory.

The garrison troops stationed in the Volyn province (Zhytomyr battalion, groups of disabled soldiers in district cities and Pochaivska Lavra, foot and horse guards) belonged to the 7th district of the Internal Guard Corps. Security service in Zhytomyr daily carried 100 lower ranks and 8 officers. In district cities, from 20 to 25 military personnel were on guard duty, whose posts were in prisons, food warehouses, hospitals, and treasuries. The Volyn province belonged to the 4-th district of the Gendarme Corps. In Zhytomyr there was a staff officer with an adjutant and a team of 30 soldiers. In Starokostyantyniv, Kremenets, Dubno, Volodymyr there were groups of gendarmes, consisting of an officer and five soldiers. The Second Department of the 10-th District Administration of Communications was located in Zhytomyr. The area of the western border of the province on the part of the Polish kingdom was under the jurisdiction of the Grodno customs district, and part of the border of Galichina belonged to Radziwilliv customs district.

Permanent military hospitals were in Zhytomyr and Lutsk, and temporary in Klevan. Each of them was designed for 10 officers and 300 lower ranks. Lutskiy and Klevanskyi hospitals were in charge of the Brest-Lithuanian Commissariat Commission, and Zhytomyrskyi of the Kyiv Commissariat Commission.

State income in the Volyn province in 1848 amounted to 2,380,219 rubles at an expense of 736,478 rubles (table 1.10).

**The Podillia province** [47, pp. 4 – 10, Appendix p. 74 – 79, 90 – 91, 95 – 96, table 7]. Internal management of the province was carried out by the military governor of Kamianets-Podilskyi and the civil governor of the Podillia with help of the regional government, which state competence was subordinated to the governor general in Kyiv. Other aspects of the Podillia province subordination are given in table 1.11.

There were 12 districts in the province (table 1.9) with the internal division of each of 3 or 4 "stans". State holdings were divided into 4 volosts with a division into village communities. The territories of military settlements were divided into 3 districts (III, IV, V) with the apartments of the district commanders in Ladyzhin, Medzhybozh and Savran, and 3 volosts in each military district. In the Podillia cities there were 10,495 houses, of which 565 were stone. As of 1851, 1,577,966 people lived in the province (table 1.8).

Kamianets-Podilskyi internal garrison battalion consisted of 508 lower ranks and 16 officers. At the same time, the battalion commander was the commandant of the provincial city and the head of all units of disabled people and



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convoys, a total of 15 officers and 1,539 lower ranks. The headquarters of the gendarme corps with 3 officers and 27 lower ranks was located in Kamianets also.

There were two military hospitals in the region - Kamianetskyi for 10 officers and 300 soldiers with a total of 27 employees and Tulchinskyi for 10 officers and 150 soldiers with a total staff of 18.

The border along the Zbruch River, together with the border guards from Volochisk, Sataniv, Husiatyn, Yaroslav, Podzilov and Zavallya, was patrolled by army units of 8 people on each of the border posts. Separate detachments were at the Husiatyn and Isakovtsy customs. State revenues in the region in 1846 amounted to 2,002,611 rubles (table 1.10).

Table 1.1. The Kyiv province 1708 [52, p. 62]

Cities					
1	Kyiv	20	Gorodne	39	Hotmizskyi
2	Pereiaslav	21	Suja	40	Krasnyi Kut
3	Chernihiv	22	Lebedin	41	Karpov
4	Nizhyn	23	Miropyl	42	Colontaiv
5	Novobogoroditskyi	24	SeloVina	43	Oboian
6	Sergeevskyi	25	Bilopillia	44	Kolomak
7	Kamiany Zaton	26	Wilshanka	45	Kharkiv
8	Belgorod	27	Sevsk	46	Valky
9	Akhtirka	28	Kursk	47	Saltov
10	Bogoduhiv	29	Mtsensk	48	Yablonov
11	Murafa	30	Putivl	49	Korocho
12	Sinne	31	Karachaiv	50	Nizhnegolsk
13	Bolkhov	32	Kromi	51	Sary Oskol
14	Sumy	33	Rilsk	52	Livny
15	Krasnopillia	34	Bryansk	53	Trubchievsk
16	Mezhyrichi	35	Oryol	54	Believ
17	Zolochiv	36	Novosyl'	55	Bolhovets
18	Buromlia	37	Olesnia		
19	Rublivka	38	Vilny		

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Table 1.2. The Kyiv province 1719 [52, pp. 70 – 71]

Provinces	Towns and districts	Number of yards	Provinces	Towns and districts	Number of yards	
Byelgorod-ska	Byelgorod	2,728	Orlovska	Orel	4,669	
	Oboian	2,268		Mtsensk	2,102	
	Suja	671		Novosil	1,953	
	Valuiki	1,241		Chern	916	
	Chuhuiv	528		Believ	5,155	
	Mirropillia	351		Bolkhov	1,964	
	Yablonov	1,071		<i>Together</i>	<i>16,762</i>	
	Carnov	1,185		Kyivska	Kyiv, Pereiaslav, Nizhyn, Chernigiv, Perevolochna, Poltava	Data missing
	Bolkhovets	367	Sevska		Sevsk	3,092
	Korochoa	824			Rilsk	2,024
	Hotmizhsk	908		Putyvyl	1,306	
	Nezhegolsk	256		Briansk	4,220	
	Saltov	180		Trubchevsk	1,571	
	Volny	503		Nedrigailiv	38	
	Aeshna	204		Kromy	2,362	
	Kursk	7,211		Kaminnii	98	
	Saryi Oskol	3,803		Karachaiv	2,819	
	Novyi Oskol	940		<i>Together</i>	<i>17,530</i>	
	Topoli	44				
<i>Together</i>	<i>25,579</i>					

Table 1.3. The Kyiv province after proceeding in a Hetman rule [52, pp. 82, 85 – 86]

Provinces (regiments)		Cities
1	Kyivskiy	Kyiv, Vasylkiv, Bilgorodka , Oster, Kozelets
2	Nizhynskiy	Nizhyn, Baturin, Glukhiv, Krolevets, Borzna, Konotop
3	Starodubskiy	Starodub , Novgorod Siversky
4	Lubenskyi	Lubny, Romny, Lokhvytsia
5	Hadyatskyi	Gadyach, Zinkov , Veprik, Oposhnya
6	Myrhorodskiy	Mirgorod, Sorochintsy, Potoky
7	Poltava	Poltava, Kobelyaki, Perevolochna , Orel, Reshetylivka , Budyshy
8	Chernyahivskiy	Chernihiv, Liubech, Sosnitsa , Sidnev , Gorodnya
9	Prylutskyi	Priluki, Monastyryshche , Ivanitsa , Varva , Silver
10	Pereyaslavskiy	Pereiaslav, Baryshevka, Baskan, Yagotyn,
Zaporizka Sich, Nova Serbia		Pishanka, Bubnov

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Table 1.4. Ukrainian lands in the provinces of the Russian Empire in 1766 [52, pp. 92, 98, 102]

Province				Province		
Malorossiyska /regiments		Districts	Cities	Slobidsko-Ukrainian / regiments		City-center
1	Starodubskiy	2	5	1	Kharkivskiy	Kharkiv
2	Chernihivskiy	2	11	2	Ostrogzhskiy	Ostrogzhsk
3	Nizhinskiy	3	13	3	Izyumskiy	Izyum
4	Poltavskiy	2	3	4	Sumskiy	Sumy
5	Lubenskiy	2	13	5	Akhtyrskiy	Akhtirka
6	Pereyaslavskiy	2	14	<b>Novorossiyska / districts</b>		<b>City-center</b>
7	Gadyatskiy	2	10	1	Novorossiyskiy	Kremenchuk
8	Prylutsiy	2	8	2	Katherininskiy	Bilevsk
9	Myrhorodskiy	2	13	3	Yelisavetgradskiy	Yelisavetgrad
10	Kyivskiy	2	11	4	Bahmutskiy	Bahmut

Kyiv: without internal separation, it manages only the city of Kyiv and the surrounding towns and squares

Table 1.5. Inclusion of Ukrainian lands in the governorates general 1781[52, pp. 114 – 115]

No gov.-gen. county	No. prov.	Governorship or province	Governor-General
VII	12	<i>Kharkiv governorship</i>	E.O Shcherbinin
	13	Voronezh governorship	
XVII	32	Saratov governorate	Kn . G.O. Potemkin
	33	Astrakhan Province	
	34	Azov province	
	35	<i>Novorossiysk governorship</i>	
XVIII	36	<i>Kyiv province</i>	Gr. P.O. Rumyantsev-Zadunaysky
	37	<i>Chernihiv province</i>	
	38	<i>Novgorod-Seversky governorship</i>	

Table 1.6. Ukrainian lands in the system of the governorates in 1785 [52, pp. 117, 121, 130]

No.	Governorate	Population	Cities		
			District-centers		Out-of-order
7	Katerynoslavskiy (1784)	744,550	1	Katerynoslav	Taganrog
			2	Gradizhsk	Azov
			3	Poltava	St. Dimitra
			4	Slavyansk	Perevolochna

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Table 1.6. Ending

			5	Mariupil	Nikopol
			6	Kherson	Olviopol
			7	Bahmuth	Berystav
			8	Pavlograd	Nakhichivan
			9	Novomirgorod	Kremenchug
			10	Yelysavethrad	Vitovka
			11	Novomoskovsk	
			12	Constantynograd	
			13	Aleksopol	
			14	Donetsk	
			15	Alexandriya	
12	Kyivsky (1781)	795,800	1	Kyiv	Vasilkov
			2	Oster	
			3	Kozelets	
			4	Pereiaslav	
			5	Pyriatin	
			6	Lubny	
			7	Myrgorod	
			8	Khorol	
			9	Zolotonosha	
40	Kharkivsky (1780)	728,800	1	Kharkiv	
			2	Chuguiv	
			3	Volchansk	
			4	Zolochiv	
			5	Valky	
			6	Akhtirka	
			7	Krasnokutsk	
			8	Bogoduhiv	
			9	Sumy	
			10	Miopillya	
			11	Bilopillya	
			12	Lebedyn	
			13	Nedrihayliv	
			14	Hotmizhsk	
			15	Izium	
41	Chernihivsky (1781)	741,850	1	Chernihiv	
			2	Horodnya	
			3	Berezna	
			4	Borzna	
			5	Nizhyn	
			6	Pryluki	
			7	Glynsk	
			8	Romny	
			9	Lohvitsia	
			10	Hadyach	
			11	Zinkiv	
	<i>Together</i>	<i>3,011,000</i>		<i>50</i>	<i>11</i>

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Table 1.7. Administrative division of the Right-Bank Ukraine in 1793 [52, pp. 133 – 134]

Governorate	Population	Cities		
		District-centers		Out of order
Bratslavsky (1793)	Missing	1	Bratslav	Missing
		2	Mohyliv	
		3	Yampil	
		4	Bershad	
		5	Tulchin	
		6	Haysyn	
		7	Piatigory	
		8	Lypovets	
		9	Skvyra	
		10	Makhnivka	
		11	Khmilnyk	
		12	Lityn	
		13	Vinnytsia	
Podilsky (1795)	Missing	1	Kamianets	Missing
		2	Ushytsia	
		3	Verbovets	
		4	Grudeck	
		5	Zinkiv	
		6	Letychiv	
		7	Proskuriv	
		8	Starokostyantyniv	
		9	Basalia	
		10	Yampil	
		11	Kremenets	
		12	Dubno	
Volynsky (1795)	Missing	1	Novohrad Volynsky	Missing
		2	Ovruch	
		3	Zhytomyr	
		4	Radomyshl	
		5	Chudinov	
		6	Zaslav	
		7	Labun	
		8	Ostrod	
		9	Rivne	
		10	Lutsk	
		11	Volodymyr	
		12	Kovel	
		13	Dombrovia	

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Table 1.8. Ukrainian provinces within the Russian Empire on the middle of the 19-th century [33, pp. 223 – 224]

Province	Area ( sq. miles)	Population	Population on sq. miles	Population density rating
Poltavska	897	1,668,694	1,860	2
Kyivska	918	1,636,839	1,783	3
Podilska	774	1,577,966	2,039	1
Volynska	1,296	1,469,442	1,134	6
Chernihivska	1,000	1,374,746	1,375	5
Kharkivska	987	1,366,188	1,384	4
Katerynoslavska	1,206	902,369	748	7
Khersonska	1,349	889,205	659	8
Tavriiska	1,136	608,832	536	9
<i>Together</i>	<i>9,563</i>	<i>11,494,281</i>	<i>1,280</i>	-

Table 1.9. Administrative and territorial division of the Right-Bank Ukrainian provinces on the middle of the 19-th century [46, pp. 3 – 4; 48, pp. 12 – 13; 47, P. 5]

Provinces / districts		
Kyivska	Volynska	Podilska
Kyivskyi	Zhytomyrskyi	Kamyanetskyi
Vasylkivskyi	Novograd-Volynskyi	Proskurivskyi
Kanivskyi	Starokostyantynivskyi	Letychivskyi
Cherkaskyi	Zaslavskyi	Litynskyi
Chyhyrskyi	Ostrozkyi	Vinnytskyi
Zvenyhorodskyi	Dubenskyi	Haysynskyi
Umanskyi	Kremenetskyi	Mohylivskyi
Tarashchanskyi	Volodymyrskyi	Bratslavskyi
Lypovetskyi	Kovelskyi	Yampilskyi
Berdychivskyi	Lutskyi	Baltskyi
Skvyrskyi	Rivnenskyi	Olhopilskyi
Radomyshlskyi	Ovrutskyi	Novoushytskyi

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Table 1.10. Treasury income Right-Bank Ukrainian provinces on the middle of the 19-th century [46, p. 4; 48, pp. 102; 47, pp. 9 – 10]

Province / revenue items	Kyivska (1846)	Volynska (1848)	Podilska (1846)
Taxes and distillery fees	1,186,782	?	1,082,540
Drinking redemption and excise duty	389,170	?	348,125
Various charges: travel, stamp, paper and trade certificates, passports, parcels, tobacco, trade agreements, brokerage, notarial books, penalties, promotion in ranks, one-percent from merchant's capital, inheritance, loan profits, on maintenance of rural police, etc.	480,888	?	571,496
<i>Together</i>	<i>2,056,840</i>	<i>2,380,219</i>	<i>2,002,611</i>

Table 1.11. Departmental subordination of the Podillia province management in the middle of the 19-th century [47, pp. 9 – 10]

Subject of management	Higher authorities
In the affairs of the spiritual: a) Orthodox; b) Catholics	a) The ruling Holy Synod Archbishop Podilskyi and Bratslavskyi; b) consistory, in civil affairs subordinated to the Ministry of the Interior, and in matters of the spiritual - the Roman Catholic Spiritual Board
In civil cases	The 3-rd brunch of the First Senate's Department
In the affairs of the criminals	Senate 5-th Department
In cases crown peasants	There were no crown peasants. Lenni estates were in charge of the Chamber of State Property
In the affairs of military settlers	The head of the districts of the military settlement of the Kyiv and Podillia provinces (Uman')
From gendarmes management	4-th District (Vilna)
From the engineering part	Western Engineering District (Warsaw)
By the Office of the Communications	10-th district (Kyiv)
In construction business	The main manager of communication and public buildings

# 1. Administrative structure and management

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Table 1.11. Ending

In the affairs of education	The trustee of the Kyiv educational count through the directorate of the schools
In the post office	5-th District Inspection for Audit and Postal Department (St. Petersburg)
From the control the internal security guard	8-th District of the Internal Security Corps
In the customs part	Husiatynska and Isakovetska customs were subordinated to Radzywillivskyi customs district
Internal management	Subordinate to the military city of Kamianets and the civil Podilsky governor. From state affairs to the governor-general of Kyiv, Podillia and Volyn



## 2. Population. Demography, confessions, ethnos

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### 2. Population. Demography, confessions, ethnos

#### 2.1. Population size and population movement

**E**xact definition of demographic indicators for the Russian Empire on the first half of the 19-th century is a case that is not feasible. The fact is that the first true census of the entire population took place only in 1897. Before that, they carried out the so-called "revisions" to determine, first and foremost, the number of "souls" of the male that could be taxed and recruited to the troops. In total, such revisions since 1719 were 10, with five in the first half - mid-19-th century (1811, 1815, 1834, 1850 and 1858). Subsequently, in 1859, 1864, 1868, 1871, 1886, 1896 the population was calculated [85, p. 10]<sup>1</sup>.

##### 2.1.1. Number, density, dynamics of population growth

Clarification and addition of materials of "revision" reports took place with the use of data obtained more or less systematically by local state authorities and police supervision, spiritual institutions of districts and provincial levels [44, Preface, pp. VIII – XVI]. The results of such calculations and refinements of revision materials of the first half of the 19-th century for the three Right-bank Ukrainian provinces are given in table. 2.1 [81, p. 36, table. 10; 33, pp. 33, 69, 106; 96, pp. 7 – 10; 46, p. 76; 48, pp. 63; 47, pp. 13; 88, p. 131]. Quantitative indices of revisions of 1811, 1815, 1834, 1850 with subsequent calculations did not cause significant differences in the publications of researchers of different epochs - from the middle of the 19-th to the middle of the 20-th century. Data for 1863 are taken by almost all specialists from the first issue of the Statistical Time Book of the Russian Empire (1864) [44, Department first, pp. 4 – 5]. The discrepancy appears when we encounter the results of population calculations in interim periods. So, for the Kyiv province, its unchanging civilian governor during the period from 1839 to 1852, I.I. Funduklei in his detailed historical-statistical description of the Kyiv province (1852) [2], show the population as of 1845 at 1,704,661, although 1,684,061 people are listed in the distribution table for provincial districts [88, pp. 131 – 132]. His contemporary, compiler of the "Military and Statistical Review of the Russian Empire" for the Kyiv province (1848), captain of the General Staff P.K. Menkov noted that in the report of the Kyiv Civilian Governor (I.I. Funduklei - *Yu. B.*) for 1846 the number of inhabitants of the province was indicated in 1,730,142 people, while according to his data, "collected locally, in zemski courts and by stans" at that time there were 1,736,333 inhabitants in the Kyiv province and about 37,127 military personnel additionally [46, p. 76]. In general, the observed differences are not so significant, and they could be neglected if not for some other circumstances. The specialist in economic statistics and climatology K.S. Veselovskyi, known in the middle - second half of the 19-th century, in 1851 published his calculations of

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the population of all regions of the Russian Empire in 1846, obtained by increasing the data for 1838 (revision of 1834) by 10% (1.5% of the population growth per year on his mind). The results obtained perfectly approached, in particular, the general demographic trend in the Volyn, which is confirmed by independently obtained data from the compiler of the Volyn section of the "Military Statistical Review ..." captain of the General Staff Fritsche. At the same time, Veselovskiy's calculations for the Kyiv province differed from the data of Funduklei and Menkov by 100 - 130 thousand people in the direction of reduction. As for the Podillia province, the Veselovskys' data turned out to be 170 thousand more than the data of the captain of the General Staff D.V. Tveritinov, compiler of the Podillia section of the "Military Statistical Review ..." [96, pp. 7 – 10; 48, p. 63; 47, p. 13]. As we can see, linear methods of demographic forecasting, which were widely used by 19-th century theorists with all their external elegance, gave less reliable results than data obtained from specific statistical sources by practices such as I.I. Funduklei, P.K. Menkov, D.V. Tveritinov and similar civilian and military managers. Indeed, who of the theoretical demographers could have foreseen the administrative transfer of the Berdychiv city from Volyn to the Kyiv province in 1844 - 1845, as a result of which the population of neighboring provinces simultaneously decreased or increased by at least 40,000 people [46, p. 171; 88, p. 423; 33, p. 71]. Not for nothing, the compilers of the "Statistical Time Book ...", employees of the Central Statistical Committee under the Ministry of Internal Affairs, in the preface to the digest, specifically emphasized that their calculations were based primarily on local statistical sources with cautious attitude to the revision materials [44, Preface, p. XVI]. In general, the data in table 12 testify that in the first half - middle of the 19-th century population of the Kyiv province with a noticeable "sink" of indicators between the mid-40's and the beginning of the 50's of that century was the fastest growing. A quantitative increase in the population of Volyn and Podillia was much slower, with the exception of the period of the 50's and early 60's, when the population growth in Podillia was 18%. But and here a sudden decline in the population at the turn of the 40's - 50's of the 19-th century is noticeable too. Similar phenomena in the same period were observed throughout European Russia. The reason was a sharp deterioration of climatic conditions and mass epidemic diseases. For the period 1843 - 1851 there were 4 "bad crops", 2 crop failures, epidemic of cholera. In the Right-Bank Ukraine, 96,474 people died from the epidemic of cholera in 1847 – 1848 by the official reports: the Kyiv province - 38,644, Volyn - 24,770, Podillia - 33,062 [99, pp. 481–482; 100, pp. 320 – 325]. But the 50's of the 19-th century, besides the Crimean War, did not bring the population any hungry years and mass epidemics [81, pp. 37 – 38, table 15].

### **2.1.2. Distribution of population between parts of the territory**

*Provincial level* (table 2.1). Between 1811 and 1838, the Podillia province was the leader in terms of population, the second place obtained the Kyiv province, while the Volyn remained the least populated area of the Right- Bank

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Ukraine. The population density in these provinces (table 2.2) was as follows: Podillia - 41.51 people per sq. versta, Kyivska province - 32.64 people per sq. versta, the Volyn - 20.98 people per sq. versta. In the early 50's of the 19-th century the situation had some changes - the Kyiv province became dominant in the number of population, the Podillia province followed it with a slight lag behind, while a considerably smaller number of the Volyn residents was determined (according to the density of population, the order of the provinces remained the same as earlier: in the Podillia - 43.31 (according to the data of 1849, the Podillia province along with Kursk, Tula, and Moscow belonged to the four provinces of the Russian Empire with the highest population density [77, p. 274]), in the Kyiv province – 36.57, in the Volyn - 23.46 people in sq. versta). The same hierarchical location of the provinces in terms of the number and density of the population persisted in the early 60's.

*Districts level* (table 2.3) [47, Appendix, table 3; 48, Appendix, table 3; 88, pp. 131 – 132; 33, pp. 33, 69, 106; 44, Department first, pp. 10 – 11, 14 – 15, 22 – 23]. According to the data of 1845 - 1846, the most populated parts of the Kyiv province were districts Kyivskiy, Berdychivskiy, Umanskiy, where concentrated almost 30% of the total population. In addition to them, many other Dnieper districts were densely populated, except for Chyhyrinskiy. According to the census of 1851, the situation looked different: in the districts of Kyiv, Uman and Berdychiv, the population fell by almost 104 thousand people, while in Vasylkivskiy district it grew by 27.4 thousand inhabitants. It seems that the scale of loss of the Right-Bank Ukraine from the epidemic of cholera in 1847 - 1848 and a number of bad harvests was significantly higher than reported by official statistics and troubles accompanied by internal micro migrations among the independent population. In the early 60's of the 19-th century the concentration of the population of the Kyiv province in the central, Uman, Berdychiv districts, and also most other districts of the Dnieper bank strip was clearly traced again. The demographic stagnation was observed in Radomyshl'sky district on the north of the Kyiv province.

In the Volyn province, according to the data of 1846 - 1848, the most populated were Zhytomyr'sky and Novohrad-Volyn'sky districts, where lived more than 20% of all inhabitants. They were similar to Volodymyr'sky, Kremenetsky, and Rivnensky ones. Together in these five districts lived almost half of the Volyn population. The data for 1851 did not differ much from previous, which may indicate a lesser influence of natural elements on the demographic situation in this part of the Right-Bank Ukraine at the end of the 1840's. In 10 years, we are witnessing a rapid increase in the population of Zhytomyr'sky district against the backdrop of the demographic stagnation of the province as a whole.

In the Podillia province of 1846, the majority of the population lived in Transnistrian and southern districts. In 1851 the demographic situation did not change. In the early 1860's, the leading place on the population was occupied by

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Baltsky district, having moved to the second place the provincial Kamianets-Podilskyi one, the population of the Haisynskyi district increased too.

*City level* (table 2.4) [47, Appendix, table 14; 48, Appendix, table 3; 88, pp. 348, 404, 409, 416, 423, 437, 439, 446, 451, 457, 463, 467; 44, pp. 10 – 11, 14 – 15, 22 – 23]. In the 40's of the 19-th century in the Right-Bank Ukraine there were 36 cities in-order (provincial and districts centers) and 4 out-of-order<sup>3</sup> (Boguslav and Bila Tserkva in the Kyiv province, Bar and Khmilnyk in Podillia). In the beginning of the 1860's, the out-of-order cities survived only in the Podillia province - Bar, Khmilnyk, Verbovets, Salnik, Stara Ushytsia [31, pp. I – V, 1 – 86].

In 1845 in the Kyiv province the population of cities was 158,312 persons and amounted to 9.4% of the total number of inhabitants of this land. Almost 58% of all citizens lived in two cities - Kyiv and Berdychiv. After a decade and a half, the number of urban residents increased to 224,531 people, but if we compare it with the total population of the province, then we will receive an increase in the number of townspeople of less than 2% with an increase in the total population of the Kyiv province by 42%. Kyiv and Berdychiv remained the leaders in terms of the number of inhabitants, but the population of Cherkasy, Uman, Zvenyhorodka grew rapidly too.

In the late 40's of the 19-th century the population of the Volyn cities was 103,418 persons, or 7.3% of the total number of inhabitants. Almost 34% of the local townspeople lived in Zhytomyr and Starokostyantyniv. In the early 1860's, the urban population of the Volyn province grew to 146,036 people (9.1% of the total population), and the number of inhabitants of the provincial Zhytomyr raised more than three times, ahead of Berdychiv and approaching Kyiv. The population of district-center Kremenz grew somewhat, decreasing considerably in Starokostyantyniv.

On the Podillia in the middle 40's of the 19-th century, the population of the cities was only 70,476 people (4.9%), - the lowest rates in the Ukrainian Right-Bank. Even after 15 years, the largest Podillia cities were far to Kyiv, Berdychiv, Zhytomyr, even the provincial city Kamianets barely reached on the level of the district-center Cherkasy.

### 2.1.3. Natural factors of demographic changes

Natural factors of the demographic movement of the population are fertility and mortality.

For the Kyiv province of the first half of the 19-th century interesting materials on this subject were collected and worked out in the publication of I.I. Funduklei. Data provided on the movement of the province population for the period 1804 – 1845 were carefully analyzed, the peaks of birthrate (1812, 1815, 1825, 1839) and mortality (1812, 1822, 1831 - epidemic of cholera, 1835, 1842) were determined. The average difference between birth and death was 12,841 people, but the real population growth was lower. According to the publication, the actual growth of the population of the Kyiv province from 1797 to

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1845 was 312,843 people, or 6,517 people (1.29%) per year. Sudden increase of population in 1844 to 38,272 people was caused by the accession of Berdychiv to the Kyiv province [88, pp. 143 – 150, 177]. It is necessary to take into account also the calculations given in the work of P.K. Menkov. This author, having analyzed the data on fertility and mortality in the Kyiv province for decade before 1846, came to the conclusion about the average annual increase of the population by 26,116 persons [46, p. 84]. I.I. Funduklei cited other data for the period 1834 - 1844, according to which the population growth was 10,725 persons per year, or twice less than the calculations of P.K. Menkov [88, p. 144].

In the early 60's of the 19-th century annual population rise among the Orthodox province inhabitants amounted to 17,813 inhabitants. The Orthodox themselves comprised 82.8% of the population, so the estimated annual growth rate of the inhabitants of the Kyiv province, due to the difference between birth and death, could fluctuate around 21,500 per year [44, Department first, pp. 34 – 35, 58 – 59].

For the Volyn province in 40's of the 19-th century we were not lucky enough to find at least some more meaningful data on the issue under consideration. Therefore, let's just cite an excerpt from the Volyn part of the "Military Statistical Review..." prepared by the captain of the General Staff Fritche: "In general, in the Volyn province, mortality among ordinary people is quite moderate. In 1842, 1843 and 1844 from the number of 100 souls of the male sex of the Orthodox faith each year died no more than 3.4; in 1845 and 1846 from the same number of souls dying 4.2. The increase in mortality in recent years, without a doubt, depended on the typhoid epidemic. For all that, if you compare the mortality in this province, the influence of the epidemic, and mortality in other provinces under the same conditions, then it turns out that it was much smaller in Volyn" [48, p. 64]. We reserve the right to interpret the contents of the following considerations by the reader. The increase of population of the province in the early 60's of the 19-th century can be calculated by the method used for the Kyiv province, approximately as 20,000 people per year [44, Department first, pp. 34 – 35, 58 – 59].

For the Podillia province of the 30's - 40's of the 19-th century data are more informative. According to D.V. Tveritinov, during the decade (1836 - 1846), the average annual increase of the population amounted to 28.703 persons. In cities of the province annually 7,006 were born, and 7,529 people died, that shows the indicator of demographic changes was negative. On the other hand, among the rural population, 29,226 people were born annually more than those who died [47, pp. 83 – 84]. By the beginning of the 1860's, the population of the Podillia province grew annually by about 25,000 people [44, Department first, pp. 34 – 35, 58 – 59].

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### 2.2. Religious-confessional and ethnic composition of the population

#### 2.2.1. Confessional groups of the population

Questionnaires for all revisions and censuses of the Russian Empire included information on the confessional affiliation of its inhabitants instead of ethnic affiliation.

The Right-Bank Ukraine, in contrast to the Left-Bank and Slobozhanshchina, and especially the inner regions of the Empire, had a pronounced multi-confessional character, which was formed here during the time of the *Rech Pospolita*. Another feature of the region was that confessional cohesion often coincided with social stratification, ethnicity of believers, and even their preferred place of residence. Thus, the majority of Orthodox Ukrainians was peasants and lived in villages and farms, almost all nobles, many officials, "citizens of the Polish gentry", burghers and "one-dwellers" were Catholics. Almost all Jews lived in cities and towns, were engaged in trade, crafts, belonged to the status of "urban inhabitants" [48, pp. 103; 75, pp. 184 – 185]. Since Jews were legally forbidden to live in villages, some serious Russian scholars from the middle of the 19-th century offered to consider the presence of the Jewish community as a hallmark of the urban settlements of the Western Territory of the Russian Empire [77, pp. 232 – 233].

The state of the sources allows us to reconstruct the confessional structure of the population of the Kyiv and Podillia provinces from middle 1840s' to mid-1860. For the Volyn, a more or less complete publication of statistical materials on this issue refers only to the end of the period under consideration.

It should be noted that the proposed monitoring of the confessional situation on the Right-Bank Ukraine by the middle of the 19-th century is based on statistical data organized at the following levels: district-city-province-region-macroregion. The dynamics of changes in the system can be traced through two chronological sections: the middle and the second half of the 40's and the first half - middle of the 60's of the 19-th century.

#### 2.2.2. Regional model

The first level of research is based on statistical information on the proportion of the main confessional groups of the Right-Bank (Orthodox, Jews, Catholics), organized in tables 2.5; 2.6; 2.7 [88, pp. 135 – 137, 410, 424, 438, 440, 447, 458, 464, 472; 46, Appendix, table 7; 8; 44, Department first, pp. 34 – 37; 47, Appendix, table 3; 36, pp. 201, 233 – 234, 313 – 314, 401 – 402, 469 – 470, 491 – 492, 607 – 608; 37, pp. 135 – 136, 231 – 233, 25- 259, 263 – 264, 459 – 460, 481 – 482, 625, 649 – 650, 779; 38, pp. 40 – 42, 55 – 56, 60 – 61, 108 – 109, 280 – 282, 492 – 493, 519 – 520, 588 – 589, 634 – 635, 731 – 733; 39, pp. 222 – 223, 265 – 267, 300, 619 – 648, 748 – 750].

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*Primary classification* of objects was carried out with the help of hierarchical cluster analysis of districts and cities in the provinces, taking into account chronological sections.

*The Kyiv province.* For the districts of the Kyiv province of the middle 1840's, two clusters are represented by groups K1.U1 (with subgroups "a" and "b") and a group K1.U2 (table 2.8). The first cluster included almost all districts of the Kyiv province, which were characterized by a high proportion of the Orthodox population. Subgroup "b" is distinguished by a relatively small proportion of the communities of Jews and Catholics, whereas in the subgroup "a" the proportion of the Orthodox population slightly lower, due to some increase in the proportion of Jews and Catholics. The second cluster group includes only one object - the Berdychiv district, in which the ratio of Orthodox and non-Orthodox categories of the population was almost 1:1.

Cities are represented by three cluster groups - K1.M1, K1.M2, and K1.M3. The second and third groups look like the most different. Thus, Cherkassy and Chyhyryn with the largest share of Orthodox inhabitants (about 76%) entered the cluster K1.M2. Their opposites were Uman and Berdychiv (cluster K1.M3), where the Orthodox population averaged 4.9% of the inhabitants, with a proportion of Jewish communities 85.8%. The intermediate position occupied cities of Kaniv, Vasylkiv, Tarashcha, Lypovets (group K1.M1) with the ratio of Orthodox and Jews as 2:1 and a small proportion of Catholics (table 2.8).

Confessional structure of the population of the Kyiv province in the 1860's remained almost the same as it was shown above: throughout the territory there was a marked domination of the Orthodox population, with the exception of the Berdychiv district, where the Orthodox on the one hand, Jews and Catholics on the other were represented in the same proportion (table 2.9).

Between cities, on the background of a relatively small proportion of Catholics, the opposite poles of the confessional space occupied Kyiv (83.8% of Orthodox inhabitants) and Berdychiv (92.6% of Jews). Other cities were divided into two groups: the cluster K2.M2a (Kaniv, Vasylkiv, Tarashcha, Zvenyhorodka, Lypovets, represented in the previous stage by the cluster K1.M1) with the ratio of Orthodox and Jews 2:1 and cluster K2.M1 (Uman, Skvyra, Radomyshl ) with the ratio of these confessional communities in the proportion of 1:1 (table 2.9).

*The Podillia province.* The Podillia provincial districts in the middle 40's of the 19-th century are represented by three cluster groups (table 2.10). On the background of the traditional dominance of the Orthodox population, for example, in the groups of P1.U1 (75.3%) and P1.U2 (81.1%), the peculiarity of Podillia was a more prominent role of Catholic communities than in the Kyiv province. Thus, in the districts of Novo-Ushytsia, Letychiv, Kamianets, Proskuriv (group P1.U3), the proportion of Catholics in one and a half or two times exceeded the general province level.

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Cities of the Podillia province are represented by four cluster groups (table 2.10). Only in Olhopil and Yampil (cluster P1.M4) the ratio of the confessional proportion approached the average provincial values. In the group P1.M2 turned out to be cities with a significant proportion of Jewish communities and a small number of Catholics. The subgroups of "a" and "b" differ in proportions of the Orthodox and Jewish inhabitants: 1:1.5 (Bratslav, Mohyliv, Balta) or 1.5:1 (Haisyn, Lityn). The cluster P1.M3 included Vinnytsia, Letychiv and Nova Ushytsya, in which Orthodox and Jews were represented almost identically, and Catholics ranged from 15 to 21% of the population. And finally, the cities of Kamianets-Podilsky and Proskuriv (cluster P1.M1), in which the ratio of the Jewish community to the Orthodox and Catholics, taken separately, could be described by a ratio of 2:1.

In the 1860's, the highest proportion of the Orthodox population was kept in the districts of Haisyn and Olhopil (table 2.11), in combination with low indicators of the structural activity of Jews and Catholics (group P2.U2a). Closest to them, according to the confessional structure, were Bratslavskiyi, Letychivskiyi, Baltskiyi, Vinnytskyi (gr. P2.U2b) districts with a group indicator of the proportion of Jewish communities comparable to the average in the province. The proportion of the Catholic population as a whole was slightly higher than the average provincial level in the districts of Kamianets, Mohyliv, Lityn, Novo-Ushytsia, Proskuriv (gr. P2.U1).

The Podillia cities on secondary chronological section shows almost the same variants of the combination of the proportion of major confessional groups, as before, but not always in the same places (table 2.11). Orthodox communities clearly dominated in Haisyn and Olhopil (cluster P2.M3). In Lityn, Mohyliv, Balta, Proskuriv more than half of the population professed Judaism for the proportion of Orthodox inhabitants within the limits of 23 - 34% (group P2.M1b). In Bratslav, Letychiv, Vinnytsia, Nova Ushytsia (cluster P2.Ma), the Orthodox were from 41 to 57%, Jews 32 - 45%, Catholics 9 - 14%. In Kamianets-Podilskiyi and Proskuriv (gr. P2.M2), the ratio of Orthodox, Jews and Catholics remained the same, as before, significantly different from the options presented by other Podillia cities.

*The Volyn province.* We have already drawn the reader's attention to the fact that, for objective reasons, the sampling of statistical data on the confessional situation in Volyn is presented only from 1860's.

All districts of this province entered into two cluster groups - V2.U1 and V2.U2 (table 2.12). Both groups are characterized by a high proportion of the Orthodox population (an average of 76 - 80%). The differences between them are slightly higher than the average indicators of Jewish and Catholic communities in the group V2.U2.

A characteristic feature of the confessional situation in the Volyn province was discovered among cities. In almost all district centers, except Zhytomyr and Ovruch, Jewish communities clearly prevailed, from which the cluster groups of



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cities differed primarily in the degree of manifestation of such dominance. In group V.2.M1a the cities of Lutsk, Starokostyantyniv, Dubno resembled Uman, while Ostroh was close to Berdychiv in the Kyiv province (table 2.8; 2.9; 2.12).

*Secondary classification.* The results of the primary classification of districts and cities of the Right-Bank Ukraine were assigned to the basis of the next stage of the hierarchical cluster analysis, when as objects were no longer the units of the internal territorial division of the provinces or their city-centers, but detected cluster groups, which allowed the transition from local to regional level of generalizations.

*Districts.* Primary cluster microgroups of the districts were united into several secondary macrogroups - I, II and III (table 2.13).

The macrogroup I included territories with domination of Orthodox communities against the backdrop of a maladaptive manifestation of Jewish and Catholic denominations in both chronological sections. They are Lypovetskyi, Skvytskyi, Tarashchanskyi, Vasylykivskyi, Radomyshlskyi, Umanskyi, Cherkasyi, Zvenyhorodskyi, Kanivskyi, Kyivskyi, Chyhyrskyi districts in the Kyiv region (groups K1.U1a-b of the 1840's and K2.V1a-b of the 1860's); Baltskyi, Bratslavskyi, Haisynskyi, Olhopilskyi (gr. P1.U2 and P2.U2a-b), Letychivskyi, Vinnytskyi (gr. P2.Ub of the second chronological section) in Podillia; Ovrutskyi, Volodymyrskyi, Lutskyi, Kovel'skyi, Ostrozkyi (gr. V2.U1 of the 1860's) in the Volyn province.

Macrogroup II combined a number of districts of Podillia and Volyn provinces with a share of Catholic communities above average values and slightly less share of Orthodox Christians than in the first macrogroup. In Podillia, those were Vinnytskyi and Letychivskyi districts (gr. P1.U1 and P1.U3), which in the early 60's joined the II cluster macrogroup (gr. P2.U2b), Yampil'skyi, Kamyanetskyi, Litynskyi, Mohylivskyi, Novo-Ushitskyi, Proskurivskyi districts (gr. P1.U1 - P1.U3, P2.U1); in the Volyn province districts of Kremenets, Starokostyantyniv, Novohrad-Volynskyi, Zaslav, Dubno, Zhytomyr (all from B2.U2 group).

Macrogroup III is represented only by one district of the Kyiv province - Berdychivskyi (table 24), with the highest in Right-Bank Ukraine in the 40's and 60's of the 19-th century proportion of Jewish communities (gr. K1.U2, K2.U2).

*Mapping the macrogroups of the districts* allows us to get a clearer idea of their spatial distribution (Appendix, figure 16.1). Thus, the macrogroup I falls into two areas - eastern (larger) and western (smaller). The eastern embraces the Kyiv province, the north-east of the Volyn, and the south-east of the Podillia, with the extreme western limits of Ovrutskyi, Radomyshlskyi, Bratslavskyi, Vinnytskyi and Letychivskyi districts (two last in the list in the second chronological section). The western area of the first macrogroup formed by Ostrozkyi, Lutskyi, Volodymyrskyi and Kovel'skyi districts, located in the west of the Volyn province, along the frontier between the northern slopes of the Volyn Upland and the Polissya. Between these ranges of the I-t macrogroup there is a compact

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array of districts of the II-d macrogroup covering the regions of southern Volyn, the central, southern and western lands of Podillia with access to the borders with the Eastern Halychyna of the Austrian Empire. It is possible to notice that the eastern area of the I-t macrogroup almost exactly repeats the outline of the Kyiv and Bratslav voivodships, whereas the area of the II-d macrogroup coincides with the main space of the Podillia and Volyn voivodships of the former Rech Pospolita. Finally, the third macrogroup represented by Berdychivskiyi district demonstrates such a correlation of the proportion of Orthodox, Jewish, and Catholic, which had no match in any of the other Right-Bank lands either in the 1840's nor in the 1860's (table 2.13). Something similar could be observed only in some cities of Podillia and Volyn of then times (see below).

*Cities.* The secondary classification of urban settlements by previously allocated microgroups also allows for a number of interesting observations (table 25, where newly-formed macrogroups are designated by letters C (with subgroups e, f) and D (subgroups g, h)).

The feature of the macrogroup C is revealed through its constituents. The subgroup Ce (Chyhyryn, Cherkasy, Kyiv, Olhopil, Yampil, Haisyn on the second chronological section) is characterized by a high proportion of Orthodox and the share of Jewish communities is not more than one-fifth of all burghers (gr. K1.M2, P1.M4, K2.M2b, P2.M3). The subgroup of cities marked as Cf (Kaniv, Vasylkiv, Tarashcha, Lypovets, Zvenyhorodka, Uman, the second chronological section, Skvyra, Radomyshl, Haisyn of the 40's of the 19-th century, Lityn, Letychiv, Vinnytsia, Nova Ushytsia) shows the average correlation between the Orthodox and Jews like 2:1 (gr. K1.M1, K2.M2), or 1.5: 1 (gr.P1.M2b, P2.M1a), sometimes 1:1, sometimes due to an increase in the proportion of the Catholic population as, for example, in Letychiv and Nova Ushytsya almost twice as much as the average level (gr.P1.M3), or due to the large number of Jewish communities themselves (K2.M1).

In macrogroup D, one can see the cities of the Right Bank with the expressive presence of followers of Judaism. Most clearly this is traced in the subgroup Dg, which includes Berdychiv, Uman of the first chronological section, Lutsk, Starokostiantyniv, Dubno, Ostrog with the proportion of Jewish communities from 73% in Lutsk to 87% in Berdychiv (gr. K1.M3, K2.M3, V2.M1a). In the subgroup Dh (Kamianets-Podilskiyi, Proskuriv, Lityn, Mohyliv, Balta, Bratslav, Novohrad-Volynskiyi, Rivne, Ovruch, Zhytomyr, Kovel, Zaslav, Volodymyr) the proportion of Jewish communities in cities varied from 46% (Novograd-Volynskiyi) to 67% (Volodymyr), with a significant number of Catholics in Kamianets-Podilskiyi (27-39% on different chronological sections), Proskuriv (20-26%), Zhytomyr (17%). In general, according to the subgroup, the ratio of the Orthodox population of cities with representatives of other confessions was 1: 1.5 - 1: 2 (gr. P1.M1, P1.M2a, P2.M1b, V2.M1b and V2.M2).

As we see, the peculiarities of the considered macrogroups and their variants are in the character of the ratio of the proportion of Orthodox and other con-

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fessional communities in the cities of Right-bank Ukraine: in group C it is mostly positive, and in cities of group D is often negative.

*Mapping the results obtained* (Appendix, figure 16.2) demonstrates the separation of areas of macrogroups: cities of the C group are concentrated in the Kyiv province and in the east of the Podillia, the cities of the group D situated on the west of Podillia and the neighboring Volynian territories. Areas of the groups were partly overlapped in the central districts of the Podillia, where once the separation line between Bratslav and Podillia voivodships took place [74, pp. 10 – 11].

System analysis of the Right-Bank Ukraine population confessional structure in the middle of the 19-th century have outlined the subsystems that are not identical to each other - rural (districts) and urban. These subsystems, complementing each other, together demonstrates some local features that are most fully expressed within the two geographical areas - the eastern for macrogroups I and C and the western for macrogroups II and D. The first coincides with the former Kyiv and Bratslav and the second with Podillia and Volyn voivodships of the Rech Pospolita, which leadership knew and used the regional cultural features of the subordinate territories in the administrative division of their state.

### 2.2.3. Macroregional model

The purpose of this level of research is to find out the real place of the Ukrainian Right-Bank in the confessional space of Ukraine as a whole and the Western Territory of the Russian Empire in particular. For this purpose, we will analyze the confessional structures of the eight Ukrainian (except Taurid with special religious life of the northern and southern parts of it), three Belarussian and three Lithuanian provinces of the 1860's and their central cities (tables 2.15; 2.16). Data on Belarussian and Lithuanian provinces are given for: [35]; the confessional composition of the Left-Bank and Southern Ukraine provinces were taken from: [44, pp. 34 – 37]. A significant feature of the non-Right-Bank Ukraine provinces was a number of Old Believers in the Chernihiv (55,447) and Kherson provinces (14,811), Armenians in the Katerynoslav province (21,120), Protestant colonists in the Kherson (32,575) and Katerynoslav (22,389) provinces, an impressive number of Jews in the Kherson province (114,640): [Ibid., pp. 35, 36]. Statistical data on provincial centre cities, besides the Right-Bank ones, see: [36, pp. 460, 467, 697; 37, pp. 168,176, 656; 38, pp. 246, 249; 39, p. 499].

Cluster hierarchical analysis of the religious structures of the provinces allowed us to distinguish three groups: R (with two subgroups), S and T (table 2.15).

Group R included 11 provinces with a population of 16,018,906 persons, where 13,694,734 inhabitants were Orthodox Christians, or 85.5% of the total. In the subgroup R.1, actually monoconfessional Orthodox provinces of Chernihiv, Katerynoslav, Poltava, and Kharkiv were united with the proportion of Jews in the first three within 2.0 - 2.5% and Catholics less than 1%. The subgroup R.2 included the provinces of Kyiv, Mogilev, Kherson, Volyn, Podillia,

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Vitebsk, and Minsk, where Jewish communities accounted for an average of about 11% of the population. The second feature of the cluster has become a significant proportion of the Catholic population in Western administrative formations (10 - 12% in the Volyn and Podillia, 18 - 20% in Minsk and Vitebsk provinces). In the Dnieper provinces (Kyiv, Mogilev, Kherson), the number of Catholics was negligible.

The complete opposition to the R group was the T group, which included the Vilna and Kovno provinces with a proportion of Catholic communities of 68-93%. An intermediate position between them was occupied by the group S, represented only by the Grodno province (53% of Orthodox, 33% of Catholics, 13% of Jews).

Classification of cities provincial centers gave the following results (table 2.16). The L group consists of two subgroups. The first of these (L.1) united cities with a high proportion of the Orthodox population (Poltava, Katerynoslav, Kyiv and Kharkiv). In Poltava and Katerynoslav, the second numerical position obtained Jewish communities (14-18%), while Jews from Kyiv were almost completely exiled at the end of the 1820's, and Kharkiv was out of the strait of settlements [88, pp. 260 – 261; 97, p. 258]. In the subgroup L.2 (Chernihiv, Kherson, Mogilev, Zhytomyr), the proportion of the Orthodox population was 49 - 62%, Jewish 33 - 40%, Catholic 3 - 5%, with the exception of Zhytomyr (18%). The group M (Grodno, Kovno, Kamianets-Podilskyi, Minsk, Vitebsk, and Vilna) shows a further reduction of the proportion of Orthodox communities (9-35%) due to the increase of Catholic (13-48%) and the numerical superiority of Jews burghers.

The comparison of objects at the macro-regional level outlined two areas with predominance of the Orthodox population and expressive features of the inter-confessional situation:

*The Left-Bank hinterland*, with the full domination of the Orthodox communities, was created by the former Hetmanate, or Malorossiia (the provinces of Poltava and Chernihiv), along with Ukraine Slobidska (the provinces of Kharkiv and Katerynoslav).

*The Right-Bank and Belarus hinterland* (the provinces of Kyiv, Mogilev, Kherson, Volyn, Podillia, Vitebsk and Minsk) covered most of the former multi-confessional Grand Duchy of Lithuania. The intermediate position belonged to the Kyiv historical region and eastern Bratslaviya, which formed the contact zone between the areas.

### 2.3. Ethnic composition of the population

The first more or less reliable statistical information on the ethnic groups of the Right-Bank Ukraine and the Western Territory of the Russian Empire appeared in the early 1860's. Below we provide data of 1863, systematized by A.F. Rittich (table 2.17) [35]. As one can see, all of the Right-Bank was Ukrainian. Provinces of Mogilev, Vitebsk, Minsk and Grodno were populated mainly by Belarusians. Lithuanians made up the majority (80.7%) only in the Kovno

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province. In another "Lithuanian" province, the Vilna, they accounted for 23.6% for 46.9% of Belarusians. In the Vitebsk province, along with Belarusians (58 %), lived 22.2% of Latvians. The proportion of Jews ranged from 12% to 13% in the provinces of Kyiv, Volyn, Podillia, Mogilev, Grodno and 9-10% in the Vitebsk, Minsk, Vilna and Kovno. The Poles made 12-14% of the inhabitants of Volyn, Podillia, Minsk and Vilna provinces, the least (3-5%) of them were in the provinces of Kyiv, Vitebsk, Kovno and Mogilev.

Table 2.1. Dynamics of the Right-Bank Ukraine population in the first half – middle of the 19-th century

Provinces	Population in thousands of people					Population growth%			Sources
	1811	1838	1845-1848	1851	1863	1811-1838	1838-1851	1851-1863	
Kyivska	1066.2	1459.8	<u>1694.2*</u>	1635.8	2012.1	37	12	23	Rushin, 1956
				1636.8					Keppen, 1857
			1605.8 (1846)						Veselovsky, 1851
			1736.3; 1730.1 (1846)						VSO, 1848
			1704.7 (1845)						SOKG-1, 1852
Volynska	1212.8	1314.1	<u>1438.8</u>	1469.4	1602.7	0.8	1.2	1.1	Rushin, 1956
			1445.5 (1846)						Veselovsky, 1851
			1432.1 (1848)						VSO, 1850
Podilska	1297.8	1548.2	<u>1616.7</u>	1578.0	1868.9	1.2	1.9	18.4	Rushin, 1956
			1703.0 (1846)						Veselovsky, 1851
			1530.3 (1846)						VSO, 1849

\* Note: 1694.2 – weighted average computation data

Table 2.2. Density of the Right-Bank Ukraine population in the first half – middle of the 19-th century (number of persons per square versta)

Provinces / years	1811	1838	1851	1863
Kyivska	23.84	32.64	36.57	44.98
Volynska	19.36	20.98	23.24	25.58
Podilska	34.80	41.50	43.31	50.11

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Table 2.3. Distribution of the Right-Bank Ukraine population on provinces and districts (1845 - 1863)

Provinces / districts	1845 - 1848		1851		1863	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b><i>Kyivska (in total)</i></b>	<b>1,684,061</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,636,839</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,012,095</b>	<b>100</b>
Berdychivskiyi	169,428	10.1	145,573	-8.9	193,428	+9.6
Cherkaskiyi	137,195	8.1	138,811	8.5	179,710	8.9
Chyhyrinskyi	111,178	6.6	115,280	7.0	136,630	6.8
Kanivskiyi	137,119	8.1	142,231	8.7	167,606	8.3
Kyivskiyi	174,580	10.4	147,133	-9.0	218,806	+10.9
Lypovetskyi	121,576	7.1	117,405	7.2	156,491	7.8
Radomyshl'skyi	145,913	8.7	139,063	8.5	147,732	-7.3
Skvyrskyi	134,681	8.0	126,272	7.7	160,399	8.0
Tarashchanskyi	132,932	7.8	125,223	7.7	160,399	8.0
Umanskyi	155,701	9.1	102,849	-6.3	177,273	+8.8
Vasylkivskiyi	132,947	7.9	160,370	+9.8	177,518	-8.8
Zvenyhorodskiyi	130,811	7.8	135,017	8.2	166,353	8.3
<b><i>Volynska (in total)</i></b>	<b>1,409,642</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,469,442</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,602,715</b>	<b>100</b>
Dubenskyi	105,566	7.5	99,080	6.7	104,261	6.5
Kovelskyi	103,361	7.3	115,411	7.9	112,253	7.0
Kremenetskyi	128,301	9.1	130,530	8.9	147,852	9.2
Lutskiyi	102,780	7.3	105,583	7.2	109,309	6.8
Nov. Volynskiyi	145,299	10.3	149,626	10.2	158,429	9.9
Ostrozkyi	93,265	6.6	97,782	6.7	104,416	6.5
Ovrutskiyi	91,426	6.5	93,988	6.4	103,993	6.5
Rivnenskyi	120,454	8.5	120,981	8.2	126,342	7.9
Starokostiantynivskiyi	106,586	7.6	121,475	8.3	134,100	8.4
Volodymyrskyi	132,579	9.4	145,833	9.9	139,912	8.7
Zaslavskiyi	117,479	8.3	123,147	8.4	135,284	8.4
Zhytomyrskyi	162,549	11.5	166,026	11.3	226,645	+14.1
<b><i>Podilska (in total)</i></b>	<b>1,530,321</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,577,966</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,868,857</b>	<b>100</b>
Baltskyi	125,966	8.3	142,657	9.0	210,069	+11.2
Bratslavskiyi	115,065	7.5	131,447	8.3	157,165	8.4
Haisynskiyi	115,065	7.5	111,571	7.1	163,891	+8.8
Kamianetskyi	137,969	9.0	143,324	9.1	187,815	10.0
Letchivskiyi	77,847	5.1	81,221	5.1	109,085	5.8
Litynskyi	117,154	7.7	124,057	7.9	138,535	7.4
Mohylivskiyi	121,201	7.9	121,615	7.7	140,028	7.5
Novo Ushytskyi	124,084	8.1	130,620	8.3	150,033	8.0
Olhopil'skyi	132,290	8.6	138,598	8.9	177,126	9.5
Proskurivskiyi	130,749	8.5	131,920	8.4	147,454	7.9
Vinnitskyi	121,485	7.9	118,999	7.5	131,294	7.0
Yampil'skyi	134,156	8.8	138,534	8.8	166,362	8.9

Note: (-, +) – decrease or increase of the indicator to the previous period

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Table 2.4. Distribution of the Right-Bank Ukraine urban population on provinces and districts (1845 - 1863)

Provinces / districts	1845 - 1848		1863	
	Number	%	Number	%
<b><i>Kyivska (in total)</i></b>	<b>158,213 (9.4*)</b>	<b>100**</b>	<b>224,531 (11.2)</b>	<b>100</b>
Berdychivskiy	41,141	26.0	53,169	-23.6
Cherkaskiy	9,400	5.9	20,383	+9.1
Chyhyrskyi	5,663	3.6	9,657	4.3
Kanivskiy	5,503	3.5	6,838	3.0
Kyivskiy	50,157	31.7	68,124	30.3
Lypovetskyi	5,094	3.2	6,425	2.9
Radomyshl'skyi	5,120	3.2	5,442	2.4
Skvyrskyi	6,045	3.8	8,321	3.7
Tarashchanskyi	5,129	3.2	8,994	4.0
Umanskiy	8,267	5.2	13,981	+6.2
Vasylkivskiy	9,198	5.8	11,877	5.3
Zvenyhorodskiy	7,501	4.7	11,010	4.9
<b><i>Volynska (in total)</i></b>	<b>103,418 (7.3)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>146,036 (9.1)</b>	<b>100</b>
Dubenskyi	9,491	9.2	9,052	-6.2
Kovelskyi	4,254	4.1	5,155	3.5
Kremenetskyi	8,806	8.5	12,046	8.2
Lutskiy	5,552	5.4	6,343	-4.3
Nov. Volynskiy	6,784	6.6	8,319	5.7
Ostrozkyi	9,194	8.9	9,209	-6.3
Ovrutskiy	3,803	3.4	5,538	3.8
Rivnenskyi	5,433	5.3	6,714	4.6
Starokostiantynivskiy	16,996	16.4	12,205	-8.4
Volodymyrskyi	5,597	5.4	6,611	4.5
Zaslavskiy	9,425	9.1	7,733	-5.3
Zhytomyrskyi	18,083	17.4	57,111	+39.1
<b><i>Podilska (in total)</i></b>	<b>70,476 (4.6)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>130,370 (7.0)</b>	<b>100</b>
Baltskyi	9,810	13.9	14,629	-11.2
Bratslavskiy	4,269	6.1	5,327	-4.1
Haisynskiy	6,254	8.9	9,630	7.4
Kamianetskyi	10,426	14.8	20,699	15.9
Letychivskiy	4,947	7.1	4,846	-3.7
Litynskyi	5,168	7.3	16,119	+12.4
Mohylivskiy	1,054	1.5	17,384	+13.3
Novo Ushytskyi	5,236	7.5	11,789	+9.0
Olhopil'skyi	4,654	6.6	6,238	-4.8
Proskurivskiy	5,676	8.1	8,346	-6.4
Vinnytskyi	10,022	14.2	11,051	-8.5
Yampil'skyi	2,908	4.1	4,295	3.3

Notes: \* share of the total population of the province (table 14); \*\* the share of the total number of the city population of the province; (-, +) - decrease or increase of the indicator by 1% or more before the previous period

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Table 2.5. Distribution of the Kyiv province population by confessional affiliation in the 1840's and 1860's

Province / years / districts / cities 1845	Confessions				Togeth- er
	Orthodox (%)	Jews (%)	Catholics (%)	Others (%)	
	Kyivska				
<b>Districts:</b>					
Berdychivskiyi	92,660(54.7)	47,622(28.1)	28,539 (16.8)	522(0.3)	169,343
Cherkaskiyi	129,707(95.5)	4,792 (3.5)	1,318 (1.0)	66(0.1)	135,883
Chyhyrnskyi	100,738(90.5)	9,332 (8.4)	207 (1.1)	81(0.1)	111,358
Kanivskiyi	119,098(86.8)	15,453(11.3)	2,524 (1.8)	63(0.1)	137,138
Kyivskiyi	161,930(93.5)	5,685 (3.3)	5,613 (3.2)	877(0.5)	173,228
Lypovetskyi	104,061(85.6)	7,920 (6.5)	9,585 (7.9)	10(0.1)	121,576
Radomyshlskyi	119,072(81.6)	15,728(10.8)	9,113 (6.2)	1,996(1.4)	145,927
Skvyrskyi	114,881(85.3)	10,239 (7.6)	9,545 (7.1)	16(0.1)	134,681
Tarashanskyi	114,302(86.0)	6,386 (4.8)	12,195 (9.2)	43(0.1)	132,926
Umanskyi	139,323(89.5)	556 (7.4)	4,822 (3.1)	30(0.1)	155,731
Vasylkivskiyi	130,365(85.3)	14,305 (9.4)	8,229 (5.4)	48(0.1)	152,899
Zvenyhorodskiyi	119,534(91.4)	9,235 (7.1)	1,928 (1.5)	114(0.1)	130,811
<i>Together districts</i>	<i>1,445,671(84.9)</i>	<i>158,253 (9.3)</i>	<i>94,619 (5.6)</i>	<i>3,866(0.2)</i>	<i>1,702,409</i>
<b>Cities:</b>					
Berdychiv	1,631 (4.0)	35,707(86.8)	3,749(9.1)	71(0.2)	41,158
Cherkasy	7,136(75.9)	445 (4.7)	34 (0.4)	1,782(19.0)	9,400
Chyhyryn	4,303(76.1)	1,298(22.9)	58 (1.0)	(0.0)	5,656
Kaniv	3,561(64.7)	1,802(32.7)	140 (2.5)	(0.0)	5,503
Lypovets	2,820(55.4)	1,833(36.0)	441 (8.7)	(0.0)	5,094
Tarasha	3,732(60.9)	2,231(36.4)	166(2.7)	(0.0)	6,129
Uman	802 (9.7)	6,684(80.9)	772 (9.3)	7(0.1)	8,267
Vasylkiv	6,116 (66.2)	3,050(33.0)	71 (0.8)	1(0.0)	9,238
<i>Together cities</i>	<i>30,101(33,3)</i>	<i>53,050 (58.7)</i>	<i>5,431(6.0)</i>	<i>1,861(2.0)</i>	<i>90,443</i>

No data available: cities Kyiv, Zvenyhorodka, Skvyra, Radomyshl



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Table 2.5. Ending

Province / districts / cities 1860's	Confessions				Toge- ther
	Orthodox (%)	Jews (%)	Catholics (%)	Others (%)	
	Kyivska				
<b>Districts:</b>					
Berdychivskiyi	98,213(51.4)	63,164(33.1)	30,251(15.8)	482(0.3)	191,008
Cherkaskiyi	154,723(86.5)	20,492(11.5)	1,030(0.6)	2,653(1.5)	178,903
Kanivskiyi	153,884(90.0)	15,292 (8.9)	1,734(1.0)	133(0.1)	171,052
Kyivskiyi	197,273(89.2)	12,291 (5.6)	10,051(4.5)	1,606(0.7)	221,221
Lypovetskyi	106,623(84.6)	13,371(10.6)	5,981(4.7)	(0.0)	125,975
Radomyshl'skyi	127,618(79.0)	24,860 (15.4)	6,224(3.4)	2,916(1.8)	161,618
Skvyrskiyi	146,870(84.3)	17,017 (9.8)	10,343(5.9)	(0.0)	174,230
Tarashanskyi	144,790(88.2)	16,047 (9.8)	3,322(2.0)	95(0.1)	164,254
Umanskyi	166,599(85.3)	22,157(11.3)	6,400(3.3)	81(0.1)	195,237
Vasylkivskiyi	148,257(85.2)	18,511(10.6)	7,215 (4.1)	(0.0)	173,983
Zvenyhorodskiyi	168,095(91.0)	14,097 (7.6)	2,585(1.4)	(0.0)	184,677
<i>Together districts</i>	<i>1,666,794(82.8)</i>	<i>250,804(12.5)</i>	<i>85,722(4.3)</i>	<i>2,664(0.1)</i>	<i>2,005,984</i>
<b>Cities:</b>					
Berdychiv	2,610(4.8)	50,051(92.6)	3,157(5.8)	418(0.8)	54,051
Kaniv	4,414(64.6)	2,262(33.1)	162(2.4)	(0.0)	6,838
Kyiv	58,922(83.8)	1,411 (2.0)	8,604(12.2)	1,404(2.0)	70,341
Lypovets	2,844(69.7)	863(21.1)	374(9.2)	(0.0)	4,081
Radomyshl	1,791(34.5)	3,130 (60.3)	267(5.2)	(0.0)	5,188
Skvyra	4,932(50.2)	4,456 (45.4)	434(4.4)	(0.0)	9,822
Tarasha	7,352(64.5)	3,967(34.8)	35(0.3)	43(0.4)	11,397
Uman	7,657(49.8)	6,900(44.9)	800(5.2)	6(0.0)	15,363
Vasylkiv	7,503(65.8)	3,764(33.0)	134 (1.2)	(0.0)	11,401
Zvenyhorodka	7,845(76.6)	2,425(23.7)	279(2.7)	58(0.6)	10,247
<i>Together cities</i>	<i>105,870(52.6)</i>	<i>79,229 (39.4)</i>	<i>14,255(7.1)</i>	<i>1,929(0.9)</i>	<i>201,238</i>

No data available: district Chyhyrskyi; city of Cherkassy, Chyhyryn

## 2. Population. Demography, confessions, ethnos

Table 2.6. Distribution of the Podillia province population by confessional affiliation in the 1840's and 1860's

Province / districts / cities 1844 - 1846	Confessions				Togeth- er
	Orthodox (%)	Jews (%)	Catholics (%)	Others (%)	
	Podilska				
<b>Districts:</b>					
Baltskyi	98,937(78.4)	15,655 (12.4)	10,636 (8.4)	918(0.7)	126,146
Bratslavskyi	94,988(76.0)	17,205(13.8)	11,315 (9.1)	1,440(1.2)	124,948
Haisynskyi	91,565(86.2)	8,447 (8.0)	6,025 (5.7)	143(0.1)	106,180
Kamianetskyi	80,338(59.3)	21,935(16.2)	33,038(24.4)	256 0.2)	135,567
Letychivskyi	50,738(65.9)	6,905 (9.0)	18,417(23.9)	650(0.8)	77,010
Litynskyi	91,002(76.2)	9,561 (8.0)	18,140(15.2)	744(0.6)	119,447
Mohylivskyi	89,337(73.7)	14,839(12.2)	16,864(13.9)	185(0.2)	121,225
Novo Ushitskyi	83,667(67.2)	13,93 (11.2)	25,494(20.5)	1,412(1.2)	124,507
Olhopilskyi	111,714(84.6)	12,585 (9.5)	7,052 (5.3)	709(0.5)	132,060
Proskurivskyi	74,191(56.7)	14,195(10.9)	42,376(33.2)	21(0.1)	130,783
Vinnytskyi	91,216(74.9)	11,887 (9.8)	16,782(13.8)	1,829(1.5)	121,714
Yampilskyi	101,909(76.3)	12,007 (9.0)	19,443(14.6)	1,219(0.9)	133,548
<i>Together districts</i>	<i>1,059,602(72.9)</i>	<i>159,155(11.0)</i>	<i>225,582(15.5)</i>	<i>9,526(0.7)</i>	<i>1,453,865</i>
<b>Cities:</b>					
Balta	3,079(32.6)	5,170(54.8)	353 (3.7)	833(8.8)	9,435
Bratslav	1,803(42.4)	2,115(49.8)	279 (6.6)	52(1.2)	4,249
Haisyn	2,968(53.2)	2,196(36.4)	285 (5.1)	129(23)	5,578
Kamyanets	3,003(20.8)	7,278(50.5)	3,902(27.1)	238(1.7)	14,421
Letychiv	1,573(37.6)	1,741(41.6)	867(20.7)	1(0.0)	4,182
Lityn	2,632(54.7)	1,302(27.1)	511 (1.6)	369(7.7)	4,814
Mohyliv	4,143(38.7)	5,778(54.0)	617 (5.7)	173(1.6)	10,711
Novo Ushytsya	1,594(49.5)	950(29.5)	679(21.0)	(0.0)	3,223
Olhopil	2,273(75.4)	444(14.8)	268 (8.9)	16(0.5)	3,001
Proskuriv	845(21.0)	2,125(52.8)	1,051(26.1)	(0.0)	4,021
Vinnytsia	4,748(44.7)	4,319(40.1)	1,559(14.6)	41(0.4)	10,667
Yampil	2,260(69.2)	690(21.1)	314 (9.6)	(0.0)	3,264
<i>Together cities</i>	<i>30,921(39.9)</i>	<i>34,108(44.1)</i>	<i>10,685(13.8)</i>	<i>1,722(2.2)</i>	<i>77,436</i>

## 2. Population. Demography, confessions, ethnos

Table 2.6. Ending

Province / districts / cities 1860's	Confessions				Toge- ther
	Orthodox (%)	Jews (%)	Catholics (%)	Others (%)	
	Podilska				
<b>Districts:</b>					
Baltskyi	158,623(80.2)	29,011(14.7)	10,040(5.1)	(0.0)	197,674
Bratslavskyi	119,560(75.1)	16,932(10.6)	8,914(5.6)	4,528(1.0)	159,279
Haisynskyi	145,217(91.5)	10,109(6.4)	3,334(2.1)	(0.0)	158,660
Kamianetsky	123,549(69.5)	25,389(14.3)	28,659(16.1)	173(0.1)	177,815
Letychivskyi	81,463(73.2)	10,156(9.1)	1,825(1.6)	1,420(1.3)	111,292
Litynskyi	96,635(68.4)	16,954(12.0)	26,744(18.9)	874(0.6)	141,207
Mohylivskyi	96,358(67.7)	23,864(16.8)	22,197(52.1)	(0.0)	142,419
Novoushytskyi	113,746(74.2)	15,124(10.0)	22,298(14.5)	2,709(1.4)	153,328
Olhopilskyi	163,441(88.0)	13,259(7.1)	8,488(4.6)	572(0.3)	180,058
Proskurivskyi	98,357(60.1)	16,677(11.2)	33,840(22.7)	(0.0)	148,874
Vinnytskyi	100,819(80.0)	10,178(8.1)	11,197(8.9)	2,481(2.0)	126,015
<i>Together districts</i>	<i>1,391,830(74.5)</i>	<i>205,165(11.0)</i>	<i>227,130(12.2)</i>	<i>12,227(0.7)</i>	<i>1,863,352</i>
<b>Cities:</b>					
Balta	3,656(25.8)	7,966(56.3)	392(2.8)	1,267(9.0)	14,154
Bratslav	2,185(43.0)	2,061(40.5)	531(10.4)	40(0.8)	5,085
Haisyn	6,581(65.1)	1,863(18.4)	825(8.2)	104(1.0)	10,106
Kamyanets	5,622(27.1)	9,965(48.5)	4,987(38.6)	125(0.1)	20,699
Letychiv	2,024(41.2)	2,188(44.6)	699(14.2)	(0.0)	4,911
Lityn	1,822(33.4)	2,820(51.8)	357(6.6)	450(8.3)	5,449
Mohyliv	3,482(33.7)	5,383(52.1)	1,246(12.1)	226(2.2)	10,337
NovoUshytsa	2,284(57.4)	1,264(31.8)	429(10.1)	(0.0)	3,977
Olhopil	4,507(79.0)	773(13.6)	400(7.0)	22(0.4)	5,207
Proskuriv	1,633(22.8)	4,061(56.6)	1,478(20.1)	(0.0)	7,172
Vinnytsia	5,391(52.4)	3,633(35.3)	886(8.6)	80(0.8)	10,280
<i>Together cities</i>	<i>39,187(40.2)</i>	<i>42,007(43.1)</i>	<i>12,230(12.6)</i>	<i>2,314(2.4)</i>	<i>95,729</i>

\*No data available: district of Yampil; Yampil city

## 2. Population. Demography, confessions, ethnos

Table 2.7. Distribution of the Volyn province population by confessional affiliation in the 1840's and 1860's

Province / districts / cities	Confessions				Togeth- er
	Orthodox (%)	Jews (%)	Catholics (%)	Others (%)	
	Volynska				
<b>1845-1848</b>					
<i>Together province</i>	<i>1,122,892(75.5)</i>	<i>176,564(11.7)</i>	<i>182,857(12.3)</i>	<i>4,585(0.3)</i>	<i>1,486,898</i>
<b>1860's</b>					
<b>Districts:</b>					
Dubenskyi	78,001(77.3)	14,924(14.8)	8,042(8.8)	66(0.1)	100,972
Kovelskyi	97,010(88.3)	8,613(7.8)	4,233(3.9)	(0.0)	109,856
Kremenetskyi	92,761(75.3)	16,521(13.1)	13,886(11.3)	(0.0)	123,168
Lutskyi	84,932(79.3)	8,305(7.8)	11,885(11.1)	2,015(1.9)	107,137
Nov. Volynskyi	117,255(77.8)	23,038(14.3)	18,318(11.4)	2,506(1.6)	161,117
Ostrozkyi	86,040(87.2)	4,223(4.3)	7,330(7.4)	1,097(1.1)	98,690
Ovrutskyi	88,864(83.2)	9,684(9.1)	7,112(6.7)	1,150(1.1)	106,812
Starokostiantyn.	100,477(73.7)	20,042(14.7)	15,768(11.6)	(0.0)	136,287
Volodymyrskyi	16,783(82.4)	13,408(9.5)	11,452(8.1)	48(0.1)	141,646
Zaslavskyi	103,681(77.6)	15,011(11.2)	14,522(10.9)	323(0.2)	133,537
Zhytomyrskyi	158,514(71.3)	27,274(12.3)	34,253(15.4)	2,418(1.1)	222,441
<i>Together districts</i>	<i>1,190,074(76.3)</i>	<i>194,803(12.5)</i>	<i>163,084(10.5)</i>	<i>9,734(0.6)</i>	<i>1,577,695</i>
<b>Cities:</b>					
Dubno	828(10.5)	6,258(79.0)	836(10.6)	44(0.6)	7,922
Kovel	1,026(28.1)	2,193(60.2)	427(11.7)	(0.0)	3,646
Lutsk	637(12.8)	3,634(73.0)	707(14.2)	(0.0)	4,978
Nov. Volynsky	3,010(40.0)	3,440(45.8)	992(13.2)	72(1.0)	7,514
Ostrog	585(7.1)	7,328(88.6)	361(4.4)	(0.0)	8,274
Ovruch	2,456(47.0)	2,264(49.1)	176(3.4)	25(0.5)	5,221
Rivne	2,323(36.7)	3,178(50.2)	792(12.5)	33(0.5)	6,326
Starokostyantyniv	1,553(12.8)	9,107(75.3)	1,444(11.2)	(0.0)	12,104
Volodymyr	1,137(19.3)	3,958(67.0)	810(3.7)	(0.0)	5,905
Zaslav	2,028(25.0)	5,240(65.2)	771(10.0)	(0.0)	8,039
Zhytomyr	19,953(49.2)	13,299(32.8)	6,809(16.8)	485(1.2)	40,564
<i>Together cities</i>	<i>35,536(32.2)</i>	<i>59,899(54.4)</i>	<i>14,125(12.8)</i>	<i>615(0.6)</i>	<i>110,175</i>

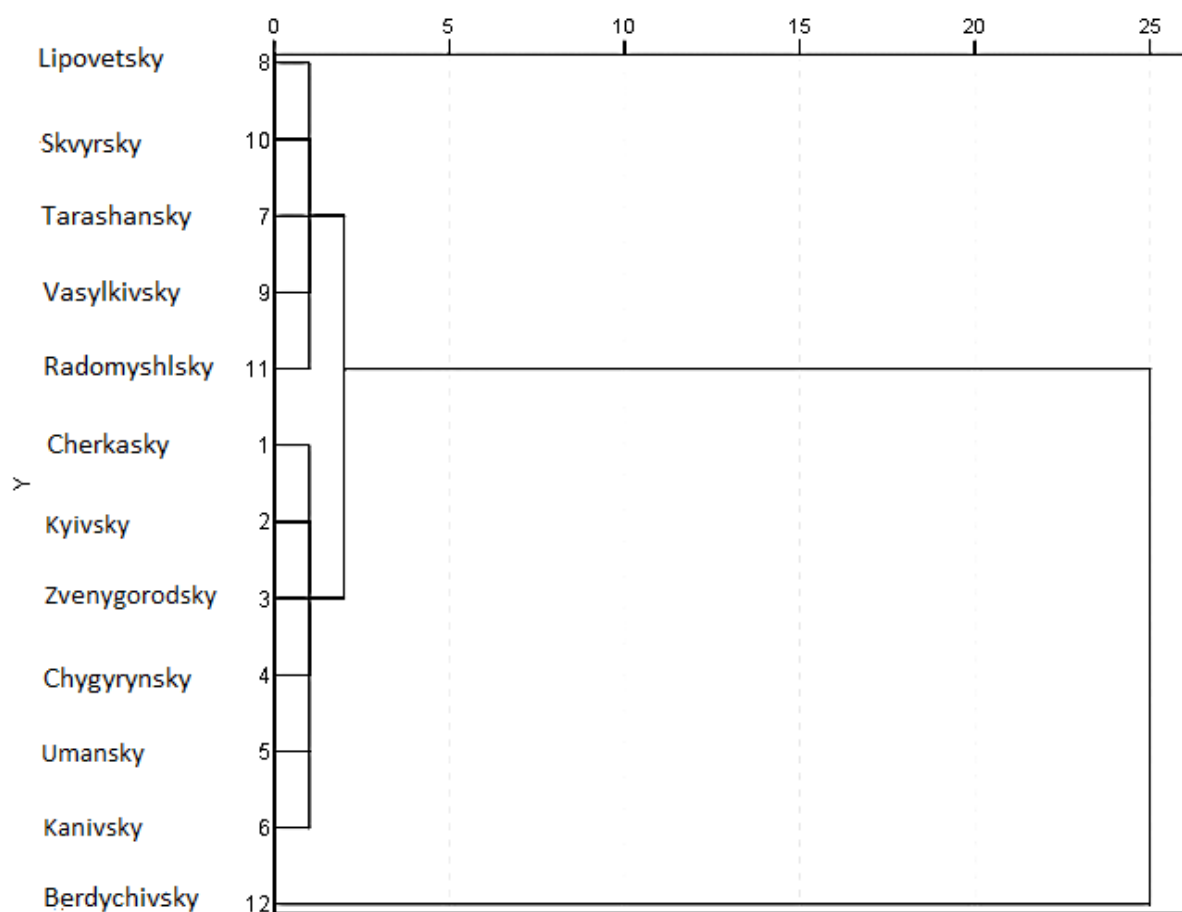
No data available: district of Rivne; Kremenz city

## 2. Population. Demography, confessions, ethnos

Table 2.8. Primary classification of the Kyiv province districts and cities by the proportion of confessional groups (1845)

### The order of agglomeration (clusters) of districts

Stage	United cluster		Coefficients	Stage of the first cluster detection		The next stage
	Cluster 1	Cluster 2		Cluster 1	Cluster 2	
1	8	10	1,940	0	0	4
2	3	4	2,660	0	0	3
3	3	5	6,130	2	0	7
4	7	8	8,740	0	1	8
5	1	2	9,040	0	0	9
6	9	11	17,980	0	0	8
7	3	6	28,557	3	0	9
8	7	9	31,420	4	6	10
9	1	3	59,663	5	7	10
10	1	7	94,969	9	8	11
11	1	12	1746,586	10	0	0

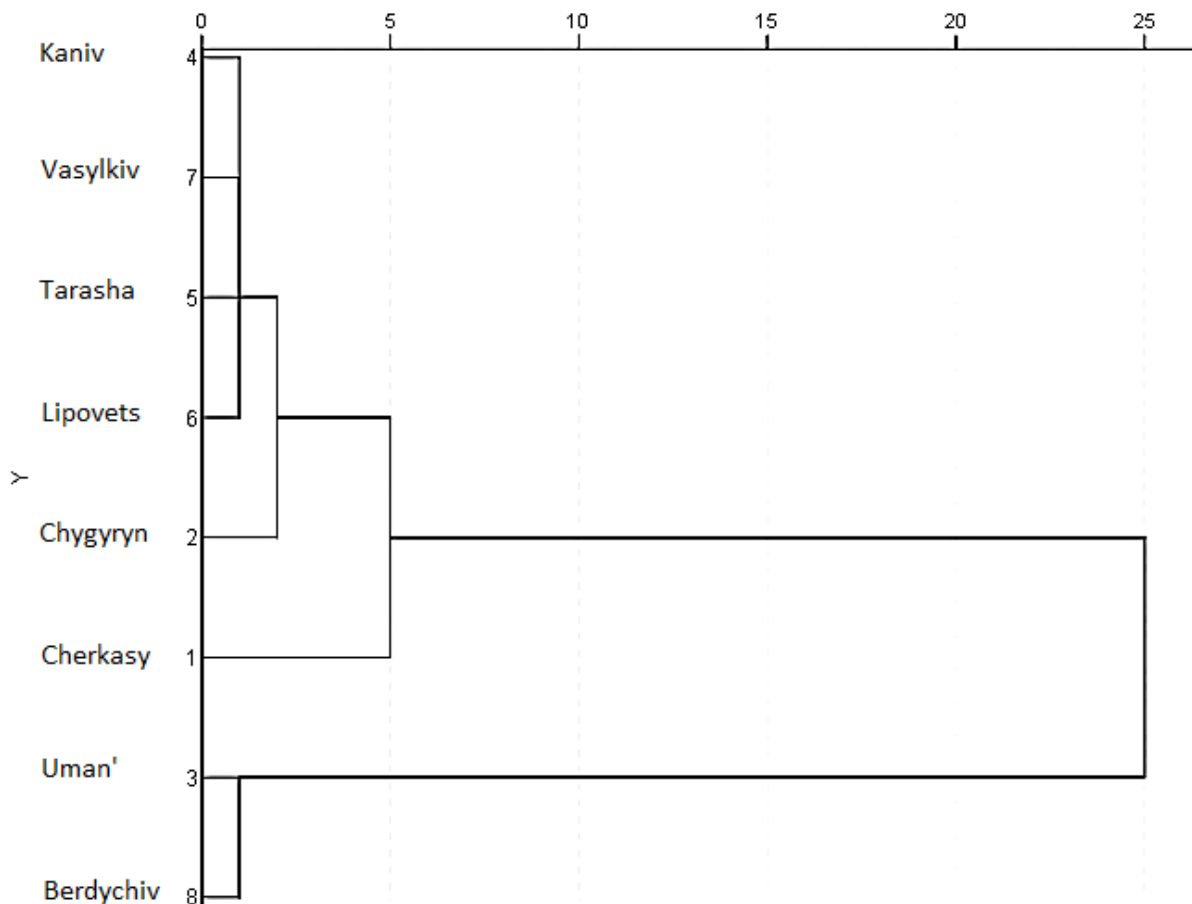


## 2. Population. Demography, confessions, ethnos

Table 2.8. Continuation

### The order of agglomeration (clusters) of cities

Stage	United cluster		Coefficients	Stage of the first cluster detection		The next stage
	Cluster 1	Cluster 2		Cluster 1	Cluster 2	
1	4	7	5,230	0	0	2
2	4	5	35,715	1	0	4
3	3	8	67,350	0	0	7
4	4	6	130,093	2	0	5
5	2	4	375,970	0	4	6
6	1	2	1329,928	0	5	7
7	1	3	7032,150	6	3	0



## 2. Population. Demography, confessions, ethnos

Table 2.8. Ending (results of primary classification)

Province / districts / cities 1845	Confessions				Together
	Orthodox (%)	Jews (%)	Catholics (%)	Others (%)	
	Kyivska				
<b>Districts:</b>					
<b>Group K1. U1a</b>					
Lypovetskyi	104,061(85.6)	7,920 (6.5)	9,585 (7.9)	10(0.1)	121,576
Skvytskyi	114,881(85.3)	10,239 (7.6)	9,545 (7.1)	16(0.1)	134,681
Tarashchanskyi	114,302(86.0)	6,386 (4.8)	12,195 (9.2)	43(0.1)	132,926
Vasylkivskyi	130,365(85.3)	14,305 (9.4)	8,229 (5.4)	48(0.1)	152,899
Radomyshlskyi	119,072(81.6)	15,728(10.8)	113 (6.2)	1,996(1.4)	145,927
<i>Together</i>	<i>582,681(85.9)</i>	<i>54,578(8.0)</i>	<i>39,667(5.8)</i>	<i>2,113(0.3)</i>	<i>679,039</i>
<b>Group K1. U1b</b>					
Cherkaskyi	129,707(95.5)	4,792 (3.5)	1,318 (1.0)	66(0.1)	135,883
Kyivskyi	161,930(93.5)	5,685 (3.3)	5,613 (3.2)	877(0.5)	173,228
Zvenyhorodskyi	119,534(91.4)	9,235 (7.1)	1,928 (1.5)	114(0.1)	130,811
Chyhyrskyi	100,738(90.5)	9,332 (8.4)	207 (1.1)	81(0.1)	111,358
Umanskyi	139,323(89.5)	556 (7.4)	4,822 (3.1)	30(0.1)	155,731
Kanivskyi	119,098(86.8)	15,453(11.3)	2,524 (1.8)	63(0.1)	137,138
<i>Together</i>	<i>770,330(92.5)</i>	<i>45,053(5.4)</i>	<i>16,412(2.0)</i>	<i>1,231(0.1)</i>	<i>833,026</i>
<b>Group K1. U2</b>					
Berdychivskyi	92,660(54.7)	47,622(28.1)	28,539 (16.8)	522(0.3)	169,343
<i>Together districts</i>	<i>1,445,671(84.9)</i>	<i>158,253 (9.3)</i>	<i>94,619 (5.6)</i>	<i>3,866(0.2)</i>	<i>1,702,409</i>
<b>Cities:</b>					
<b>Group K1. M1</b>					
Kaniv	3,561(64.7)	1,802(32.7)	140 (2.5)	(0.0)	5,503
Vasylkiv	6,116 (66.2)	3,050(33.0)	71 (0.8)	1(0.0)	9,238
Tarasha	3,732(60.9)	2,231(36.4)	166 (2.7)	(0.0)	6,129
Lypovets	2,820(55.4)	1,833(36.0)	441 (8.7)	(0.0)	5,094
<i>Together</i>	<i>16,229(62.5)</i>	<i>8,916(34.3)</i>	<i>818(3.6)</i>	<i>1(0.0)</i>	<i>25,964</i>
<b>Group K1. M2</b>					
Chyhyryn	4,303(76.1)	1,298(22.9)	58 (1.0)	(0.0)	5,656
Cherkasy	7,136(75.9)	445 (4.7)	34 (0.4)	(19.0)	9,400
<i>Together</i>	<i>11,439(76.0)</i>	<i>1,743(11.6)</i>	<i>92(0.6)</i>	<i>1,782(11.8)</i>	<i>15,056</i>
<b>Group K1. M3</b>					
Uman	802 (9.7)	6,684(80.9)	772 (9.3)	7(0.1)	8,267
Berdychiv	1,631 (4.0)	35,707(86.8)	3,749(9.1)	71(0.2)	41,158
<i>Together</i>	<i>2,433(4.9)</i>	<i>42,391(85.8)</i>	<i>4,521(9.1)</i>	<i>78(0.2)</i>	<i>49,423</i>
<i>Together cities</i>	<i>30,101(33.3)</i>	<i>53,050 (58.7)</i>	<i>5,431(6.0)</i>	<i>1,861(2.0)</i>	<i>90,443</i>

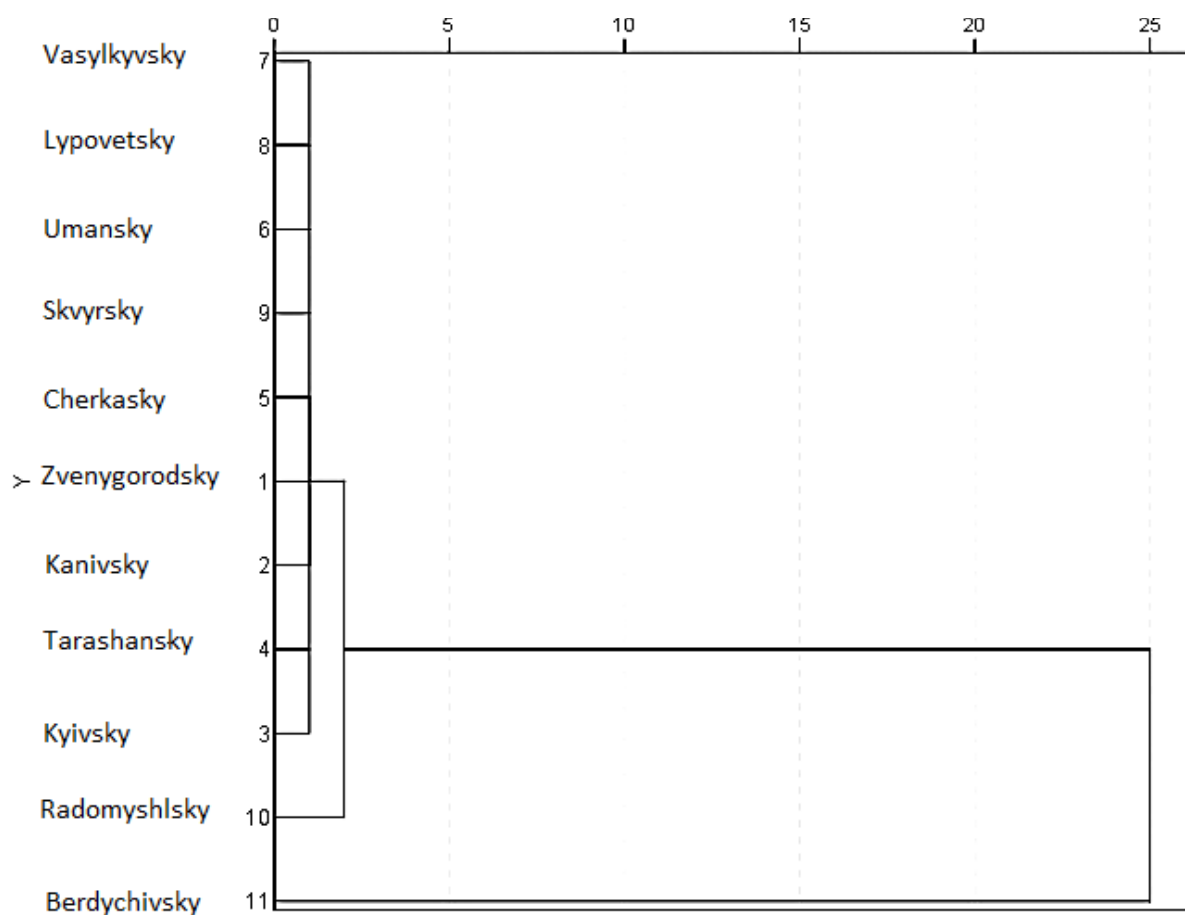
No data available: cities Kyiv, Zvenyhorodka, Skvyra, Radomyshl

## 2. Population. Demography, confessions, ethnos

Table 2.9. Primary classification of the Kyiv province districts and cities by the proportion of confessional groups (1860's)

### The order of agglomeration (clusters) of districts

Stage	United cluster		Coefficients	Stage of the first cluster detection		The next stage
	Cluster 1	Cluster 2		Cluster 1	Cluster 2	
1	7	8	1,720	0	0	2
2	6	7	2,050	0	1	4
3	1	2	3,850	0	0	5
4	6	9	5,627	2	0	7
5	1	4	9,455	3	0	6
6	1	3	22,153	5	0	8
7	5	6	22,320	0	4	8
8	1	5	39,560	6	7	9
9	1	10	115,261	8	0	10
10	1	11	1930,525	9	0	0



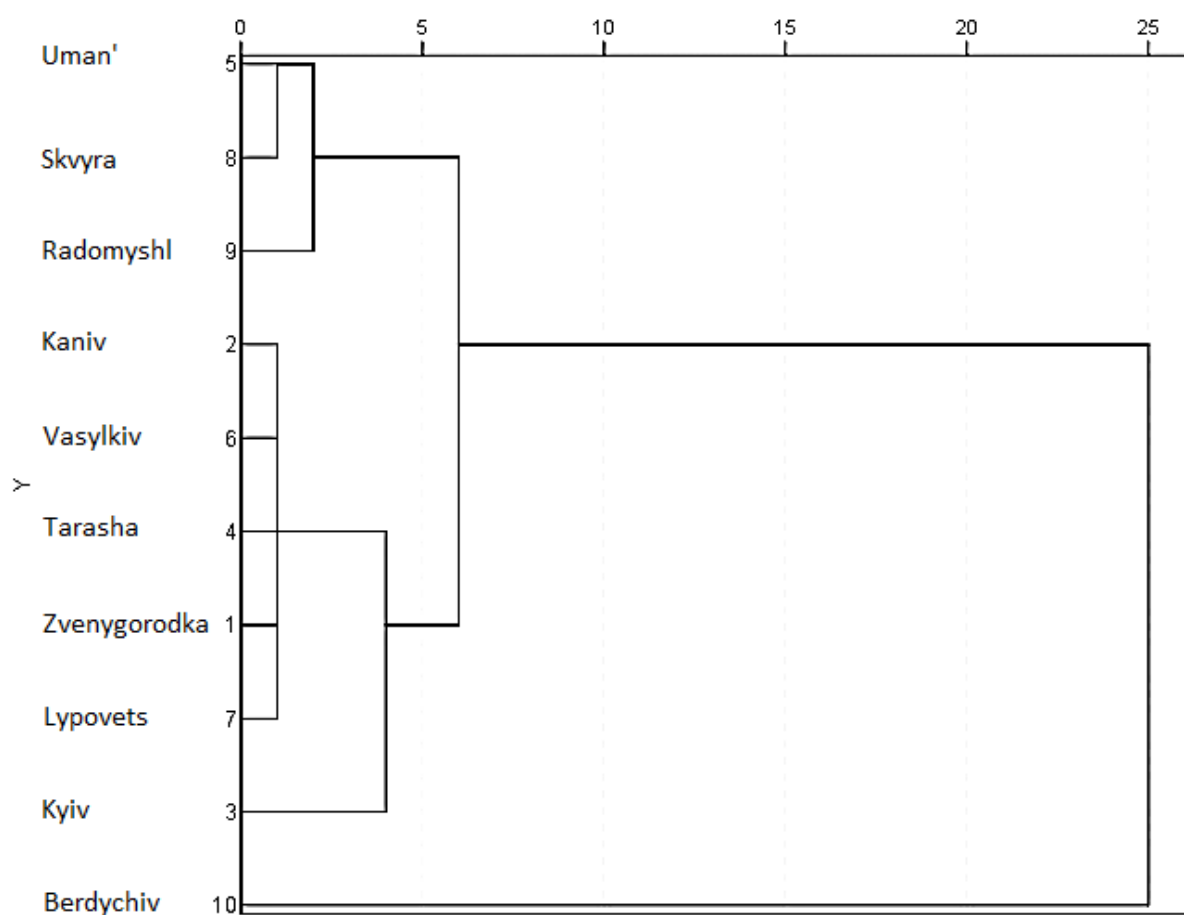


## 2. Population. Demography, confessions, ethnos

Table 2.9. Continuation

### The order of agglomeration (clusters) of cities

Stage	United cluster		Coefficients	Stage of the first cluster detection		The next stage
	Cluster 1	Cluster 2		Cluster 1	Cluster 2	
1	5	8	1,050	0	0	6
2	2	6	2,890	0	0	3
3	2	4	6,685	2	0	5
4	1	7	96,980	0	0	5
5	1	2	240,857	4	3	7
6	5	9	470,195	1	0	8
7	1	3	1125,990	5	0	8
8	1	5	1635,108	7	6	9
9	1	10	7290,931	8	0	0



## 2. Population. Demography, confessions, ethnos

Table. 2.9. Ending (results of primary classification)

Province / districts / cities 1860's	Confessions				Together
	Orthodox (%)	Jews (%)	Catholics (%)	Others (%)	
	Kyivska				
<b>Districts :</b>					
<b>Group K2. U1a</b>					
Vasylkivskiyi	148,257(85,2)	18,511(10,6)	7,215 (4,1)	(0,0)	173,983
Lypovetskyi	106,623(84,6)	13,371(10,6)	5,981(4,7)	(0,0)	125,975
Umanskyi	166,599(85,3)	22,157(11,3)	6,400(3,3)	81(0,1)	195,237
Skvyrsky	146,870(84,3)	17,017 (9,8)	10,343(5,9)	(0,0)	174,230
Cherkaskyyi	154,723(86,5)	20,492(11,5)	1,030(0,6)	2,653(1,5)	178,903
Zvenyhorodskyyi	168,095(91,0)	14,097 (7,6)	2,585(1,4)	(0,0)	184,677
Kanivskyyi	153,884(90,0)	15,292 (8,9)	1,734(1,0)	133(0,1)	171,052
Tarashchanskyi	144,790(88,2)	16,047 (9,8)	3,322(2,0)	95(0,1)	164,254
Kyivskyyi	197,273(89,2)	12,291 (5,6)	10,051(4,5)	1,606(0,7)	221,221
<i>Together</i>	<i>1,387,114(87,0)</i>	<i>149,275(9,4)</i>	<i>48,661(3,1)</i>	<i>4,568(0,3)</i>	<i>1,594,186</i>
<b>Group K2. U1a</b>					
Radomyshl'skyi	127,618(79,0)	24,860 (15,4)	6,224(3,4)	2,916(1,8)	161,618
<b>Group K2. U2</b>					
Berdychivskyyi	98,213(51,4)	63,164(33,1)	30,251(15,8)	482(0,3)	191,008
<i>Together districts</i>	<i>1,666,794(82,8)</i>	<i>250,8041(12,5)</i>	<i>85,722(4,3)</i>	<i>2,664(0,1)</i>	<i>2,005,984</i>
<b>Cities:</b>					
<b>Group K2. M1</b>					
Uman	7,657(49,8)	6,900(44,9)	800(5,2)	6(0,0)	15,363
Skvyra	4,932(50,2)	4,456 (45,4)	434(4,4)	(0,0)	9,822
Radomyshl	1,791(34,5)	3,130 (60,3)	267(5,2)	(0,0)	5,188
<i>Together</i>	<i>14,383(47,3)</i>	<i>14,486(47,7)</i>	<i>1,501(4,9)</i>	<i>6(0,0)</i>	<i>30,376</i>
<b>Group K2. M2a</b>					
Kaniv	4,414(64,6)	2,262(33,1)	162(2,4)	(0,0)	6,838
Vasylkiv	7,503(65,8)	3,764(33,0)	134 (1,2)	(0,0)	11,401
Tarashcha	7,352(64,5)	3,967(34,8)	35(0,3)	43(0,4)	11,397
Zvenyhorodka	7,845(76,6)	2,425(23,7)	279(2,7)	58(0,6)	10,247
Lypovets	2,844(69,7)	863(21,1)	374(9,2)	(0,0)	4,081
<i>Together</i>	<i>29,958(67,6)</i>	<i>13,281(30,0)</i>	<i>984(2,2)</i>	<i>101(0,2)</i>	<i>44,324</i>
<b>Group K2. M2b</b>					
Kyiv	58,922(83,8)	1,411 (2,0)	8,604(12,2)	1,404(2,0)	70,341
<b>Group K2. M3</b>					
Berdychiv	2,610(4,8)	50,051(92,6)	3,157(5,8)	418(0,8)	54,051
<i>Together cities</i>	<i>105,870(52,6)</i>	<i>79,229 (39,4)</i>	<i>14,255(7,1)</i>	<i>1,929(0,9)</i>	<i>201,238</i>

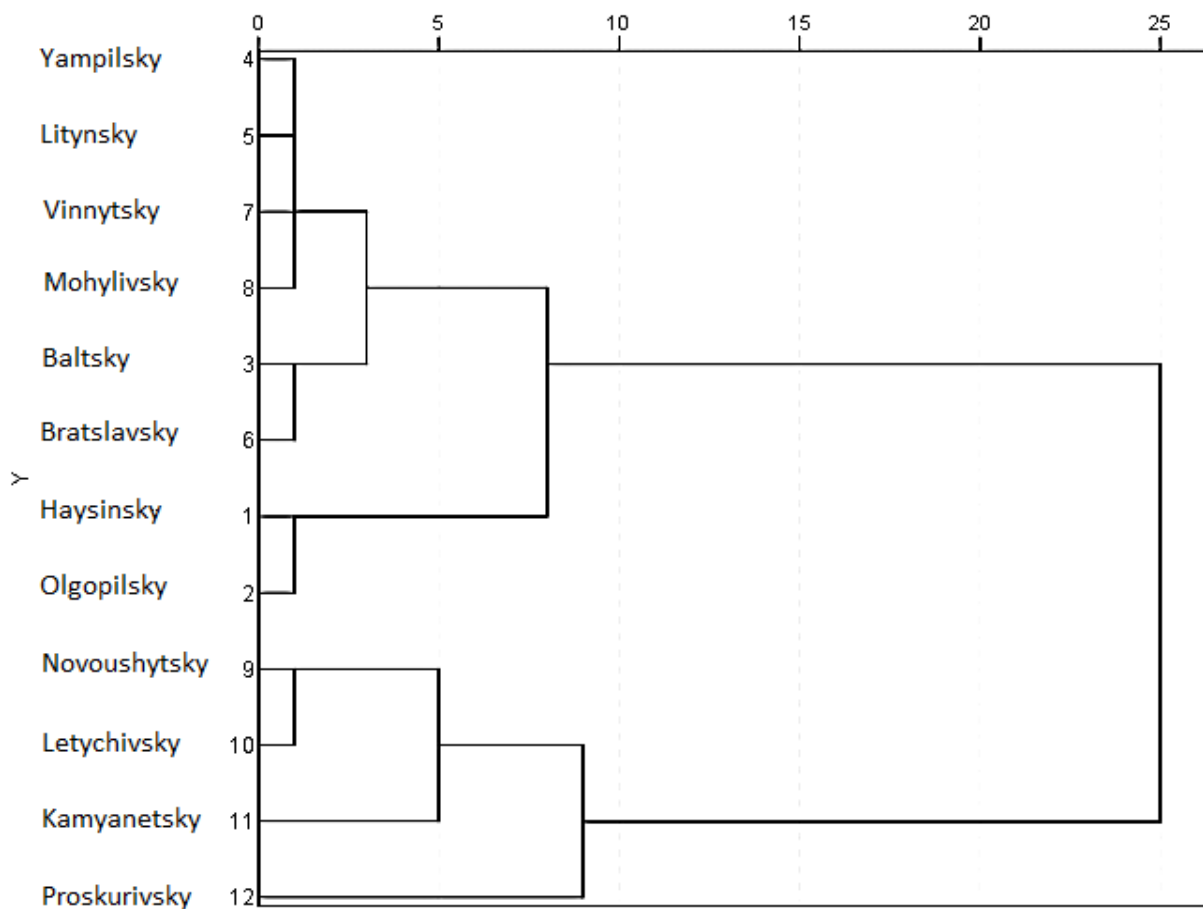
No data available: Chyhyrsky district; Cherkasy, Chyhyryn cities

## 2. Population. Demography, confessions, ethnos

Table 2.10. Primary classification of the Podillia province districts and cities by the proportion of confessional groups (1844 - 1846)

### The order of agglomeration (clusters) of districts

Stage	United cluster		Coefficients	Stage of the first cluster detection		The next stage
	Cluster 1	Cluster 2		Cluster 1	Cluster 2	
1	4	5	1,460	0	0	3
2	1	2	5,130	0	0	9
3	4	7	5,650	1	0	5
4	3	6	8,460	0	0	7
5	4	8	17,540	3	0	7
6	9	10	18,250	0	0	8
7	3	4	52,793	4	5	9
8	9	11	99,815	6	0	10
9	1	3	158,782	2	7	11
10	9	12	186,790	8	0	11
11	1	9	562,439	9	10	0

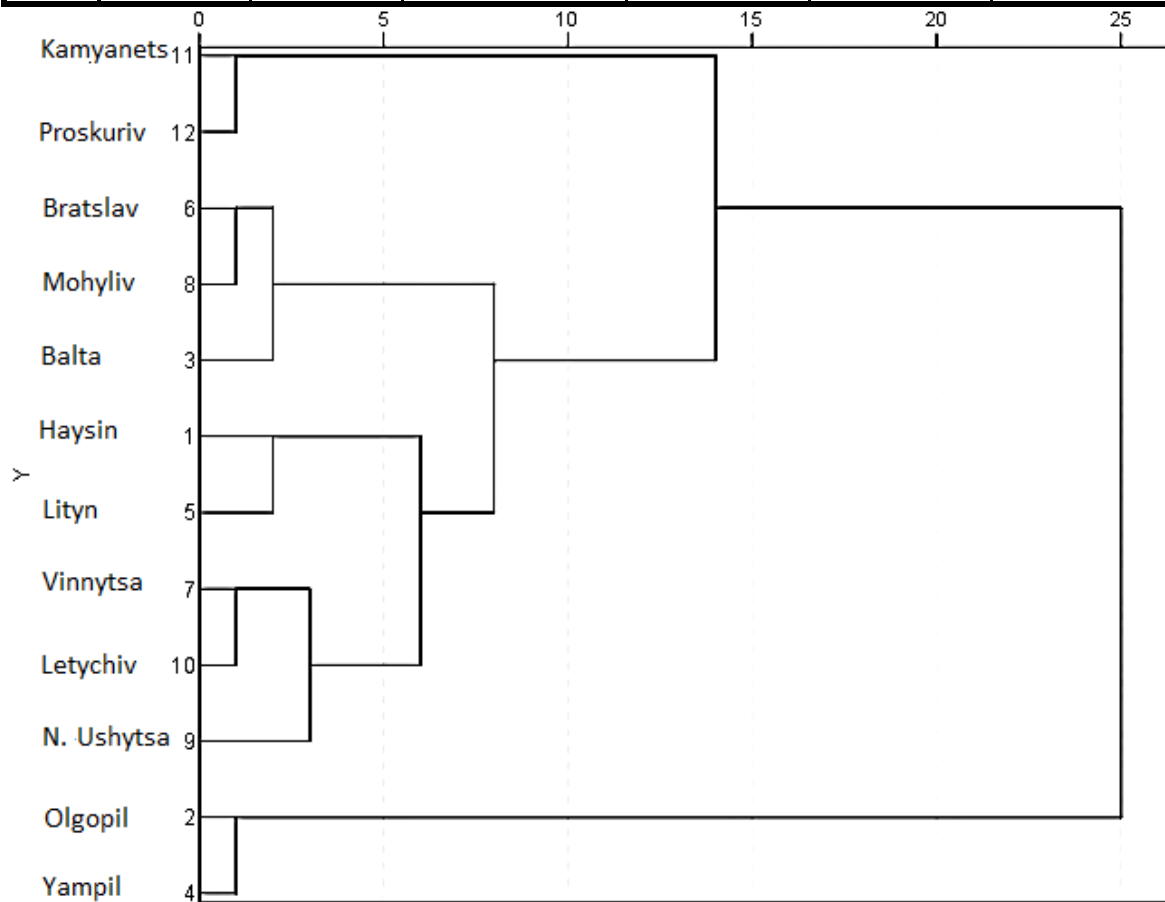


## 2. Population. Demography, confessions, ethnos

Table 2.10. Continued

### The order of agglomeration (clusters) of cities

Stage	United cluster		Coefficients	Stage of the first cluster detection		The next stage
	Cluster 1	Cluster 2		Cluster 1	Cluster 2	
1	11	12	9,220	0	0	10
2	6	8	32,300	0	0	6
3	2	4	78,870	0	0	11
4	7	10	90,030	0	0	7
5	1	5	130,150	0	0	8
6	3	6	140,450	0	2	9
7	7	9	232,315	4	0	8
8	1	7	484,125	5	7	9
9	1	3	656,546	8	6	10
10	1	11	1141,975	9	1	11
11	1	2	2095,823	10	3	0



## 2. Population. Demography, confessions, ethnos

Table 2.10. Ending (results of primary classification)

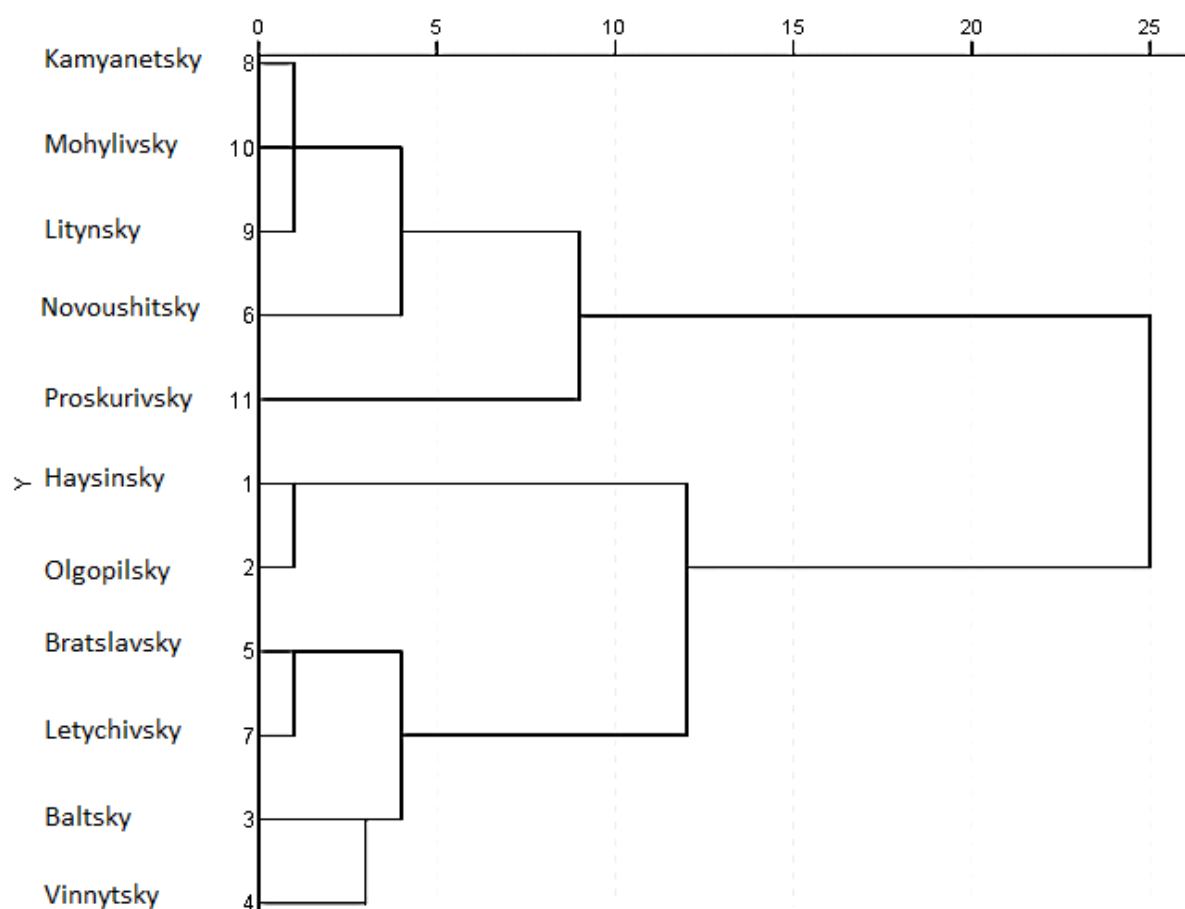
Province / districts / cities 1844 - 1846	Confessions				Together
	Orthodox (%)	Jews (%)	Catholics (%)	Others (%)	
	Podilska				
<b>Districts:</b>					
<b>Group P1. U1</b>					
Yampilskyi	101,909(76.3)	12,007 (9.0)	19,443(14.6)	1,219(0.9)	133,548
Litynskyi	91,002(76.2)	9,561 (8.0)	18,140(15.2)	744(0.6)	119,447
Vinnytskyi	91,216(74.9)	11,887 (9.8)	16,782(13.8)	1,829(1.5)	121,714
Mohylivskyi	89,337(73.7)	14,839 (12.2)	16,864(13.9)	185(0.2)	121,225
<i>Together</i>	<i>376,464(75.3)</i>	<i>48,294(9.7)</i>	<i>71,229(14.2)</i>	<i>3,977(0.8)</i>	<i>499,964</i>
<b>Group P1. U2</b>					
Baltskyi	98,937(78.4)	15,655(12.4)	10,636 (8.4)	918(0.7)	126,146
Bratslavskyi	94,988(76.0)	17,205(13.8)	11,315 (9.1)	1,440(1.2)	124,948
Haisynskyi	91,565(86.2)	8,447 (8.0)	6,025 ( 5.7)	143(0.1)	106,180
Olhopilskyi	111,714(84.6)	12,585 (9.5)	7,052 (5.3)	709(0.5)	132,060
<i>Together</i>	<i>394,204(81.1)</i>	<i>53,892(11.1)</i>	<i>3,5028(7.2)</i>	<i>3,210(0.7)</i>	<i>486,334</i>
<b>Group P1. U3</b>					
Novoushytskyi	83,667(67.2)	13,934(11.2)	25,494(20.5)	1,412(1.2)	124,507
Letychivskyi	50,738(65.9)	6,905 (9.0)	18,417(23.9)	650(0.8)	77,010
Kamianetskyi	80,338(59.3)	21,935(16.2)	33,038(24.4)	256( 0.2)	135,567
Proskurivskyi	74,191(56.7)	14,195(10.9)	42,376(33.2)	21(0.1)	130,783
<i>Together</i>	<i>288,934(61.8)</i>	<i>56,969(12.2)</i>	<i>119,325(25.5)</i>	<i>2,339(0.5)</i>	<i>467,567</i>
<i>Together districts</i>	<i>1,059,602(72.9)</i>	<i>159,155 (11.0)</i>	<i>225,582(15.5)</i>	<i>9,526(0.7)</i>	<i>1,453,865</i>
<b>Cities:</b>					
<b>Group P1. M1</b>					
Kamyanets	3,003(20.8)	7,278(50.5)	3,902(27.1)	238(1.7)	14,421
Proskuriv	845(21.0)	2,125(52.8)	1,051(26.1)	(0.0)	4,021
<i>Together</i>	<i>3,848(20.9)</i>	<i>9,353(50.7)</i>	<i>4,953(26.9)</i>	<i>238(1.3)</i>	<i>18,442</i>
<b>Group P1. M2a</b>					
Bratslav	1,803(42.4)	2,115(49.8)	279 (6.6)	52(1.2)	4,249
Mohyliv	4,143(38.7)	5,778(54.0)	617 (5.7)	173(1.6)	10,711
Balta	3,079(32.6)	5,170(54.8)	353 (3.7)	833(8.8)	9,435
<i>Together</i>	<i>9,025(37.0)</i>	<i>13,063(53.5)</i>	<i>1,249(5.1)</i>	<i>1,058(4.3)</i>	<i>24,395</i>
<b>Group P1. M2b</b>					
Haisyn	2,968(53.2)	2,196(36.4)	285 (5.1)	129(2.3)	5,578
Lityn	2,632(54.7)	1,302(27.1)	511 (1.6)	369(7.7)	4,814
<i>Together</i>	<i>5,600(53.9)</i>	<i>3,498(33.7)</i>	<i>796(7.6)</i>	<i>498(4.8)</i>	<i>10,392</i>
<b>Group P1. M3</b>					
Vinnytsia	4,748(44.7)	4,319(40.1)	1,559(14.6)	41(0.4)	10,667
Letychiv	1,573(37.6)	1,741(41.6)	867(20.7)	1(0.0)	4,182
Nova Ushytsia	1,594(49.5)	950(29.5)	679(21.0)	(0.0)	3,223
<i>Together</i>	<i>7,915(43.8)</i>	<i>7,010(38.8)</i>	<i>3,105(17.2)</i>	<i>42(0.2)</i>	<i>18,072</i>
<b>Group P1. M4</b>					
Olhopil	2,273(75.4)	444(14.8)	268 (8.9)	16(0.5)	3,001
Yampil	2,260(69.2)	690(21.1)	314 (9.6)	(0.0)	3,264
<i>Together</i>	<i>4,533(72.4)</i>	<i>1,134(18.1)</i>	<i>582(9.3)</i>	<i>16(0.3)</i>	<i>6,265</i>
<i>Together cities</i>	<i>30,921(39.9)</i>	<i>34,108(44.1)</i>	<i>10,685(13.8)</i>	<i>1,722(2.2)</i>	<i>77,436</i>

## 2. Population. Demography, confessions, ethnos

Table 2.11. Primary classification of the Podillia province districts and cities by the proportion of confessional groups (1860's)

### The order of agglomeration (clusters) of districts

Stage	United cluster		Coefficients	Stage of the first cluster detection		The next stage
	Cluster 1	Cluster 2		Cluster 1	Cluster 2	
1	8	10	9,750	0	0	4
2	1	2	19,080	0	0	9
3	5	7	21,950	0	0	7
4	8	9	24,685	1	0	6
5	3	4	62,040	0	0	7
6	6	8	64,710	0	4	8
7	3	5	70,385	5	3	9
8	6	11	158,713	6	0	10
9	1	3	206,680	2	7	10
10	1	6	449,674	9	8	0

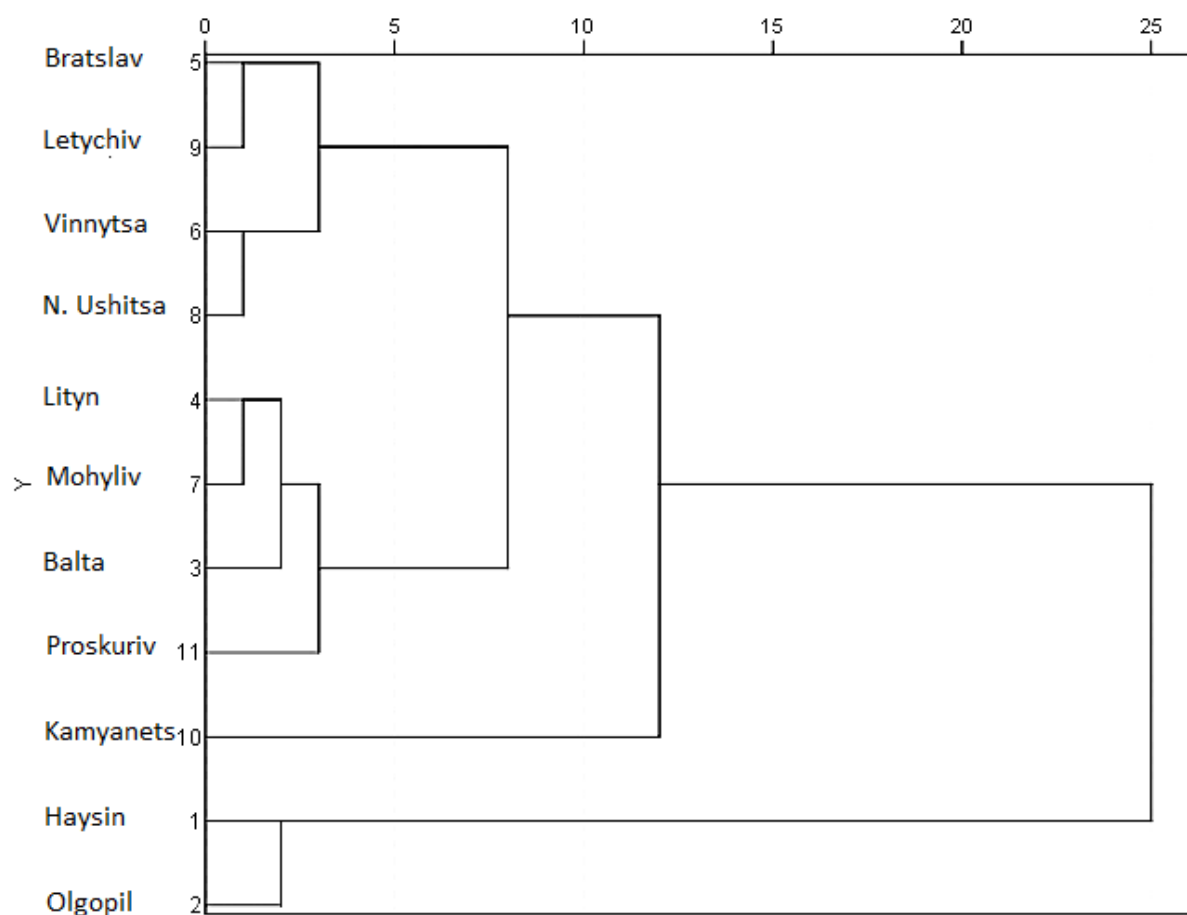


## 2. Population. Demography, confessions, ethnos

Table 2.11. Continued

### The order of agglomeration (clusters) of cities

Stage	United cluster		Coefficients	Stage of the first cluster detection		The next stage
	Cluster 1	Cluster 2		Cluster 1	Cluster 2	
1	5	9	35,130	0	0	6
2	6	8	40,140	0	0	6
3	4	7	67,640	0	0	4
4	3	4	152,860	0	3	7
5	1	2	218,050	0	0	10
6	5	6	272,360	1	2	8
7	3	11	327,940	4	0	8
8	3	5	821,827	7	6	9
9	3	10	1175,091	8	0	10
10	1	3	2526,832	5	9	0



## 2. Population. Demography, confessions, ethnos

Table 2.11. Ending (results of the primary classification)

Province/ districts/ cities 1860's	Confessions				Together
	Orthodox (%)	Jews (%)	Catholics (%)	Others (%)	
	Podilska				
<b>Districts:</b>					
<b>Group P2. U2</b>					
Kamyanetskyi	123,549(69.5)	25,389(14.3)	28,659(16.1)	173(0.1)	177,815
Mohylivskyi	96,358(67.7)	23,864(16.8)	22,197(15.6)	(0.0)	142,419
Litynskyi	96,635(68.4)	16,954(12.0)	26,744(18.9)	874(0.6)	141,207
Novoushytskyi	113,746(74.2)	15,124(10.0)	22,298(14.5)	2,709(1.4)	153,328
Proskurivskyi	98,357(60.1)	16,677(11.2)	33,840(22.7)	(0.0)	148,874
<i>Together</i>	<i>528,645(69.2)</i>	<i>98,008(12.8)</i>	<i>133,738(17.5)</i>	<i>3,756(0.5)</i>	<i>764,147</i>
<b>Group P2. U2a</b>					
Haisynskyi	145,217(91.5)	10,109(6.4)	3,334(2.1)	(0.0)	158,660
Olhopilskyi	163,441(88.0)	13,259(7.1)	8,488(4.6)	572(0.3)	180,058
<i>Together</i>	<i>308,658(90.1)</i>	<i>23,368(6.9)</i>	<i>11,822(3.5)</i>	<i>572(0.2)</i>	<i>338,818</i>
<b>Group P2. U2b</b>					
Bratslavskyi	119,560(75.1)	16,932(10.6)	8,914(5.6)	4,528(1.0)	159,279
Letychivskyi	81,463(73.2)	10,156(9.1)	1,825(1.6)	1,420(1.3)	111,292
Baltskyi	158,623(80.2)	29,011(14.7)	10,040(5.1)	(0.0)	197,674
Vinnytskyi	100,819(80.0)	10,178(8.1)	11,197(8.9)	2,481(2.0)	126,015
<i>Together</i>	<i>460,465(81.2)</i>	<i>66,277(11.7)</i>	<i>31,976(5.6)</i>	<i>8,429(1.5)</i>	<i>567,147</i>
<i>Together districts</i>	<i>1,391,830(74.5)</i>	<i>205,165(11.0)</i>	<i>227,130(12.2)</i>	<i>12,227(0.7)</i>	<i>1,863,352</i>
<b>Cities:</b>					
<b>Group P2. M1a</b>					
Bratslav	2,185(43.0)	2,061(40.5)	531(10.4)	40(0.8)	5,085
Letychiv	2,024(41.2)	2,188(44.6)	699(14.2)	(0.0)	4,911
Vinnytsia	5,391(52.4)	3,633(35.3)	886(8.6)	80(0.8)	10,280
Nova Ushytsya	2,284(57.4)	1,264(31.8)	429(10.1)	(0.0)	3,977
<i>Together</i>	<i>11,883(49.0)</i>	<i>9,146(37.7)</i>	<i>2,545(10.5)</i>	<i>120(0.5)</i>	<i>24,253</i>
<b>Group P2. M1b</b>					
Lityn	1,822(33.4)	2,820(51.8)	357(6.6)	450(8.3)	5,449
Mohyliv	3,482(33.7)	5,383(52.1)	1,246(12.1)	226(2.2)	10,337
Balta	3,656(258)	7,966(56.3)	392(2.8)	1,267(9.0)	14,154
Proskuriv	1,633(22.8)	4,061(56.6)	1,478(20.1)	(0.0)	7,172
<i>Together</i>	<i>10,593(28.4)</i>	<i>20,230(54.5)</i>	<i>2,545(6.9)</i>	<i>1,943(5.2)</i>	<i>37,112</i>
<b>Group P2. M2</b>					
Kamianets	5,622(27.1)	9,965(48.1)	4,987(21.6)	125(0.1)	20,699
<b>Group P2. M3</b>					
Haisyn	6,581(65.1)	1,863(18.4)	825(8.2)	104(1.0)	10,106
Olhopil	4,507(79.0)	773(13.6)	400(7.0)	22(0.4)	5,207
<i>Together</i>	<i>11,088(72.4)</i>	<i>2,636(17.2)</i>	<i>1,225(8.0)</i>	<i>126(0.8)</i>	<i>15,313</i>
<i>Together cities</i>	<i>39,187(40.2)</i>	<i>42,007(43.1)</i>	<i>12,230(12.6)</i>	<i>2,314(2.4)</i>	<i>95,729</i>

No data available: district Yampilskyi; Yampil city

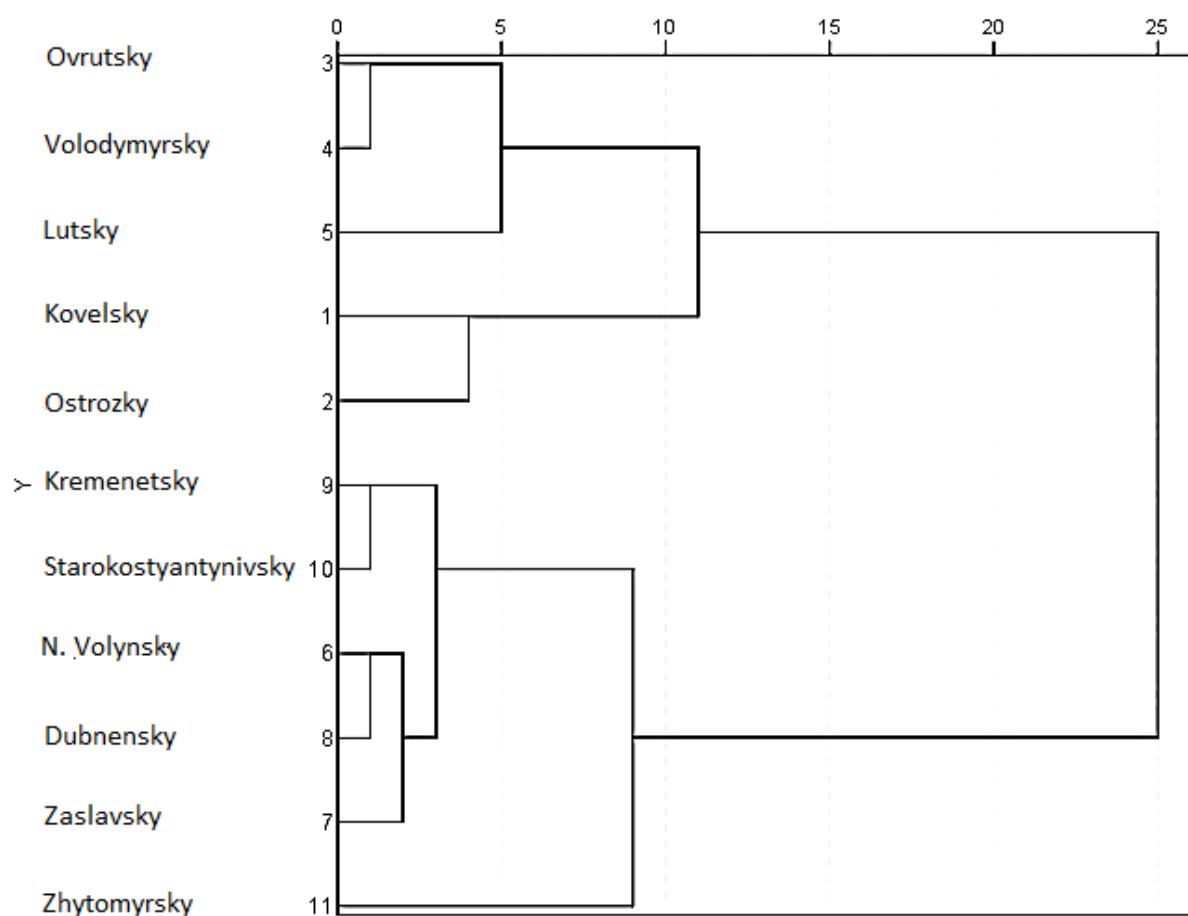


## 2. Population. Demography, confessions, ethnos

Table 2.12. Primary classification of the Volyn province districts and cities by the proportion of confessional groups (1860's)

### The order of agglomeration (clusters) of districts

Stage	United cluster		Coefficients	Stage of the first cluster detection		The next stage
	Cluster 1	Cluster 2		Cluster 1	Cluster 2	
1	3	4	3,760	0	0	7
2	9	10	5,210	0	0	5
3	6	8	9,510	0	0	4
4	6	7	14,665	3	0	5
5	6	9	16,815	4	2	8
6	1	2	26,920	0	0	9
7	3	5	30,820	1	0	9
8	6	11	54,620	5	0	10
9	1	3	68,107	6	7	10
10	1	6	154,902	9	8	0

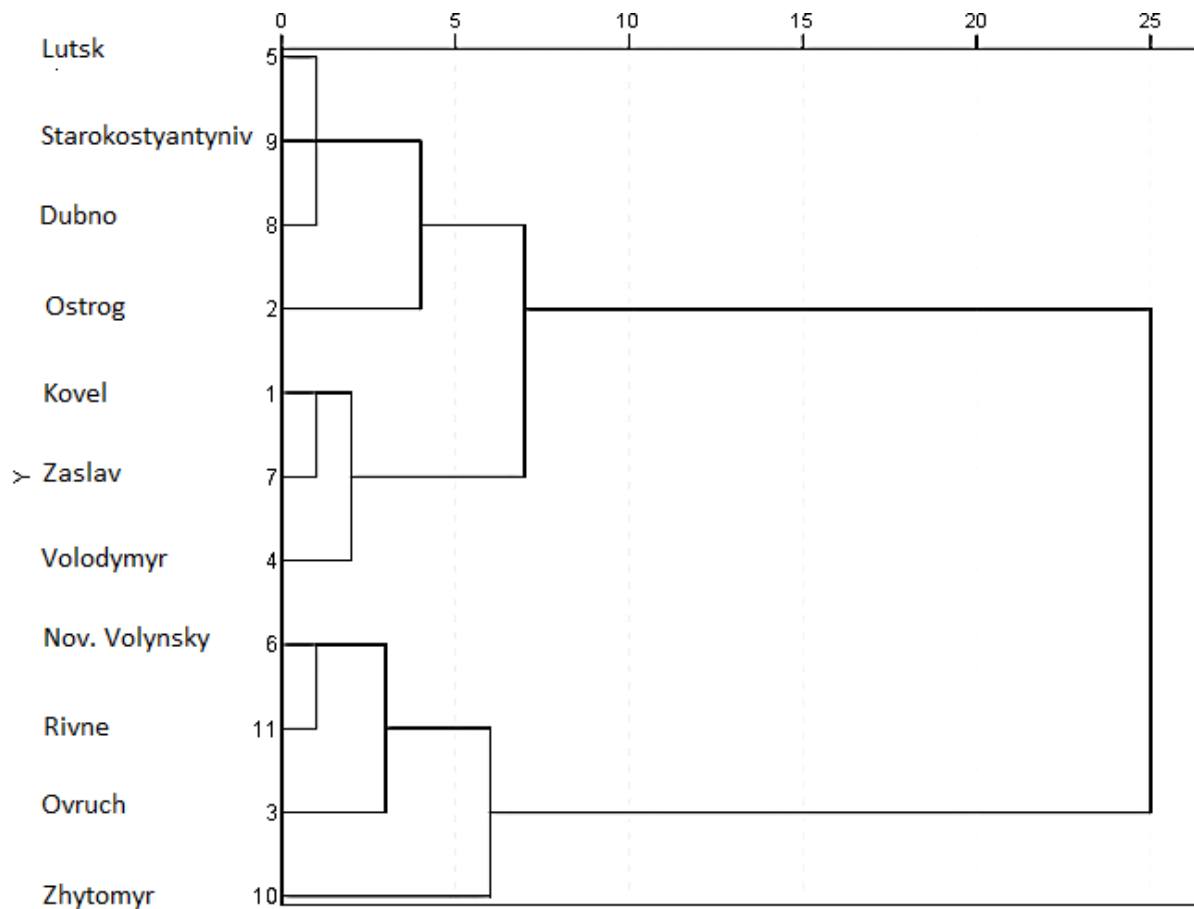


## 2. Population. Demography, confessions, ethnos

Table 2.12. Continued

### The order of agglomeration (clusters) of cities

Stage	United cluster		Coefficients	Stage of the first cluster detection		The next stage
	Cluster 1	Cluster 2		Cluster 1	Cluster 2	
1	5	9	14,290	0	0	3
2	6	11	30,750	0	0	6
3	5	8	37,155	1	0	7
4	1	7	37,500	0	0	5
5	1	4	131,550	4	0	9
6	3	6	174,985	0	2	8
7	2	5	256,677	0	3	9
8	3	10	397,843	6	0	10
9	1	2	487,807	5	7	10
10	1	3	1751,819	9	8	0



## 2. Population. Demography, confessions, ethnos

Table 2.12. Ending (results of the primary classification)

Province/ districts / cities 1860's	Confessions				Together
	Orthodox	Jews	Catholics	Others	
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
<b>Volynska</b>					
<b>Districts:</b>					
<b>Group V2. U1</b>					
Ovrutskiyi	88,864(83.2)	9,684(9.1)	7,112 (6.7)	1,150(1.1)	106,812
Volodymyrskiyi	16,783(82.4)	13,408(9.5)	11,452 (8.1)	48(0.1)	141,646
Lutskiyi	84,932(79.3)	8,305(7.8)	11,885(11.1)	2,015(1.9)	107,137
Kovel'skiy	97,010(88.3)	8,613(7.8)	4,233 (3.9)	(0.0)	109,856
Ostrozkiy	86,040(87.2)	4,223(4.3)	7,330 (7.4)	1,097(1.1)	98,690
<i>Together</i>	<i>373,629(80.5)</i>	<i>44,233(9.5)</i>	<i>42,012(9.0)</i>	<i>4,310(0.9)</i>	<i>464,247</i>
<b>Group V2. U2</b>					
Kremenetskiy	92,761(75.3)	16,521(13.1)	13,886(11.3)	(0.0)	123,168
Starokostiantin.	100,477(73.7)	20,042(14.7)	15,768(11.6)	(0.0)	136,287
Nov. Volynsky	117,255(77.8)	23,038(14.3)	18,318(11.4)	2,506(1.6)	161,117
Zaslavskiy	103,681(77.6)	15,011(11.2)	14,522(10.9)	323(0.2)	133,537
Dubenskiy	78,001(77.3)	14,924(14.8)	8,042(8.8)	66(0.1)	100,972
Zhytomyrskiy	158,514(71.3)	27,274(12.3)	34,253(15.4)	2,418(1.1)	222,441
<i>Together</i>	<i>650,689(74.1)</i>	<i>116,810(13.3)</i>	<i>104,789(11.9)</i>	<i>5,313(0.6)</i>	<i>877,602</i>
<i>Together districts</i>	<i>1,190,074(76.3)</i>	<i>194,803(12.5)</i>	<i>163,084(10.5)</i>	<i>9,734(0.6)</i>	<i>1,577,695</i>
<b>Cities:</b>					
<b>Group V2. M1a</b>					
Lutsk	637(12.8)	3,634(73.0)	707(14.2)	(0.0)	4,978
Starokostyantyniv	1,553(12.8)	9,107(75.3)	1,444(11.2)	(0.0)	12,104
Dubno	828(10.5)	6,258(79.0)	836(10.6)	44(0.6)	7,922
Ostrog	585 (7.1)	7,328(88.6)	361(4.4)	(0.0)	8,274
<i>Together</i>	<i>3,603(10.8)</i>	<i>26,327(79.0)</i>	<i>3,348(10.0)</i>	<i>44(0.0)</i>	<i>33,322</i>
<b>Group V2. M1b</b>					
Kovel	1,026(28.1)	2,193(60.2)	427(11.7)	(0.0)	3,646
Zaslav	2,028(25.0)	5,240(65.2)	771(10.0)	(00)	8,039
Volodymyr	1,137(19.3)	3,958(67.0)	810 (3.7)	(0.0)	5,905
<i>Together</i>	<i>3,191(19.2)</i>	<i>11,391(68.7)</i>	<i>2,008 (12.1)</i>	<i>(0.0)</i>	<i>16,590</i>
<b>Group V2. M2</b>					
Nov. Volynskiy	3,010(40.0)	3,440(45.8)	992(13.2)	72(1.0)	7,514
Rivne	2,323(36.7)	3,178(50.2)	792(12.5)	33(0.5)	6,326
Ovruch	2,456(47.0)	2,264(49.1)	176 (3.4)	25(0.5)	5,221
Zhytomyr	19,953(49.2)	13,299(32.8)	6,809(16.8)	485(1.2)	40,564
<i>Together</i>	<i>27,742(46.8)</i>	<i>22,181(37.4)</i>	<i>8,769(14.8)</i>	<i>615(1.0)</i>	<i>59,307</i>
<i>Together cities</i>	<i>35,536(32.2)</i>	<i>59,899(54.4)</i>	<i>14,125(12.8)</i>	<i>615(0.6)</i>	<i>110,175</i>

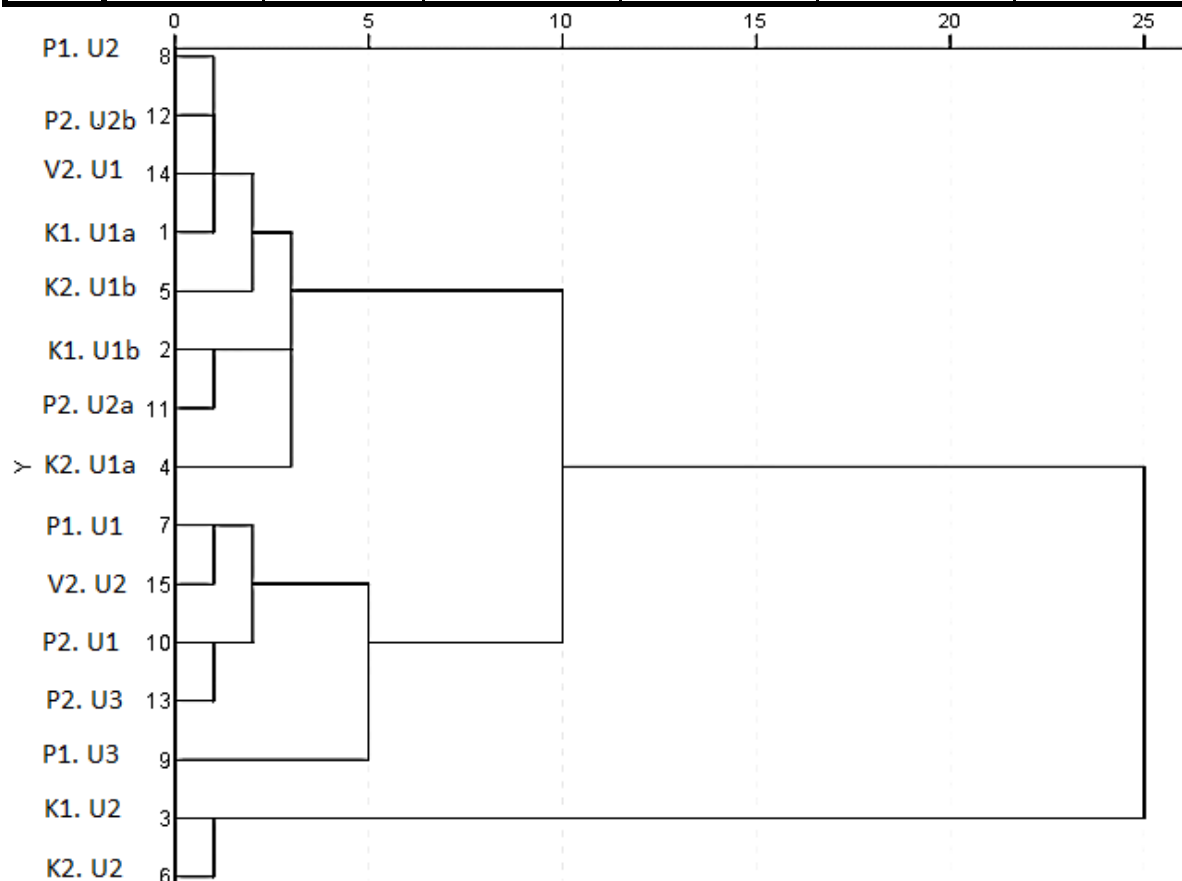
No data available: district Rivnensky; Kremenz city

## 2. Population. Demography, confessions, ethnos

Table 2.13. Results of the Right-Bank Ukraine districts secondary classification by the proportion of confessional groups (1840's and 1860's)

### The order of agglomeration (clusters) of primary groups of districts

Stage	United cluster		Coefficients	Stage of the first cluster detection		The next stage
	Cluster 1	Cluster 2		Cluster 1	Cluster 2	
1	8	12	3,570	0	0	3
2	2	11	10,270	0	0	10
3	8	14	11,725	1	0	7
4	7	15	19,730	0	0	9
5	10	13	32,900	0	0	9
6	3	6	36,890	0	0	14
7	1	8	38,013	0	3	8
8	1	5	60,405	7	0	11
9	7	10	72,340	4	5	12
10	2	4	134,765	2	0	11
11	1	2	148,319	8	10	13
12	7	9	231,283	9	0	13
13	1	7	477,775	11	12	14
14	1	3	1250,633	13	6	0



## 2. Population. Demography, confessions, ethnos

Table 2.13. Continued (Macrogroup I)

Macrogroups / microgroups / districts	Confessions				Together
	Orthodox (%)	Jews (%)	Catholics (%)	Others (%)	
	Kyivska (K), Podilska (P), Volynska (V)				
<b>Macrogroup I:</b>					
<b>Microgroup P1. U2</b>					
Baltskyi	98,937(78.4)	15,655(124)	10,636 (8.4)	918(07)	126,146
Bratslavskyi	94,988(76.0)	17,205(13.8)	11,315 (9.1)	1,440(1.2)	124,948
Haisynskyi	91,565(86.2)	8,447 (8.0)	6,025 ( 57)	143(0.1)	106,180
Olhopilskyi	111,714(84.6)	12,585 (9.5)	7,052 (5.3)	709(0.5)	132,060
<i>Together</i>	<i>394,204(81.1)</i>	<i>53,892(11.1)</i>	<i>3,5028(7.2)</i>	<i>3,210(0.7)</i>	<i>486,334</i>
<b>Microgr. P2. U2b</b>					
Bratslavskyi	119,560(75.1)	16,932(10.6)	8,914(5.6)	4,528(1.0)	159,279
Letychivskyi	81,463(73.2)	10,156(9.1)	1,825(1.6)	1,420(1.3)	111,292
Baltskyi	158,623(80.2)	29,011(14.7)	10,040(5.1)	(0.0)	197,674
Vinnitskyi	100,819(80.0)	10,178(8.1)	11,197(8.9)	2,481(2.0)	126,015
<i>Together</i>	<i>460,465(81.2)</i>	<i>66,277(11.7)</i>	<i>31,976(5.6)</i>	<i>8,429(1.5)</i>	<i>567,147</i>
<b>Microgroup V2. U1</b>					
Ovrutskyi	88,864(83.2)	9,684(9.1)	7,112 (6.7)	1,150(1.1)	106,812
Volodymyrskyi	16,783(82.4)	13,408(9.5)	11,452 (8.1)	48(0.1)	141,646
Lutskyi	84,932(79.3)	8,305(7.8)	11,885(11.1)	2,015(1.9)	107,137
Kovelskyi	97,010(88.3)	8,613(7.8)	4,233 (3.9)	(0.0)	109,856
Ostrozkyi	86,040(87.2)	4,223(4.3)	7,330 (7.4)	1,097(1.1)	98,690
<i>Together</i>	<i>373,629(80.5)</i>	<i>44,233(9.5)</i>	<i>42,012(9.0)</i>	<i>4,310(0.9)</i>	<i>464,247</i>
<b>Microgr. K2.U1b</b>					
Radomyshlskyi	<i>127,618(79.0)</i>	<i>24,860(15.4)</i>	<i>6,224(3.4)</i>	<i>2,916(1.8)</i>	<i>164,618</i>
<b>Microgr. K1. U1a</b>					
Lypovetskyi	104,061(85.6)	7,920 (6.5)	9,585 (7.9)	10(0.1)	121,576
Skvyrskyi	114,881(85.3)	10,239 (7.6)	9,545 (7.1)	16(0.1)	134,681
Tarashchanskyi	114,302(86.0)	6,386 (4.8)	12,195 (9.2)	43(0.1)	132,926
Vasylkivskyi	130,365(85.3)	14,305 (9.4)	8,229 (5.4)	48(01)	152,899
Radomyshlskyi	119,072(81.6)	15,728(10.8)	113 (6.2)	1,996(1.4)	145,927
<i>Together</i>	<i>582,681(85.9)</i>	<i>54,578(8.0)</i>	<i>39,667(5.8)</i>	<i>2,113(0.3)</i>	<i>679,039</i>
<b>Microgr. K1. U1b</b>					
Cherkaskyi	129,707(95.5)	4,792 (3.5)	1,318 (1.0)	66(0.1)	135,883
Kyivskyi	161,930(93.5)	5,685 (3.3)	5,613 (3.2)	877(0.5)	173,228
Zvenyhorodskyi	119,534(91.4)	9,235 (7.1)	1,928 (1.5)	114(0.1)	130,811
Chyhyrskyi	100,738(90.5)	9,332 (8.4)	207 (1.1)	81(0.1)	111,358
Umanskyi	139,323(89.5)	556 (7.4)	4,822 (3.1)	30(0.1)	155,731
Kanivskyi	119,098(86.8)	15,453(11.3)	2,524 (1.8)	63(0.1)	137,138
<i>Together</i>	<i>770,330(92.5)</i>	<i>45,053(5.4)</i>	<i>16,412(2.0)</i>	<i>1,231(0.1)</i>	<i>833,026</i>
<b>Microgr. P2. U2a</b>					
Haisynskyi	145,217(91.5)	10,109(6.4)	3,334(2.1)	(0,0)	158,660
Olhopilskyi	163,441(88.0)	13,259(7.1)	8,488(4.6)	572(0,3)	180,058
<i>Together</i>	<i>308,658(90.1)</i>	<i>23,368(6.9)</i>	<i>11,822(3.5)</i>	<i>572(0,2)</i>	<i>338,818</i>
<b>Microgr. K2. U1a</b>					
Vasylkivskyi	148,257(85.2)	18,511(10.6)	7,215 (4.1)	(0.0)	173,983
Lypovetskyi	106,623(84.6)	13,371(10.6)	5,981(4.7)	(0.0)	125,975
Umanskyi	166,599(85.3)	22,157(11.3)	6,400(3.3)	81(0.1)	195,237
Skvyrskyi	146,870(84.3)	17,017 (9.8)	10,343(5.9)	(0.0)	174,230

## 2. Population. Demography, confessions, ethnos

Table 2.13. Continuation (Macrogroups II, III)

Macrogroups / microgroups of districts	Confessions				Together
	Orthodox (%)	Jews (%)	Catholics (%)	Others (%)	
	Kyivska (K), Podilska (P), Volynska (V)				
Cherkaskyi	154,723(86.5)	20,492(11.5)	1,030(0.6)	2,653(1.5)	178,903
Zvenyhorodskiyi	168,095(91.0)	14,097 (7.6)	2,585(1.4)	(0.0)	184,677
Kanivskiyi	153,884(90.0)	15,292 (8.9)	1,734(1.0)	133(0.1)	171,052
Tarashchanskyyi	144,790(88.2)	16,047 (9.8)	3,322(2.0)	95(0.1)	164,254
Kyivskiyi	197,273(89.2)	12,291 (5.6)	10,051(4.5)	1,606(0.7)	221,221
<i>Together</i>	<i>1,387,114(87.0)</i>	<i>149,275(9.4)</i>	<i>48,661(3.1)</i>	<i>4,568(0.3)</i>	<i>1,594,186</i>
<b>Macrogroup II:</b>					
<b>Microgr. P1. U1</b>					
Yampil'skiy	101,909(76.3)	12,007 (9.0)	19,443(14.6)	1,219(0.9)	133,548
Litynskiy	91,002(76.2)	9,561 (8.0)	18,140(15.2)	744(0.6)	119,447
Vinnitskiy	91,216(74.9)	11,887 (9.8)	16,782(13.8)	1,829(1.5)	121,714
Mohylivskiy	89,337(73.7)	14,839 (12.2)	16,864(13.9)	185(0.2)	121,225
<i>Together</i>	<i>376,464(75.3)</i>	<i>48,294(9.7)</i>	<i>71,229(14.2)</i>	<i>3,977(0.8)</i>	<i>499,964</i>
<b>Microgr. V2. U2</b>					
Kremenetskiy	92,761(75.3)	16,521(13.,1)	13,886(11.3)	(0.0)	123,168
Starokostiantyn.	100,477(73.7)	20,042(14.7)	15,768(11.6)	(0.0)	136,287
Nov. Volynskiy	117,255(77.8)	23,038(14.3)	18,318(11.4)	2,506(1.6)	161,117
Zaslavskiy	103,681(77.6)	15,011(11.2)	14,522(10.9)	323(0.2)	133,537
Dubenskiy	78,001(77.3)	14,924(14.8)	8,042(8.8)	66(0.1)	100,972
Zhytomyrskiy	158,514(71.3)	27,274(12.3)	34,253(15.4)	2,418(1.1)	222,441
<i>Together</i>	<i>650,689(74.1)</i>	<i>116,810(13.3)</i>	<i>104,789(11.9)</i>	<i>5,313(0.6)</i>	<i>877,602</i>
<b>Microgr. P2. U1</b>					
Kamyanetskiy	123,549(69.5)	25,389(14.3)	28,659(16.1)	173(0.1)	177,815
Mohylivskiy	96,358(67.7)	23,864(16.8)	22,197(15.6)	(0.0)	142,419
Litynskiy	96,635(68.4)	16,954(12.0)	26,744(18.9)	874(0.6)	141,207
Novoushytskiy	113,746(74.2)	15,124(10.0)	22,298(14.5)	2,709(1.4)	153,328
Proskurivskiy	98,357(60.1)	16,677(11.2)	33,840(22.7)	(0.0)	148,874
<i>Together</i>	<i>528,645(69.2)</i>	<i>98,008(12.8)</i>	<i>133,738(17.5)</i>	<i>3,756(0.5)</i>	<i>764,147</i>
<b>Microgr. P1. U3</b>					
Novoushytskiy	83,667(67.2)	13,934(11.2)	25,494(20.5)	1,412(1.2)	124,507
Letychivskiy	50,738(65.9)	6,905 (9.0)	18,417(23.9)	650(0.8)	77,010
Kamyanetskiy	80,338(59.3)	21,935(16.2)	33,038(24.4)	256 (0.2)	135,567
Proskurivskiy	74,191(56.7)	14,195(10.9)	42,376(33.2)	21(0.1)	130,783
<i>Together</i>	<i>288,934(61.8)</i>	<i>56,969(12.2)</i>	<i>119,325(25.5)</i>	<i>2,339(0.5)</i>	<i>467,567</i>
<b>Macrogroup III:</b>					
<b>Microgr. K1. U2</b>					
Berdychivskiy	92,660(54.7)	47,622(28.1)	28,539 (16.8)	522(0.3)	169,343
<b>Microgr. K2. U2</b>					
Berdychivskiy	98,213(51.4)	63,164(33.1)	30,251(15.8)	482(0.3)	191,008

## 2. Population. Demography, confessions, ethnos

Table 2.13. Ending (distribution of districts on chronological cuts and macrogroups with definition of primary classification microgroups)

<b>Macrogroups</b>	<b>I</b>		<b>II</b>		<b>III</b>	
<b>Chronological cut</b>	<b>1840's</b>	<b>1860's</b>	<b>1840's</b>	<b>1860's</b>	<b>1840's</b>	<b>1860's</b>
<b>Province:</b>	<b>Kyivska</b>					
Lypovetskyi	K1. U1a	K2. U1a				
Skvytskyi	K1. U1a	K2. U1a				
Tarashchanskyi	K1. U1a	K2. U1a				
Vasylkivskyi	K1. U1a	K2. U1a				
Umanskyi	K1. U1b	K2. U1a				
Cherkaskyi	K1. U1b	K2. U1a				
Zvenyhorodskyi	K1. U1b	K2. U1a				
Kanivskyi	K1. U1b	K2. U1a				
Kyivskyi	K1. U1b	K2. U1a				
Radomyshlskyi	K1. U1a	K2. U1b				
Chyhyrskyi	K1. U1b	-				
Berdychivski					K1. U2	K2. U2
<b>Province:</b>	<b>Podilska</b>					
Baltskyi	P1. Y2	P2. U2b				
Bratslavskyi	P1. Y2	P2. U2b				
Haisynskyi	P1. Y2	P2. U2a				
Olhopilskyi	P1. Y2	P2. U2a				
Letychivskyi*		P2. U2b	P1. U3			
Vinnitskyi*		P2. U2b	P1. U1			
Yampilskyi			P1. U1	-		
Litynskyi			P1. U1	P2. U1		
Mohylivskyi			P1. U1	P2. U3		
Kamyanetskyi			P1. U3	P2. U1		
Novoushytskyi			P1. U3	P2. U1		
Proskurivskyi			P1. U3	P2. U1		
<b>Province:</b>	<b>Volynska</b>					
Ovrutskyi	-	V2. U1				
Volodymyrskyi	-	V2. U1				
Lutskyi	-	V2. U1				
Kovelskyi	-	V2. U1				
Ostrozkyi	-	V2. U1				
Kremenetskyi			-	V2. U2		
Starokostyantyn.			-	V2. U2		
Nov. Volynskyi			-	V2. U2		
Zaslavskyi			-	V2. U2		
Dubenskyi			-	V2. U2		
Zhytomyrskyi			-	V2. U2		

Legend: \*an object is represented in several groups; - no data available

## 2. Population. Demography, confessions, ethnos

Table 2.14. Results of the Right-Bank Ukraine cities secondary classification by the proportion of confessional groups (1840's and 1860's)

### The order of agglomeration (clusters) of cities

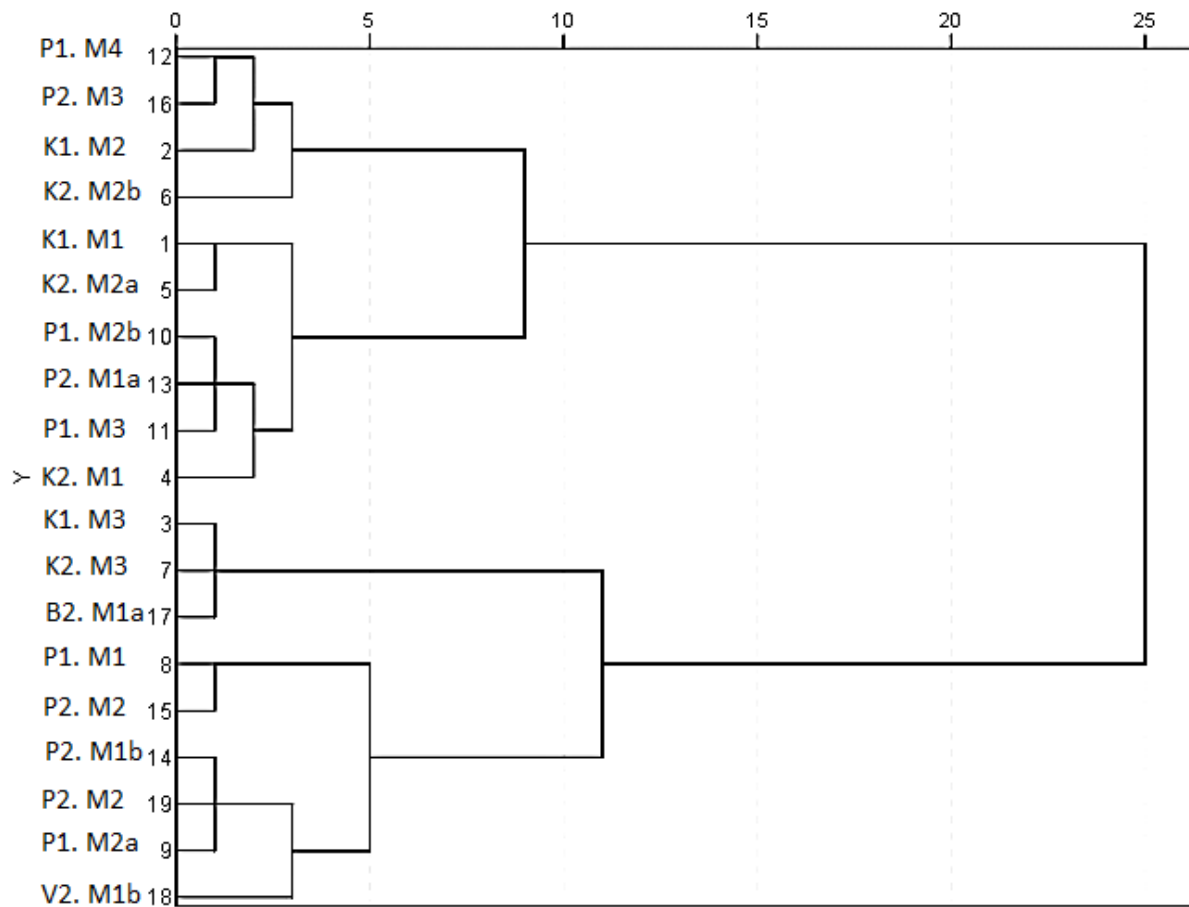
Stage	United cluster		Coefficients	Stage of the first cluster detection		The next stage
	Cluster 1	Cluster 2		Cluster 1	Cluster 2	
1	12	16	2,750	0	0	11
2	1	5	46,500	0	0	14
3	3	7	57,500	0	0	9
4	10	13	66,910	0	0	8
5	14	19	70,420	0	0	6
6	9	14	87,920	0	5	13
7	8	15	153,410	0	0	15
8	10	11	157,285	4	0	10
9	3	17	160,570	3	0	17
10	4	10	215,727	0	8	14
11	2	12	241,615	0	1	12
12	2	6	388,050	11	0	16
13	9	18	443,357	6	0	15
14	1	4	456,222	2	10	16
15	8	9	805,350	7	13	17
16	1	2	1347,440	14	12	18
17	3	8	1699,361	9	15	18
18	1	3	4187,959	16	17	0



## 2. Population. Demography, confessions, ethnos

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Table 2.14. Continuation



## 2. Population. Demography, confessions, ethnos

Table 2.14. Continuation (Macrogroup C)

Macrogroups / subgr-s / primary groups / cities	Confessions				Together
	Orthodox (%)	Jews (%)	Catholics (%)	Others (%)	
	Kyivska (K), Podilska(P), Volynska (V)				
<b>Macrogroup C</b>					
<i>Subgroup e</i>					
<b>Group P1. M4</b>					
Olhopil	2,273(75.4)	444(14.8)	268(8.9)	16(0.5)	3,001
Yampil	2,260(69.2)	690(21.1)	314(9.6)	(0.0)	3,264
<i>Together</i>	<i>4,533(72.4)</i>	<i>1,134(18.1)</i>	<i>582(9.3)</i>	<i>16(0.3)</i>	<i>6,265</i>
<b>Group P2. M3</b>					
Haisyn	6,581(65.1)	1,863(18.4)	825(8.2)	104(1.0)	10,106
Olhopil	4,507(79.0)	773(13.6)	400(7.0)	22(0.4)	5,207
<i>Together</i>	<i>11,088(72.4)</i>	<i>2,636(17.2)</i>	<i>1,225(8.0)</i>	<i>126(0.8)</i>	<i>15,313</i>
<b>Group K1. M2</b>					
Chyhyryn	4,303(76.1)	1,298(22.9)	58(1.0)	(0.0)	5,656
Cherkasy	7,136(75.9)	445 (4.7)	34(0.4)	(19.0)	9,400
<i>Together</i>	<i>11,439(76.0)</i>	<i>1,743(11.6)</i>	<i>92(0.6)</i>	<i>1,782(11.8)</i>	<i>15,056</i>
<b>Group K2. M2b</b>					
Kyiv	58,922(83.8)	1,411 (2.0)	8,604(12.2)	1,404(2.0)	70,341
<i>Subgroup f</i>					
<b>Group K1. M1</b>					
Kaniv	3,561 (64.7)	1,802(32.7)	140 (2.5)	(0.0)	5,503
Vasylkiv	6,116 (66.2)	3,050(33.0)	71 (0.8)	1(0.0)	9,238
Tarashcha	3,732(60.9)	2,231(36.4)	166 (2.7)	(0.0)	6,129
Lypovets	2,820(55.4)	1,833(36.0)	441 (8.7)	(0.0)	5,094
<i>Together</i>	<i>16,229(62.5)</i>	<i>8,916(34.3)</i>	<i>818(3.6)</i>	<i>1(0.0)</i>	<i>25,964</i>
<b>Group K2. M2a</b>					
Kaniv	4,414(64.6)	2,262(33.1)	162(2.4)	(0.0)	6,838
Vasylkiv	7,503(65.8)	3,764(33.0)	134 (1.2)	(0.0)	11,401
Tarashcha	7,352(64.5)	3,967(34.8)	35(0.3)	43(0.4)	11,397
Zvenyhorodka	7,845(76.6)	2,425(23.7)	279(2.7)	58(0.6)	10,247
Lypovets	2,844(69.7)	863(21.1)	374(9.2)	(0.0)	4,081
<i>Together</i>	<i>29,958(67.6)</i>	<i>13,281(30.0)</i>	<i>984(2.2)</i>	<i>101(0.2)</i>	<i>44,324</i>
<b>Group P1. M2b</b>					
Haisyn	2,968(53.2)	2,196(36.4)	285 (5.1)	129(2.3)	5,578
Lityn	2,632(54.7)	1,302(27.1)	511 (1.6)	369(7.7)	4,814
<i>Together</i>	<i>5,600(53.9)</i>	<i>3,498(33.7)</i>	<i>796 (7.6)</i>	<i>498(4.8)</i>	<i>10,392</i>
<b>Group P2. M1a</b>					
Bratslav	2,185(43.0)	2,061(40.5)	531(10.4)	40(0.8)	5,085
Letychiv	2,024(41.2)	2,188(44.6)	699(14.2)	(0.0)	4,911
Vinnysia	5,391(52.4)	3,633(35.3)	886(8.6)	80(0.8)	10,280
N. Ushytsya	2,284(57.4)	1,264(31.8)	429(10.1)	(0.0)	3,977
<i>Together</i>	<i>11,883(49.0)</i>	<i>9,146(37.7)</i>	<i>2,545(10.5)</i>	<i>120(0.5)</i>	<i>24,253</i>
<b>Group P1. M3</b>					
Vinnysia	4,748(44.7)	4,319(40.1)	1,559(14.6)	41(0.4)	10,667
Letychiv	1,573(37.6)	1,741(41.6)	867(20.7)	1(0.0)	4,182
N. Ushytsia	1,594(49.5)	950(29.5)	679(21.0)	(0.0)	3,223
<i>Together</i>	<i>7,915(43.8)</i>	<i>7,010(38.8)</i>	<i>3,105(17.2)</i>	<i>42(0.2)</i>	<i>18,072</i>

## 2. Population. Demography, confessions, ethnos

Table 2.14. Continuation (Macrogroup D)

Macrogroup / subgroup / primary group / city	Confessions				Together
	Orthodox (%)	Jews (%)	Catholics (%)	Others (%)	
<b>Group K2. M1</b>	<b>Kyivska (K), Podilska(P), Volynska (V)</b>				
Uman	7,657(49.8)	6,900(44.9)	800(5.2)	6(0.0)	15,363
Skvyra	4,932(50.2)	4,456 (45.4)	434(4.4)	(0.0)	9,822
Radomyshl	1,791(34.5)	3,130 (60.3)	267(5.2)	(0.0)	5,188
<b>Macrogroup D</b>					
<b>Subgroup g</b>					
<b>Group K1. M3</b>					
Uman	802 (9.7)	6,684(80.9)	772 (9.3)	7(0.1)	8,267
Berdychiv	1,631 (4.0)	35,707(86.8)	3,749(9.1)	71(0.2)	41,158
<i>Together</i>	<i>2,433(4.9)</i>	<i>42,391(85.8)</i>	<i>4,521(9.1)</i>	<i>78(0.2)</i>	<i>49,423</i>
<b>Group K2. M3</b>					
Berdychiv	2,610(4.8)	50,051(92.6)	3,157(5.8)	418(0.8)	54,051
<b>Group V2. M1a</b>					
Lutsk	637(12.8)	3,634(73.0)	707(14.2)	(0.0)	4,978
Starokostiantyniv	1,553(12.8)	9,107(75.3)	1,444(11.2)	(0.0)	12,104
Dubno	828(10.5)	6,258(79.0)	836(10.6)	44(0.6)	7,922
Ostrog	585 (7.1)	7,328(88.6)	361(4.4)	(0.0)	8,274
<i>Together</i>	<i>3,603(10.8)</i>	<i>26,327(79.0)</i>	<i>3,348(10.0)</i>	<i>44(0.0)</i>	<i>33,322</i>
<b>Subgroup h</b>					
<b>Group P1. M1</b>					
Kamianets	3,003(20.8)	7,278(50.5)	3,902(27.1)	238(1.7)	14,421
Proskuriv	845(21.0)	2,125(52.8)	1,051(26.1)	(0.0)	4,021
<i>Together</i>	<i>3,848(20.9)</i>	<i>9,353(50.7)</i>	<i>4,953(26.9)</i>	<i>238(1.3)</i>	<i>18,442</i>
<b>Group P2. M2</b>					
Kamianets	5,622(27.1)	9,965(48.5)	4,987(38.6)	125(0.1)	20,699
<b>Group P2. M1b</b>					
Lityn	1,822(33.4)	2,820(51.8)	357(6.6)	450(8.3)	5,449
Mohyliv	3,482(33.7)	5,383(52.1)	1,246(12.1)	226(2.2)	10,337
Balta	3,656(25.8)	7,966(56.3)	392(2.8)	1,267(9.0)	14,154
Proskuriv	1,633(22.8)	4,061(56.6)	1,478(20.1)	(0.0)	7,172
<i>Together</i>	<i>10,593(284)</i>	<i>20,230(54.5)</i>	<i>2,545(6.9)</i>	<i>1,943(5.2)</i>	<i>37,112</i>
<b>Group V2. M2</b>					
Nov. Volynskiyi,	3,010(40.0)	3,440(45.8)	992(13.2)	72(1.0)	7,514
Rivne	2,323(36.7)	3,178(50.2)	792(12.5)	33(0.5)	6,326
Ovruch	2,456(47.0)	2,264(49.1)	176 (3.4)	25(0.5)	5,221
Zhytomyr	19,953(49.2)	13,299(32.8)	6,809(16.8)	485(1.2)	40,564
<i>Together</i>	<i>27,742(46.8)</i>	<i>22,181(37.4)</i>	<i>8,769(14.8)</i>	<i>615(1.0)</i>	<i>59,307</i>
<b>Group P1. M2a</b>					
Bratslav	1,803(42.4)	2,115(49.8)	279(6.6)	52(1.2)	4,249
Mohyliv	4,143(38.7)	5,778(54.0)	617(5.7)	173(1.6)	10,711
Balta	3,079(32.6)	5,170(54.8)	353 (3.7)	833(8.8)	9,435
<i>Together</i>	<i>9,025(37.0)</i>	<i>13,063(53.5)</i>	<i>1,249(5.1)</i>	<i>1,058(4.3)</i>	<i>24,395</i>
<b>Group V2. M1b</b>					
Kovel	1,026(28.1)	2,193(60.2)	427(11.7)	(0.0)	3,646
Zaslav	2,028(25.0)	5,240(65.2)	771(10.0)	(0.0)	8,039
Volodymyr	1,137(19.3)	3,958(67.0)	810 (3.7)	(0.0)	5,905
<i>Together</i>	<i>3,191(19.2)</i>	<i>11,391(68.7)</i>	<i>2,008 (12.1)</i>	<i>(0.0)</i>	<i>16,590</i>

## 2. Population. Demography, confessions, ethnos

Table 2.14. Ending (distribution of cities by chronological sections and macrogroups with the definition of microgroups of primary classification)

Macrogroups	C				D			
Subgroups	e		f		g		h	
Chronolog. cut	1840's	1860's	1840's	1860's	1840's	1860's	1840's	1860's
<b>Province / city:</b>	<b>Kyivska</b>							
Chyhyryn	K1. M2	-						
Cherkasy	K1. M2	-						
Kyiv	-	K2. M2b						
Kaniv			K1. M1	K2. M2a				
Vasylkiv			K1. M1	K2. M2a				
Tarashcha			K1. M1	K2. M2a				
Lypovets			K1. M1	K2. M2a				
Zvenyhorodka			-	K2. M2a				
Uman*				K2. M1	K1. M3			
Skvyra				K2. M1				
Radomyshl				K2. M1				
Berdychiv					K1. M3	K2. M3		
<b>Province / city:</b>	<b>Podilska</b>							
Olhopil	P1. M4	P2. M3						
Yampil	P1. M4	-						
Haisyn		P2. M3	P1. M2b					
Lityn*			P1. M2b					P2. M1b
Kamianets							P1. M1	P2. M2
Proskuriv							P1. M1	P2. M1b
Mohyliv							P1. M2a	P2. M1b
Balta							P1. M2a	P2. M1b
Bratslav							P1. M2a	P2. M1a
Letychiv *			P1. M3					P2. M1a
Vinnytsia *			P1. M3					P2. M1a
Nova Ushytsya *			P1. M3					P2. M1a
<b>Province / city:</b>	<b>Volynska</b>							
Lutsk					-	V2. M1a		
Starokostiantyn.					-	V2. M1a		
Dubno					-	V2. M1a		
Ostrog					-	V2. M1a		
N. Volynskyi							-	V2. M2
Rivne							-	V2. M2
Ovruch							-	V2. M2
Zhytomyr							-	V2. M2
Kovel							-	V2. M1b
Zaslav							-	V2. M1b
Volodymyr							-	V2. M1b

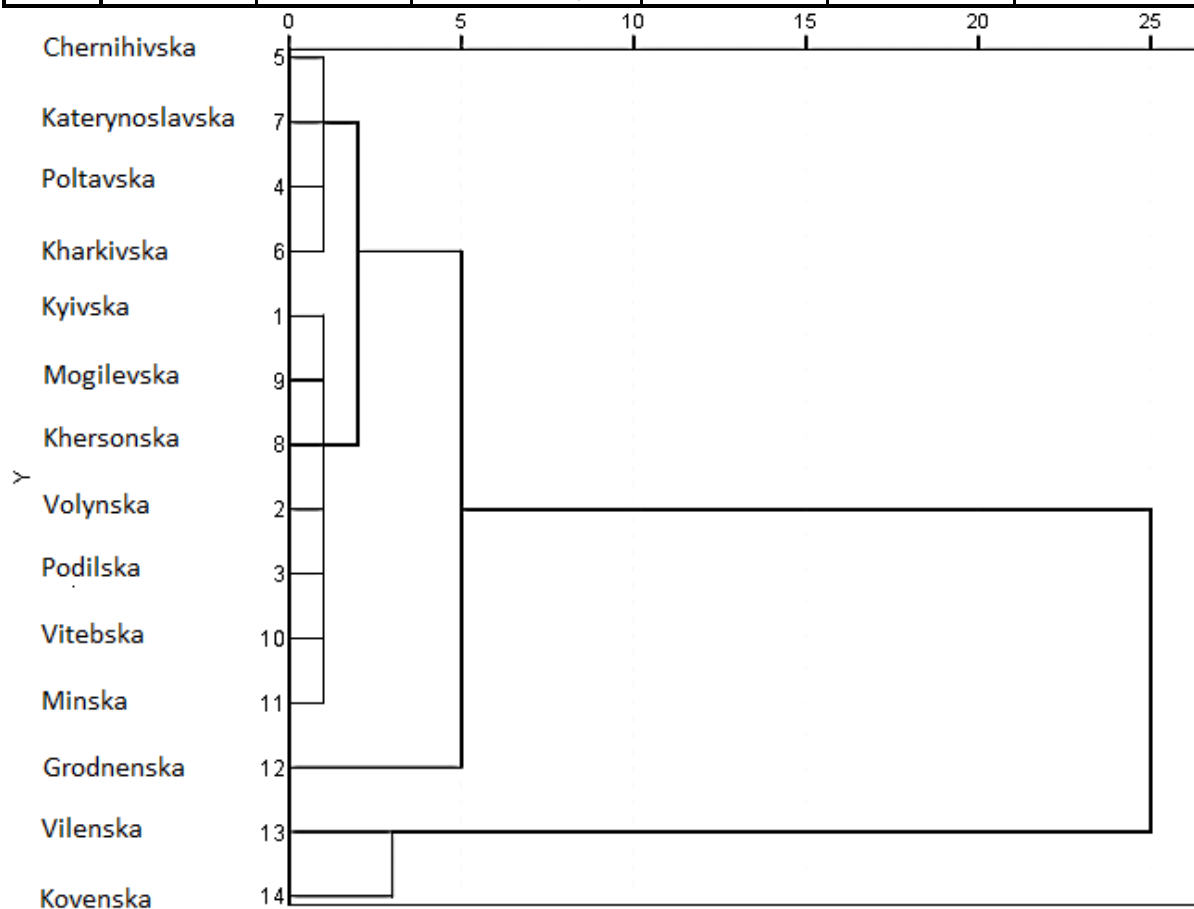
Legend: \* object is presented in several groups

## 2. Population. Demography, confessions, ethnos

Table 2.15. Classification of the Ukrainian, Belarusian, and Lithuanian provinces according to the specific weight of confessional groups (1860's)

### The order of agglomeration (clusters) of provinces

Stage	United cluster		Coefficients	Stage of the first cluster detection		The next stage
	Cluster 1	Cluster 2		Cluster 1	Cluster 2	
1	5	7	1,190	0	0	7
2	1	9	1,780	0	0	6
3	4	6	3,860	0	0	7
4	2	3	8,390	0	0	8
5	10	11	16,840	0	0	8
6	1	8	43,740	2	0	9
7	4	5	54,805	3	1	10
8	2	10	91,470	4	5	9
9	1	2	251,867	6	8	10
10	1	4	598,115	9	7	12
11	13	14	1059,560	0	0	13
12	1	12	1893,343	10	0	13
13	1	13	10534,563	12	11	0



## 2. Population. Demography, confessions, ethnos

Table 2.15. Ending (results of classification)

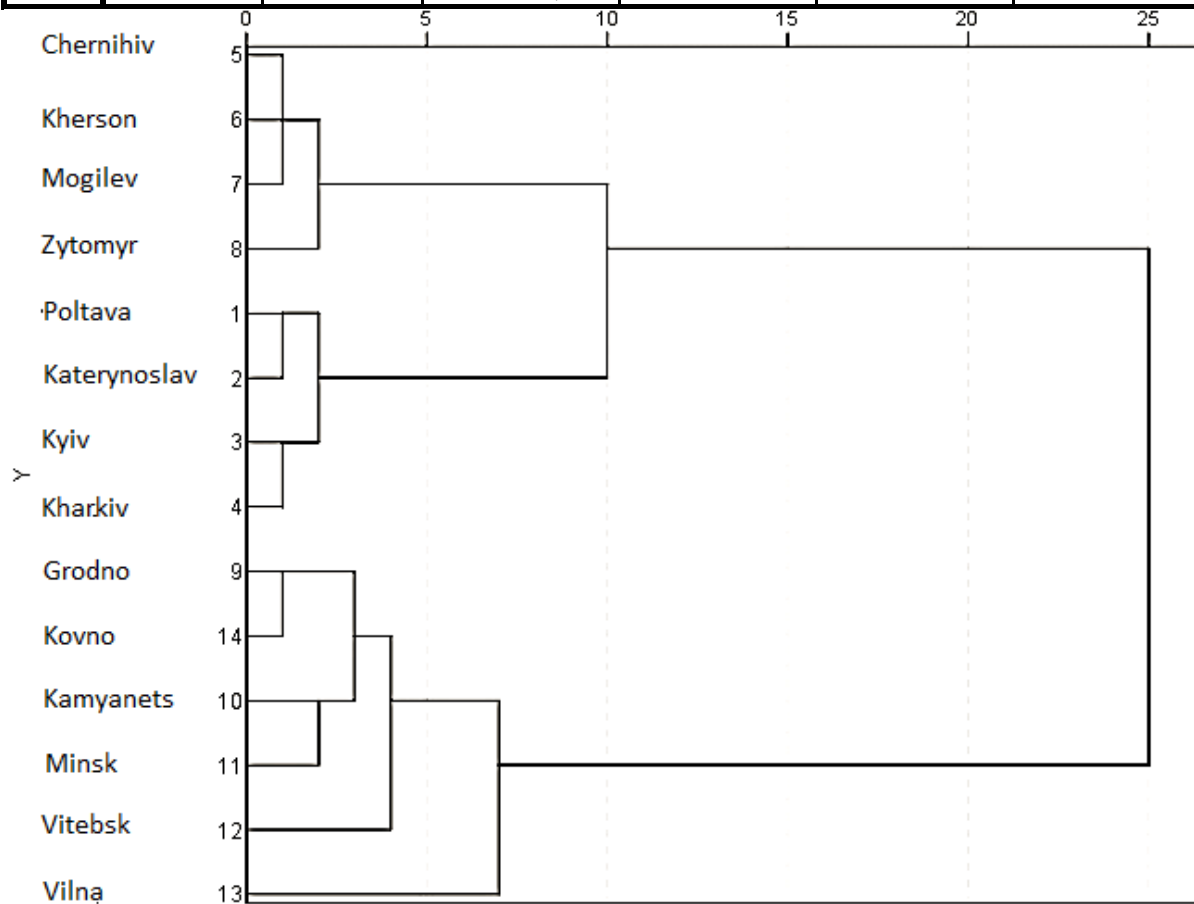
Group / subgroup / provinces	Confessions				Together
	Orthodox (%)	Jews (%)	Catholics (%)	Others (%)	
<b>Group R:</b>					
<b>Subgroup 1</b>					
Chernihivska	1,390,990(93.5)	36,714(2.5)	2,022(0.1)	57,625(3.4)	1,487,372
Katerynoslav.	1,120,685(93.0)	26,317(2.2)	8,024(0.7)	49,609(4.1)	1,204,751
Poltavska	1,896,224(99.2)	39,003(2.0)	1,620(0.1)	1,590(0.1)	1,911,442
Kharkivska	1,585,977(99.7)	485(0.1)	1,097(0.1)	3,352(0.1)	1,590,926
<i>Together</i>	<i>5,993,876(96.3)</i>	<i>102,519(1.6)</i>	<i>12,763(0.2)</i>	<i>112,176(1.8)</i>	<i>6,221,334</i>
<b>Subgroup 2</b>					
Kyivska	1,666,794(82.8)	250,804 (12.5)	85,722 (4.3)	2,664(0.1)	2,005,984
Mogilevska	755,711(81.9)	123,245(13.4)	43,013 (4.7)	456 (0.1)	922,425
Khersonska	1,133,862(85.2)	114,640 (8.6)	33,072(2.5)	48,464(3.6)	1,330,138
Volynska	1,190,074(76.3)	194,803(12.5)	163,084(10.5)	9,734(0.6)	1,558,795
Podilska	1,391,830(74.5)	205,165 (11.0)	227,130(12.2)	12,227(0.7)	1,836,352
Vitebska	842,100(73.2)	66,342 (5.6)	230,193(20.0)	12,420(1.1)	1,151,055
Minska	720,487(72.5)	90,177 (9.1)	179,989(18.1)	3,370(0.4)	994,023
<i>Together</i>	<i>7,700,858(78.6)</i>	<i>1,045,176(10.7)</i>	<i>962,203 (9.8)</i>	<i>89,335(0.9)</i>	<i>9,797,572</i>
<i>Together R</i>	<i>13,694,734(85.5)</i>	<i>1,147,695(7.2)</i>	<i>974,939(6.1)</i>	<i>201,511(1.2)</i>	<i>16,018,907</i>
<b>Group S:</b>					
Grodnenska	438,394(53.2)	106,694(12.9)	273,121(33.1)	6,482(0.8)	824,691
<b>Group T:</b>					
Vilenska	204,035(23.0)	76,802 (8.6)	607,459(68.4)	2,617(0.3)	888,296
Kovenska	23,594 (2.7)	107,656(12.1)	828,618(93.3)	37,744(4.2)	997,617
<i>Together T</i>	<i>227,629(12.1)</i>	<i>184,458(9.8)</i>	<i>1,436,077(76.1)</i>	<i>40,361(2.1)</i>	<i>1,885,913</i>
<i>Together all</i>	<i>14,360,757(76.7)</i>	<i>1,438,847(7.7)</i>	<i>2,684,137(14.3)</i>	<i>248,354(1.3)</i>	<i>18,729,511</i>

## 2. Population. Demography, confessions, ethnos

Table 2.16. Classification of the Ukrainian, Belarusian, and Lithuanian provincial center-cities by the proportion of confessional groups (1860's)

**The order of agglomeration (clusters) of cities**

Stage	United cluster		Coefficients	Stage of the first cluster detection		The next stage
	Cluster 1	Cluster 2		Cluster 1	Cluster 2	
1	5	6	18,840	0	0	3
2	1	2	194,500	0	0	8
3	5	7	240,380	1	0	7
4	9	14	279,420	0	0	9
5	3	4	323,480	0	0	8
6	10	11	492,820	0	0	9
7	5	8	556,467	3	0	12
8	1	3	571,880	2	5	12
9	9	10	866,370	4	6	10
10	9	12	1119,820	9	0	11
11	9	13	2014,124	10	0	13
12	1	5	3023,943	8	7	13
13	1	9	8123,315	12	11	0



## 2. Population. Demography, confessions, ethnos

Table 2.16. Ending (results of classification)

Group / sub-group / cities	Confessions				Together
	Orthodox (%)	Jews (%)	Catholics (%)	Others (%)	
<b>Group L:</b>					
<i>Subgroup L2</i>					
<i>Version L2a</i>					
Poltava	25,975(84.6)	4,283(14.0)	665(2.2)	41(0.1)	30,964
Katerynoslav	14,409(76.3)	3,472(18.4)	415(2.2)	585(3.1)	18,881
<i>Version L2b</i>					
Kyiv	58,922(83.8)	1,411(2.0)	8,604(12.2)	1,404(2.0)	70,341
Kharkiv	54,465(89.5)	3,039(5.0)	851(1.4)	61(0.1)	60,798
<i>Together L2</i>	<i>153,771(86.6)</i>	<i>12,205(6.9)</i>	<i>9,455(5.3)</i>	<i>2,091(1.2)</i>	<i>177,522</i>
<i>Subgroup L1</i>					
Chernihiv	10,363(61.9)	5,385(32.2)	893 (5.3)	96(0.6)	16,737
Kherson	27,471(61.0)	14,932(33.2)	1,491 (3.3)	1,146(2.5)	45,040
Mogilev	19,148(53.9)	14,354(40.4)	1,797 (5.1)	205(0.6)	35,504
Zhytomyr	19,935(49.2)	13,299(32.8)	6,809(16.8)	485(1.2)	40,564
<i>Together L1</i>	<i>76,917(55.8)</i>	<i>47,969(34.8)</i>	<i>10,990 (8.0)</i>	<i>1,932(1.4)</i>	<i>137,845</i>
<i>Together gr. L:</i>	<i>230,688(73.1)</i>	<i>60,174(19.1)</i>	<i>20,445 (6.5)</i>	<i>4,023(1.3)</i>	<i>315,367</i>
<b>Group M:</b>					
<i>Subgroup M1</i>					
<i>Version M1a</i>					
Grodno	3,417(17.0)	10,410(51.7)	6,062(30.1)	232 (1.1)	20,121
Kovno	4,542(18.9)	12,820(53.6)	4,956(20.1)	1,619 (6.8)	23,937
<i>Version M1b</i>					
Kamyanets	5,622(27.1)	9,965(48.5)	4,987(38.6)	125(0.1)	20,699
Minsk	10,798(31.7)	12,328(36.2)	10,228(30.0)	722(0.1)	34,076
<i>Together M1</i>	<i>24,379 (24.7)</i>	<i>45,523(46.1)</i>	<i>26,233(26.5)</i>	<i>2,698(2.6)</i>	<i>98,833</i>
<i>Subgroup M2</i>					
Vitebsk	10,383(35.2)	15,004(50.9)	3,796(12.9)	313(1.1)	29,496
<i>Subgroup M3</i>					
Vilna	5,216(8.7)	24,448(40.7)	28,933(48.2)	1,443 (2.4)	60,040
<i>Together gr.M</i>	<i>39,973(21.2)</i>	<i>84,975(45.1)</i>	<i>58,962(31.3)</i>	<i>4,454(2.4)</i>	<i>188,369</i>
<i>Together all</i>	<i>270,661(53.9)</i>	<i>145,149(28.9)</i>	<i>79,407(15.8)</i>	<i>7,152(1.4)</i>	<i>502,369</i>



## 2. Population. Demography, confessions, ethnos

Table 2.17. Ethnic composition of the of the Right-Bank Ukraine and Western Territory of the Russian Empire provinces (1860's)

Provinces	Ethnos (share in %)							
	Ukrainians	Belarusians	Russians	Jews	Poles	Lithuanians	Latvians	Others
Kyivska	<b>80.5</b>	2.6	0.4	11.8	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.1
Volynska	<b>72.7</b>	0.9	0.8	12.1	11.7	0.4	0.3	0.1
Podilska	<b>71.9</b>	0.6	0.9	11.4	12.7	0.0	0.0	2.5
Mogilevska	0.5	<b>81.7</b>	0.5	13.4	2.7	0.4	0.3	0.1
Vitebska	0.0	<b>58.0</b>	5.0	9.0	5.5	0.1	<b>22.2</b>	0.5
Minska	2.1	<b>64.6</b>	5.8	9.1	11.7	6.5	0.0	0.2
Grodzenska	<b>19.3</b>	<b>57.9</b>	0.0	12.3	9.5	0.3	0.0	0.7
Vilenska	0.1	<b>46.9</b>	3.5	8.7	14.3	<b>23.6</b>	0.0	0.4
Kovenska	0.1	0.4	2.3	10.3	4.0	<b>80.7</b>	1.7	0.3

<sup>1</sup> More detailed and qualified sources of demography of the Russian Empire of the first half - middle of the 19-th century considered in the monograph by V.M. Kabuzan [71].

<sup>2</sup> Statistical processing of materials was conducted under the direction of D.P. Zhouravskiy (See: [60, pp. 72 – 79]).

<sup>3</sup> In Russian Empire, the status of an urban settlement was determined by the Government on the basis of applicable law. Centers of provinces, districts, and other large administrative units were considered cities. They were called "shtatny", which in our translation looks like "in-order", that is, "by order of the Government". Another category of cities consisted of ancient cities that were once centers of administrative territories, but lost this function for various reasons. Such cities were called "zashtatny", which we translate as "out-of-order". An intermediate position between urban and rural settlements was occupied by "posad" or "mistechko", which in the Right-Bank Ukraine were almost always privately owned. We denote them by the word "town" [77, pp. 229 – 232].

### 3. Population. Estates and other social groups

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### 3. Population. Estates and other social groups

The social division of the Russian Empire population according to formal legal characteristics was of a class-estate nature. The main social categories belonged to nobles, clergy, "urban inhabitants" (burghers) and "rural inhabitants" (in Russian law, these estates were denoted by the terms "dvoryane", "duhovenstvo", "gorodskiye obyvatelny", and "sel'skiye obyvatelny") [3]. The first two were privileged, did not pay taxes, did not serve in the army under duress, and were not subjected to corporal punishment. Others were considered "tax classes" and carried the burden of maintaining the social organism. The differences between the estates were most clearly manifested not so much at the level of personality, but at the corporate level. In terms of internal composition, these large social groups were not homogeneous. In particular, the nobles were divided into hereditary and personal, which determined the features of their position in the corporation; the clergy was divided by religion, place in the church hierarchy, positioning to the secular world; the state of "urban inhabitants" included honourable citizens, merchants of various categories, burghers, artisans, etc. The "rural inhabitants" were divided into "free rural dwellers" and about dozen categories of peasants. At the same time, the estates were not closed to each other absolutely. Social elevators operated in some directions - lifting up or casting someone to the bottom of society, especially in the critical periods of history (tables 3.1-3.3).

Let us consider the socio-legal features of the of the Russian Empire population main estates in the first half - middle of the 19-th century, focusing primarily on those that were presented in Ukrainian society.

#### 3.1. Nobles (table 3.1)

The main estate in the Russian Empire was nobles, whose social status was fixed in the numerous privileges enshrined in the law [3, art. 15 – 243, pp. 3 – 56; *Ibid.*, art. 613 – 1207, pp. 128 – 246]. The most important for the nobility were the Manifesto of Peter I of November 19, 1721 and "Zhalovannaya Gramota" for the nobility on April 24, 1785, Catherine II. Noble dignity was hereditary, passed on to children, or personal without the right to transfer to descendants.

*Hereditary nobility acquired the following ways:*

- Receipt on the military or civil service of the rank VIII (later IV) class;
- Receiving the orders of St. Volodymyr and St. George the first three degrees, and others only the first stages;
- Legitimate origin from the hereditary nobleman;
- For women - a marriage with hereditary nobleman;
- In exceptional cases, the imperial award.

Hereditary nobility was divided into six categories:

- "True" nobles - are pleased with this dignity;

### 3. Population. Estates and other social groups

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- Those who received the nobility in the service of the military;
- Those who received noble dignity in civil service;
- Foreign families recognized in noble dignity by Russian emperors;
- Titled nobles. Noble titles were Prince, Count, and Barons. The titles themselves did not give any personal preferences over other nobles;
- Ancient, who can prove their belonging to the nobility one hundred years before the publication of the "Zhalovannaya Gramota" (1785).

Hereditary nobles had the right to generic coat-of-arms, as well as to create inalienable land ownership, to hold certain positions at the zemstvo level and educate children in privileged institutions.

*Personal nobility could be acquired in the following cases:*

- Receiving the first officer rank in the military service or titular adviser rank in the civilian (grade IX);
- Obtaining an order of any degree;
- For women married to a personal nobleman;
- As the award for personal merit.

*The main noble rights and privileges were as follows:*

- The nobleman could be deprived of class, personal and property rights only by a court decision. He could sue only with equal;
- The guilty of a criminal offense, a nobleman could be legally deprived of his civilian dignity and life only by the decision of the Senate, approved personally by the emperor. Noble was not subject to corporal punishment;
- The nobleman enjoyed full freedom, could freely accept or leave the civil service, to enter the service of other European rulers of the Union states, to travel abroad;
- Only the hereditary nobleman had the right to own the serfs or to be a landowner of the inhabited estates;
- The nobleman - owner of the serfs had the right:
  - to use the obligatory labour of his peasants, that is, to impose on them all kinds of work, to lodge a contract with them and to demand the performance of personal duties, without violating the established number of days of corvee and not provoking peasants to poverty;
  - to borrow the obligatory labour of his peasants by outsiders exclusively from the nobility in the conditions established by law;
  - to relocate his serfs to other lands;
  - to sell or alienate peasants with the land on which they are settled, or with the condition of settling them on another land;
  - to judge the peasants between them, consider the civil misconduct of the peasants against the landowner.

The continuations of these rights were certain duties of the nobleman in relation to his serfs:

- to take care of the food, welfare and care of the peasants and their families;

### 3. Population. Estates and other social groups

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- to be responsible for bringing state taxes of the peasants, fulfilling monetary and natural state duties by them;
- to stand up for peasants in civil and criminal cases in court.
- The nobleman had the right to buy villages and other real estate, to sell the property acquired and inherited, to lie down and inherit his children to leave. In the case of conviction for a criminal offense, the property of the nobleman was transferred to the legal heir;
- Everything grown and produced in the estates of the nobleman, he had the right to sell in bulk; had also permission in his estate to establish a town with trades and fairs;
- The nobleman was allowed to own factories, workshops on his estates, sell industrial goods or ship by sea from established ports and ports. He had the right to build, buy and sell houses in cities, establish all kinds of production there, use city law if he agreed to obey it;
- Ownership of the nobleman spread not only to the surface of his land, but also to the waters and depths with everything that was there, to the woods within their possessions with their free use. The nobleman's houses in the villages were freed from standing, and the nobleman himself was free from taxes;
- Each nobleman, if he was not in the civil service or in elected positions in the province, had the right to join the Merchant Guild if desired, with appropriate fees and city duties. Personal nobleman was allowed, without recording to guilds, to open his private production in the rank of workshops;
- The nobles had permission to gather in the province where they lived, and to form a noble society in which each nobleman had the right to vote. At this meeting, the nobles chose their leader, conscientious judges, assessors, district judges, district court officers and heads of provincial chambers of court. Such a noble assembly was not allowed to make representations and complaints through its deputies to the Senate and the Emperor. However, in practice, not all nobles of the province were endowed with equal rights in corporate self-government. The stages of their participation were as follows:
  - only those of the noblemen whose nobility was legally proven, who reached adults and not devoid of noble honour in court could be members of assemblies;
  - the right to vote on all issues, with the exception of the general right to participate in elections, which was equal for all nobles, belonged only to those who had land with serfs, Russian orders, a certificate of secondary or higher education, or qualifications in military or public service ;
  - those noblemen whose land was leased or trusteeship, those who were under trial or investigation, were declared bankrupt or were previously excluded from aristocratic assemblies could not participate in the elections.

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- An important role in the local aristocratic self-government belonged to the provincial assembly, while the district's had only a preparatory character. Provincial assemblies were ordinary and extraordinary. In the first case, they convened every three years in a governor-appointed term. The governor opened the session of the noble assembly, but the provincial leader of the nobility was the chairman of the assembly. The assembly of the nobility of the entire province elected a new leader and secretary. On district meetings noblemen elected their leaders, deputies to the noble assembly of the province and trustees of the noble wards. Adult local hereditary nobles who have performed their duties for three years, combining them, if desired, with public service in the provinces or capitals, can be elected. The provincial assembly elected two candidates for the duration of their leader, of which the emperor left one. For other posts, one candidate was elected, who was approved by the governor. Assemblies of the nobility, among other things, had the right to exclude persons from their circle, although not condemned by the court, but recognized by a noble society that committed a "manifest and dishonourable act". The victim could appeal to the Senate.

Personal nobles did not have their corporate self-government, and were not allowed to self-government of hereditary nobles.

#### **3.1.1. Nobles of the Right-Bank Ukraine**

Upon completion of the Southwest Territory entry into the Russian Empire under the revision of 1795 on the Right-Bank there were 135,332 representatives of the Polish gentry, who were not included in the tax pay [59, p. 84, table 2.2]. Many Polish landowners, not wanting to accept Russian citizenship, sold their estates, which went to Russian and Ukrainian noble families. The former royal possessions went to the treasury, where, along with the confiscated lands, they were handed over to the Russian imperial dignitaries temporarily. The number of Ukrainian and Russian nobles on the Right-Bank gradually increased, while the legal status of the Polish gentry remained uncertain. All gentry continued to count on the lists of the State Chancellery as exempt from taxes and recruiting. Between 1795 and 1831, its number was reduced to 40,091 male, but the share of nobility in the Right-Bank Ukraine remained much higher than the average level in the empire. The cardinal measures to test the gentry's aristocratic rights and reduce its size unfolded after the suppression of the Polish uprising of 1830-1831. By a decree of October 19, 1831, and a number of other normative acts, measures were put to verify the entire composition of the Right-Bank Polish gentry, to consider and prove the rights of each family in order to create here the same local gentry, as in the Great Russian provinces. Those who could not confirm their rights to the nobility proposed to be converted into "onedwellers" ("odnodvortsy" of that times Russian legal acts) in the countryside and "citizens" in cities. For consideration cases, special commissions were set up in each district controlled by central commissions in provincial cities. All representatives of the gentry were divided into three categories: 1) the nobles ap-

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proved in this status by the aristocratic assemblies, or by no one approved, but the owners of the inhabited noble estates with peasants without land, or serfs. They were exempted from taxation and military service; 2) nobles, approved by the nobility, but not owners of inhabited noble estates. For them, the aristocratic privileges were temporarily preserved until the consideration of the grounds of their nobility; 3) the noblemen that were not approved by the meeting and not the owners of the inhabited estates, which were immediately taxed and transferred to the category of one-dwellers or citizens with the right for serving military service not personally, but paying 1,000 rubles for each subsequent one after them to recruitment. Their affairs were not considered in the future. The noble assembly was forbidden to issue new certificates to the nobility until the completion of the complete procedure for the consideration of cases of nobles of the first two categories in the local and central commissions and Heraldry. In 1833, the nobility of 72,144 people from the Polish gentry was eliminated. From 1840 to 1845, the Kyiv Central Commission considered 1,051 cases of contenders for the rights of the nobility. Of these, the correct evidence in 130 cases (425 people), wrong in 1,295 cases (7,282 persons). The final decision on part of them was handed over to the interim department of Heraldry, and 2,165 people were expelled from the nobility with a record to tax classes. At the same time in Volyn the nobility was recognized as 73 persons, excluded from the nobility 51,055 people, and in Podillia, respectively, 83 and 42,784 people. According to D. Bovoua, in the period 1831 - 1850 on the Right-Bank of noble rights were deprived of 340,000 representatives of the Polish gentry, landless or small-landers [57, p. 559].

By type of activity, the nobles were divided into landowners, officials, retired employees (civil and military) and noblemen of the 2nd class. In 1845 in the Kyiv province there were 1,266 owners of estates, of which 580 owned more than 100 souls of serfs, and 178 belonged to a number of small landowners. The first participated in the nobility elections themselves, or, as a rule, they were female landlords, through trustees; the latter united with estates in electoral districts with 100 souls of serfs, and from them they were elected by one representative to the nobility's assembly.

The landlords were the wealthiest stratum of society. In their possession in the Kyiv province were three quarters of all lands and two thirds of the population. The strong property stratification among landlords indicates that 6% of them owned more than half of the land and peasants of the Kyiv province, while 50% owned the fourth part of the land and the fifth part of the peasants. There were 2,345 officials from nobility, active and retired, mostly Poles, in the Kyiv province 1845. Only a small part of the officials belonged to the Great Russian and Ukrainian nobility from the non-Right-Bank provinces, and only the first occupied the highest posts. Most officials lived on state salaries, often pretty decent. For example, finance department officials received an average of 236 rubles per year. At the same time, the difference in wages of officials could fluctuate

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ate 30-50 times. In the Kyiv city alone, officials owned 541 houses, including 16 stone ones. Most of the retired officials lived in cities, towns, rented landowner farms, small plots, processing them with hired workers.

In the mid-1840s, there were 58,483 landless noblemen in the Kyiv province who lived mainly in rural areas. Some of them rented households, but most occupied various rural jobs: custodians of estates, employees, storekeepers, accountants, etc. In a number of districts, especially in Radomyshlskyi, there were entire settlements of poor noblemen whose activity and daily lives did not differ from ordinary rural inhabitants [88, pp. 191 – 206].

By mid-1840's in the Kyiv province there were 65,120 noblemen (3.8% of the total population), including 7,883 hereditary, 11,644 personal, and 45,594 of the 2nd grade; the Volyn nobles were 33,991, or 2.4% of the province's population (30,311 hereditary and 3,680 personal); the Podillia nobility consisted of 25,465 people, which comprised 1.7% of all inhabitants of the province (including hereditary 23,246 and personal 2,219) (table 3.2) [46, Appendix, table 2; 47, Appendix, tables 5 – 6; 48, Appendix, table 3].

As of 1863, the number and proportion of the Kyiv nobles decreased more than three times: they were only 20,989 people, or 1.0% of the population. The nobility of the Volyn province, on the other hand, was doubled, reaching a total of 71,179 people (4.4% of the population). The share of the Podillia nobility remained at the previous level (1.7%), although the absolute number increased to 31,136 people (table 3.3) [44, Department first, pp. 40 – 56].

#### 3.2. Clergy (table 3.1)

Another privileged estate of the then society was the clergy. After the abolition of Peter I of the institute of patriarchy and the creation of the Holy Synod for the management of spiritual affairs in the Russian Empire on the basis of the Spiritual Rules, the structure of the hierarchy of the clergy, their rights and privileges were formalized as follows [3, art. 244 – 422, pp. 57 – 86].

Metropolitan was considered the first among the Russian clergy, followed by archbishops, bishops, who were called "arkhiereys". They formed a higher clergy and had to adhere for celibacy.

The black clergy (archimandrites, abbots, monks) were also celibate. The admission of the Orthodox monastery provided for the prior permission of the local diocesan bishop. The monks received men from 30 years old, women from 40 years old, officials with the permission of their superiors. Catholic monasteries were allowed to enter from the age of 22 with the permission of the Minister of the Interior.

The white clergy consisted of archpriest, priests, deacons, church servants. The proto-priests, the priests and the deacons were to be married to receiving a dignity, not on the widow, but on the girl. In the event of the death of his wife, the priest could remain a widower or adopt a schema and attain the highest ranks in the spiritual hierarchy. Those who wished to marry again had to be cut off from the clerical social class and passed to civil status.

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The rights of the white clergy were acquired by consecration in the rank of priest. In marriage, the status of clergy could be transferred from husband to wife if she was not a noblewoman. The widows of priests of noble origin enjoyed the rights of the personal nobility, and if the clergy, the rights of honorary citizens. Children of priests and clergymen, who were not from noblemen belonging to personal honorary citizenship. The right to dismiss from military service concerned only priests of all faiths and did not extend to ministers of the church. All the representatives of the clergy were not subject to taxes, stays, and in criminal offenses were exempted from corporal punishment. In addition they could buy land.

Significant lands belonged to the monasteries during the reign of Catherine II, and many peasants paid monasteries annual fees and sent numerous services in their favour. Catherine II ordered the confiscation of monastic possessions and peasants in favour of the state, leaving the necessary number of servants in the monasteries, and appointed a monastic annual maintenance. Emperor Paul I began to award orders of representatives of the clergy for conscientious performance of duties. Cavaliers of Russian orders joined the nobility.

#### **3.2.1. Clergy of the Right-Bank Ukraine**

In accordance with the normative documents of 1842 - 1843 on the Right-Bank Ukraine, the staff of rural wards was correlated with the number of laity, and the parishes themselves were divided into seven classes: 1) 2,000 - 3,000 parishioners; 2) 1,500 - 2,000; 3) 1,000 - 1,500; 4) 700 - 1,000; 5) 400 - 700; 6) 300-400; 7) 100 to 300 believers. All the clergy were on state salary. The archpriest of the city cathedral received 224 rub. a year state wages, other priests for 160 rub., deacons for 96 rub., deacons-minor for 64 rub., church servants 32 rub.. Rural parishes received money from the state in the amount of: 1st class 508 rub., 2nd class 478 rub., 3rd class 272 rub., 4th class 222 rub., 5th class 202 rub., 6th class 136 rub., 7th class 116 rub.. For a year in the Kyiv province it was 205,162 rub. [88, pp. 191 – 206].

The total number of Orthodox clergy in the Kyiv province in the middle 1840's was 12,859 people (0.7% of the population), 12,324 people (0.9%) in the Volyn and 17,551 people in Podillia (1.2%) (table 3.2) .

In the early 1860's, the number of clergy grew in proportion to the population growth, while the share remained close to the previous one (table 3.3).

#### **3.3. Citizenship and urban inhabitants (table 3.1)**

This status was attributed to all who lived in cities on an ongoing basis, engaged in trade, crafts and other types of urban activities. This social estate had its own courts and massacre by electing judges and other representatives from its environment, who met in institutions and other government places. Urban inhabitants by types and features of their status were divided into honorary citizens, merchants, guests, visiting merchants, burghers, shop masters and posadsky. Each of these groups had special rights [3, art. 423 – 574, pp. 117 – 127].



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*Honourable citizens* [3, art. 575 – 612, pp. 117 – 127]. Manifesto of April 10, 1832, a special group of "honourable citizens" was allocated from the condition of urban inhabitants, an intermediate between the nobles and the burghers. Representatives of this group were granted such privileges as exemption from head tax, recruiting, corporal punishment, the right to participate in city elections on the basis of property rights qualification and to be elected to municipal elected positions not lower than those chosen by merchants of the first and second guilds. Scientists and artists who belong to the honorary citizenship were elected to the guild positions only if they wished, if they had not been assigned to the guilds. Rights of honorary citizenship were acquired either personally, on a heritable basis. A man could transfer hereditary citizenship to his wife and lawful children, if they belonged to free estates. The wife could not transfer her condition to a man from another estate and children from him. Students or candidates from one of the Russian universities could apply for admission to honorary citizenship on a personal basis; free artists who have completed a full course of study at the Academy of Arts with the receipt of an approved diploma for the title of artist, artist of the Imperial theatres after 15 years of impeccable service. Honorary citizenship could be granted to foreign scientists and artists, trade capitalists, and owners of large manufactories and factories in view of the expected benefits from them on the submission of the relevant ministry. For honorary citizens, by birth, legitimate children of personal nobles, children of priests and church servants, provided they received higher professional education, of hereditary honorary citizens who were in free estates. Persons of the merchant's status of honorary citizenship were granted inheritance in the conditions of awarding one of the Russian orders, staying a merchant's family for 10 years in the first or 20 years in the second guild with regular payment of all payments, without announcing during this period their financial inability or damaging their honest name by a court sentence. Honorary citizenship was inherited by the graduates of one of the Russian universities with the completion of a full course of study with the award of a doctorate or a master's degree; graduates of the Academy of Arts on condition of obtaining the diploma of this academy; foreign scholars, artists, capitalists who have previously received personal honorary citizenship, provided they accept the citizenship of the Russian Empire. The rights of personal and hereditary honorary citizenship were deprived forever by persons excluded from the estate by a court decision, recognized as malicious bankrupts. Some privileges of the status group ceased to exist if a person entered a craft shop that was not affiliated with a guild organization, or hired to serve others. In such cases, an honorary citizen remained only free of corporal punishment and recruitment and was named in the letter by a shop master.

*Merchants* [2, pp. 535 – 538] formed the most respected group of urban inhabitants, which was divided into three guilds. Each person could register for the guild, regardless of gender and kind of occupation, who would declare the lawful monetary capital, and the announcement of capital remained in the con-

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science of everyone. Merchants were freed from recruiting, paying the money service instead. In addition to the general merchant rights, each guild had its own special rights.

Thus, merchants of the 1st guild were allowed to trade all goods of domestic and foreign production everywhere, to have their own river and sea vessels, warehouses for wholesale trade, factories, except for distilleries, to deal with the transfer of capital to Russian and foreign cities and other banking affairs. In addition, merchants of the first guild could conduct retail trade, engage in various workshops, keep an unlimited number of workers and join a workshop organization. The merchants of the 1st guild, whose conscientious work for 12 years brought a general benefit, was pleased with the title of Commerce Advisor equal to the VIII class civil service, which gave the right to a personal nobility, were awarded orders. Those who were in the 1st guild for more than 12 years could ask for their children to be taken on a civil service, along with chief officers, to colleges and universities without dismissal. The merchant of the first guild declared capital at 50,000 rubles and more.

Merchants of the 2nd guild allowed all kinds of trade, both wholesale and retail, under some restrictions. In particular, at the customs office, on their account, it was possible to declare goods worth not more than 50,000 rubles, brought by one vessel or by one land transport. During the year, foreign trade could not exceed 300,000 rubles. They could enter government contracts, enter into contracts and broker agreements worth up to 50,000 rubles. The merchant of the 2nd guild declared capital not less than 20,000 rubles. The first and second guilds were exempted from corporal punishment. They were allowed to wear swords or sabres, provincial uniforms, come to the imperial court. For the perpetuation of the memory of the genera of the "first-class" merchants, the Velvet Book of outstanding merchant families was opened.

Merchants of the 3rd guild were allowed retail trade in the cities and districts to which they were assigned, all sorts of local and purchased from Russian merchants' goods. They had the right to retain vessels and use them for maritime traffic, but at the expense of merchants who had permission for foreign trade, and for river transport without any restrictions. Merchants of the 3rd guild in the conclusion of contracts and other transactions should not go beyond the limit of 20,000 rubles. Their factories and plants should not have foreseen the use of large rooms and machines, and the number of workers could not exceed 32 people. In each city or town, such a merchant was entitled to hold no more than three trade-shops. The merchant of the 3rd guild had to declare capital at least 8,000 rubles.

The main merchant duties were as follows: to pay from the guild capital 4% of the tax (for the first two guilds); from each tax rouble 10% deducted on land and waterways; on zemstvo and city duties to deduct on 0.25% of the capital. The merchants were required to elect every three years, on their own mind, representatives for meetings in different places present. Merchants of the 1st

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guild were supposed to take on the duties of the city chairmen and judges of chambers, conscientious courts, public service orders, trade deputies and directors of banks and their offices, church elders. Merchants of the 2nd guild, in addition to the designated positions, were supposed to accept the post of burgo-master, members of six-member dumas and deputies in different places [61, pp. 13 – 14].

*Trade aliens (guests and visiting merchants).* The 'Guest' called a foreign trader who, to obtain certain advantages in wholesale trade, became a citizen of incomplete or within the boundaries of the coastal border town of residence, and, in addition to the mandatory fees and tariffs, contributory capital of more than 50,000 rubles. He could trade and live only at the place of registration, at the same time paying all obligations and receiving a certificate of a merchant of the first guild. The guest could leave his place of residence, having previously notified the city authorities, having previously paid three-year taxes and debts to creditors. However, he had the right to take out property and family. As a 'visiting trader' a foreign merchant was called, who was given the right to trade only inside the customs strip, and not in the city center. For six months, he did not pay commercial duties levied on domestic entrepreneurs, but in order to do this, he needed to obtain a third-guild merchant's certificate and also pay, in addition to customs duties, land and city trade fees. A year later, such a merchant had to enter the rights and obligations of a 'foreign guest', either stop trading or leave the state. "Visitors" were to conduct commercial business only with merchants of the 1st and 2nd guilds.

*Burghers or true urban inhabitants.* The burgher conveyed his status affiliation with his wife and children, it was impossible without a court to deprive him of good fame, property or life. He was subject to a city court, had the right to freely dispose of his own property. The burgher without the special permission had the right to handle all sorts of handicrafts, to conduct retail trade, but only in his own city. For the offense committed to the burgher verbally or in writing, the offender was required to pay a fine in the amount of the annual taxpayer's victim. For a single blow, the offender paid twice as much, and twice as much for woman as man, for girls four times more, against their parents.

*Posad (towns) inhabitants.* To this category belonged all free people and even serfs that were recorded to the city "posad" (town). They had the right to establish their place of residence, to occupy small-scale production there, to keep their retail store at home, to set up taverns, commercial baths, innkeeping yards, to enter government contracts and repurchase within the limits of capital that was taxed in the posad.

*Workshop masters.* To the workshops or to the artisan council could record all sorts of people whom the City charter could be attributed to the burgher class and who had the desire to deal with crafts. The workshops could announce capital, enter merchant guilds and enjoy their privileges. According to the Artistic Regulations, the craft board or shop had its own sign, treasury and seal, a

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place for assembly. The administration had its own broker, head, elders and senior officers, whose duties were constant care of the state of crafts, the perfection of the skills of guilds, and the resolution of professional disputes. The artisan chairman met with the city executive and the six-member дума.

#### 3.3.1. **Citizenship and urban inhabitants of the Right-Bank Ukraine**

*Honoured citizens* usually belonged to the upper class of the merchants, and there were always a few of them. In the mid-1840's, there were 226 such persons in the Kyiv provinces, only 17 in the Volyn, and 10 in the Podillia (table 30). According to the data of 1863, the population of this species in the Kyiv province increased by 10 times (2,255 people), in the Volyn by 8 times (133 persons), in the Podillia by 20 times (204 persons) (table 3.3).

*Citizens from the Polish gentry* - a phenomenon of noble "reform" on the Right-Bank Ukraine, which became noticeable in local cities since 1834. This social group included representatives of the former Polish gentry who did not own land estates, were not recognized by aristocratic assemblies and the Department of Heraldry as nobles, but lived in cities. A small part of these former Polish gentries, who were officially, registered as artists, teachers, doctors and lawyers on October 19, 1831, entered the group of honoured citizens [61, pp. 230 – 232]. In 1845 - 1846, citizens from the Polish gentry were in the Kyiv province and Podillia from 0.3 to 0.6% of the population (4,488 and 8,339 persons respectively) (table 30). According to the census of 1853, such citizens in the Kyiv province accrued 3,081, the Volyn 3,964, and 9,786 in the Podillia (calculated by: [33, Appendix 1, p. 239]). In later statistical collections, this group of people is no longer present.

*Merchants*. In the Kyiv province, according to I.I. Fundukley, in 1797 there were 622 male merchants, of which 73% professed Christianity, and 27% were Jews. The situation changed dramatically after 1825, and in the next 20 years the number of Jewish merchants grew 27 times here. After 1834, when all Jewish merchants were removed from Kyiv, a certain part of the Christian merchants from the Great Russian provinces moved here, and by the middle of the 1840's, almost half of all Orthodox merchants of the Kyiv province lived in the central city. At the same time, almost two-thirds of Jewish merchants concentrated in Berdychiv and took over the monopoly of town trade [88, pp. 226 – 228]. By the middle of the 1840's, there were 9,397 merchants (0.5% of the population) in the Kyiv province, with 3,781 (0.3%) in the Volyn and 2,877 in the Podillia province (0.2%) (table 3.2). In 1854 there were 7,281 merchants in the Kyiv province, 4,103 merchants in the Volyn, 6,915 merchants in the Podillia [61, pp. 48]. Over the next decade, their number increased to 25,019 persons (1.2% of the population) in the Kyiv province, 10,437 people (0.7%) in the Volyn and 14,973 ones (0.8%) in the Podillia (table 3.3).

*Burghers* were the second largest population group after the peasants. In the middle of the 1840's there were: 210,502 people (12.1% of the population) in the Kyiv province, 208,387 people (14.7%) in the Volyn and 190,252 people

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(12.8%) in the Podillia (table 30). In the early 1860's, the number of burghers slightly increased, in particular to 294,254 people (14.6%) in the Kyiv province, 216,552 people (13.5%) in Volyn, 262,714 people (14.1%) in Podillia (table 3.3).

#### **3.4. Rural inhabitants** (table 3.1)

To this social status belonged about 12 – 14 farmers groups of different legal affiliation, collectively called "peasants" or "rural inhabitants" [3, art. 613 – 1207, pp. 128 – 246; 45, pp. 6 – 15].

*One-dwellers.* Legally, one-dwellers had the rights of free peasants and, if they so wished, could deal with various crafts, move freely from place to place, register with burghers or merchants, making all public service obligations in advance. They were allowed to buy, sell, give, lay and inherit land with all realty.

*State peasants.* Their name was derived from the fact that they originally lived in the state lands, paying not per capita, but land taxes to the state. They lived in villages with collective ownership of land, divided into shares between members of the community. Profits from such a unit, as well as from crafts and other activities belonged to a separate family. All property, except for land, was fully owned by the peasant. According to the production needs, such a free peasant could change his place of residence, obtaining from his chief a written permit for a limited period of validity (passport), certifying that this peasant was not racer and paid the prescribed taxes in full. Excess production, state peasants could sell in retail and wholesale in their settlement, send to the city or to the nearest market. They were allowed to keep innocent courtyards, enter private contracts, go to the status of burghers or merchants with the consent of the community to which they belonged, pay it full. From the end of the 20-th years of the 19-th century state peasants were allowed to buy and sell land without serfs with all the rights to private ownership of it

*Specific peasants.* They were identified as a special category among the state peasants in 1797 in 19 provinces of the Russian Empire. The taxes received from them were directed to meet the needs of members of the imperial family.

*Economic peasants.* They belonged to the former monastic peasants, transferred in 1764 to the category of the state with all those assigned duties and rights.

*Free farmers.* Appeared as a separate category of peasantry on the basis of the imperial order of February 20, 1803, to which the landlords were allowed to liberate from serfdom peasants with their public lands.

*Landlords' peasants.* So called the peasants, who lived on the land of the landlord and paid taxes in his favour. Gradually, these peasants were handed over to the landlords and forbidden to move from place to place. They became serfs and under Russian law had the following duties:

- obey to the owner in everything that does not contradict the general state laws and customs;

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- to perform "obrock" (quitrent?), corvee and other duties;
- to carry out state service on the order of the government;
- to pay state taxes and to carry out established duties;
- without the consent of the owner, not to move from one landowner to another, not to move to other classes or to military service, not even to depart from the place of residence; without the permission of the owner, the peasants had no right to buy realty on their own name, to marry, but the owner had no right to force them to marry against their own desires.

Landlords' peasants were divided into some categories - yard, arable and "obrock":

- the yard people lived with their owners, performed various jobs and occupied the economic posts, received from the masters food, clothing and all maintenance. They did not have their homes, did not do farming and did not pay taxes. The inhabitants of the village community, to which formally belonged the yard people, were paid taxis for them;
- the arable peasants were required to produce a corvee within a fixed number of working days a week;
- the "obrock" peasants did not produce a corvee, but paid an annual dues imposed by the owner. After calculating with the landowner, such a peasant could use everything left at his own discretion. Some of them became wealthy people; they were redeemed for freedom and passed on to the estate of burghers or merchants - "urban inhabitants".

#### **3.4.1. Rural inhabitants (peasants) of the Right-Bank Ukraine**

Landlords' peasants (serfs). I.I. Fundukley, one of the first, drew attention to the slower growth of the population among the lord's peasantry and even the reduction of their number by almost 155,000 males in the Kyiv province in 1845 compared with the data of the revision of 1834, explaining this, in particular, the release of the peasants to by the landlords themselves, confiscations from Polish nobility in favour of the state, peasants' escapes to adjacent steppe provinces, etc. The greatest reduction of the serfs quantity was observed in Skvyrskyi, Lypovetskyi and Umanskyi districts. Sub-group of serfs - the yard people was divided by the State Chamber into four categories: 1) assigned to the estates of the owners (majority); 2) assigned to the houses of landowners in cities; 3) not assigned, for which the owners have provided a guarantee of 72 rubles; 4) lived in the courtyard by subscription of the owner. In 1847 the authorities freed people of the last two categories. According to the inventory of the landed estates of the Kyiv province in 1845, the arable peasants made 1,013,315 people, yard people 12,748, while according to P.K. Menkov, there were 1,085,037 the lordly peasants and 14,920 people in the yards [88, pp. 232 – 235; 46, Appendix, table 2]. Generally, in the years 1845 - 1848, in the Kyiv province there were 1,099,957 serfs (63.3% of the population), in the Volyn 887,308 (62.8%), in the Podillia 917,503 (61.6%) (table 3.2). According to the data of the X-th Revision

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(1858-1859), in the Kyiv province there were serfs 1,121,062, in the Podillia 1,041,051, in the Volyn 864,160 (respectively 1, 2 and 3rd place in the Russian Empire). For each landowner in the Kyiv province there were 354 serfs peasants (2nd place), 328 souls in the Podillia (3rd place) and in the Volyn 181 serfs (5th place). In relation to the total population there were in Podillia 59.6% of the serfs (7th place), in the Kyiv province 57.7% (10th place), in Volyn 56.5% (14th place) [45, pp. 69 – 70, 79 – 80, 85, 87]. Apparently, it should not be reminded that the serfs here were not Poles or Jews, but the native Ukrainians.

*"Free rural inhabitants"*. This term refers to all peasants who were not serfs and state or landlord property. But as for the real legal position, they can be individually free, limited free, and even temporarily like serfs. In the Right-Bank Ukraine, they were divided into 15 subgroups established by the State Chamber in the rules of the VIII-th Revision of 1834: peasants "starostynski" who once lived on the crown lands of the Rech Pospolita; economic, previously owned by Orthodox monasteries; "poyezuitski", previously owned by the Catholic Church; confiscated from Polish aristocracy rebels; previously owned by city magistrates; ranking or previously owned by military commandants; cossacks; escheat; one-dwellers; free farmers, including those who received freedom by court order; Jewish farmers; retired and permanent vacation lower ranks and soldiers' children; exempted from taxes in accordance with their occupations (postmen, forest guards, medical students, students of the silk spinning school, sheep-breeders pulps, artists, monastery servants, people incapable of any activity, etc.). In 1840, most of them began to be called "state peasants" [67, pp. 25 – 26], managed by the Ministry of State Property. In the Kyiv province, part of the confiscated peasants in the Uman district was transferred to the rank of military settlers. Other subgroups have kept their separate subordination, not forming one whole. Since then, the category of "free rural inhabitants" consisted of three categories, depicted in statistical sources: state peasants; military settlers; "people of various other names". Peasants who are part of state estates and military settlers were proportionally provided with plots of state land with limited property and the right to acquire realty on them with an obligation to pay natural and monetary taxes. Among "other categories", the right to own or use land was granted to one-dwellers, free farmers, Jewish peasants, and former peasants of the Catholic clergy. Unsecured land remained indefinitely vacation soldiers, their wives, children and widows, persons who had received freedom in court, but had not yet chosen the nature of their activities. They lived on the lands of the state, landowners, villages, towns and cities, rented land, hired public service, engaged in crafts, and small-scale trade. The number of state peasants, military settlers and other categories of the "free rural inhabitants" on the Right-Bank Ukraine in mid-1840 are shown in table 30. According to the X-th revision, in the early 1860's, the share of peasants on the Right-Bank remained significant (from 71% in the Volyn to almost 78% in the Podillia) (table 3.3) [88, pp. 236 – 246; 44, Department first, p. 40 – 56].

### 3. Population. Estates and other social groups

Table 3.1. Number of male inhabitants of the Russian Empire, according to the estates belonging [33, pp. 215 – 216]

Estates	Groups	Number	Together (%)
Nobles	hereditary	181,453	262,447 (0.9)
	personal and their children	81,012	
Clergy			277,695 (1.0)
Honourable citizens			5,336 (0.02)
Merchants	guilds	I -1,916; II – 5,992; III -170,204	178,112 (0.6)
Burghers		1,554,693	1,558,433 (5.4)
Workshop		3,020	
Artisans		720	
Peasants	state-owned	9,449,613	21,459,572(74.5)
	special category	808,173	
	landlord's-owned	10,708,900	
	others	492,886	

The total number of male residents in the Russian Empire according to the IX-th revision of 1851 was 28,808,980 people (100%).



### 3. Population. Estates and other social groups

Table 3.2. Social categories and groups of the Right-Bank Ukraine population (1845 - 1848)

Categories and groups of the population / provinces	Kyivska (%)	Volynska (%)	Podilska (%)
Nobles (together):	65,120 (3.8)	33,991 (2.4)	25,465 (1.7)
- hereditary	7,883 (0.5)	30,311 (2.1)	23,246 (1.6)
- personal	11,644 (0.7)	3,680 (0.3)	2,219 (0.1)
- 2nd grade	45,594 (2.6)	-	-
Officials and clerks	2,345 (0.1)	2,842 (0.2)	1,837 (0.1)
Clergy (together):	12,859 (0.7)	12,324(0.9)	17,551 (1.2)
Honourable citizens	226 (0.01)	17(0.01)	10 (0.01)
Citizens from the Polish gen- try	4,488 (0.3)	-	8,339 (0.6)
Merchants	9,370 (0.5)	3,781 (0.3)	2,877 (0.2)
Burghers	210,502 (12.1)	208,387(14.7)	190,252 (12.8)
Peasants (together):	1,276,413 (73.5)	1,133,974(78.8)	1,132,495 (71.2)
- state	161,257 (9.3)	150,262 (10.6)	55,121 (3.7)
- landlord's-owned	1,099,957 (63.3)	887,308 (62.8)	917,503 (61.6)
- special category	10,070 (0.6)	-	1,135 (0.1)
- different names	5,146 (0.3)	96,404 (6.8)	158,736 (10.7)
Military settlers	46,910 (2.7)	-	18,396 (1.2)
Colonists	230 (0.01)	3,548 (0.3)	191(0.01)
Cossacks	359 (0.01)	-	-
Single-dwelling	68,341 (3.9)	-	21,797 (1.5)
Jews-farmers	839 (0.05)	-	-
Aliens	1,702 (0.1)	-	3,908 (0.3)
Retirement and endless- holiday	16,435 (1.0)	14,592 (1.0)	1,756 (0.1)
Soldiers' wives and children	10,515 (0.6)	-	-
Cantonists	8,022 (0.5)	-	640 (0.1)
Students in Kyiv	3,546 (0.2)	-	-
Servant at institutions	483 (0.01)	-	-
People defined by the nature of the activity	-	-	64,853 (4.4)
<i>Together</i>	<i>1,728,835 (100)</i>	<i>1,438,456 (100)</i>	<i>1,590,367 (100)</i>

Note: (-) - no data available.

### 3. Population. Estates and other social groups

Table 3.3. Social categories and groups of the Right-Bank Ukraine population (1863)

Categories and groups of the population / province	Kyivska (%)	Volynska (%)	Podilska (%)
Nobles (together):	20,989 (1.0)	71,179 (4.4)	31,136 (1.7)
- hereditary	10,812 (0.5)	35,951 (2.2)	22,784 (1.2)
- personal	10,177 (0.5)	35,228 (2.2)	8,352 (0.4)
Clergy (together):	20,786 (1.0)	14,817 (0.9)	19,713 (1.1)
Honourable citizens	2,255 (0.1)	133 (0.01)	204(0.01)
Merchants	25,019 (1.2)	10,437 (0.7)	14,973 (0.8)
Burghers	294,254 (14.6)	216.552(13.5)	262,714(14.1)
Peasants (together):	1,505,985 (74.8)	1,138,062(71.0)	1,450,309(77.6)
- in the management of state property	1,431,402 (71.1)	238,854(14.9)	157,558 (8.4)
- those who came out of the serfs, but live on the lord's lands	14,135 (0.7)	899,208(56.1)	1,215,192(65.0)
- separate and other departments	60,448 (3.0)	-	77,559 (4.2)
Retired lower ranks, soldiers' wives and children	68,364 (3.4)	34,557 (2.2)	41,549 (2.2)
indefinitely vacation	2,302 (1.6)	1,885 (0.1)	2,787(0.2)
<i>Together</i>	<i>2,012,095 (100)</i>	<i>1,602,715(100)</i>	<i>1,868,857(100)</i>

Note: (-) - no data available

## 4. Economy. Agriculture

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### 4. Economy. Agriculture

#### 4.1. General overview

##### 4.1.1. The arrangement of the household and fields, tools, assortment and yield of field crops

*The Kyiv province.* In the forest area of the northern part of the Kyiv province, there were large settlements consisting of separate farms. In the south people settled more compactly, fearing the raids of the Tatars. Personal plots were quite spacious, because the landowners allocated peasants from 2 to 4 desyatinas of land, but in different places. The owner placed housing in the center of the courtyard, surrounded by various outbuildings. The yard was equipped with a place and a canopy for threshing and storing bread in sheaves, and behind it was a small garden. There was a livestock room, separated from the "clean" yard by a wicker fence. Nearby, in the lowland, closer to the water, there were several beds for vegetables, and on the other hand, behind the fence there was a place for grazing cattle, which could not be given to the herd. Outside the village was a "levada", place for apiaries, groves, large gardens, fields. Fields, like meadows, were located not far from the peasant's place of residence, except for those estates where crop rotation was already used.

The Kyiv province, like all the Right-Bank Ukraine, belonged to the zone of three-field arable farming. Everywhere the fields were divided into three parts, one of which was sown in spring, the second was winter, and the third was under the rest. In the southern districts with black soil ground, the fields were not fertilized. In Polissia, sandy soils were fertilized with manure, which, in the absence of livestock, was at best at half the winter wedge. Lack of fertilizers compensated by deforestation with partial burning in place.

As a power pulling plow for the cultivation of fields, almost everywhere used oxen. Horses were rarely used in forest areas. To cultivate the soil served plow, "soha", "ralo" and harrow. The Ukrainian plow consisted of a wooden frame with two handles, an iron plowshare weighing between 8 and 12 pounds, iron cutter for soil and wooden shelf for turning. For plowing, it was attached to the front end with two wheels drawn by three pairs of oxen. Such a plow cost 8 rubles and served for a long time. In the north of the province with light soils it was enough one or two pairs of oxen. In Polissia, instead of a plow, often used a single-or double-toothed ralo, drawn by a pair of oxen or horses.

Field work started at the end of March after the snowfall. First of all, the field was plowed with ralo across the autumn plow plowing for the first spring crops. Until April 15 (in the Julian style - *Yu.B.*) sowed peas, barley and oats. From April 15 to May 15, millet, flax, hemp, beets, cabbage, potatoes, and buckwheat were sown. From June 15th, the mowing began, first in lowlands, then in high places and finally in the forest. Since mid-June, the harvest of

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winter bread began and in two to three weeks of springtime. At first, rye was collected, and then barley, wheat, oats, peas, millet, buckwheat, flax and hemp, which lasted until October 1. When harvesting winter rye and wheat were always cut with a sickle, and a spring crops with a scythe. The harvest was left for several days in the field for drying, then tied up in sheaves and folded to fourteen, covering the fifteenth. The harvest was considered "cops" of 60 sheaves each. The grain was threshed in open places and after drying kept in sheds.

From September 1 peasants began to prepare fields for the next harvest. They first plowed the plow, then across the field using ralo, harrowed, plowed again, sowed and again harrowed on heavy soils. The field works ended with the first frosts.

In the Kyiv province under the fields there were 2,352,973 desyatinas of arable land, or 56.7% of the province territory (table 4.1). In different years yield was not the same. According to I.I. Fundukley, the best winter crop during the period 1836 - 1845 was in 1843: in Lypovetsky district self-10, and in Chyhyrnskyi self-9. The yield of the self-7 met quite often, especially in the Kaniv district. The smallest were the harvests of 1839 - 1840, when the peasants scarcely turned back the spent seed. In Skvyrsky district in 1844, 600,000 quarters of only spring bread were collected, but in the following 1845, even seeds did not return. The average yield in the northern districts was self-2-self-3, and in the southern self-5 [89, pp. 14 – 19, 29] (Appendix, figure 18).

Potatoes tried to grow all groups of farmers: the landlords in the fields mainly for distillation, the peasants in most on the vegetable beds to compensate for the shortage of cereals. Where it was sown in large numbers (districts Kyivskyi, Radomyshlskyi, Skvyrskyi, Lypovetskyi, Zvenyhorodskyi) they used a plow landing, taking small whole clubs. The peasants planted potatoes with a hoe, or doing holes by hands. The dug potatoes peasants were brought to the farmstead and stored in the pits, "logs". In the landlords fields, the potato harvest was laid in "pyramids", shifting each layer with straw and filling the entire pyramid on top with sand or earth. In 1845, 186,207 quarters of potatoes were planted, and 1,025,144 quarters were harvested, that is, the crop of this culture in the province on average was self-5.5 [89, pp. 38 – 39, 317].

*The Volyn province.* Peasants of the southern part of Volyn have long been called Volynians, and the inhabitants of northern Polissia - Polischuks. Their villages were grouped around some ancient settlement. The house was closely connected with other buildings - barn and storage for grain, built of pine trunks and covered with one roof. The huts, as a rule, did not have a chimney. Agriculture was not the only means of the existence of the Polischuks, largely because of the scarcity of soils. Significant role played here by the forests and crafts. In the south of the province villages were usually located in the valleys along the banks of the rivers, ponds, along the roads on watershed. Their households, resembling Kyivs' and Podillias', were surrounded by moats, planted with

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bushes, which greatly hampered the movement between the courtyards, such a form of protection against Tatars' raids. The houses were made of saman, dugouts with a total area of 4 to 6 square sazhen were known too, in which the fourth part of the room was occupied by a stove.

The farming system was three-fields, but in some of the northern districts for lack of qualitative lands was used and two-fields. In some farms of Zhytomyrskyi, Zaslavskyi, Novohrad-Volynskyi and Ostrozkyi districts, a fourth field for the cultivation of forage grasses and potatoes was created. But such experiments, as a rule, did not last for a long times. Fertilizers were badly needed on poor Polissia soils and desirable in the south of the province. Manure was brought to the fields partly in the winter, and partly in the summer after planting was completed in the spring.

Rye occupied the leading position among winter crops in the Volyn. Wheat was not grown everywhere and in much smaller quantities, usually in forest-steppe areas. For plowing, depending on the soil, used a heavy wheel plow or ralo. Three pairs of oxen or five horses were harnessed to the plow. After the first plowing in winter, in mid-June, cattle grazed on the field. Since August, the field began to plow and harrow. Peasants sowed rye and wheat at the rate of one quarter of seeds per desyatina of the field. In some places with excessive soil moisture, after sowing, the owners made shallow furrows at a distance of 4 to 6 arshins for amelioration. In Polissia on sandy soils, oats were sown without additional cultivation, yielding good crops. In general, farmers tried to sow oats wherever possible, because of its unpretentiousness to the composition of the soil. Barley and millet with buckwheat were sown on the fields with black soil, starting in mid-April. The buckwheat grew better in Polissia, where it was sown from mid-May to late June. Harvesting began in mid-July and lasted until September.

The field for winter crops was prepared from the beginning of summer. It was treated with a plow, a harrow and left to rest before sowing. Usually, they used one quarter of the seeds of rye or barley on the desyatina of the field. The harvest of winter rye and wheat was self-3-self-7, and the spring crop was self-2 - self-5 (Appendix, figure 18). Potatoes yielded 1,700,000 - 2,000,000 quarters, especially in Zhytomyrskyi, Ovrutskyi, Rivnenskyi, Lutskyi, Kovel'skyi and Volodymyrskyi districts. It almost used to the food and distillery, compensating part of the grain that was sent to the market.

Denerally, in the mid-late 1840's, the Volyn province had 2,108,485 desyatinas of arable lands under fields, or one third of its total area (table 4.1) [48, pp. 72 – 73, 79 – 82; 58, pp. 53, 55 – 69, 77, 79 – 82, 87 – 88].

*The Podillia province.* All villages in Podillia had free planning, except for military settlements, where planning was regular. They were located near the water, rivers or streams, in the deep beams, except for the plain Zabuzhzhia. The farmsteads were concentrated around the church, surrounded by moats, which were an additional obstacle during the Tatars attacks. In Transnistria, stone

## 4. Economy. Agriculture

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fences were made due to the lack of forest. The huts were clay, covered with straw or reeds. The household included a storeroom, a stable and some other buildings.

In terms of soil quality, the province was divided into two parts - forest-steppe and steppe. The first belonged to the most of districts, except Olhopilskyi and Baltskyi together with the Dniester coast. In the forest-steppe part, solid black earths were only in Kamianetskyi and Proskurivskyi districts. The districts of Letychiv, Lityn, Vinnytsia and Bratslav, divided in half by the Southern Bug River, had black soils on the left bank, and along the right there was a long strip of forests, many already cut down in Vinnytsia and Bratslav lands. The system of farming was three-fields, with the exception of two steppe districts, where used and the deposit, leaving the part of area to rest for some years. For plowing a heavy plow was used, drawn by three pairs of oxen or a pair of oxen and a pair of horses. They plowed twice in winter, and once in spring. Wheat and rye were sown on the plowed fields in the winter wedge; in spring peasants sowed barley, oats, millet, buckwheat, peas, lentils. Rye bore better on forest soils, and wheat, oats, buckwheat on black soil. The average yield in winter and spring was self-6 - self-8 (Appendix, figure 18).

Potatoes in the province grew slightly (for example, in 1846 they collected 156,707 quarters) only for own consumption. Totally, in the Podillia under the fields there were 2,439,530 desyatinas, or 65.7% of the province territory (table 4.1) [47, pp. 90 – 94, 97].

### 4.1.2. Fruits, vegetables and other cultures

In the *Kyiv province* a small garden, as already mentioned, was an integral part of the Ukrainian peasant homestead, as well as beds for vegetables and some other cultures. In such a garden, each owner had the fruit trees of simple varieties - cherries, wild plums, forest apple and pears. Berry bushes, too, did not differ much from the forest. Gardening was more developed in southern districts and near major cities. Here, walnut trees were grown, turquoise, improved varieties of more common cherries, apple trees, pears, and plums. Proper care of the garden plants in the peasant environment was unknown. Even in the estates of the landlords, scientific gardening was not distributed. Growing vegetables was widespread in the Kyiv province. The beds were sown with potatoes, cabbage, onions, garlic, cucumbers, dill, beetroot, pumpkin and melon. There was corn in every garden.

In sugar factories, peasants in farmsteads also grow sugar beets. Some peasants grew hops, tobacco. Hemp or flax grew in every peasant household. Near the cities, vegetables were grown in large quantities: parsley, celery, onions, poppy seeds, green peas, radishes, beans, red asparagus, cauliflower and other crops for sale. Sometimes gardeners switched to a narrow specialization. Thus, in the four villages of Vasylkivskyi district there were cabbage plantations, from which sales to Kyiv 4,000 rubles were received. In Radomyshlskyi

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district near Chernobyl were put up fields with onions for sale in Kyiv [89, pp. 40 – 45].

*The Volyn province.* In the local gardens dominated pears, apple trees, cherries and plums. The best varieties of cherries were lotus and shpanka, and among the plum Hungarian. Many gardens there were in Starokonstyantynivsky, Novohradvolynskyi and Zaslavskyi districts. In most cases, the owners gave the gardens for rent to Jews or burghers of the nearest towns. The harvest was sold in Volyn and partly in the Podilska province. Some specialization was also traced. So, in the village Svytyaz Volodymyrskyi district in the early 1860's about 140 farms were engaged in growing red onions, getting all together up to 2,500 rubles annual profit. Seeds of sugar beet were concentrated near the factories in Zaslavskyi, Kremenetskyi, Starokostyantynivskyi districts [58, pp. 97 – 102, 120 – 122].

*The Podillia province.* In this territory, gardening was more successfully developed in the northern regions and in Transnistria. The peasants did this solely for the purpose of obtaining additional funds for the taxes payment. Many owners leased orchards to Old Believers-pilipones, who hired that peasants to work in their gardens, while the collected fruits were sold in bulk to Berdychiv. Many garden trees belonged to improved breeds, which we did not see in other Right-Bank provinces. In peasant homesteads, potatoes, corn, beets, carrots, beans, cucumbers, parsley, onions and garlic were grown. In the southern Podillia required vegetables were grown on fields with pumpkins, watermelons, melons, beans and potatoes [58, pp. 97 – 102, 120 – 122].

### 4.1.3. Meadows and pastures

More favorable natural conditions for the spread of grassland existed in the Volyn province (12% of the territory), in the Kyiv province (10.7%), and the smallest meadows were recorded on Podillia (5% of the area) (table 4.1). The meadows were divided into three categories - marshy, floodplain and forest. Marsh grasses are less nutritious for livestock, so in the Kyiv Polissia such meadows were small in size. Floodplain vegetation is more suitable for horses than for cattle. The best meadows and pastures were located in the steppe areas of the Right-Bank. In Polissia the harvest of forage grasses was considered normal, when they received 7 carts each of 25 poods from 10 desyatinas of meadows; one desyatina of meadows in the steppe gave 120 poods of hay. In the Podillia province, hay harvest was 3,956,640 poods per year, an average of 45 poods per desyatina of swamp meadows, 38 poods in forest hayfields, 30 poods in the steppe. The income from one desyatina of hay in the Kyiv province was 5 rubles 76 kopecks, in the Volyn 6 rubles 45 kopecks [89, pp. 63 – 66; 46, pp. 97; 47, pp. 106 – 107; 48, pp. 84].

### 4.1.4. Bee breeding

Domestic bee breeding was conducted throughout the Kyiv province, and wealthy peasants kept 200-300 decks. The most widespread this business was in Lypovetsky district. For apiaries, they chose places protected from the winds.

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The hives were made of empty logs with thin partitions in the middle. Such a hive weighed 80-100 pounds and could contain 50-60 thousand bees, which gave 120-160 pounds of honey and 10-15 pounds of wax per year. Large swarms lived for 6-7 years, for which the beekeeper gathered 3-4 families flying together in one hive. Peasants sold raw honey and wax to Russian Old Believers and Jews. In winter, the hives were kept in insulated cellars with several pairs of doors. Net profit from a hive exposed for spring was 15 kopecks per season [89, pp. 67 – 82].

### 4.1.5. Livestock breeding

An important place among domestic animals of the Right-Bank Ukraine in the middle of the 19-th century belonged to cattle, followed by horses, sheep, goats, pigs, poultry (table 4.2; Appendix, figures 22 - 25).

*The Kyiv province.* In the northern part of the Kyiv province cattle of a local breed prevailed, and in the south with an admixture of Hungarian, quite common in the neighboring Podillia, larger in height and with long horns. This allowed the peasants not only to use animals in agriculture, but also to actively engage in transportation on a commercial basis. In addition, there were more distilleries and sugar factories in the southern regions, which provided good feed for winter livestock. In Polissia, according to the then experts, it would be more appropriate to replace the oxes with horses, but this did not take place due to the inability of the peasants to care for horses. In general, good stables were very rare in the province and in winter cattle was located under simple awnings, suffering from pneumonia and other diseases. There was no proper feeding of animals too. Simple peasant cows did not give milk for 3 to 6 months a year. For work, three-year-old oxen were used and were sold for meat after 3-5 years of use.

Local horses of medium and small height were very hardy to work, although the peasants kept them in small numbers, about five times less than that of cattle. Horses' feeding was in summer by grazing, in winter and spring by hay and straw. Oats were given only in the road or at work. Not many peasants used horseshoeing in winter.

Small pet animals in the peasant farm were represented by simple sheep, goats, pigs. The lamb was cut once a year, and rams twice, getting 4 to 7 pounds of wool from each animal. Black and white wool was mixed and made gray peasant cloth. In the summer, the sheep grazed, in the winter they were kept in cold barns, feeding on spring straw mixed with chopped oatmeal. Many pigs were kept not only in villages, but also in cities and towns. Animals slaughtered in the first year gave 3–4 poods of meat; in the second or third year, 7–9 poods each. Feeding pigs does not occur in closed sheds, but in open area. Goats were kept only where found consumers of their milk, and most of these were Jews. Breeding poultry gave great profits near major cities. Peasants brought for sale ducks, chickens, geese, turkeys in cages of 30-40 pairs each. Geese were mainly bred by Jewish families.



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*The Volyn province.* The local breed of cattle was similar to the Polish and was distinguished by its size. The best livestock was sold annually to the kingdom of Poland and the Grodno province. The largest number of cattle was in Zhytomyrsky (180 thousand) and Volodymyrsky (140 thousand) districts. The sheep breeding in the Volyn was better developed than in the neighboring provinces, but, like everywhere, fine-woold sheep were bred exclusively on large estates. Most of the horses were kept in Starokostyantynivsky, Zaslavsky, Zhytomyrskyi, Volodymyrskyi districts (15-20 thousand heads). Pig breeding was carried out everywhere, but the most active it was in districts of Zhytymyr (70 thousand) and Volodymyr (35 thousand heads). Goats usual for the Jewish economy met only in cities and towns. A significant number of domestic animals concentrated in the northern part of the province with a sufficient forage base, giving the required amount of fertilizers for local soils [89, pp. 87 – 88].

*The Podillia province.* The best conditions for the maintenance of a significant number of high-bred cattle were only in the south-eastern districts of Balta, Olhopil, Yampil, where this was mainly done by landlords. Peasant cattle were small local breeds, mixed with Moldavian. Milk and dairy products were received only for their own consumption and it cost expensive in cities. Carelessness in winter keeping of oxen and cows led to the fact that in the spring they were barely alive and fattened throughout the summer. Pood of fresh meat cost 90 - 140 kopecks, and live young bulls were sold for 9 - 30 rubles. Most pigs kept in black soil forest Proskurivsky and Letychivsky districts. Town Jews held more than 10 thousand goats, and landlords about 700 heads of donkeys. The largest number of domestic livestock was located in Baltskyi, Kami-anetskyi and Olhopilskyi districts, and the smallest in the districts of Ushitsa, Bratslav and Vinnytsia. On average, the peasant yard had 3 heads of cattle and 5 small ones [47, pp. 107 – 109].

### **4.1.6. Distribution of agricultural land among population groups**

The most complete data for the Right-Bank Ukraine in the mid-1840's are given in the work of I.I. Fundukley in relation to the Kyiv province, but they also rlected the overall situation throughout the region:

- 3,500 landlords and members of their families owned 810,098 desyatinas of land (an average of 231.5 desyatinas per landowner). These lands were cultivated by more than a million serfs under the corvee;
- 733 free farmers owned 2,000 desyatinas (2.7 desyatinas per one), which processed their own labor;
- Lands of the Kyiv province rural clergy (16,700 people) were included in the parish and state estates and processed by the representatives of the clergy or parishioners on a contractual basis. After the suppression of the Polish uprising in 1830, the authorities secularized the lands of both Orthodox and Catholic clergy in Right-Bank Ukraine, transferring it to state ownership, but the salary of the Catholic clergy was not fixed, and depended on the

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profitability of the estates in which they previously belonged. The government abandoned the principle of compulsory provision of rural churches with plots of 33 desyatinas of land, which was due to the growing shortage of peasant land in the country and an increase in land prices [55, p. 30];

- The landlord's peasants in the amount of 1,006,004 people were given 899,466 desyatinas lands (0.9 desyatina per person), which were cultivated by themselves at time, free from corvee on almost the same aristocratic lands. In real conditions, for example, in the Podillia province, a peasant with three pairs of oxen was allocated a plot for personal farming in 12 desyatinas arable land and 4 hayfields, a farmer with three arable animals - 7 desyatinas arable land and 3 desyatinas for hay, a peasant with a pair of oxen, 6 desyatinas arable land and 2 desyatinas haymaking, peasant without working animals was getting 3 desyatinas for the field and 1 desyatina under the hay. In the Kyiv province, 50,000 families of peasant farmers were allocated 50% of the total arable land, and 100,000 families without work oxes or horses, the so-called "dismounted" and "bachs", the other half;
- 205,498 state peasants cultivated 309,455 desyatinas (1.5 desyatina per person) for their own existence, performing various duties in favor of the state;
- 39,120 military settlers had their own used arable lands at 72,125 desyatinas (at 1.8 desyatina per capita) and at the same time worked in public fields in favor of the military department;
- 19,100 landless noblemen and "raznochintsy", 12,200 burghers, 64,300 single-dwellers, 3,500 retired and indefinitely retired soldiers, 1,060 free people rented land on condition of "chinsh" payment and other from the landlords and state estates, though townsmen or burghers on urban lands too [89, pp. 20 – 21, 312; 46, pp. 94 – 95].

### **4.1.7. Types of jobs and categories of workers. Standards of the corvee. Calculation and cost of human labor**

On "Inventories" (1847) [59, pp. 167 – 170] all work in the estate was divided into with using draft animals ("drafted") and without them or "dismounted". The taxable peasants worked on corvee with their cattle and were divided into "paired" (a plow and three oxen pairs) and "unpaired" who worked with two or three oxes or horses. The "dismounted" worked without oxes or with landlord's animals. Their work was divided into male and female. The daily tasks of the serfdom on the corvee were the following: for plowing one part of the field (5 desyatinas) the "paired" peasant was given 18 days, the "half-paired" 27 days; to collect 60 sheaves of grain - 1 day; to mow desyatina of winter or spring crops - 1 day; winter or spring crops thresher - 1 day; on knitting 180 sheaves - 1 day. All other corvee, namely, harrowing, picking, transporting and folding crops, mowing and collecting hay, was taken into account every day.

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The corvee in the amount of three days a week superimposed on every working "soul". Calculations were conducted weekly and brought to the peasants through the manager of the economy. For the full cultivation of one desyatina of winter grain in the Kyiv province it took 44.5 days, and the spring grain - 23.7 working days. In addition, in the north part of the Volyn or the Kyiv provinces, it was necessary to have another 6 days for the removal of 42 manure wagons per desyatina of arable land. It seems that on the Podillia peasants worked faster: for one desyatina of winter grain it took 31.5 days, for the same field for spring crops 21 days, for hay 10 days [89, pp. 18 – 19; 47, pp. 94 – 96].

*In the Kyiv province*, the average price of an agricultural worker for a year was 40-50 rubles, in the summer season 25-35 rubles. A day of "dismounted" worker costed of 17 - 30 kopecks, with a horse 40 - 50 kopecks, with oxen 60 - 75 kopecks. In the Volyn, a worker in agriculture received 25 - 35 rubles a year, during the summer of 15 - 20 rubles, a daily pay for "dismounted" worker was 20 kopecks, 30 kopecks with a horse and 40 kopecks with a pair of oxen. In the Podillia, the average salary of the peasant-workers was 15 kopecks, with the horses 32 kopecks, with the pair of horses 48 kopecks. The average total cost of cultivating desyatina of arable land was equal to 8 rubles 27 kopecks. Profit from the sale of winter wheat crops from the desyatina of field at the then prices was 14 rubles 85 kopecks, so the net profit was 6 rubles 68.5 kopecks [46, pp. 93 – 95; 47, p. 101; 48, pp. 82 – 83].

### 4.2. Landlords' agriculture estates

#### 4.2.1. Sizes of master's landholdings and labor force

In the *Kyiv province* in the mid-40 of the 19-th century there were 1,849,488 desyatinas of land in the nobility property, including under manor houses 16,756 (0.9%), arable 810.098 (43.8%), lordly grasslands 272.884 (14.8%) and forests 749.750 (40.5%) [89, p. 102]. These lands were cultivated by serfs with their livestock and implements of labor, as well as with the use of the landlord's livestock in the work of "dismounted" and "bachs". The works involved men and women aged 18 to 60 years. The average number of workers per 100 desyatinas was 44 persons, and the largest number of workers was used on the districts of Kyiv and Cherkasy (54 per 100 desyatinas), and the least in Radomyshlsky and Chyhyrinsky districts [89, pp. 103 – 104]. On the corresponding area of manorial grounds there were on average 51 heads of cattle and horses at a ratio of 1:12 in favor of cattle [89, pp. 105 – 106].

*In the Volyn*, landlords owned 4,635 million desyatinas of land (67% of territory), including 87% of the arable land, 81% of forests [67, p. 54].

*In the Podillia province*, private landlords possession reached 90%: about 9 thousand of them owned 2 thousand estates with 3.3 million desyatinas of land, with almost 85% of the estates were rented out. At the same time 1339

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parish churches in Podillia owned 79,488 desyatinas of land (2.2%), of which they received an annual income of 480,000 rubles. The share of state estates here was the smallest in the region (8%). All state peasants of the province remained in the "economic situation", many of them did not have working livestock and did not use the land at all or had only vegetable beds [59, pp. 10 – 13].

In general, on the eve of the peasant reform in the Right-Bank Ukraine 61.2% of the land belonged to the landlords, and 38.8% of the land was owned or used by the peasants [67, p. 66].

### 4.2.2. Organization and effectiveness of the fieldwork

The character of arable farming in the aristocratic economies did not differ fundamentally from that described above for the Right-Bank as a whole, although there were examples of innovations and improvements compared with the traditional three-field system. So, in the early 1820's, Princess Radziwill invited the Prussian agronomist named by Ter in order to arrange rational farming to her estate in the Radomyshl district. It was situated around the town of Hubne, had 12 villages and consisted of 24,865 desyatinas of land and 1,753 souls of peasants. In the economic terms, it was divided into five folvarks, headed by the main Karolinsky household. The latter, allocated for conducting experiments, was in the northern part of the district in the lowland, adjacent to the river Uzh. The soils in this place consisted of a mixture of loam with sand and peat. Mr. Ter divided fields into two parts, the far and the near, each of which was further divided into 6 plots. Owner's yard was moved to the center of the near part of the possessions, and the previous lord's lands were divided on peasant holdings. The nearby fields of 65 morgues (37 desyatinas) each one, occupied 222 desyatinas in total, and the distant fields all together occupied 114 desyatinas of lands. On the last they did not add fertilizers, in the first year sowed rye, in the second buckwheat, and then left to rest for 4 years with grazing livestock. In the near lands annually they introduced fertilizers to one of the areas where they planted potatoes, then barley, forage grass for two years, then rye and again introduced fertilizers on the sixth year. In areas with fertilizers and the correct crop rotation, the wheat yield was from self-5 to self-10, whereas on the parts without fertilizers self-2 - self-3. In other fields, wheat crops after the potato yielded about self-6. Similar successful experiments with the introduction of the 12-fields system were carried out in other estates, increasing the yields of major crops and owners profit more than 3 times [89, pp. 109 – 116]. But a significant part of the landowners continued to follow the three-field system, introducing in some places crop rotation.

The main profit among grain crops in all cases was derived from the cultivation of spring wheat (up to 120% and more) and rye (45%), while income from winter crops was less noticeable. Buckwheat and millet could be unprofitable. The harvest from the desyatina, taking into account the parts set aside for rest, gave the owner a net profit of about 3 rubles. 40 kopecks per year.

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The total profit of landowners from traditional field crops in the Kiev province in 1845 amounted to 3,499,300 rubles (table 4.3). In the Volyn province, the average gross profit from the arable land desyatina in the southern districts was 7 rubles 25 kopecks, in the northern 3 rubles 50 kopecks. In the Podolia, the desyatina from the winter field brought 11 rubles, spring 8 rubles, rye desyatina 12 rubles, wheat 14 rubles. 40 kopecks, barley 6 rubles, oats 10 rubles 35 kopecks [47, p. 104].

The classification of the Kyiv province districts on the indicators of the effectiveness of field crop cultivation with a traditional set of them in the help of hierarchical cluster analysis (table 4.3) allowed to carry out a number of interesting observations. Thus, a separate place in the objects took the Skvyra district (group 3.0) with the highest profit figures for the articles "rye", "wheat", "oats". The group 2.0 includes Berdychivskiy, Chyhyrinskyi, Zvenyhorodskiy (subgroup 2.a), Taraschansky and Umanskyi districts (subgroup 2.b). A common benefit to them was the high incomes of wheat cultivation, combined with rye income in subgroup 2.a. Group 1.0 is also represented by two subgroups. The subgroup 1.a included the districts of Kyiv, Lypovets, Vasylkiv with the lowest in the province indicators of profitability of rye, wheat, oats. In the districts of subgroup 1.b (Radomyshlkyi, Cherkaskiy, Kanivskiy) the situation was a bit better, but not much.

### 4.2.3. Sugar beet cultivation

The beginning of this agriculture branch on the Right-Bank was connected with the appearance of sugar factories in the estates of Count Bobrinskyi in Smila, Yabluneva, Hrushevka, Cherkaskiy district of the Kyiv province. A first sugar beet plantation of 400 desyatinas arose near Smila, and in general, the Smillian Sugar Cluster, the largest at that time in the world, required 7,976 workers and 3,390 horse (oxen) drawn carts for the season. Subsequently, the surrounding landlords also organised their sugar beet plantations for sale at the Bobrinskyi and other owners. In 1847, in the Kyiv province, this important culture was grown in area of 14,218 desyatinas, most of all in Cherkaskiy and Chyhyrinskyi districts, slightly less in Kanivskiy one. In 1846, 1,350,000 poods of sugar beet were harvested (an average of 780 from the desyatina). Such plantations brought landowners from 40 to 60% of net income and ranked second place to wheat [89, pp. 140 – 150].

### 4.2.4. Meadows and hayfields

Since landlords' estates were mainly processed by peasant animals, they were forced to allocate serf-peasants land for fodder crops. The remaining meadows and hayfields were a separate item of landlords' profit from animal husbandry.

In the *Kiev province* such land was 281,482 desyatinas. In Polissia, meadows were flooded and needed reclamation measures, which increased the cost of production. On such sites, an average of 140 poods of hay were collected from the desyatina. In the meadows without reclamation, the harvest was about

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30 poods of hay. In the steppe areas, about a third of the meadows were allocated for grazing livestock, and they were rented by herders for the summer at a price of 85 kopecks per desyatina, which was part of the net profit of the owner. Only in the Vasilkiv district on these pastures were kept up to 15,000 head of cattle for sale to St. Petersburg. The other two thirds of the meadows were used to make hay. Generally, meadows and hayfields brought the landowners about 120 thousand rubles of annual income [89, pp. 153 – 158].

*In the Volyn*, the crop of hay was about 60 poods of meadow desyatina, which amounted to 45 - 50 million poods in the whole province with an average profit of desyatina grass in 7 rubles for a year [48, pp. 86 – 87].

*In the Podillia province* the hay was harvested at 3,956,600 poods. A desyatina meadow grasslands brought a net profit of 2 rubles, and a forest 1 ruble 50 kopecks. In the Baltskiy and Olhopilskiy districts, due to the deficiency of workers, meadows were used for cattle grazing. Lack of meadows was compensated by grass crops [47, pp. 106 – 107].

### 4.2.5. Apiculture

*If in the Kyiv province* this industry was mainly occupied by wealthy peasants, then beekeeping *in the Volyn* was a matter of lordly estates and clergy and was oriented towards meeting local needs. In Zhytomyr, pound of tinned honey costed 5 rubles. *In the Podillia* beekeeping also became an important article of the income of the manor estates, especially in Kamianetskiy, Proskurivskiy, Letychivskiy, Litynskiy, Vinnytskyi, Bratslavskiy, and Haisinskiy districts. For a year from 92,530 hives here received 50 thousand rubles of incomes [47, p. 116].

### 4.2.6. Viticulture

The only areas of viticulture on the Right-Bank were slopes of the Dniester left bank, where the berry ripened, protected from the cold northern winds. Vineyards were known in Mohyliv, Yampil, Kamianka, Rybnitsa, Rashkov, Yaruga, Kosnytsia. For a long time they traded only berries, and from the 1830's began to make wine. The first place in the province was taken by production of the Countess Wittgenstein. Wines of other owners came out less qualitative. Every year in the Podillia 6,000 buckets of wine were made. Improvement of local grapes by Crimean and Hungarian varieties was carried out in the estates of the landlords Wittgenstein, Barchevsky and Sobansky [89, p. 106].

### 4.2.7. Fine-wool sheep breeding of (table 4.2; Appendix, figure 22)

*In the Kiev province* 1845 there were 254,620 sheeps of this breed, for which more than 100,000 desyatinsm of meadows were required for summer grazing. An important place in the elite sheep farming was occupied by the Kaniv district, followed by Berdychivskiy, Radomyshlskiy, Skvyrskiy, Vasylkivskiy and Kyivskiy districts. Such a business required relevant specialists and significant costs, which determined its concentration in the large estates of Ponyatowski, Radziwill, Olizarovski, Lopukhin and other magnates. Net profit

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from the head of fine-wool sheep for the year amounted to 14 kopecks. Elite sheeps in the estates of landowners reduced the funds necessary for the maintenance of peasants cattle, increased the number of "dismounted" and "bachs", undermined the economic potential of field cultivation and grassland [52, p. 306; 89, pp. 158 – 166].

*In the Volyn province*, thanks to a significant forage base, fine-grained sheep breeding was better developed than in other Right-Bank provinces. The largest number of sheeps was in the districts of Ostroh, Novohrad-Volynsky, Rivne, Volodymyr, Starokostiantyniv and Zaslav (70-95 thousand heads for one district). The best sheepfolds belonged to the landlords of Linkevich, Sangushko, Rastvorovskyi, Radziwill, Lyubomyrskyi, Ponyatovskyi and some others, mainly representatives of the ancient magnate families. In 1846, in the Volyn, there were 461,580 fine-wool sheeps [48, pp. 88 – 89].

*In the Podillia*, many landowners were also engaged in elite sheep breeding. The most famous were the sheepfolds of Duke Anhalt Kettensky in the Haisyn district, the landowners of Sabanskyi and Barchevskyi in the Olgopilskyi, Sulyatytskyi in Mohylivskiy, Pototskyi, Ruzhitskyi, Komar and Bzhezhovskyi in the Baltskiy districts. In the middle of the 1840s, in local sheepfolds received 18,000 poods of wool from 300,300 fine-wooled sheeps [47, p. 109].

### 4.2.8. Horse farms

*In the Kyiv province* of the 1840's, were known horse farms of Countess Branitsky near the Bila Tserkva town, where 600 heads of English and Arabian horses were kept. Stallions of the Mr. Zhuravskyi farm from Berdychivskyi district to the fair sold for 2 - 3 thousand rubles. The farms of the landlords of Taraschansky district Abramovich, Rogozinskyi and Molodetskyi kept 656 horses of Arab and Polish breeds. Similar factories in a small number were located in most of districts of the province [89, pp. 166 – 168].

*In the Volyn province*, some horse farms specialized in supplying horses for a heavy cavalry. In Khrystynivtsi, Zaslavskyi district, in the estate of Princes Sangushko the outstanding horse farm was known to the entire Russian Empire, the Arabian stallions of which costed up to 5,600 rubles. Beautiful horse-breeding farms were in the estates of Prince Yablonovsky in Ostrozky district, Princess Czartoryskiyi, in the Pidluzhne village of the Rivne district. Good horses met in Zaslavskiy, Ostrozhsky, Starokonstintynivskyi, Kremenetskyi and Volodymyrskyi districts [52, p. 308; 48, p. 89].

*The Podillia's* nobles preferred horses of Polish breed mixed with English and Turkish. Significant horse farms here were six: Mr. Pshezdetskyi at Proskurivskyi district, by landowners' Gizytskyi and Gurskyi (Yampilskyi district), Mr. Podgurskyi (Haisynskyi district), Mr. Yanishevskyi (Baltskiy district), Count Gudovich and Mr. Barchevskyi (Olgopilskyi district) [52, p. 310; 47, p. 109].

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### 4.2.9. Improvement of the cattle breeds

In *the Kyiv province* landlords almost did not do this because of the loss-making, due to periodic epizootics. Breed improvement at the expense of Swiss and Hungarian breeds took place in some noblemen farms for their own needs and did not generate any profit [89, p. 169].

In *the Volyn*, the best Tyrolean cattle were found in the estates of Prince Sangushko, the landlord of Manchivka and some others, mostly in the northern part of the province [48, p. 89].

In *the Podillia*, in Olgopilskyi district, livestock improvement was carried out on the estates of Prince Wittgenstein, in the Baltskyi district on the estates of Mr. Yanyshvskyi, where they contained 1,100 head of cattle, including a Hungarian breed. In the town of Zinkiv, Letychivskyi district, there was a cattle farm of Tyrolean and Hungarian breeds; in Proskurivskyi district there were 1314 heads of Tyrolean and Swiss breeds [47, pp. 107 – 108].

**4.2.10. Forestry and wooden manufacturing** (table 4.1; Appendix, figure 17)

More than 745,840 desyatinas, or three quarters of the *the Kyiv province* total area, was occupied by forests. Almost half of them were in northern Radomyshlsky and Kyivsky districts. Proper forestry existed only in some estates. Among them, the Korostyshivska farm of Count Olizar, which contained 7.214 desyatinas of construction and 8.820 desyatinas of fire wood was allocated on Radomyshlsky district. It was divided into correct sections, freed from excessive undergrowth, and the existing lawns were planted with young sprouts. A similar farm with an area of 34,610 desyatinas of construction and 11,043 desyatinas of fire wood existed in the estates of Count Branickyi. In other estates, no proper forestry was introduced. The profit was obtained due to the chaotic deforestation using the labor of serfs. Due to the corvee, the peasants had to chop and process trees into pieces of standard length accepted in the trade, as well as make wheels, drawbars, sledges, buckets, carts, household utensils, collect resin, birch resin and bark for tanneries. Wood was sold locally, or sailed along rivers to Kyiv and beyond. Many forests were leased to Jewish industrialists, who founded large woodworking enterprises here, using the hired labor of the local population in the autumn-winter period. First of all, valuable and building wood was cut down. Then they sawed pines on boards and beams, made potassium from defective trees, and in the third year they started to destroy less valuable forests, from which they made rafters, boards, roof coverings, etc., until they destroyed all the trees. After such entrepreneurs, a desert remained unsuitable for agriculture. In addition, tenants peeled off the bark of young oaks (up to 150,000 poods per year) for leather treatment, which led to the death of many trees. The total cost of forest production by the landlords in the mid-1840s was about 300,000 rubles, and the potential income from each desyatina of forest holdings, subject to proper management of the farm, could be from 40 to 100 rubles [46, pp. 176 – 191].



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In *the Volyn*, the amount of construction forest was almost half of all forests, especially in the districts of Ovruch, Rivne, Lutsk, Kovel and Volodymyr. Every year, a considerable amount of building timber, bonding riveting, pinch, resin, tar, potash were produced here. Forests concentrated in the north of the province, where the cubic sazhen of firewood costed 1 - 2 rubles and twice as much to the south with lack of wood. The owners of the local forests took care of them, but did not make new plantations [48, pp. 91 – 93].

In *the Podillia*, landlords had 629,260 desyatinas, or 88% of all the province's forests. The most of forest farms were in Haisynskiy, Bratslavskiy, Litinskiy and Letichevskiy districts, along the Southern Bug from Starokostyantyniv to Vinnytsia and Bar. Large forest massifs were located in Kamyanetskiy and Ushitskiy districts. Forest cottages consisted mainly of isolated small plots, as most of the land was distributed among the small landowners. Local forests went mainly for firewood, which was chronically lacking, or small household buildings. Cubic sazhen of construction timber costed 5 - 10 rubles, and fire wood 3 - 9 rubles. Significant new buildings were constructed from the Galician spruce, whose rafts drove along the Dniester to the border town of Zhvanets, and then to Ushitsa, Mohyliv, Tsekynivka, Rashkiv and Yampil. Separate landlords of Ushitskiy and Haisynskiy districts contracted to supply oak wood for the construction of the Black Sea Fleet. Thus, the landlord Lipinskiy, owner of Zhvanchik town, sold 50,000 oaks in wholesale to Mykolayiv by 50 thousand golden rubles without reducing his forest farm. The conservation of forests was given by owners of a few large estates. Small landowners, especially near the cities, mercilessly cut them down on firewood, under new fields, pastures [52, p. 312; 47, pp. 109 – 113].

### 4.2.11. Obrock articles and various fees in favor of the landlords

*Sale of wine (propination).* The nobility right to the manufacture and free sale of alcoholic beverages was a fundamental difference between the Ukrainian and the Great Russian provinces. Landowners tried to sell as much vodka and beer of their own production as possible, often concluding a buyout agreement for retail sales with themselves, forcing the peasants to use these drinks only in their taverns, paying a customs duty at 75 kopecks from the sold vodka bucket. By 1844, many landowners gave the propination for ransom to Jewish tenants, along with other articles of dues. In 1846, the government set fixed prices for alcoholic beverages, which were reviewed annually. In such situation one peasants' family for the year left in the taverns about 16 rubles that was equal to the profit of three desyatinas, sown with rye. Only one estate in Zvenihorodskiy district, where 2,145 peasants lived, had 3 pubs, 11 taverns, 2 wine cellars, the owner of which earned 6-10 thousand rubles a year. The total net profit of Kyiv landowners from the sale of alcohol in 1846 amounted to 872,273 rubles [89, pp. 191 – 202].

*The "chinshes" and various payments from peasants and free inhabitants in favor of the owner of the land* were divided into two categories: a) permanent

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payments of peasants and other inhabitants in the villages; b) special fees from residents, from bridges, from transportation, and trading places in cities.

By 1847, such income could be from a quarter to a third of the total income of the landowner. After 1847, when the natural form of payment of duties in favor of the owner of the estate was canceled, several types of fees remained: a) from peasants for meadows, apiaries and other lands granted to them for use above the established norms; b) chinshes from freely living in estates persons, which, with the exception of the Jews in the cities, accounted for up to 10% of the number of peasant on the owners lands; c) chinshes from the Jews in the cities and towns. Customs duties on trade brought the owners of Berdychiv, the second in the number of residents among cities of the Kyiv province 69,130 rubles per year [89, pp. 206 – 218]. According to the calculations of I.O. Hurzhii, the net profit of the Kyiv province landowners in 1845 - 1846 amounted to 7,123,500 rubles [68, p. 65].

### 4.3. State property estates

During the first third of the 19-th century, the transition from the purely Polish system of the transfer of state property to the lifetime possession of the nobles to the rent from public auction initially for 12, and then to 18, 24, 30 and even to 50 years took place [55, pp. 22 – 23].

#### 4.3.1. Population, territory and land distribution

In 1846, there were 171,756 peasants in the state estates of the Kyiv province. For general management, they were joined by 6,424 people of free farmers, one-dwellers on state land and free people. In addition, 10,640 representatives of other classes lived on state lands too. The entire population of state estates was located in 288 villages, farms and towns, where there were 22,461 houses of peasants' families, 238 public buildings, including 28 village councils, 55 schools, 155 spare grocery stores (food depots). All together, the population was divided into 56 rural societies belonging to five territorial districts or volosts. The total area of state-owned land in the Kyiv region was 737,037 desyatinas, of which 35,886 desyatinas (4.9%) were under households, 333,361 desyatinas (45.2%) were under arable land, 25,299 desyatinas (3,4%) were in the reserve, under the forests of 229,591 desyatinas (31.2%), 39,471 desyatines (5.4%) were inconvenient to use. At the same time, 365,400 desyatines were transferred to the peasants, including 309,453 desyatines arable land. In the farms of state peasants, on average, there were 3 - 4 heads of cattle, which amounted to about 5 working animals per desyatina of arable land [89, pp. 448 – 451, 491].

#### 4.3.2. Profit from rentals

In 1845, the annual payments of state peasants in the Kyiv province amounted to 66,539 rubles. That is, without taking into account the state duty,

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was 1 ruble 74 kopecks for the audit soul and 59 kopecks for the desyatina of land. In addition, the treasury annually received another 68,300 rubles for other negotiable items [89, pp. 451 – 453].

### **4.3.3. State forestry**

In the Kyiv province, 248 state forest farms occupied 232,320 desyatinas. They were divided into northern (173,220 desyatinas) and southern (59,100 desyatinas) areas with six districts each. The proper organization of the business was in the farms from which the sale of wood was established, or in the places where the forest plantations strengthened the sand or the slopes of the ravines. Cherkaskyi forest area of 14,426 desyatinas in 1845 - 1846 was divided into 150 quarters of 96 desyatinas in each, which had their own internal division. For each of the quarters, in addition to size, the characteristics of forest soils, tree species, their age, density of plantations, the amount of wood pulp per desyatina and its annual growth were determined. After the measures taken, they began to earn 1 ruble 64 kopecks per desyatina annually. The order in the forests was monitored by forest police from a selected peasants. Subsequently, it was decided to establish a permanent forest guard, for which 46 families of state farmers were housed in state households in the main forest farms, with a provision of 14 desyatinas of land to each family. With the same purpose, separate areas were allocated for the placement of officers of the State Forest Corps - foresters and their assistants. In 1845, building and simple wood, poles, hoops, pitches, bark for 13.335 rubles were sold from the state forests of the Kiev province. For the state peasants in the same year they gave out wood materials to 8,950 rubles for free [89, pp. 465 – 485].

### **4.3.4. Crafts and other types of earnings of state peasants**

In southern districts of the Kyiv province, the main business of state peasants was the carriage of goods. Many of them were engaged in logging, fishing on the Dnieper, having a passport and official work permit (about 20% of the total number of state peasants). Some were doing homemade canvas, blacksmithing. With the permission of the parents and in accordance with the instructions of the rural societies, part of the boys received training in crafts in the cities and towns of the region [89, pp. 494 – 495].

## **4.4. Areas of military settlement**

### **4.4.1. Organization and management system**

Should be reminded, that military settlements were created to accommodate and provide food and supplies of parts of infantry and cavalry in peacetime. The Kyiv and Podillia military settlements, established in 1831-1843, consisted of five administrative districts and one separate volost under the common command of the inspector of reserve cavalry units and the direct control of the district chiefs of military settlements, four in the Novorossiysk and five in

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the Kyiv and the Podillia provinces, with headquarters, consisting of 2 senior adjutants, officer of the corps of topographers, engineer, chief auditor, auditor, accountant, senior doctor. The direct management of the five Kyiv-Podillia districts was entrusted to the senior officer with the rank of general or colonel as head of the division, with his headquarters in Uman, to which also belonged two deans who ran the clergy from five districts. The district, where the cavalry regiment was located, was administered by commander with the rank of staff chief, who was the chairman of the district committee, which also included the senior district priest, three district chiefs, two main officers and an auditor. At the head of the volost was the chairman of the volost committee, which also included elected peasant-settlers.

### 4.4.2. Population

As of 1845 - 1846, in the 1st and 2nd districts and the separate volost in the Kyiv province 39,120 people lived, and 59,460 military settlers and 9,880 other population groups lived in the three Podillia's districts. In 1856, military settlers had already 99,721 people. In 1854 the number of military settlers in the Kyiv province was 55,896 people, in the Podillia 74,238 people [67, p. 29; 95, pp. 58 – 61; 76, pp. 13 – 15].

The stationed troops were housed in villages of settlers and other inhabitants of settlements, on the basis of the cavalry regiment in the district and two equestrian batteries in a separate volost (only 4,126 military and 2,805 horses in the Kyiv province and 4,204 cavalymen with the corresponding number of horses in Podillia). In addition to the troops in the districts, there were one battalion of cantonists, about which we discussed in more detail above.

The military settlers did not pay any other taxes, with the exception of the tax officially established by the treasury, in the amount of 1 ruble 23 kopecks per year from each employee between the ages of 18 and 60. In addition, every villager worked for the good of society 3 days a week in accordance with labor rules, after which he was relieved of all other duties related to civilian authorities.

In general, they were subordinate to the military authorities through the Department of Military Settlements, drafted for military service on an equal basis with other peasants at the rate of 8 people per 1000 on year. All military settlers had the right to engage in trade and crafts at their discretion.

### 4.4.3. Household

The total territory of the Kyiv part of the military settlement was 127,184 desyatinas, including 73,253 desyatinas of arable land and 32425 desyatinas for meadows and haymakings. In the Podillia districts of settlement there were 14,933 desyatinas of land, of which arable state lands were 26,610 desyatinas, arable land of military settlers - 50,870 desyatinas, public meadows - 9,985 desyatinas, and haymakings 23,155 desyatinas. Harvest from state land was used to feed stationed troops, cantonists and state-owned livestock. All villagers were divided into several categories: the 1st rank included military peasants with two

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pairs of oxen or four horses, the 2nd level included military peasants with one pair of oxen or a pair of horses; to the 3rd class belonged all "dismounted", and to the 4th class disabled. In the Kyiv military districts, the owners of the first category received 12 desyatinas of arable land, the second category received for 7.5 desyatinas, and the "dismounted" received 1 desyatina. Meadows and hayfields were given as 5 desyatinas. Owners of the 1st and 2nd ranks in the allocation of land were combined into "numbers", one by one from the category, allocating 7.5 desyatinas of field and 10 desyatinas of meadows and hayfields from state land for processing. Such a "number" per day was to plow 0.5 desyatina of soft ground with the help of a plow and three pairs of oxen, or 0.3 desyatina of solid ground with a plow and 4 pairs of oxen. Peasants plowed their own fields at their discretion under the control of local authorities, so as not to leave unprocessed land. On Podillia, peasant-villagers sows mainly oats, rye, barley and wheat. In 1846, they collected 24,565 quarters of winter wheat in their fields, 18,737 of spring wheat, and 56,746 quarters of potatoes, with an average yield of self-4. In these areas, the peasants kept, in addition to their own livestock, 576 oxen of the state military park [47, Appendix, pp. 79 – 86; 89, pp. 503 – 508].

Table 4.1. Structure of lands in Kyivska, Volynska and Podilska provinces [46, Appendix, table 1; 47, Appendix, table 1; 48, Appendix, table 1; 88, table on pp. 17 – 18]

Types of land and their size (desyatinas)	Kyivska (%)	Volynska (%)	Podilska (%)	Together (%)
Under the gardens	data is missing	data is missing	58,582* (1.6)	58,582* (/)
Under the fields	2,352,973 (56.7)	2,108,485 (33.0)	2,439,531 (65.7)	6,900,989 (48.5)
Under the forests	817,980 (19.7)	2,686,434 (42.1)	648,841 (17.5)	4,153,255 (29.2)
Under meadows and hayfields	445,462 (10.7)	763,927 (12.0)	185,651 (5.0)	1,395,040 (9.8)
Under pastures, roads, bushes, sands	248,623 (6.0)	245,523 (3.9)	180,321 (5.0)	674,476 (4.7)
Under waters		206,916 (3.3)	59,667 (1.6)	
Under the settlements	287,184** (6.9)	364,877*** (5.7 або 9.0)	138,847 (3.7 або 5.3)	1,057,058 (7.4)
Together	4,152,222 (100)	6,376,162 (100)	3,711,440 (100)	14,239,824 (100)

Notes: \* for the Podillia province only; \*\* under marshes, "water and buildings"; \*\*\* together with cities

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Table 4.2. Summary data on livestock numbers in Kyivska, Volynska, and Podilska provinces as of 1845-48 / 1856 [46, Appendix, table on p. 83; 47, Appendix, table 10; 48, pp. 88; 42, pp. 218 – 219]

Province	Horses	Cattle	Sheeps	Pigs	Goats and other	Togeter
			fine-fleeced (usual)			
Kyivska	107,07/ 95,064	567,073/ 516,578	574,661 (273,661)/ 160,058 (688,806)	296,267/ 306,381	21,112/ 39,698	1,839,981/ 1,500,591 (-)18.4%
Volynska	150,000/ 245,626	640,000/ 503,084	400,000 (350,000)/ 447,074 (471,264)	250,000/ 365,988	25,000/ 45,551	1,815,000/ 2,07,583 (+)16.1%
Podilska	107,363/ 116,381	386,558/ 384,692	300,322 (410,973)/ 230,563 (451,985)	172,725/ 276,584	10,735/ 12,018	1,388,676/ 1,472,228 (+)6.0%
<i>Togeter</i>	364,570/ 45,071 (+)25.4%	1,593,631/ 1,404,354 (-)11.9%	1,274,983 (1,034,634)/ 837,965 (1,612,055) -52.2% ((+)35.8%)	718,992/ 948,956 (+)32.0 %	56,847/ 97,267 (+)41.6 %	5,043,657/ 5,357,398 (+)6.2%

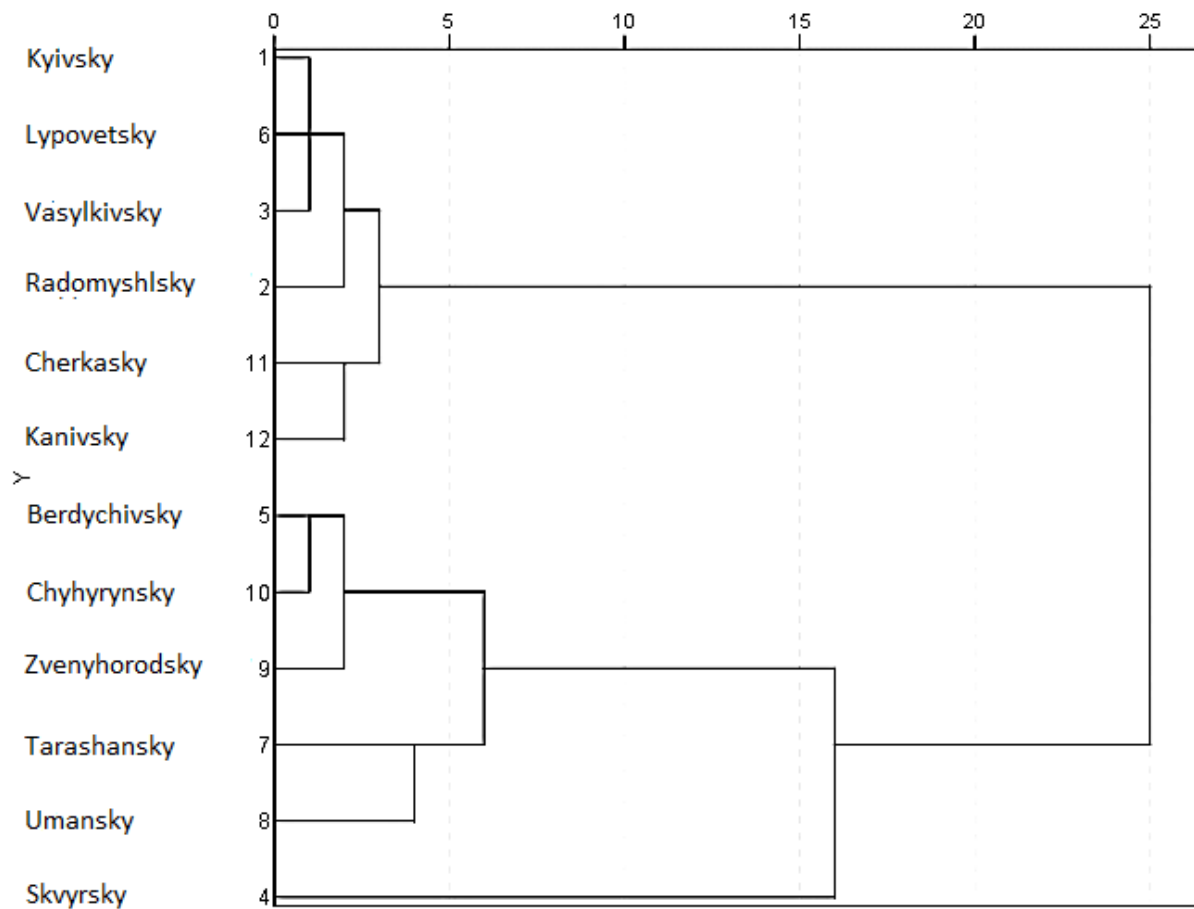
As can be seen from the table, over ten years the total number of livestock on the Right-Bank has increased by 6.2%. In connection with the active transition of the Volyn from oxen to horses' traction, especially in Polissia, the number of horses increased by 25.4% and cattle - by 11.9%. The number of pigs increased by a third, and by 41.6% of goats, which were bred almost exclusively by local Jews. The structure of the sheep herd has changed: the number of elite animals in the estates of landlords decreased by 52.2%, and the number of ordinary sheep in peasants increased by 35.8%.

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Table 4.3. Landowners' income from traditional field crops in the Kiev province of 1845 (thousand rubles)

Districts	Field crops (thousand rubles)								Togeter
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Kyivskiyi	53.7	42.8	41.9	8.3	9.6	1.4	3.1	14.7	175.5
Radomyshl'skiy	71.4	27.4	37.5	7.7	13.1	1.3	7.3	29.7	195.4
Vasylkivskiyi	51.1	53.9	26.2	9.2	16.6	2.3	3.0	1.2	166.5
Skvyrs'kiy	111.4	177.0	156.5	8.5	53.0	-	10.7	12.9	530.0
Berdychivskiyi	93.4	168.8	67.0	7.7	17.0	1.0	4.1	7.4	366.4
Lypovets'kiy	43.1	46.2	42.3	1.9	8.1	4.1	3.9	5.2	154.8
Tarashchans'kiy	51.8	163.8	100.7	8.9	17.5	5.2	-	4.5	352.4
Umans'kiy	46.9	166.0	69.2	1.8	43.9	41.4	3.1	1.0	373.3
Zvenyhorodskiyi	98.4	158.3	55.2	12.8	51.3	9.8	11.2	1.0	398.1
Chyhyryn'skiy	89.2	175.6	41.0	8.3	21.7	13.7	1.6	2.1	353.2
Cherkaskiyi	53.7	73.5	48.6	1.2	28.3	12.2	1.0	1.7	220.2
Kanivskiyi	76.7	84.7	29.5	3.7	11.6	3.5	1.7	2.2	213.6
<i>Together</i>	<i>843.7</i>	<i>1,338.0</i>	<i>715.6</i>	<i>80.0</i>	<i>291.7</i>	<i>95.9</i>	<i>50.7</i>	<i>83.7</i>	<i>3,499.3</i>

Symbols: 1 - rye, 2 - wheat, 3 - oats, 4 - buckwheat, 5 - barley, 6 - millet, 7 - peas, 8 - potatoes.



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Table 4.3. Ending (classification results)

Districts	Field crops(thousand rubles)								<i>Together</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
<b>Group 1.0</b>									
<i>Subgroup 1.a</i>									
Kyivskyi	53.7	42.8	41.9	8.3	9.6	1.4	3.1	14.7	175.5
Lypovetskyi	43.1	46.2	42.3	1.9	8.1	4.1	3.9	5.2	154.8
Vasylkivskyi	51.1	53.9	26.2	9.2	16.6	2.3	3.0	1.2	166.5
<i>Subgroup 1.b</i>									
Radomyshl'skyi	71.4	27.4	37.5	7.7	13.1	1.3	7.3	29.7	195.4
Cherkaskyi	53.7	73.5	48.6	1.2	28.3	12.2	1.0	1.7	220.2
Kanivskyi	76.7	84.7	29.5	3.7	11.6	3.5	1.7	2.2	213.6
<b>Group 2.0</b>									
<i>Subgroup 2.a</i>									
Berdychivskyi	93.4	168.8	67.0	7.7	17.0	1.0	4.1	7.4	366.4
Chyhyrskyi	89.2	175.6	41.0	8.3	21.7	13.7	1.6	2.1	353.2
Zvenyhorodskyi	98.4	158.3	55.2	12.8	51.3	9.8	11.2	1.0	398.1
<i>Subgroup 2.b</i>									
Tarashchanskyi	51.8	163.8	100.7	8.9	17.5	5.2	-	4.5	352.4
Umanskyi	46.9	166.0	69.2	1.8	43.9	41.4	3.1	1.0	373.3
<b>Group 3.0</b>									
Skvyrskyi	111.4	177.0	156.5	8.5	53.0	-	10.7	12.9	530.0
<i>Together</i>	843.7	1,338.0	715.6	80.0	291.7	95.9	50.7	83.7	3,499.3



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**I**ndustrial sectors of the economy were an extension of agriculture, as they were often involved in the processing of raw materials of plant and animal origin. In the mid-1840's, almost 86% of production in the Kyiv province was concentrated in private estates. It was determined by the availability of significant free capital from landlords, opportunities for self-financing and obtaining significant loans, and the use of excess labour by serfs in the processing of agricultural products [90, pp. 2 - 3]. The owners of the enterprises producing mineral commodities also received considerable profits. Let us consider the main types of industrial production on the three main industries - processing of crop products, processing of livestock products, products using raw materials of mineral origin.

#### 5.1. Processing crop products

##### 5.1.1. Distillation

It should be noted, that contemporaries regarded distillation as a "fake industry", perceiving it as a convenient form of storage and a profitable way to sell part of the grain, potato, and fruit crops to landlords, use the excess labour of dependent peasants, and increase local prices for grain, fuel. Most often, statistics did not include the distillery in the list of industrial enterprises, indicating only the total volumes of excise goods. However, all economists agreed that the production and sale of vodka products were important factors in filling the state budget - 46% in 1859. (See, for example: [52, p. 305; 89, p. 171; 73, pp. 222 – 224]). That is why we, following the then experts on this issue, provide a brief description of the development of distillation in the Right-Bank Ukraine of the middle of the 19-th century without entering the volume of its products in the table 5.1.

*The Kyiv province.* According to the data for 1846, in the Kyiv province on the estates of the lords, which occupied 2,331,718 desyatinas of land and used the labour of 348,813 male serfs, there were 384 operating distilleries. Their total production amounted to 4,710,104 buckets of vodka and alcohol out of 533,105 quarters of grain. The total cost of produced alcohol of different quality amounted to 1,593,310 rubles with absolute profitability after its implementation, 25%. Vodka factories were located in Cherkaskyi, Kyivskiy and Chyhyrinskyi districts and put on the market about 57,430 buckets of their products (3.4% of all distillery production). At the same time, 375,550 buckets of beer, 12,520 buckets of honey were brewed at 77 breweries, and the total annual production of vodka, beer and honey was estimated at 220,900 rubles [89, pp. 170 – 176]. P.K. Menkov provided other data on the productivity of distillery in the Kiev province of the mid-1840's: 208 distilleries produced 2,500,000

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buckets of "foamy wine" for 752,599 thousand rubles, the last figure we meet in the K.I. Arsenyev's publication (See: [46, p. 125; 52, p. 305]). According to data from the beginning of the 1850's, 3,253,420 buckets of alcoholic beverages were produced in 362 operating distilleries of the Kyiv province, of which up to 300,000 buckets were exported outside the region [34, pt. II, p. 77; 66, p. 62].

*The Volyn province.* Features of the Volyn raw material base did not contribute to the significant development of distillation. In 1846 - 1849, the average annual production amounted to 1,206,397 "foam wines" and 841,839 buckets of "trial wine" [48, p. 95]. "Foam wine" meant the best brand of vodka, which was obtained from the light fraction of "simple wine" by additional distillation over low heat using charcoal filters ("pervach"). 100 buckets of "pervach", diluted with 24 buckets of pure spring water, produced "foamy wine", which was equal in price to grape wines; "Trial wine" - vodka obtained by breeding 100 buckets of grain alcohol with  $33^{1/3}$  buckets of water for sale in taverns, especially popular in the first half of the 19-th century [79, P.183 – 184].

*The Podillia province.* On the landlords estates of the late 1840's there were 182 distilleries that produced 2,529,492 buckets of alcohol, including from potatoes that were mixed with grain, for a total of 1,011,800 rubles at a selling price of 6,070,780 rubles. In the Baltskiyi district, the landowner Ruzhitskiy produced up to 600 buckets of vodka from sugar production wastes [47, pp.120 – 121].

In 1860, 388 distilleries worked in the Kyiv province, 328 in the Volyn and 251 in the Podillia, where 18,208,583 buckets of alcoholic beverages were produced. Among these enterprises, only two in the Kyiv province had a capacity of 100,000 buckets per year, and 85% were small enterprises [73, pp. 296, 298, 304 – 305].

### 5.1.2. Sugar industry

*The Kyiv province.* The first sugar factory in the Kyiv province was founded in 1834 in the estate Orlovets of Cherkaskiyi district by Count Leo Pototskiy. Other enterprises were opened a few years later in Zvenyhorodsky and Lypovetsky districts. However, a real breakthrough in this matter began in the 1840's after the successful launch in 1838 of the Smilyanskiy sugar cluster by Count Alexei Bobrinskiy. After 10 years, 37 sugar factories with 28 steam boilers, 11 steam engines and 247 hydraulic presses were already operating in the province. Cherkasy was the first in the number of factories and sugar production. Most of the enterprises belonged to the landlords and were located on their estates.

The publication of I.I. Fundukley contains the classification of sugar factories contemporary to him: 1) producing the highest quality refined sugar; 2) producing sugar-sand with the possibility of subsequent refining, where there were steam devices used; 3) producing sugar-sand in stone buildings; 4) producing sugar-sand on an open fire in stone buildings; 5) producing sugar-sand over an open fire in wooden buildings. The sugar factory of Count Bobrinskiy in

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Smila in 1847 was estimated at 145,500 rubles (two of his predecessors burned at a cost of 32,000 and 58,000 rubles). The second-class plant costed the owner 100,000 rubles, the third - almost 85,000 rubles. The total value of all sugar enterprises in the Kyiv province at the end of the 1840's amounted to 3,172,000 rubles. During the season, they processed 7,154,230 poods of beets to produce 258,099 poods of white sugar and 18,867 poods of yellow. The total costs of sugar factories in the Kyiv province for production in 1846 - 1847 amounted to 1,216,919 rubles, gross profit - 1,635,535 rubles and net profit of 418,455 rubles. A desyatina of sugar beets yielded an annual gross income of 144 rubles, a net income of 36 rubles. The most profitable enterprises were in Cherkasky and Chyhyrsky districts (22 - 28%). During the production season of 1846, sugar factories in the Kyiv province used: firewood 39,916 sq. sazhen, straw for fire 800 sazhen, animal coal 235,055 poods, lime 10,417 poods, and also 11,927 workdays of dependent peasants. The income of participants and suppliers of works, except for the owners, amounted to 1,161,887 rubles, including 88,000 rubles for the workers' wages [90, pp. 13 – 26, 36, 39, 45 – 46, 47, 75]. In 1853, there were 72 sugar factories in the province, at which 13,135 workers produced goods worth 2,600,000 rubles. In 1859, 31,859 workers were employed at 75 sugar factories in this province, and they produced 9,923,739 rubles worth of products. Five years later, sugar production reached 10,146,096 rubles with a reduction in the number of employees to 20,583. The density of sugar factories in the south of the Kyiv province at that time was the highest in the world [34, pt. II, p. 77; 78, p. 334 – 334; 51, pp. 42 – 44].

*The Volyn province.* The development of sugar production in the Volyn significantly lagged behind the neighbouring provinces of the Right-Bank Ukraine. In 1848 there were only 10 sugar factories with an annual production volume of 635,970 rubles, and only at the Shepetivskyi refinery plant the annual cost of production amounted to 469,600 rubles. In 1853, there were already 14 sugar factories with 1,034 workers and a production capacity of 855,000 rubles for the season. Ten years later, the Volyn sugar-makers at five enterprises using 1,184 workers produced 1,365,080 rubles [49, p. 98, Appendix, table 5; 34, pt. II, p. 40; 91, p. 160].

*The Podillia province* took second place after the Kyiv province in sugar production. In 1845 - 1846, there were 25 sugar factories, where they produced products for 308,900 rubles. Such plants were small and used beets, which were grown on 30 - 100 desyatinas of fields near the plant; a producer bought part of the beets from the peasants of neighbouring villages at a price of 40 kopecks for a quarter. The main sugar plants were located in the city of Kamyanets and in the districts of Lityn and Vinnytsia. At the beginning of the 1850's, 37 sugar factories operated in Podillia with 3,487 workers, who produced sweet products on 650,000 rubles. After nine years, the number of industries decreased to 30, but the number of workers increased to 5,850 people and production volumes to

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1,125,242 rubles [48, pp. 121–122, Appendix, table 13; 34, pt. II, p. 161; 91, p. 182].

In 1864, in three Right-Bank Ukrainian provinces, sugar was produced on 13,044,720 rubles [91, p. XIV].

### 5.1.3. Mill business

*The Kyiv province.* In 1847, there were 3,008 mills, including 1,964 (65%) watermills and 1,044 (35%) windmills. Another 107 mills were driven by machines or horses. More water mills were located in the districts of Uman and Skvyra, and windmills were spread in four southern districts - Zvenyhorodskyi, Chyhyrskyi, Cherkaskyi and Kanivskyi. In water mills, an average of 3 to 6 quarters of the grain can be crushed into flour per day, in windmills, up to 4 quarters. During the year, 2,099,950 quarters of grain were processed at all the mills in the province [90, pp. 96 – 103]. P.K. Menkov in his work cited other data on the number of mills: water 2,223, wind 880, floating on the Dnieper and Prypyat 123 [46, table on p. 126].

Mills also worked in large numbers in Volyn and Podillia, but reliable statistics on this issue were not available in the publications until the beginning of the 20-th century [78, p. 184 (Compare: 41, p. 63)].

In addition to these industries of the first group of enterprises, associated with the processing of crop products in the middle of the 19-th century, it was customary to include paper making, weaving, pasta, tobacco, cable factories and some others [90, p. 4]. As of the end of the 1840's, the production volume of this kind of industry was estimated throughout the Right-Bank Ukraine at a rate of about 4,740,000 rubles per year and amounted to 73% of the gross industrial income of the region. In terms of production, the absolute first place was occupied by Cherkaskyi district (2,153,220 rubles), followed by Chyhyrskyi, Zaslavskyi, Baltskyi, Kamyanetskyi districts with a significant lag (table 35) [90, pp. 4 – 9; 47, Appendix, table 13; 48, Appendix A].

## 5.2. Livestock processing

### 5.2.1. Clothes manufactories

*The Kyiv province.* In the Kyiv province in the first half-mid 19-th century among the numerous clothes manufactories, several stood out with their equipment and production volumes. The first of them was founded by Joseph Ponyatovskyi in the town of Tahancha, Kanivskyi district in 1806. At first, 10 machine tools worked here and made 3,000 rubles from plain clothes of low-grade wool in year. In 1815, the owner invited the famous Belgian craftsman Yans, who mechanized production using the latest equipment at the time. In 1838, there were already 120 machine tools working here along with 12 types of other machines, including 41 steam-acted, 39 water, 16 horse and 213 manual-acted ones. The number of workers increased to 670 people. Top-grade wool was par-

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tially produced in the estates of Ponyatovskyi (800 poods), bought at fairs in Romny and Berdychiv. The annual demand for raw materials was 4,600 poods. There were produced 9 types of products painted in 16 colors and shades in the amount of 257,027 rubles. Sales occurred mainly on the spot to merchants from adjacent and remote provinces, partly to order at the indicated addresses in Kharkiv, Sumy, Kursk and other cities. Dyes were purchased in Odessa, Berdychiv, Romny, Kharkiv, partially made on the spot, as well as nap cones. Profitability of production ranged from 17 to 21%.

The Korsun clothes factory was founded in 1815 in the same Kanivsky district. Production was focused on meeting local needs for relatively cheap clothes. The annual gross income amounted to 37,922 rubles with production costs of 32,539 rubles, and net profit of 14%. The Khabensk clothes factory existed since 1822 in the estate of Princess Radziwill of the Radomyshl'skyi district and belonged to the mechanic Yans along with the agronomist Ter and the princess herself. Since 1832, the princess redeemed shares of associates and became the sole owner of the enterprise. In 1846, 362 persons worked here, including 275 serfs. In 1845, clothes was sold to the cities of Ryl'sk, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Chisinau, Kursk, Berdychiv, in the provinces of the Volyn, Podillia, Kyiv, and Kherson in the amount of 212,667 rubles. Another well-known clothes factory, which was located in the town of Stebliv in the same Kanivsky district, was moved here in 1845 by the landowner Golovinskyi from another estate. Spinning and weaving machines, up to 100 in number, were driven by a water engine on the Ros' River. The factory employed 422 workers, including 9 foreigners, made woollen fabrics a year worth a total of 94,000 rubles. Other clothes factories were significantly smaller. The total production of clothes in the Kyiv province in 1845 amounted to 264,872 arshins. In 1853, 11 clothes enterprises with 1,479 workers produced 262,000 arshins of products worth 520,000 rubles. In the next decade, production did not increase, and the number of enterprises and employed workers gradually decreased [90, pp. 119 – 142; 34, pt. II, p. 76; 78, p. 257].

*The Volyn province.* Among the local landowners, who were engaged in various industries, Princess Sangushko, the owner of the half of Zaslav'skyi district, was especially notable. In her clothes factory in the town of Slavuta, where 380 workers, annually produced 50,000 arshins of various woollen fabrics with a total value of 113,000 rubles. In the town of Rozhnytsia, Luts'kyi district, 70,000 arshins of clothes were annually produced at the factory of Princess Carolina Chetvertinska. In the village of Simonov, Ostroz'kyi district, the cost of production amounted to 25,000 rubles. At 14 other clothes enterprises of this region, goods for 20,000 rubles were produced, and at 40 factories of the Rivne district for 120,000 rubles. At the beginning of the 1850's there were 105 clothes manufactures here, where up to 3,000 persons worked and 450,000 arshins of fabrics were produced in the amount of about 500,000 rubles. Near the end of

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the decade, the number of enterprises decreased by a third, and production fell by 35% [48, pp. 96 – 97; 34, pt. II, p. 40; 78, p. 248].

*The Podillia province.* The first clothes factory in Podillia began to work in Tulchyn in the 70's of the 18-th century in the estate of Count Stanislav Pototskyi. In 1845, there were already 105 clothes factories with annual production of 49,736 rubles. According to 1853, at 112 enterprises with 1,069 workers, 380,000 arshins of clothes were produced in the amount of 350,000 rubles. By the beginning of the 1860's, 39 specialized manufactories were operating in Podillia, mainly in the Novoushytsky district, where the most noticeable was the enterprise in the village of Dunayivtsy, with annual production of 260,500 rubles [47, p. 122, Appendix, table 13; 34, pt. II, p. 161; 78, pp. 248 – 249, 251].

### 5.2.2. Hides processing

*The Kyiv province.* The largest tannery was located in the suburbs of Kyiv, Kurenivka-on-Syrets, and first belonged to a foreigner Lange, and in 1837 it was bought from him by the merchant Serebrennikov. Among the 65 craftsmen employed at the enterprise, 27 were burghers, 9 were the one-dwellers, 29 were the landlords' peasants of the Orel, Kaluga, Kostroma, Moscow and Kyiv provinces. The working day lasted from 4 o'clock in the morning until the evening with three breaks for food due to the owner of the plant. Raw materials were bought in Novogeorgievsk, Orel, Odessa, Balta, Yelisavethrad, and Kyiv directly from the butchers and at fairs in Kharkiv, Sumy, Berdychiv and other cities. The annual volumes of raw materials were: 42,000 cow leathers for morocco, 15,000 pieces of bovine leather, and other 4,500 pieces. For the process the tannin bark needed up to 60,000 poods, lime 1,000 quarters, barley 2,000 poods, rye 900 poods, fish oil 500 poods, birch tar 300 poods, tar 700 poods, wood 200 cubic sazhen. For lighting in winter, 40 poods of sebaceous candles were used. Annual direct and overhead production costs amounted to 209,330 rubles, profit 352,000 rubles, net profit 143,000 rubles. Other large plants were located in Bila Tserkva and Borodianka, Kyivskyi district. At the beginning of the 1850's, 33 tanning enterprises operated in the Kyiv province, with 318 workers producing 120,000 hides worth 620,000 rubles. In the early 1860's, during the crisis of manufacturing, the volume of leather products in the Kyiv province fell to 393,283 rubles [90, pp. 147 – 159; 34, pt. II, p. 76; 78, p. 333].

*The Volyn province.* In the late 1840's, 37 small leather manufactories were operating here, in the early 1850's there were already 74, where 30,000 leathers and 11,000 sheepskins were processed for a total of 65,000 rubles [48, Appendix A; 34, pt. II, p. 40].

*The Podillia province* lacked the products of its immediate neighbours. Small tannins were located mainly in the Mohylivskyi and Proskurivskyi districts, and the annual production did not exceed 27,100 rubles. A few years later, production volumes decreased to 4,500 rubles [47, Appendix, table 13; 34, pt. II, p. 161].

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### 5.2.3. Getting animal fat and candle production

In the middle of the 19-th century animal fat was an important technical product, without which many other industries, transport, military affairs and daily households could not do. No wonder it occupied the second place in the export of the Russian Empire on the world market after grain bread. Lard heating factories were located near the places of mass slaughter of cattle. From the bull 7-8 poods of fat were heated.

*The Kyiv province.* The merchant Khodunovskyi's factory for the production of sebaceous candles in Kyiv processed 15,000 poods of raw fat from cattle and sheep per year, a third of which was disposed of as waste. The plant worked 7-8 months a year, because the cold weather needed to make candles. The production involved 3 craftsmen and 17 other persons who worked 12 hours a day. For the season, 10,000 poods of candles and 8,000 poods of soap were made for 64,000 rubles, net profit was 26,865 rubles. Another candle factory in Kyiv, owned by the merchant Bubnov, produced goods for 16,000 rubles with a net profit of 610 rubles. The merchant Finke's Kyiv stearin factory produced 2,500 poods of candles, had a gross profit of 21,600 rubles and net profit of 8,000 rubles a year. All 36 workers (16 adults and 20 adolescents) belonged to the landlords' peasants, betrayed by the owner to practice state duties. Worked from 6 am to 7 pm., they ate three times a day for half an hour for breakfast and dinner and an hour for lunch. In total, there were 5 such plants in Kyiv with annual production of 186,000 rubles. In the provincial districts in 1845 - 1848, another 16 candle factories operated with annual production of 148,159 rubles. In the early 1850's there were 14 such enterprises in the province with an annual output of 100,000 rubles [90, pp. 159 – 168; 46, p. 159; 78, p. 193; 34, pt. II, p. 77].

*The Volyn province.* At the candle factory of Princess Sangushko in Slavuta, Zaslavskyi district, the best in the province, for the year were made tallow candles for 2,500 rubles. There were 23 candle factories in the late 1840's with a total production of 47,119 rubles in year [48, p. 98; 78, p. 193].

*The Podillia province.* In the mid-1840's, 17 lard heating plants were operating in Podillia, the production of which was estimated at 49,736 rubles in year. Of these, 14 worked on local raw materials in Balta, where they fatted 14,250 rubles annually, for which 3,000 cattle, 7,000 sheep, 2,500 goats were slaughtered using an additional 560 poods of pork. The Balta lard heating plants sent their products to Odessa. The Mohyliv plant of much lower capacity used cattle from neighbouring Bessarabia [47, p. 122].

Soap factories, animal oil mills, and wax mills also belonged to this kind of industry [90, p. 6]. The gross output of animal processing enterprises on the Right-Bank was approaching 1,600,000 rubles, or 24% of the region's industrial production. According to the volumes of production of this group, the districts of Kyiv, Kaniv, Radomyshl, Rivne were distinguished (table 5.1).

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### 5.3. Manufacture of mineral products

#### 5.3.1. Metallurgy and metalworking

*The Kyiv province.* The first Kyiv iron plant was founded by Old Believers Degtyarev merchants' family from the Kaluga province with an investment of 57,920 rubles. The owners bought raw materials (copper, iron) at the Nizhny Novgorod Fair. Annually, sheet copper for 12–15,000 rubles was supplied for processing, copper of own production costed 6,000 rubles, cast iron - 10–20,000 rubles. Cast iron was bought mainly at the Kyiv Arsenal in the form of discharged old artillery shells and at the merchant Maltsev's factory on 5,000 rubles annually. In addition, English steel for 5,000 rubles were used for the manufacture of high quality goods primarily for the new bridge in Kyiv. The average annual cost of raw materials and various other materials amounted to 50,000 rubles. Copper and brass used for making equipment for sugar factories and distilleries, pharmacies, cavalry cuirasses and kitchen utensils worth up to 21,000 rubles a year. Cast iron tombstones, fences, stairs, stoves and parquet for city squares, presses, gears, spare parts for agricultural machinery, weights, grids, stoves, various things on individual projects worth 26,000 rubles per year were made from cast iron. Steam boilers for sugar factories were made of sheet steel for 7,500 rubles. The total cost of the plant's production in 1847 amounted to 75,211 rubles.

Marsh ore deposits were discovered in a number of villages in the Radomyshl district. The low-quality iron obtained from them was used for the manufacture of simple agricultural tools for peasants and for sale in the towns of Kyiv and Volyn provinces.

At the beginning of the 1850's, 14 metallurgical and metal-working enterprises with a total production of 120,000 rubles were operating in the Kyiv province [90, pp. 168 – 175; 46, P. 111 – 112; 34, pt. II, p. 77].

*The Volyn province.* In the late 1840's, the metallurgical and iron foundries of the Volyn were concentrated in Zhytomyrskyi, Ovrutskyi and Novohrad-Volynskyi districts. In the four best iron foundries, 200 workers produced cast iron for 20,000 rubles. At 98 other metallurgical enterprises, about 500 workers produced iron and simple tools for 25,000 rubles. At the beginning of the next decade, 51 enterprises produced almost 10,000 poods of pig iron for 15,000 rubles. Many peasants engaged in marsh iron mines, providing themselves with simple equipment [48, p. 95; 34, pt. II, p. 40 – 41].

*The Podillia province.* In the middle of the 19-th century three metal processing plants operated in Podillia: in the village of Cherny Ostrov of the Baltsky district were castings for 670 rubles made of bronze; in the city of Proskuriv the plant manufactured copper products at 748 rubles; in Bratslav, Vinnitsia district, a more powerful plant operated with an annual production



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volume of 15,830 rubles. All raw materials for them were imported from the Russian provinces [47, p. 125].

### 5.3.2. The manufacture of bricks and other building and decoration materials from ceramics

*The Kyiv province.* One of the largest private brick factory was founded in the suburbs of Kyiv in 1833 by the pharmacist Heisman. There were 4 ovens and 8 barracks for making raw billets. Clay in an amount of up to 700 cubic sazhen and up to 1000 cubic sazhen of fire-wood for bricks was used annually. The bricks were modelled from April 15 to September 15 and burned all year round. In 1848, 2,000,000 pieces of brick were produced here with a net profit of 2,930 rubles. The Gudim-Levkovichs' brick-and-tile factory of in Kyiv manufactured its first products back in 1765 and was one of the oldest operating in the Right-Bank Ukraine in the middle of the 19-th century. Since 1810, they began to produce tiles from Hlukhiv and Mezhihiria clay. The net profit of the enterprise amounted to 890 rubles, or 37% of current assets. In total, in the early 1850's in Kyiv and the province there were 6 small tile enterprises and 406 brick factories with an annual production volume of 439,250 rubles [90, pp. 210 – 217; 78, p. 138].

In *the Volyn region*, 236 people worked in 43 small brick factories, in *the Podillia* there were 13 such plants with an annual production volume of 15,755 rubles [34, pt. II, p. 40, 161; 47, Appendix, table 13].

### 5.3.3. Faience and porcelain manufactories

*The Kyiv province.* The Mezhihiria faience and porcelain state manufactory was founded on the site of a former monastery at the turn of the 18-th and 19-th centuries near Petrivska Mountain with deposits of white pottery clay, when 228 peasants of the state village of Novy Petrivtsi were assigned to it with an annual salary of 36 rubles and the payment of state taxes for them by the Kyiv Magistrate. The plant management was entrusted to a foreigner Kranich with an annual salary of 1,200 rubles and 10% of net profit from manufactured products. To this end, he committed himself to presenting the best way to make ceramics, such as English, and teach the boys his skills. The cost of the plant production in 1847 amounted to 31,000 rubles. Dishes were sold in Kyiv in a special store and at the factory, where merchants from Kyiv, Chernihiv, Poltava, Kharkiv, Vitebsk, Mogilev, other western and southern cities and provinces came. In 1859, this state-owned manufactory produced goods worth 35,500 rubles [90, pp. 187 – 206; 78, p. 304].

*The Volyn province.* In the town of Baranivka, Novohrad-Volynskyi district, a powerful porcelain and earthenware factory was located with an annual production of porcelain ware on 16,000 rubles. At the end of the 1850's, there were 5 similar industries with an annual output of 32,000 rubles [48, p. 98; 78, p. 304].

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### 5.3.4. Glassworks

*The Kyiv province.* The largest growth in glass production in the Kyiv province occurred in the 20-30's of the 19-th century, when there were 9 enterprises with 142 workers, mainly serfs. Later their number did not increase, satisfying exclusively the local population needs [78, p. 295].

*The Volyn province.* In the late 1840's, the best glass factories in the Volyn were located in Novohrad-Volynsky district, near the village of Huty-Dzikunky and in the village of Krivali, where they each year made glass products for 4,000 rubles in total. In the early 1850's there were already 27 workshops with 440 workers, where goods for 60,000 rubles were produced [48, p. 95; 34, pt. II, p. 41].

This group of industries included also enterprises for the production of smoking pipes, tiles, vitriol, lime, millstones, etc. The total value of goods produced in the Right-Bank Ukraine from mineral raw materials amounted to 430,000 rubles, or 6% of the cost of local products manufactured by industry. The first place in terms of production was taken by Kyivskiy district with the city of Kyiv (table 5.1).

In 1846, 1562 industrial enterprises worked in the Kyiv, Volyn and Podillia provinces, of which 86% were in rural areas [68, p. 25]. The total industrial production of the Right-Bank Ukraine in the late 1840's approached 6,500,000 rubles (table 5.1). In the 1860's, it grew 2.8 times, mainly due to an increase in sugar production [68, p. 23].

### 5.4. Regional model of industrial production organization

Extensive statistical material presented in table 35, allowed construction a spatial model of the structural organization of industrial production of Right-Bank Ukraine in the middle of the 19-th century. At the first stage, a preliminary classification of objects-districts of all provinces of the Right-Bank was carried out according to the specific gravity of the products of three industries using multivariate hierarchical cluster analysis. As a result, 11 clusters were identified that combined objects similar in structure (table 5.1). At the second stage of the study, primary cluster microgroups became the objects of analysis. Higher order clusters were allocated by compressing statistical information (table 5.2). Four cluster macrogroups made it possible to better understand the features of intraregional industrial specialization and the level of its development.

*Macrogroup A.* It included 14 districts with a high level of specialization in the industrial processing of crop products. The highest average indicator of such specialization (99.0%) is shown by a subgroup of Zvenyhorodskiy, Zaslavskiy, Chyhyrskyi, Tarashchanskyi, Cherkaskiy, Lypovetskyi districts. The lowest in the macrogroup, but relatively significant high, was the specialization

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level of the Ovruch and Vinnytsia districts (69.1%), where production using mineral raw materials was also profitable (table 5.2).

*Macrogroup B.* It is represented only by 4 districts of the Podillia and Volyn provinces (Letychivskiy, Yampilskiy, Zhytomyrskiy, Novohrad-Volynskiy) with indefinite specialization, although the Volyn districts look more industrially developed than in the Podillia province (table 5.2).

*Macrogroup V.* It consists of 7 districts of all the Right-Bank provinces (Kanivskiy, Ushitskiy, Starokostiantynivskiy, Proskurivskiy, Vasylkivskiy, Mohylivskiy, and Bratslavskiy) with balanced development of industrial processing of agricultural products, which was supplemented by the enterprises of the third industrial group in Starokostiantynivskiy and Proskurivskiy districts (table 5.2).

*Macrogroup G.* It included 11 districts, most of the Volyn, except two: Ostrozkiy, Lutskiy, Rivnenskiy, Radomyshlskiy, Skvyrskiy, Kovel'skiy, Kyivskiy, Kremenetskiy, Volodymyrskiy, with an industry specialization index for livestock processing from 69.0% (Kyivskiy and Kremenetskiy) to 95,7% (districts of Ostroh, Lutsk, Rivne) (table 5.2).

Thus, as of the mid-1840's, among 36 districts of the Right-Bank Ukraine provinces, 25 districts had a highly specialized processing industry, focused on local characteristics of agricultural production, the ability to supply the necessary raw materials in the right quantity, and a sales market (Appendix, figure 26). In the other 7 districts, industrial processing of all types of agricultural products was equally successful, and 4 districts located in the Podillia and Volyn provinces have not yet found their place in the regional distribution of industrial production.

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Table 5.1. Industrial production of the Right-Bank Ukraine in 1845 - 1847

Provinces / districts	Industries and production volumes in rubles (Industry share %)			Together (%)
	I. Processing crop products	II. Livestock processing	III. Manufacture of mineral products	
<i>Kyivska</i>				
Kyivskiy	43,130 (5.4)	555,600(70.0)	194,880(24.6)	793,610(100)
Radomyshl'skiy	34,880(22.3)	114,100(73.0)	7,150 (4.7)	156,130(100)
Vasylkivskiy	77,950(60.8)	50,250(39.2)	(0.0)	128,200(100)
Skvyrskiy	12,500(16.6)	60,800(80.8)	1,970 (2.6)	75,270(100)
Berdychivskiy	47,715(50.3)	45,668(48.1)	1,490 (1.6)	94,873(100)
Lypovetskyi	38,250(91.4)	(0.0)	3,580 (8.6)	41,830(100)
Tarashchanskyi	66,275(88.5)	(0.0)	8,650(11.5)	74,925(100)
Umanskyi	52,370(83.9)	10,050(16.1)	(0.0)	62,420(100)
Zvenyhorodskiy	80,000 (100)	(0.0)	(0.0)	80,000(100)
Chyhyrny'skiy	556,000(98.2)	(0.0)	10,100 (1.8)	566,100(100)
Cherkaskiy	2,153,220(87.5)	(0.0)	9,170(12.5)	2.162,390(100)
Kanivskiy	183,890(43.8)	206,900(49.3)	29,300 (6.9)	420,090(100)
<i>Together</i>	<i>3,364,200(73.5)</i>	<i>1,043,368(21.1)</i>	<i>266,290 (5.4)</i>	<i>4,673,858(100)</i>
<i>Volynska</i>				
Zhytomyrskiy	11,200(20.6)	15,820(29.1)	27,403(50.3)	54,433(100)
N.-Volynskiy	36,467(31.3)	33,428(28.7)	46,507(40.0)	116,412(100)
Starokostiantyn.	18,620(41.9)	14,031(31.6)	12,148(27.3)	44,438(100)
Zaslavskiy	468,100(99.7)	1,500 (1.3)	(0.0)	469,600(100)
Ostrozkyi	(0.0)	52,700 (100)	(0.0)	52,700(100)
Dubenskyi	9,280(22.0)	32,550(77.1)	400 (0.9)	42,230(100)
Kremenetskyi	9,420(16.3)	32,550(56.4)	15,715(27.2)	57,685(100)
Volodymyrskiy	360 (3.4)	4,913(46.7)	5,240(49.9)	10,513(100)
Kovelskyi	515(14.5)	3,040(85.5)	(0.0)	3,555(100)
Lutskiy	(0.0)	81,510 (100)	(0.0)	81,510(100)
Rivnenskyi	10,995 (7.7)	131,075(91.7)	825 (0.6)	142,895(100)
Ovrutskiy	13,446(62.4)	3,370(15.6)	4,716(22.0)	21,532(100)
<i>Together</i>	<i>578,403(52.3)</i>	<i>406,506(37.0)</i>	<i>112,954(10.3)</i>	<i>1,097,863(100)</i>
<i>Podilska</i>				
Kamianetskyi	103,744(90.3)	9,968 (8.7)	1,200 (1.0)	114,912(100)
Proskurivskiy	21,405(37.3)	23,594(41.1)	12,390(21.6)	57,389(100)
Letychivskiy	8,975(46.6)	1,490 (7.7)	8,800(45.7)	19,265(100)
Litynskyi	66,219(82.0)	13,170(16.3)	1,375 (1.7)	80,764(100)
Vinnytskyi	53,287(70.9)	3,851 (5.1)	17,959(23.9)	75,097(100)
Bratslavskiy	31,700(72.1)	12,000(27.3)	240 (0.5)	43,940(100)
Haisynskiy	40,100(78.5)	10,605(20.8)	358 (0.7)	51,063(100)
Ushytskyi	17,720(40.5)	22,021(50.3)	4,027 (9.2)	43,768(100)
Mohylivskiy	23,865(62.5)	13,220(34.6)	1,100 (2.9)	38,185(100)
Yampil'skiy	3,380(38.2)	1,456(16.5)	4,000(45.3)	8,836(100)
Olhopil'skiy	14,400(88.8)	1,820(11.2)	(0.0)	16,220(100)
Balt'skiy	128,144(86.9)	19,200(13.1)	(0.0)	147,344(100)
<i>Together</i>	<i>512,939(72.2)</i>	<i>145,885(20.5)</i>	<i>51,449 (7.2)</i>	<i>710,273(100)</i>
<b>All Right-Bank Ukraine</b>	<b>4,738,607 (73.0)</b>	<b>1,599,671(24.6)</b>	<b>430,693 (6.4)</b>	<b>6,481,994(100)</b>

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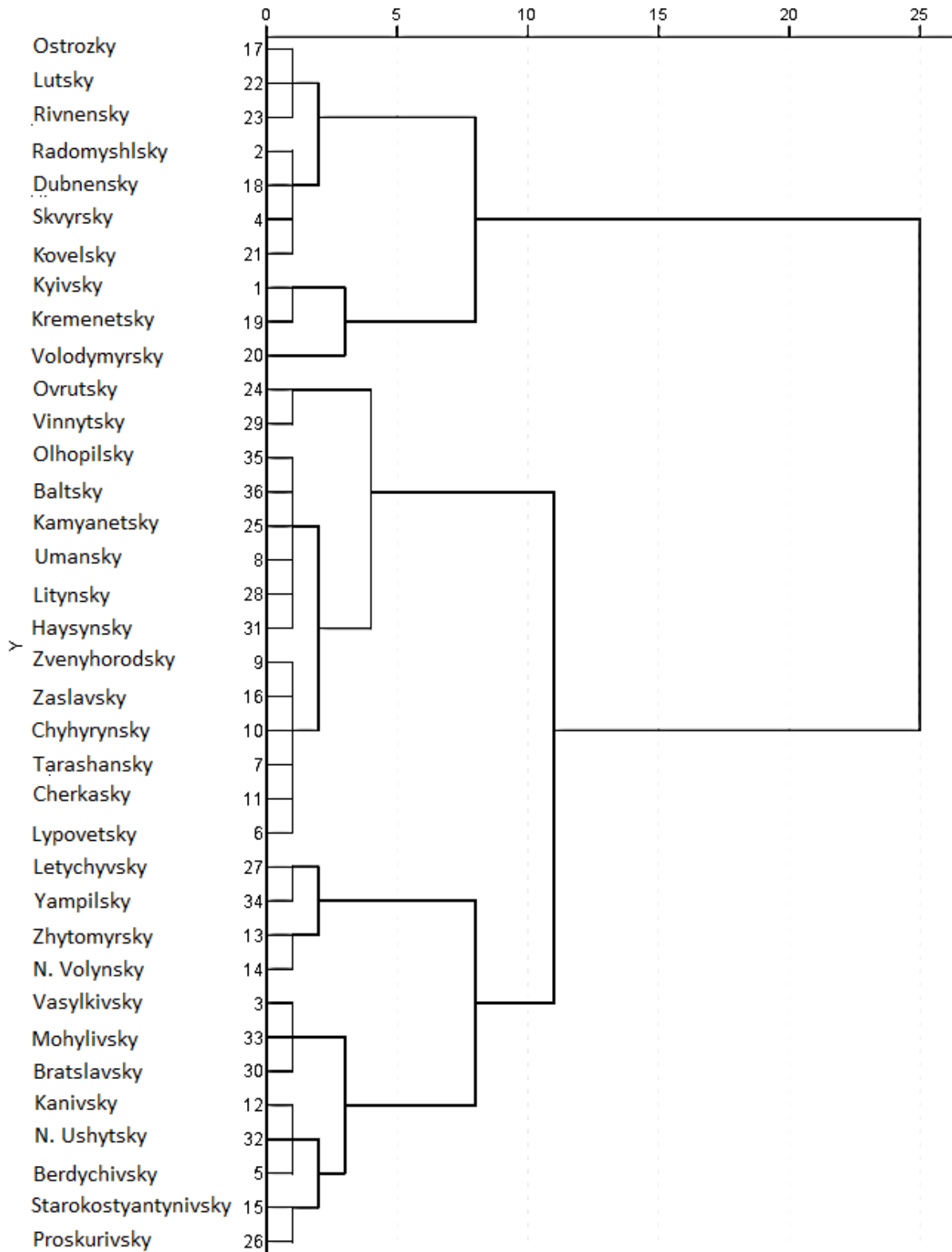
Table 5.1. Continuation (primary classification by industry share)

### The order of agglomeration (clusters) of districts

Stage	Unified cluster		Coefficients	Stage first cluster detection		Next step
	Cluster 1	Cluster 2		Cluster 1	Cluster 2	
1	17	22	,000	0	0	17
2	9	16	1,780	0	0	5
3	7	11	2,000	0	0	9
4	8	28	6,540	0	0	13
5	9	10	6,830	2	0	22
6	35	36	7,220	0	0	8
7	12	32	17,180	0	0	15
8	25	35	20,710	0	6	14
9	6	7	23,620	0	3	22
10	2	18	31,340	0	0	16
11	3	33	32,460	0	0	21
12	4	21	33,260	0	0	16
13	8	31	42,620	4	0	14
14	8	25	112,998	13	8	25
15	5	12	115,210	0	7	26
16	2	4	127,570	10	12	28
17	17	23	128,540	1	0	28
18	15	26	143,900	0	0	26
19	27	34	148,160	0	0	27
20	24	29	186,110	0	0	31
21	3	30	210,380	11	0	29
22	6	9	216,140	9	5	25
23	13	14	220,740	0	0	27
24	1	19	310,530	0	0	30
25	6	8	398,621	22	14	31
26	5	15	601,307	15	18	29
27	13	27	645,190	23	19	33
28	2	17	661,882	16	17	32
29	3	5	967,157	21	26	33
30	1	20	981,385	24	0	32
31	6	24	1098,188	25	20	34
32	1	2	2360,473	30	28	35
33	3	13	2494,081	29	27	34
34	3	6	3495,694	33	31	35
35	1	3	8321,278	32	34	0

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Table 5.1. Continuation (results of primary classification by industry share)



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Table 5.1. Continuation (results of primary classification by industry share)

Groups / subgroups/ districts	Industries and production volumes in rubles (Industry share %)			Together (%)
	I. Processing crop products	II. Livestock processing	III. Manufac- ture of mine- ral products	
<b>Group 1.0</b>				
<b>Subgroup 1.1</b>				
Ostrozkyi	(0.0)	52,700 (100)	(0.0)	52,700(100)
Lutskyi	(0.0)	81,510 (100)	(0.0)	81,510(100)
Rivnenskyi	10,995 (7.7)	131,075(91.7)	825 (0.6)	142,895(100)
<i>Together</i>	<i>10,995 (4.0)</i>	<i>265,285(95.7)</i>	<i>825 (0.3)</i>	<i>277,105(100)</i>
<b>Subgroup 1.2</b>				
Radomyshl'skyi	34,880(22.3)	114,100(73.0)	7,150 (4.7)	156,130(100)
Dubenskyi	9,280(22.0)	32,550(77.1)	400 (0.9)	42,230(100)
Skvyrskyi	12,500 (16.6)	60,800(80.8)	1,970 (2.6)	75,270(100)
Kovelskyi	515(14.5)	3,040(85.5)	(0.0)	3,555(100)
<i>Together</i>	<i>57,175(20.6)</i>	<i>210,490(75.9)</i>	<i>9,520 (3.4)</i>	<i>277,185(100)</i>
<b>Group 2.0</b>				
Kyivskyi	43,130 (5.4)	555,600(70.0)	194,880(24.6)	793,610(100)
Kremenetskyi	9,420(16.3)	32,550(56.4)	15,715(27.2)	57,685(100)
Volodymyrskyi	360 (3.4)	4,913(46.7)	5,240(49.9)	10,513(100)
<i>Together</i>	<i>52,910 (6.0)</i>	<i>593,063(69.0)</i>	<i>215,835(25.0)</i>	<i>861,808(100)</i>
<b>Group 3.0</b>				
Ovrutskyi	13,446(62.4)	3,370(15.6)	4,716(22.0)	21,532(100)
Vinnitskyi	53,287(70.9)	3,851 (5.1)	17,959(23.9)	75,097(100)
<i>Together</i>	<i>66,733(69.1)</i>	<i>7,221 (7.5)</i>	<i>22,676(23.4)</i>	<i>96,629(100)</i>
<b>Group 4.0</b>				
<b>Subgroup 4.1</b>				
Olhopil'skyi	14,400(88.8)	1,820(11.2)	(0.0)	16,220(100)
Baltskyi	128,144(86.9)	19,200(13.1)	(0.0)	147,344(100)
Kamyanetskyi	103,744(90.3)	9,968 (8.7)	1,200 (1.0)	114,912(100)
Umanskyi	52,370(83.9)	10,050(16.1)	(0.0)	62,420(100)
Litynskyi	66,219(82.0)	13,170(16.3)	1,375 (1.7)	80,764(100)
Haisynskyi	40,100(78.5)	10,605(20.8)	358 (0.7)	51,063(100)
<i>Together</i>	<i>404,977(85.7)</i>	<i>64,813(13.7)</i>	<i>2,933 (0.6)</i>	<i>472,723(100)</i>
<b>Subgroup 4.2</b>				
Zvenyhorodskyi	80,000 (100)	(0.0)	(0.0)	80,000(100)
Zaslavskyi	468,100(99.7)	1,500 (1.3)	(0.0)	469,600(100)
Chyhyrskyi	556,000(98.2)	(0.0)	10,100 (1.8)	566,100(100)
Tarashchanskyi	66,275(88.5)	(0.0)	8,650(11.5)	74,925(100)
Cherkaskyi	2,153,220(87.5)	(0.0)	9,170(12.5)	2,462,390(100)
Lypovetskyi	38,250(91.4)	(0.0)	3,580 (8.6)	41,830(100)
<i>Together</i>	<i>3,361,845(99.0)</i>	<i>1,500 (0.1)</i>	<i>31,410 (0.9)</i>	<i>3,394,755(100)</i>
<b>Group 5.0</b>				
<b>Subgroup 5.1</b>				
Letychivskyi	8,975(46.6)	1,490 (7.7)	8,800(45.7)	19,265(100)
Yampil'skyi	3,380(38.2)	1,456 (16.5)	4,000(45.3)	8,836(100)
<i>Together</i>	<i>12,355(44.0)</i>	<i>2,946 (10.4)</i>	<i>12,800(45.6)</i>	<i>28,101(100)</i>

## 5. Economy. Industry

Table 5.1. Ending (results of the primary classification by the share of industries)

Groups / subgroups/ districts	Industries and production volumes in rubles (Industry share %)			Together (%)
	I. Processing crop products	II. Livestock processing	III. Manufac- ture of mine- ral products	
<b>Subgroup 5.2</b>				
Zhytomyrskyi	11,200(20.6)	15,820(29.1)	27,403(50.3)	54,433(100)
Nov. Volynskyi	36,467(31.3)	33,428(28.7)	46,507(40.0)	116,412(100)
<i>Together</i>	<i>47,676(27.9)</i>	<i>49,248(28.8)</i>	<i>73,910(43.3)</i>	<i>170,845(100)</i>
<b>Group 6.0</b>				
Vasylkivskyi	77,950(60.8)	50,250(39.2)	(0.0)	128,200(100)
Mohylivskyi	23,865(62.5)	13,220(34.6)	1,100 (2.9)	38,185(100)
Bratslavskyi	31,700(72.1)	12,000(27.3)	240 (0.5)	43,940(100)
<i>Together</i>	<i>133,515(63.5)</i>	<i>75,470(35.9)</i>	<i>1,340 (0.6)</i>	<i>210,325(100)</i>
<b>Group 7.0</b>				
<b>Subgroup 7.1</b>				
Kanivskyi	183,890(43.8)	206,900(49.3)	29,300 (6.9)	420,090(100)
Ushytskyi	17,720(40.5)	22,021(50.3)	4,027 (9.2)	43,768(100)
Berdychivskyi	47,715(50.3)	45,668(48.1)	1,490 (1.6)	94,873(100)
<i>Together</i>	<i>249,325(44.6)</i>	<i>274,589(49.1)</i>	<i>34,817 (6.3)</i>	<i>558,731(100)</i>
<b>Subgroup 7.2</b>				
Starokostiantyn.	18,620(41.9)	14,031(31.6)	12,148(27.3)	44,438(100)
Proskurivskyi	21,405(37.3)	23,594(41.1)	12,390(21.6)	57,389(100)
<i>Together</i>	<i>39,665(39.0)</i>	<i>37,580(36.9)</i>	<i>24,538(24.1)</i>	<i>101,827(100)</i>
<b>All Right-Bank Ukraine</b>	<b>4,738,607 (73.0)</b>	<b>1,599,671(24.6)</b>	<b>430,693 (6.4)</b>	<b>6,481,994(100)</b>

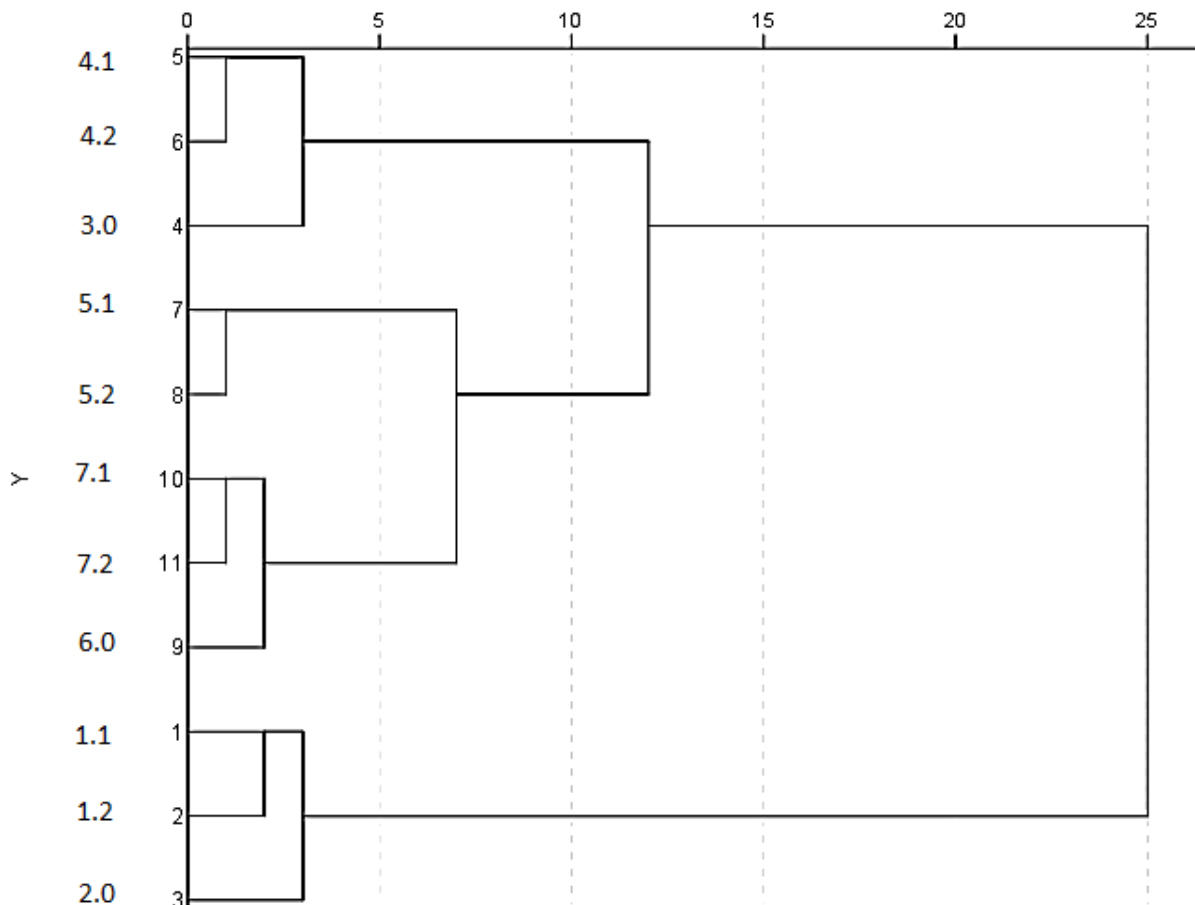


## 5. Economy. Industry

Table 5.2. Structural-spatial model of the Right-Bank Ukraine industry organization in the middle of the 19-th century (by the share of industries)

**The order of agglomeration (clusters) of primary classification groups  
(by table 5.1)**

Stage	Unified cluster		Coefficients	Stage first cluster detection		Next step
	Cluster 1	Cluster 2		Cluster 1	Cluster 2	
1	5	6	361,940	0	0	7
2	10	11	461,220	0	0	5
3	7	8	603,060	0	0	8
4	1	2	677,210	0	0	6
5	9	10	891,660	0	2	8
6	1	3	1027,155	4	0	10
7	4	5	1144,430	0	1	9
8	7	9	2151,210	3	5	9
9	4	7	3494,581	7	8	10
10	1	4	7151,903	6	9	0



## 5. Economy. Industry

Таблиця 5.2. Continuation (secondary classification by industry share)

Macrogroups / microgroups or primary sub-groups / districts	Industries and production volumes in rubles (Industry share %)			Together (%)
	I. Processing crop products	II. Livestock processing	III. Manufacture of mineral products	
<b>Macrogroup A</b>				
<b>Subgroup 4.1</b>				
Olhopilskyi	14,400(88.8)	1,820(11.2)	(0.0)	16,220(100)
Baltskyi	128,144(86.9)	19,200(13.1)	(0.0)	147,344(100)
Kamyanetskyi	103,744(90.3)	9,968 (8.7)	1,200 (1.0)	114,912(100)
Umanskyi	52,370(83.9)	10,050(16.1)	(0.0)	62,420(100)
Litynskyi	66,219(82.0)	13,170(16.3)	1,375 (1.7)	80,764(100)
Haysynskyi	40,100(78.5)	10,605(20.8)	358 (0.7)	51,063(100)
<i>Together</i>	<i>404,977(85.7)</i>	<i>64,813(13.7)</i>	<i>2,933 (0.6)</i>	<i>472,723(100)</i>
<b>Subgroup 4.2</b>				
Zvenyhorodskyi	80,000 (100)	(0.0)	(0.0)	80,000(100)
Zaslavskyi	468,100(99.7)	1,500 (1.3)	(0.0)	469,600(100)
Chyhyrskyi	556,000(98.2)	(0.0)	10,100 (1.8)	566,100(100)
Tarashanskyi	66,275(88.5)	(0.0)	8,650(11.5)	74,925(100)
Cherkaskyi	2,153,220(87.5)	(0.0)	9,170(12.5)	2,462,390(100)
Lypovetskyi	38,250(91.4)	(0.0)	3,580 (8.6)	41,830(100)
<i>Together</i>	<i>3,361,845(99.0)</i>	<i>1,500 (0.1)</i>	<i>31,410 (0.9)</i>	<i>3,394,755(100)</i>
<b>Group 3.0</b>				
Ovrutskyi	13,446(62.4)	3,370(15.6)	4,716(22.0)	21,532(100)
Vinnitskyi	53,287(70.9)	3,851 (5.1)	17,959(23.9)	75,097(100)
<i>Together</i>	<i>66,733(69.1)</i>	<i>7,221 (7.5)</i>	<i>22,676(23.4)</i>	<i>96,629(100)</i>
<b>Together A</b>	<b>3,833,555 (96.7)</b>	<b>73,534 (1.9)</b>	<b>57,018 (1.4)</b>	<b>3,964,197(100)</b>
<b>Macrogroup B</b>				
<b>Subgroup 5.1</b>				
Letychivskyi	8,975(46.6)	1,490 (7.7)	8,800(45.7)	19,265(100)
Yampilskyi	3,380(38.2)	1,456 (16.5)	4,000(45.3)	8,836(100)
<i>Together</i>	<i>12,355(44.0)</i>	<i>2,946 (10.4)</i>	<i>12,800(45.6)</i>	<i>28,101(100)</i>
<b>Subgroup 5.2</b>				
Zhytomyrskyi	11,200(20.6)	15,820(29.1)	27,403(50.3)	54,433(100)
Nov. Volynskyi	36,467(31.3)	33,428(28.7)	46,507(40.0)	116,412(100)
<i>Together</i>	<i>47,676(27.9)</i>	<i>49,248(28.8)</i>	<i>73,910(43.3)</i>	<i>170,845(100)</i>
<b>Together B</b>	<b>60,031(30.2)</b>	<b>52,194(26.2)</b>	<b>86,710(43.6)</b>	<b>198,935(100)</b>
<b>Macrogroup V</b>				
<b>Subgroup 7.1</b>				
Kanivskyi	183,890(43.8)	206,900(49.3)	29,300 (6.9)	420,090(100)
N. Ushytskyi	17,720(40.5)	22,021(50.3)	4,027 (9.2)	43,768(100)
Berdychivskyi	47,715(50.3)	45,668(48.1)	1,490 (1.6)	94,873(100)
<i>Together</i>	<i>249,325(44.6)</i>	<i>274,589(49.1)</i>	<i>34,817 (6.3)</i>	<i>558,731(100)</i>
<b>Subgroup 7.2</b>				
Starokostiantyn.	18,620(41.9)	14,031(31.6)	12,148(27.3)	44,438(100)
Proskurivskyi	21,405(37.3)	23,594(41.1)	12,390(21.6)	57,389(100)
<i>Together</i>	<i>39,665(39.0)</i>	<i>37,580(36.9)</i>	<i>24,538(24.1)</i>	<i>101,827(100)</i>

## 5. Economy. Industry

Table 5.2. Ending (results of secondary classification)

Macrogroups / microgroups or subgroups primary classification / districts	Industries and production volumes in rubles (Industry share %)			Together (%)
	I. Processing crop products	II. Livestock processing	III. Manufac- ture of mine- ral products	
<b>Group 6.0</b>				
Vasylkivskiyi	77,950(60.8)	50,250(39.2)	(0.0)	128,200(100)
Mohylivskiyi	23,865(62.5)	13,220(34.6)	1,100 (2.9)	38,185(100)
Bratslavskiyi	31,700(72.1)	12,000(27.3)	240 (0.5)	43,940(100)
<i>Together</i>	<i>133,515(63.5)</i>	<i>75,470(35.9)</i>	<i>1,340 (0.6)</i>	<i>210,325(100)</i>
<b>Together V</b>	<b>422,505(48.5)</b>	<b>387,639(44.5)</b>	<b>60,739(7.0)</b>	<b>870,883(100)</b>
<b>Group G</b>				
<b>Subgroup 1.1</b>				
Ostrozkyi	(0.0)	52,700 (100)	(0.0)	52,700(100)
Lutskiyi	(0.0)	81,510 (100)	(0.0)	81,510(100)
Rivnenskiy	10,995 (7.7)	131,075(91.7)	825 (0.6)	142,895(100)
<i>Together</i>	<i>10,995 (4.0)</i>	<i>265,285(95.7)</i>	<i>825 (0.3)</i>	<i>277,105(100)</i>
<b>Subgroup 1.2</b>				
Radomyshl'skiy	34,880(22.3)	114,100(73.0)	7,150 (4.7)	156,130(100)
Dubenskiy	9,280(22.0)	32,550(77.1)	400 (0.9)	42,230(100)
Skvyrskiy	12,500 (16.6)	60,800(80.8)	1,970 (2.6)	75,270(100)
Kovelskiy	515(14.5)	3,040(85.5)	(0.0)	3,555(100)
<i>Together</i>	<i>57,175(20.6)</i>	<i>210,490(75.9)</i>	<i>9,520 (3.4)</i>	<i>277,185(100)</i>
<b>Group 2.0</b>				
Kyivskiyi	43,130 (5.4)	555,600(70.0)	194,880(24.6)	793,610(100)
Kremenetskiy	9,420(16.3)	32,550(56.4)	15,715(27.2)	57,685(100)
Volodymyrskiy	360 (3.4)	4,913(46.7)	5,240(49.9)	10,513(100)
<i>Together</i>	<i>52,910 (6.0)</i>	<i>593,063(69.0)</i>	<i>215,835(25.0)</i>	<i>861,808(100)</i>
<b>Together G</b>	<b>121,080 (8.6)</b>	<b>1,068,836(75.5)</b>	<b>226,180(15.9)</b>	<b>1,416,098(100)</b>
<b>All Right-Bank Ukraine</b>	<b>4,738,607 (73.0)</b>	<b>1,599,671(24.6)</b>	<b>430,693 (6.4)</b>	<b>6,481,994(100)</b>

### 6. Economy. Ways and means of communication

The development of regional economy, the functioning of management system, the density of information ties in many respects depended on the branching system of land routes and waterways, their improvement, and efficient use. It was not for nothing that researchers of the Right-Bank Ukraine of the mid-19th century all together emphasized that the lack of reliable roads was a significant barrier to realizing the prominent economic potential of the South-Western provinces [46, p. 46; 47, p. 54; 48, p. 50].

#### 6.1. Land routes

This kind of routes consisted of postal, commercial, and country roads. In addition, government measures envisaged the construction of a horse-drawn railway from Odessa to Olviopil and from there to Kremenchuk, with a branch to the Balta, and the highway from Kyiv to Zhvanets, through Letychiv and Kamyanets.

##### 6.1.2. Highways

By the end of the 1840's there were projects to build three highways through the Right-Bank Ukraine, namely: Kyiv - Chernihiv - Gladilovichi; Kyiv - Brest-Lytovskiy (the construction was started in 1847); Kyiv - Vasylkiv - Skvyra - Vinnytsia - Zhvanets on the border with Austria.

##### 6.1.3. Postal roads

This kind of roads was divided into large and small, repairing by the local efforts in fixed areas. As vehicles on postal roads, horses and carriages located at postal stations, as well as private, were used. Postal horses were kept at the expense of district fees; the cost of maintenance depended on the price of feed and other factors and averaged 36 rubles in 1848-1851 per horse in the Kiev province. In total, there were 1,011 postal horses at stations in this province. Stations were handed over from bidding for three years to the maintenance of persons who kept their toll on passing. On large postal roads, the one-verstas' fare for a horse was 2.5 kopecks, and 1.5 kopecks for small roads [47, p. 56; 88, pp. 519 – 520].

The most important postal roads of *the Kyiv province* (Appendix, figure 9) were:

- from Kyiv to Zhytomyr, 131 verstas long with 6 postal stations with 45 courier and 135 postal horses [46, p. 46];
- from Kyiv through Vasylkiv to Bila Tserkva, where at a distance of 81 verstas there were 4 stations and 48 courier and 192 postal horses located. The road from Bila Tserkva had two branches — to Lypovets and to Novomyrhorod of the Kherson province and further to Odessa [88, pp. 524 – 525];

## 6. Economy. Ways and means of communication

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- from Zvenyhorodka through Uman to Ivanhorod of the Podillia province (part of the route from Kherson to Kamianetz-Podilsky). At a distance of 103 verstas there were 4 stations, which contained 78 postal horses;
- from Berdychiv, the postal roads within Kyivska province departed in several directions - to Skvyra (79 verstas, 3 stations, 9 courier and 112 postal horses); through Lypovets to Nyzhnia Kropyvna, the Podillia province, as part of the large Belorussian highway from St. Petersburg to Odessa (101 verstas, 5 stations, 9 courier and 145 postal horses).

Among the small postal roads of the Kyiv province, those that went along the Dnieper - from Kaniv through Boguslav to Tarashcha, from Cherkasy to Shpola and others - were of leading importance. All the postal roads of the Kyiv province together had a total length 1,041 verstas with 48 stations and 1,205 courier and postal horses. For 297 verstas, the fare was 2.5 kopecks a versta away, and 744 verstas were paid by travelers at the rate of 1.5 kopecks from horse to versta away [88, pp. 525 – 526, 528].

Most of the land roads of *the Volyn province* (Appendix, figure 10) were concentrated in its southern part, while northern Polissia was not suitable for this purpose. Large postal roads were laid in three directions:

- from Zhytomyr to Ovruch (towards St. Petersburg) 160 verstas;
- from Zhytomyr to Berdychiv (towards Odessa) 46 verstas;
- from Zhytomyr to Novohrad-Volynskyi, Ostrog, Dubno to the border town of Radziwilliv (towards Lviv) 282 verstas.

Nine other small roads connected different parts of the province. Their maintenance and repair was entrusted to the county road commissions [48, pp.50 - 53].

In *the Podillia province* (Appendix, figure 11) there were 42 postal stations, which contained 1,172 horses, one sixth of which was intended for courier riding. Among the main mail roads in the Podillia, the most important were:

- Zhvanets - Kamyanets - Proskuriv - Letychiv - Ulaniv (to Zhytomyr);
- Mogilev - Bratslav - Kropyvna - Lypovets;
- Balta - Bratslav – Lypovets [48, pp. 56-57].

### 6.1.4. Trading routes

Trade routes connected mainly settlements with well-developed economic activities.

In *the Kyiv province*, the main trade routes passed through Kyiv, Berdychiv, Uman, Bila Tserkva, Rzhyshev, Smila, Zlotopil and other cities. Secondary roads departed from large roads to cities and towns with regular trading and bazaars. Such routes were popularly called "Chumatski", and the oxen-drawn carts, which raised 60–90 poods of cargo, had been the main means of transport since ancient times. In the first half of the 19-th century, a whole network of chumatski ways was created, the largest of which was the Odessa system, covering the southern districts of the Volyn, most of the Kyiv and Podillia

## 6. Economy. Ways and means of communication

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provinces, the western districts of the Katerynoslav, Kherson province and Bes-sarabia [87, pp. 27, 49]. From the Berdychiv trade center, transports with grain and other goods dispersed in the cities and towns of the province. From the city of Smila, the center of the region's sugar industry, products were delivered to major retail outlets. From all districts, surplus grain was sent to Odessa by land or along the Dnieper. An important left-bank trade route from the Poltava province was approaching the crossing of the Dnieper River near Trahtemyriv, where they were transported to the Right-Bank overland route along the Dnieper to Odessa [46, p. 54]. On the Right-Bank, the chumaks were mainly from landlords' peasants. Often this type of activity was not considered as a separate business, but only as additional income. However, there were those who were engaged exclusively in transportation and at any time were hired to transport grain to the Dnieper berths or to Odessa, goods from southern districts to the commercial and financial Berdychiv, and from it to other places. The cost of transportation was determined by the season, the condition of the routes, the nature of the goods, delivery conditions, the length of the route; it was also taken into account whether the chumaks were hired one way or with a return load. On average, 100 verstas from the cargo pood, there were fees of 15 - 20 kopecks, and from a quarter of 1 - 1.5 rubles. Jewish cab drivers who also kept two or more pairs of horses harnessing them to huge wagons were also professional carriers in the Kyiv province. They transported passengers and urgent cargo from Berdychiv to Romny (the Poltava province) and other fair cities. In addition to the chumaks and coachmen on the roads of the Kyiv province, in the summer there were many caravans of Russian landlords who delivered local merchants orders for raw materials and goods from the inner provinces of the empire, mainly from genuine leather and wool. Some of the wagons found cargo on the way back, including through the Kyiv Transport Department, to Moscow, St. Petersburg, Odessa, but most sold horses and wagons and returned home on foot. Trading routes also made it possible for local residents to earn money. They opened taverns for travelers, traded in feed and other materials. Chumaks always stopped outside the settlements, choosing places for grazing [46, p. 57; 88, pp. 520 - 522].

The network of *the Volyn* trade routes led either outside the province (to Odessa, Kyiv, Berdychiv, Wlodawa), or to the most important provincial centers of economic life - Zhytomyr, Dubno, Kremenz or border cities with customs Radziwilliv, Volochisk, Druzhkopil. Supervision over the maintenance of these roads was assigned to the district police, and repairs were carried out in kind by the owners of the estates through which the roads went [48, pp.50 - 53].

In total, there were two road systems in *the Podillia* for delivering grain to Odessa - one on the right, the other on the left side of the Southern Bug River:

- from Uman to Holovynivsk and Olviopil or Chorne Ozero. This path with a length of 656 verstas was very inconvenient, since it went mainly with black

## 6. Economy. Ways and means of communication

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soil, which was wet with rains. In dry time, it was pitted with paths and pot-holes from the continuous movement of the chumaks' carts;

- the way from Lypovets to Hraniv, Dzhulynka, Khvoshevata, Savran, Chorne Ozero, and from it there were three branches: Hraniv - Bershad - Balta; Suhutiv - Pishchana; Savran - Hvozdoivka. This tract with a length of 140 verstas through its branches distributed the chumaks more evenly and led them to one point - Odessa;
- along the right bank of the Southern Bug was the third trade route from Vinnytsya through Nemyriv, Bratslav, Desnivka to Balta. The first half, which coincided with the postal route, was comfortable and well-groomed. The second, from Bratslav to Balta, for 119 verstas passed mainly by black soil, was narrow and winding, after impassable rains;
- the main route was the Shpakiv Shliah. A number of lateral chumatsky roads converged in the town of Krasne and in the Rakhny Polevy, Shpakiv Shliah crossed the postal Bratslav road and went to the Kniazha Korchma, Popeliaska Sloboda, Kodyma and Balta, or from Kodyma to the of Korchma Lypovetska, Kherson province [47, pp. 58 – 59].

### 6.2. Waterways

The most important waterway of central Ukraine was and remains the Dnieper.

The *Dnieper waterway*, connecting with Prypyat on the border of the Minsk and Kyiv provinces, served as the eastern border of the Kyiv province for 389 verstas to the border with the Kherson province at the confluence of the Tyasmyn River into the Dnieper. The depth of the Dnieper along the fairway was usually 5 - 10 sazens, the width of 170 - 250 sazhen. Outside the Kyiv province, above Katerynoslav, there were fifteen rapids and twenty-two ridges. Above, within the Kyiv province, shipping was hindered by numerous shallows. In Kyiv itself, every year after the spring flood in May, a raft bridge was made, which was dismantled in the fall around October 25. During high water, communications through the Dnieper in the city went with the help of several ferries and six "oaks". In 1845, the winter was very snowy, and the transition to spring was very fast. The flood on the Dnieper was one that the old inhabitants could not recall. In Kyiv, on urban area of Podol, 650 dwellings were damaged by water; the river washed away wood, rafts and other goods stored by industrialists. In the same year, dams were destroyed on all rivers, bridges were demolished, and all communication was interrupted until the flood was completed [46, pp. 15 – 20]. Crossings across the Dnieper were arranged in 12 places, but the most important were at such points:

- Kyiv. Two ferries raised 800 - 1400 poods;
- Shuchinka and Vitachiv. Ferries with a loading capacity up to 500 poods;

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- Khodorkiv and Trahtemyriv. Private ferries at 500 poods each;
- Kaniv. City ferry up to 1000 poods and "oaks" up to 150 poods;
- Moshny. Five private ferries of 500 poods each [46, p. 21].

Cargo ships navigation on the Dnieper was practiced for nine months a year. For the transportation of commercial goods, mainly "baydaks" (barges) of various types were used, which lifted from 3 to 15 thousand poods of cargo and steamships that could tow up to 30 thousand poods of cargo. The construction of barges, ferries, oaks, boats for sailing along the Dnieper was carried out mainly in the Chernihiv, Minsk and Mogilev provinces. Depending on the size, such vessels costed 800 - 1,500 rubles. While swimming with the baydaks, teams were carried out at the rate of about 0.5 - 0.8 workers per 1,000 pounds of cargo. The pay to one worker was 2.3 rubles in a week. To swim against the current on large baydaks, a team of 50 workers was needed, for which the owner paid 115 rubles on the artel. Delivery of goods from Kyiv to Kremenchuk took place, as a rule, in 9 days, to Mogilev in 14 days, to Bryansk in 12 days. Residents of the northern Radomyshlsky district mainly specialized in navigating ships by the Dnieper, earning up to 12 rubles a season. Against the current they rose with the help of poles, the establishment of anchors, sails and ravines. A vessel could have passed 50-60 verstas in a day and 25-30 verstas against a current under favorable conditions during high water. Later, a significant number of shallows made navigation along the Dnieper more difficult, requiring numerous overload to overcome difficult sections of the fairway. Usually, the owner of the vessel carried out up to four reloads at his own expense. Sometimes the ship-owner temporarily dismissed the recruited team before the rise of the water in the Dnieper [46, pp. 22 – 26]. It also happened that artels from residents of coastal villages from Khodorkiv to the border with the Kherson province could themselves leave work on a ship, despite the contract, to do agricultural work, and then return [88, p. 546]. The main place of delivery and dispatch of goods by the Dnieper was Kyiv. Here, part of the vessels arriving from the Minsk and Chernihiv provinces were unloaded. However, most of them were unloaded in Kremenchuk and from there, loaded with salt and grain, went back. Annually, within the framework of the Kyiv province, the Dnieper moved goods worth about 5 million rubles (table 6.1) [46, pp. 18 – 26].

The *Prypyat River* served as a continuation of the Dnieper shipping, connecting it to the Baltic Sea through a system of artificial channels. Near the town of Chernobyl in the Kyiv province there was a ferry and a pier, where timber was collected from the Radomyshlskyi district for further rafting by the Dnieper. The economic importance of Pripyat was also determined by a significant number of floating mills.

The *Teteriv River* connected significant forests of Radomyshlskyi district with the Dnieper. Allying of wood became possible only with high water in the spring and lasted until June 1 [46, p. 28; 88, p. 548].



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The *Western Bug River* for 170 verstas separated the Volyn province from the Kingdom of Poland. The width of the fairway ranged from 6 to 35 sazhen and the average depth from 4 feet to 1 to 2 sazhen. In summer, the river dried up in some places and became not navigable. The main ferry was arranged in the town of Ustilug, from where the Western Bug became navigable during the spring flood from mid-March to the end of April. They used ships, called "dubas", "golyara", "berlinka". Dubas and golyara had a length of 10 and a width of 3 sazhen. They were built on the Bug jetties. Dubas raised 4,000, golyara 3,500 and berlinka 5,000 poods of goods. The goods were sent downstream to the Kingdom of Poland and sometimes to the Prussian city of Danzig, where they were sold together with the ships themselves. In addition to the Western Bug, the basis of the Volyn water system was the Prypyat River with numerous tributaries. Most of the latter were rather deep, which made it possible to organize the marketing of forest materials and other locally produced goods. An important role in this was played by the neighborhood with the Dnieper-Bug and Oginskyi channels. By the end of the 40's of the 19-th century the annual income of the Volyn province from rafting and shipping amounted to almost 660 thousand rubles (table 6.2) [48, pp. 3 – 4, 31 – 32, 57 – 58].

*The Podillia province* had two main rivers - the Dniester and the Southern Bug.

The *Dniester Rivers'* length of in the Podillia province was 415 verstas. High water happened three times a year: when lateral river tributaries opened, during snowmelt in forests and in July heat, when snow melts in the Carpathians. Occasionally, as, for example, in 1823, there were significant flash floods. The Yampilsky rapids prevented navigation in the dry season. The riverbanks littered with stones made it difficult to use the haulers and forced their groups to constantly move from one bank to another. There were no stationary bridges on the Dniester, and ferry services took place. Ferries carried from 200 to 250 poods and had an average size of 4 to 3.5 sazhen. They moved with the help of hooks, which significantly slowed down the crossing. Transportations were carried out on "oaks", such a crossing was considered rather dangerous. The best crossings were in Zhvanets and Mohyliv at the mercy of the Jews.

Until 1812, the Dniester served as the border between Russia and Turkey, and since then in the middle and lower reaches has been in Russian possessions. In the 17-th century, Dniester trade was conducted with Turkey, Poland, and Venice. The first map of the Dniester was compiled during the time of Catherine II by Abbot Caspari, however, levelling the area in the middle of the 19-th century was not carried out. Emperor Pavel I appropriated 40 thousand rubles to clean the Dniester rapids and the arrangement of the coastal path for the barge haulers. At the beginning of the 1830's on the Dniester were banned guards - fences for fishing and floating wooden mills, which impeded navigation. The project of Lieutenant General Cotman proposed the construction of a channel from Dubossary to Odessa worth 35 million rubles, but the Ministry of Commu-

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nications approved a cheaper channel project from the Mayaki village with a length of 35 verstas. However, in December 1834, Emperor Nicolai I ordered him to be considered "postponed." Such a thing remained until the efforts of the English Company began to rapidly develop the trade of Galichina with Turkey, which threatened to drop the value of Odessa - the only point of profitable marketing of grain from the Podillia. A positive role was played by the commission on the study of shipping on the Dniester, headed by Count Vorontsov. Since 1841, the number of vessels for transporting grain began to increase. For merchant shipping used galleys. In 1835, a similar vessel built in the town of Zhvanets costed 150 rubles, and later, given the growing demand, the price doubled. Ship-owners after use sold galleys in Mayaki for 40 rubles. Such vessels were practically disposable, not designed for the return trip by the Dniester. River steamships, which by the end of the 1840's on the Dniester there were three, should have contributed to the upward navigation. The very first in 1847 under the name "Luba", in honor of its owner (40 horsepower, 90 feet long, 14 feet wide and 2 feet draft), was intended for towing ships not only by the Dniester, but also by the estuary and the sea in Odessa. Up the Dniester, it raised the ship to Yampil. In addition, Mr. Luba built four sailing ships that transported wheat from the upper Dniester to Odessa. Usually, for each ship there were 4-6 ship-owners, and loading and unloading was carried out by serfs at the expense of corvee. Such vessels resembled flat-bottomed rectangular ferries of rough work, but the loaded ones sank into the water by no more than 2 feet. The owners divided them into barges, galleys, kayaks and baydaks. Galley contained from 300 to 600 quarters of grain, that is, an average of 4 thousand poods. In total, for example, navigation in 1844 through the Podillia province of the Dniester passed 497 galleys, 168 rafts, 14 baydaks (table 6.3) [47, pp. 28 – 38].

The *Southern Bug River's* length of flow through the Podillia province was 508 verstas. In village of Stryzhivka the flow was narrow, floodplain wide and swampy. From Vinnytsia, the banks became higher, dry, with granite outcrops, and rapids appeared. The upper course of the Bug in the city of Bratslav was blocked by many dams and mills, and below Bratslav dams and mills were no longer found. The width of the river at Khmilnyk was 20 sazhen, at Yaniv 40 sazhen, near Vinnitsia 30 sazhen, lower to Bohopillya 70 sazhen. In 1846, the Bug froze on December 20, in other years this could have happened earlier. The final release from ice was in the first days of April. In spring, water raised 1.5 arshins. In 1845, near Vinnytsa in Bug, water raised by 8 arshins and 144 houses were flooded, bridges in Khmilnyk and Vinnytsia were broken. The entire floodplain in the spring was covered with 300 sazhen wide water. In industrial terms, the non-navigable Southern Bug differed only in the number of mills [47, pp. 45 – 50].

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Table 6.1. Transportation of goods by Dnieper within the Kyiv province [46, table on p. 26]

Name of the pier	Sent from the pier		Passed by the piers	
	Number of ships and rafts	Cost of goods (rubles)	Number of ships and rafts	Cost of goods (rubles)
Kyiv	1,000	1,000,000	4,300	5,000,000
Rzhyshiv	300	60,000		
Kaniv	100	100,000		
Cherkasy	80	72,000		
<i>Together</i>	<i>1,480</i>	<i>1,232,000</i>	<i>4,300</i>	<i>5,000,000</i>

Table 6.2. River merchant shipping in the Volyn province [48, pp. 57 – 58]

River	Name of the piers	Sent ships and rafts	Cost of goods (rubles)
Horyn	Tuchyn, Aleksandria, Derazhnya, Stepan	700 rafts	166,570
Sluch	Ludvypil, Khotyn, Berezne	460 rafts	120,500
Styr	Kolky, Barashynka, Rokyny, Rozh-yshy, Berestechko, Navoziv, Vysh-kiv, Bilska Volya	537 rafts 7 ships	132,422
Ikva	Verba, Dobriatyn	146 rafts	22,950
W. Bug	Ustilug, Vygodanka, Korytnin, Kladniv, Bendyug, Berezhnytsya	600 rafts 115 ships	217,000
<i>Together</i>		<i>2,443 rafts 122 ships</i>	<i>659,442</i>

Table 6.3. Transportation of goods by Dniester within the Podillia province [47, p. 37]

Loading in Podillia province	Galleries	Fences	Baydaks	Number workers	Cargo cost (rubles)
1842	49	-	-	-	-
1843	169	78	-	-	-
1844	351	77	4	-	560,298
1846	365	17	1	1,795	438,433
Loading in Austrian possessions					
1844	143	52	10	-	229,115
Loading in Bessarabia					
1844	3	39	-	-	19,379
<i>Together 1844</i>	<i>497</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>/</i>	<i>808,789</i>

### 7. Economy. Trade

#### 7.1. Trade in agricultural products

##### 7.1.1. Grain trade (Appendix, figure 19; 20)

*The Kyiv province.* According to statistics in 1847, nearly 2,000,000 quarters of grain were harvested in the Kyiv province, half of which (1,000,070 quarters of grain and 200,000 poods of cereals) were sold. Wheat accounted for 68% of landlords' marketable products. The grain was sold in three directions - to the Belarusian and Lithuanian provinces up the Dnieper; to the Kyiv province districts, and from there to the Volyn Polissia; to the southern provinces by Dnieper shipping and by the land transport, mainly to Odessa. In the same 1847 44,846 quarters of grain and 670,330 poods of cereals, flour, or no more than a tenth of the available commercial bread were shipped from the Dnieper cargo piers, while in the harvest of 1844 1,700,000 poods of different grain goods were shipped, of which half were wheat in grain and various processing products. Manufacturers were sending some of the grain by land with ox-drawn wagons, which had previously delivered timber products from the Polissia districts, in particular to Radomyshl 22,000 quarters, to the Volyn 17,000 quarters, to Berdychiv for resale to the Volyn 24,000 quarters. On the dry land, 641,284 quarters of wheat (899,300 in total) were sent to Odessa, with 66% of exports coming from the farms of Skvytskyi, Umanskyi, Lypovetskyi, Berdychivskyi and Tarashchanskyi districts, where medium-sized estates, which were rented by tenants, prevailed. The Dnieper bank districts specialized in sugar producing and distillery, while the northern and western districts focused on the needs of neighbouring Belarusian provinces. The points of warehousing and storage of goods in the Odessa direction were Uman, Boguslav, Zolotopillya, Bila Tserkva, Lyntsy, and Skvyra. Trade with Odessa was organized through Jewish merchants, attorneys of Odessa trading houses, and local landlords who sent their own or bought goods there. The cost of a quarter of wheat with a departure to Odessa was 5 rubles 68 kopecks, the market price in Odessa - 6 rubles 85 kopecks, and the net profit after sale was 14%. The total turnover in the grain market of the Kyiv province in 1847 alone amounted to 2,967,650 rubles (table 7.1). As can be seen from the table, 40% of the grain trade turnover was accounted for by three districts with the most important hub-cities on land trading routes. In Vasylkivsky district with the balanced branches of processing industry (table 36) grain was traded by the landowners themselves. The leading role here belonged to the family of the large landowners Branitskyi, who opened their sales offices in Kyiv and Odessa to establish direct relations with Belarus and France [90, pp. 372 – 375, 378, 384 – 385, 387, 416 – 417; 67, p. 142].

*The Volyn province.* According to approximate estimates, up to 6,000,000 quarters of cereals were harvested during the good years in the Volyn. About

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1,300,000 quarters were left for sowing, 3,300,000 quarters for food, at the rate of 2.5 quarters for man and 2 quarters for woman per year (daily rate of 0.6 - 1.0 litres of grain), 200,000 quarters used to distillation. The remaining about 1,200,000 quarters were sold on the market, mainly external: sent to Odessa by land; to Halychyna, the kingdom of Poland by the rivers Sluch, Horyn, Styr, the Western Bug; through the Oginsky and Bugo-Dniprovsky channels to Prussia. The centers of grain trade in the Volyn were Zhytomyr, Lutsk, Dubno, Kovel, Ratno, Ostroh, Korets, Ustilug, Berestia (Brest) [48, p. 8; 68, p. 155; 67, p. 240].

*The Podillia province.* In a lean crop of 1846 in the Podillia 4,227,876 quarters of grain were harvested. After separating the seeds from the whole grain, 4,063,840 quarters remained. For the food of peasants was left 3,466,126 quarters of grain, 214,326 quarters for feeding horses were allocated, at the rate of 2 quarters per horse (as for a female peasant), 6% were placed in permanent stocks. The remaining 383,388 quarters were sent for sale to Odessa. During the harvest years the grain surplus in the province reached 1,200,000 quarters or more, and was exported not only to Odessa, but also to Halychyna and the Volyn. The Podillia centers of grain trade were the cities of Mohyliv and Balta [47, pp. 100 – 101; 68, p. 55; 67, p. 240]. In 1854, during the Crimean War, foreign exports through Odessa temporarily ceased, but under such conditions, 621,395 quarters of grain were exported to neighbouring provinces [67, p. 143 – 144].

Generally, in the middle of the 19-th century the annual grain surplus at the Right-Bank amounted to about 3.5 million quarters. In 1847 - 1853, 20 - 25% of the local grain was shipped to Belarusian provinces and Bessarabia, 70% exported through the port of Odessa, where a third of the products went to Italian ports, 24% to Turkey and the Balkans, 17% to Britain, 14 % to France, 15% to Holland, Denmark, Prussia, Austria [82, p. 77; 83, p. 18 – 19].

### 7.1.2. Wine trade

As already mentioned, distillery was an extremely profitable form of storage and sale of that part of the grain surplus which did not enter the market mainly due to its low quality. The trade in vodka and alcohol served as a continuation and complement to the grain trade.

*The Kyiv province.* According to the data of 1846, 4,434,016 buckets of vodka with strength of 28° and alcohol were sold in the Kyiv province, at the same time it was sold in the estates of landlords 20.7%, within the province 43.1%, exported outside the province 36.2% of alcoholic beverages. Some of the exports went through the Dnieper to Belarus, but mostly by dry routes to the districts of Khersonska, Chernihivska, Poltavska, Katerynoslavska, Tavriyska provinces and Odessa-city. The standardized loss of goods from such delivery was about 3%. For a better understanding of the way in which wine trade was organized, here is an excerpt from a contract placed in I.I. Fundukleys' publication, in our English translation: «In 1843, three Kanivs' Jewish merchants sold to a merchant from Chyhyryn-city, also a Jew, 18,920 buckets of vodka for retail. The vodka was 26° in strength at Mills scale, priced at 52<sup>1/7</sup> kopecks per bucket,

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barrels were to be provided by the sellers, and they also undertook to transport the goods to Katerynoslav by a dry route and from there to Orehovskiy district by water to the indicated points. Delivery times are as follows: in May 10,000 buckets and the rest in July. Travel charges were at the expense of the buyer, as well as the drying and leaking of the goods. For insufficient degrees, vendors had to add 7 buckets for every 1,000 degrees. Extra degrees against this remained in favour of the buyer, but with the condition that the lack of them in one transport to fill up with "fuse" from another transport. At least 46 buckets and no more than 86 buckets were installed in one barrel. They should have taken goods according to marks on barrels, making office measurements in every tenth. At the conclusion of the agreement sellers receive  $27^{1/7}$  kopecks per bucket and the rest after delivery of the goods" [90, pp. 425 – 426, 433, 443 – 444]. In 1847 vodka was sold at 2,571,635 rubles, accounting for 87% of the proceeds for grain sold at the province market (table 7.1). Most of it was implemented in Chyhyrnsky district for the amount of 817,684 rubles. There is no detailed information on alcohol trade in the Volyn and Podillia.

### 7.1.3. Sugar trade

In 1848, 459,700 poods of sugar were sold in the Kyiv province, of which 404,700 poods were sold within the province itself; the Podillia put on the market 206,400 poods of sugar, half of which was sold to other provinces; the Volyn province consumed almost all its products (35,800 poods out of 37,000). However, these data are far from complete, since significant volumes of sugar were sold in bulk at fairs. One of the main focuses of this trade was the Kyiv Contracts, where, for example, in 1854, 400,000 poods of sugar worth about 2,000,000 rubles were sold. The most important producers, such as Bobrinskyi or Branitskyi, traded without intermediaries, having their offices and warehouses in many cities of the empire [67, p. 191; 68, p. 32; 66, p. 69].

### 7.2. Trade in products of horticulture, olericulture and beekeeping

*The Kyiv province.* In various places of the Kyiv province peasants were engaged in commodity gardening and growing vegetables. Thus, in the Radomyshl district, communities of the Old Believers on leased fields were growing many onions and refilling it with water for sale in Kyiv. White cabbage was bred in four villages of Vasytkivsky district, and sold to Kyiv for 4,000 rubles. Tobacco was grown in Sakhnivka, Kyivskiy district, gardening and melon growing in Chyhyryn district. Annually, from the village of Lomovo, Cherkaskiy district, and Kremenchuk by the Dnieper way came barges with watermelons. On Subotiv, Chyhyrnskyi district, the peasants grew a lot of potatoes, which they sold to the Kherson province. The local chumaks, moving south, loaded the ox-drawn wagons with onions and watermelons. To other places sent a small amount of fresh fruits, dried pears and plums, tobacco, honey. In addition, annually from Kyiv to Moscow and St. Petersburg various kinds of jam at 4 - 5 thousand rubles were sent. Lemons and oranges were brought to Kyiv from Odessa in March and April, and in the summer they brought grapes and apples by cam-

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els from Crimea. The capacity of the Kyiv food market is evidenced by the fact that in 1844 the people of Kyiv consumed products at 872,572 rubles. In the Podillia in 1846 a quarter of apples cost 1 - 4 rubles, pears 2.15 rubles, plums from 0.6 to 4.0 rubles, nuts 1.5 - 3.5 rubles, a hundred of watermelons 3.5 rubles, a bucket of cherries 5 - 25 kopecks, a dozen apricots 4 kopecks, a pound of grapes 3 kopecks [47, p. 105].

### 7.3. Trade in forestry products

*The Kyiv province.* Most rafts on the Dnieper passed through the Kiev province in transit, heading for the provinces of Kherson and Katerynoslav. Thus, in 1845, 782 rafts with a total value of 883,456 rubles passed in this direction. A small part (160) was unloaded at Kyiv marinas and was intended for the construction of a provincial city centre. In addition, 4,500 barrels of resin worth 175,000 rubles were shipped from the Chornobyl pier, two-thirds of which were purchased in other provinces. The total profit of forest rentals leased by Jews in Radomyshlskyi district amounted to 235,770 rubles for a year. In 1845, under a contract with the Black Sea Fleet, one of the Radomyshl landlords sent oak products for 199,454 rubles. Landlords also traded, through Jewish intermediaries, construction timber, oak barrels, firewood, resin, birch tar and other materials [90, pp. 449, 453 – 454, 478 – 480].

*The Volyn province.* The main export items from the Volyn forestry products were ship and construction timber, tar and resin. These goods were sent abroad and to the neighbouring provinces by waterways. From the northern part of the province fused pine and oak timbers, pillars and rivets, tar, resin, which found buyers mainly in Memel, Kremenchuk, rarely in Kyiv and Pinsk. The rafts also served as the main vehicle that was exported not only forest, but also agricultural and industrial goods. Often, grain traders bought timber only to deliver their goods by rafts to the Baltic ports: 80 quarters of grain, or other goods of the same weight, were transported on large rafts of ten links. Wood to the rivers was taken in winter, rafts were knit in the spring, and the rafting lasted from April to May. In 1853, 6,380 workers were employed in these works, which shipped goods for 454,755 rubles. This was mainly done by peasants from Polissia, who were called the "plysaks" [58, Forests of the Volyn province, pp. 9 – 19].

### 7.4. Trade in mineral products

*The Kyiv province.* Many iron parts for simple agricultural implements and drawn transport were made in the Radomyshl district at a local factory (up to 2,000 rubles a year) and in the workshops of local peasant mines and dispersed among the local population. However, most of the same products came from the Nizhny Novgorod Fair and Siberian plants through warehouses in Berdychiv. Through Berdychiv fairs, wholesale of steel tools from Prussia was realized. The development of sugar making had helped to shape the local market for relevant machinery and equipment. Most of them were shipped from abroad, but many were contracted at local factories, from materials purchased at the

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Nizhny Novgorod fair. Some landlords set up their own workshops for the production of industrial equipment, buying the necessary materials (copper, iron, cast iron) in Kyiv, Rzhishchev, and Cherkasy. In Kyiv there was a trade warehouse of agricultural machines of the Butenoupe brothers, who brought products from Moscow for sale to local landowners. With the expansion of construction in Kyiv, the need for building materials has increased. Only bricks annually in the city were made and used up to 5,000,000 pieces, many of which were delivered across the Dnieper. Even more building materials required the construction of a Kyiv fortress and a bridge across the Dnieper. All metal parts and machines for it were ordered in England. A lot of metal and metal products came through local fairs [90, pp. 484 – 486].

### 7.5. Salt trade and chumaks business

The dietary salt of the Kyiv province, like all the Right-Bank Ukraine, was obtained from various sources. English stone salt was taken from the Volyn, Moldova (White Lakes), Bessarabia (Tuzla, White and Ackerman lakes), Crimea (from local salt fields), as well as from the provinces of the Kherson and Katerynoslav, Mykolaiv and Mohyliv-Podilskyi cities. About 866,000 poods of salt were shipped a year, which required 14,000 wagons, 30,000 oxen and 4,000 drovers of oxen. The working capital of this trade was 377,000 rubles. Most of the salt went to local consumption (an average of 16 pounds per capita a year) and was sold by industrialists at auctions and fairs. A certain amount was bought up by wholesalers and sent by Dnieper for Minsk and Mogilev provinces. The average profit of industrialists on condition of sale from carts made 55 - 58% from working capital. Almost exclusively Jews participated in the wholesale trade in salt, like grain and vodka, following the rules to buy goods without money and resell them to other merchants at a higher price. For this purpose they went to Ackerman or to other Bessarabia lakes, where they found chumaks after unloading grain in Odessa. Here, Jewish merchants agreed with the cabmen that the latter would purchase a certain amount of salt at their own expense and deliver it to the agreed place. Then the brokers hastened back and negotiated with the buyers for a contracted amount of salt, paid for the chumaks, making a considerable profit from the mediation itself. But if the Jew did not arrange the wholesale prices, he could not return to the chumaks at all, and they were forced to sell the goods themselves from carts [90, pp. 513 – 519]. Merchant salt trading in the middle of the 19-th century tripled and reached 3,000,000 poods a year. The centers of wholesale trade on the Right-Bank were Kremenchuk, Starokostiantyniv, Proskuriv, and Berdychiv [87, p. 57].

Agricultural products, primarily wheat and other grains, were the main goods transported by chumaks. The annual grain imports to Odessa amounted to 2.5-4 million quarters, for which 500-800 thousand large wagons were used. In addition, distillery products were brought here, mainly from the Right-Bank provinces. In 1846, 500,000 poods of potash, 300,000 poods of honey, 603,000 poods of wax, 120,000 poods of yarn, 25,000 poods of sugar, 20,000 buckets of



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tar and resin were exported to the south from the Kiev province, for which 35,000 chumaks' wagons were used. Chumaks delivered copper, machine tools, ropes, iron, glass and other industrial goods to the south and to Bessarabia. The chumaks' cheap transport played an important role in organizing of the trade fairs too. From the south, the chumaks brought not only salt or fish, but other goods. For example, in 1849 the first large caravan with Donetsk anthracite for sugar factories in the Kyiv province arrived. The peak of the chumaks' traffic was in the 1840's and 1850's, when the Podillia and Kyiv provinces accounted for almost half of all grain export. In the next decade, river transport increased, and land transport "shoulder" was reduced to 200-300 km from Odessa [87, p. 54 – 65].

### 7.6. Trade Fairs

*The Kyiv province.* Annual fairs in the Kyiv region in the middle of the 19-th century took place in seven districts - Kyivskiy, Radomyshl'skiy, Vasylkivskiy, Skvyrskiy, Berdychivskiy, Cherkaskiy and Kanivskiy, others had biddings. In 1847, 223 such fairs took place and goods were brought on them at 2,861,905 rubles. The leading place in the fair trade belonged to the districts of Kyiv (59 fairs with the import of goods at 1,203,810 rubles), Berdychiv (42 fairs with the import of 686,350 rubles), Kaniv (23 fairs with the import of 503,960 rubles), Vasylkiv (13 fairs with the delivery of 345,360 rubles.). Most of the goods were delivered to summer and winter fairs. There were 34 fair-places in the province, but the most important were in Kyiv (6 fairs with a delivery of 1,166,330 rubles), Berdychiv (4 fairs with a drive for 682,000 rubles), Bohuslav, Kanivskiy district (7 fairs with a drive at 472,440 rubles), Bila Tserkva (5 fairs with a drive at 192,540 rubles) and Fastiv, Vasylkivsky district (6 fairs at 149,310 rubles). Biddings for the year were 718 with the import of goods at 1,143,100 rubles. Most of the goods were brought to numerous biddings in districts Lypovetskiy (550,000 rubles), Tarashanskiy (188,500 rubles), Chyhyryn'skiy (174,000 rubles).

The largest in the province, the Khreschenskiy Fair, also known as "Contracts", was moved to Kyiv in 1797 from the Volyn city of Dubno. Every year in the second half of January, merchants with goods, landlords, nobles, officials and many other people gathered here. Landlords negotiated and entered into agreements for the sale, purchase, lease of estates and various instalments; mortgaged and remortgaged estates; made payments on loans and took new loans from bankers; sold their products - grain, vodka, sugar, firewood, wood, etc. Other visitors offered their services as managers of estates, land surveyors, doctors, attorneys, manufacturers. Among the merchants of the Jews, some came from the districts of the Right-Bank provinces to buy for resale crystal vessels, sugar, tea, fur, "noble" goods of Russian enterprises. Others, bankers from Odessa and Berdychiv, brought to the fair capital (1,800,000 rubles) that was put into circulation through loans to landlords. In 1849, 215 merchants visited the Kyiv Contracts, which brought goods for 1,059,510 rubles and sold them for

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511,480 rubles. Among these goods were cloths, mainly Bialystok factories, delivered by merchants from Kyiv and Berdychiv; woollen cloths brought by merchants from Moscow, St. Petersburg, Berdychiv, and Riga; carpets, brought by the merchants of Tiflis and Nakhichevan; silk and cotton fabrics delivered by merchants of Berdychiv and Moscow; linen products, mainly table cloths and napkins, from the Moscow and Kostroma provinces; haberdashery goods brought by merchants from Moscow, St. Petersburg, Warsaw and Berdychiv; jewellery from Moscow and St. Petersburg; metal products from Warsaw and Tula; products from porcelain, faience, crystal, mirrors and glass from the Moscow, Chernihiv, Smolensk and Vladimir provinces. Among the subjects of culture and art, merchants from Berdychiv brought most books and notes; paintings were delivered by the Italians to 1846, and after that by peasants from the Vladimir province; optical and physical instruments were brought exclusively from Moscow; writing paper was sent from the province of Smolensk; the piano was brought from Berdychiv; groceries (dried fruits and berries from Greece, Turkey, the Mediterranean and Asia Minor [50, p. 32]) were delivered by Greek merchants from Nizhyn of the Chernihiv province and Yegorievsk of the Riazan province; fish and caviar were supplied by merchants from Rylsk of the Kursk province and Sumy of the Kharkiv province; cigars and tobacco were constantly brought in by the Berdychiv merchants; expensive wines were offered in small quantities by merchants from Kremenz of the Volyn province and Berdychiv. The share of these goods value in the total turnover of the fair was as follows: wool, silk and cotton products - 35.4%; linen products - 1,8%; fancy goods, fashion clothing and accessories - 12,6%; jewellery - 20.9%; metallic items - 7.5%; porcelain, earthenware, crystal and glassware - 6.0%; arts and culture - 6.3%; groceries and similar items - 8.8%; various other goods - 1.1%. Goods for the Contracts fair were brought from 32 provinces, but only from 7 provinces worth about 100,000 rubles, with 61.6% in equal proportions from the provinces of Kyiv and Moscow, and for the Kyiv province the main suppliers were merchants of Berdychiv.

Trade in the city of Berdychiv consisted of the foreign and Russian goods resale. Russian products were purchased in Moscow, Kyiv, Romny (since 1852, Poltava), Kharkiv, Nizhyn, Sumy fairs. Shipped to Berdychiv, these goods were resold there to merchants from the Kyiv, Podillia and Volyn provinces. Instead, they bought cloth, sugar, canvas, tableware, and leather, as well as cast iron, iron, copper products in Kyiv, groceries, lead, tin, mahogany, sandalwood, cotton, paints on the Right Bank, and olive oil in Odessa. The main Berdychiv fairs were Onufrievskyi on June 12 and Uspenskyi on August 15. Their difference from the Kyiv Contracts was that in addition to delicacies, household items and luxuries, they traded horses, cattle, canvas, wool, leather. Turnover of the Berdychiv fairs made up only a small part of the local trade, where the capital flowed by 13 - 15 million rubles, according to other data 18.5 and even 23 - 24 million rubles [90, pp. 520 – 562, 570; 46, p. 131]. The last figures can be com-

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pared with the trade turnover of Odessa in 1847 (24 million rubles) [61, p. 70] and capital, private and public, sent by mail from the Right-Bank Ukraine in 1848 - 21,803,514 rubles [80, pp. 97, 106 – 107]. Undoubtedly, there was a considerable amount of smuggling through Berdychiv.

In addition, about 40,000 heads of cattle were sent to the Volyn, Podillia and the Kingdom of Poland from the Kyiv province up to 800,000 rubles, fat 40,000 poods per 100,000 rubles, honey and wax 120,000 rubles, vodka 150,000 rubles, timber and firewood at 1,200,000 rubles, other goods in the Ukrainian provinces at 1,500,000 rubles. The annual value of merchandise exports from the Kyiv province approached 8,100,000 rubles [46, pp. 131 – 133].

*The Volyn province.* In the Volyn there were 473 fairs and 208 biddings a year with a turnover of about 780,000 rubles. They brought "red" goods and groceries, iron, cast iron products and ropes from the Russian provinces; salt, salted fish, hides from Novorossia, from which cattle and horses were also brought to some fairs. From the Podillia brought oil, beer, leather, cloth; from the Kingdom of Poland manufactory and haberdashery. Through the Galician Free District of Brody and Druzhkopilska, Radziwillivska and Volochiska customs offices in the Volyn got silk, woollen, cotton fabrics, batiste, blondes, lace, necklaces, furs, Hungarian wines, coffee, steel products, first sickles and braids. Instead, they exported hides, skins, fur, resins, wool, bristles, yuft, horse tails and manes, honey, wax, anise, grain, vodka, horses and cattle, as well as wood and articles thereof. The fairs, soap, linen and hemp products, iron, cast iron and screams were brought to the fairs of the Podillia province from Volyn; to the Kyiv, Podillia, Poltava provinces, the kingdom of Poland exported faience and porcelain; wheat was brought to Odessa and Novorossiysk. At the January Bohoiavlenskyi Fair in Dubno, contracts were concluded, and the Fominsky (March) and Voznesenskyi (July) fairs in Kulchyn, Starokostyantynivskyi district, were known for auctioning large quantities of cattle and horses (Appendix, figure 24). The total value of merchant capital in the province was 1,440,600 rubles [48, pp. 99 – 102, Appendix table 6].

*The Podillia province.* The total number of annual fairs in the Podillia was 139. Among them, the most important were the fairs in Balta and Yarmolyntsi, Proskurivskyi district. To the Troyitskyi Fair in Balta in 1846 brought goods at 599,883 rubles and sold for 227,834 rubles. At the Petropavlivskyi Fair in Yarmolyntsi goods were delivered for 567,012 rubles and sold for 238,908 rubles. At all the provincial fairs, the annual turnover was 662,775 rubles. In addition, weekly bidding took place every two weeks in all cities and towns. From the province there were exported wheat to Odessa, and sometimes to Halychyna, the kingdom of Poland, Danzig for 500,000 rubles; vodka, canvas, wool and cattle were taken to Berdychiv and other places. Fat heating products were sold to Odessa, the Poltava and Kherson provinces; the cloth was sent to Bessarabia, the Kyiv and Volyn provinces. Foreign trade with Halychyna was conducted through Husiatyn and Isakivtsy customs. In 1846 goods were delivered to the

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province for 300,610 rubles and exported at 227,401 rubles; goods were brought from Odessa for 125,000 rubles, and exported there for 349,847 rubles. Through Berdychiv it was exported from the Podillia to other provinces goods for 175,000 rubles and imported for 150,000 rubles. Merchant capital in the province was announced at 1,236,000 rubles [47, pp. 127 – 133].

To complete the review of trade in the Right-Bank Ukraine in the middle of the 19-th century, we propose a generalized model of the main participant in the regional market – the Kyiv province, best represented in various statistical materials.

### **7.7. Structural and spatial market model of the Kyiv provinces' the main goods of local production**

The basis for this is the information on the volume of sales of commodity grain, vodka, and industrial products of own production by farms and estates in the districts of the metropolitan province of the Right-Bank Ukraine in 1846-1847 (table 7.1). At the first stage of classification, hierarchical cluster analysis investigated the structure of the districts markets because of the proportion of real indicators of their constituents (table 7.2). Two large groups and seven subgroups of districts with certain common features of market structures are identified. In the second stage of the classification, the primary cluster entities were used as objects of comparison for the purpose of "compaction" of the information and to more clearly identify the basic features of the economic space organization. The two new macrogroups included administrative territories with different sets of market goods.

It's clear, that specific indicators, in particular on distillation products, could change from year to year (compare, for example, table 7.1 and [89, table on p. 175 for year 1845]) therefore the results of such classification models should be considered in the most generalized form for evaluative rather than predictive conclusions.

*Macrogroup A* was clearly focused on the profits from the grain trade, which together with vodka sales accounted for 81-86% of market revenues. More prominently this tendency was observed in subgroup I.1-I.2 (districts Skvyrskyi, Berdychivskyi, Umanskyi, and Vasylykivskyi), less clearly in subgroup I.3-I.4 (districts Lypovetskyi, Tarashchanskyi, Zvenyhorodskyi, where relatively much of the grain was distilled to alcohol).

*Macrogroup B* demonstrates another tendency to seek the maximize profits from manufactured goods. Best of all, this new and progressive phenomenon in the economic life of the region was observed in the districts of Kyiv, Cherkasy, Kaniv (subgroup II.1, II.3), where 52-89% of the income was received from industry. In subgroup II.2 (Radomyshl'skyi and Chyhyrny'skyi districts), grain trading was almost non-developed; the main income was obtained from the sale of vodka (45 - 53%) in combination with the industrial processing of crop and livestock products. Moreover, in Chyhyrny'skyi district, the scale of distillation had all the signs of industrial production (817,684 rubles), which,

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combined with the production of sugar (566,600 rubles), significantly increased the specialization of the territory within the framework of industrial macrogroup A (table 5.2; 7.2).

Table 7.1. The main goods market of the Kyiv province in 1846 - 1847 (rubles) [90, tables on pp. 416, 425]

Districts	Sold grain (Specific weight %)	Sold vodka * (Specific weight %)	Released industrial products (Specific weight %)	Together (Specific weight %)
Kyivskiyi	120,200(10,5)	230,741(20,2)	793,610(69,3)	1,144,551(100)
Radomyshl'skiy	49,800(13,3)	168,011(44,9)	156,130(41,8)	373,941(100)
Vasylkivskiyi	315,500(62,3)	62,950(12,4)	128,200(25,3)	506,650(100)
Skvyrskiyi	370,400(66,7)	109,719(19,8)	75,270(13,5)	555,389(100)
Berdychivskiyi	419,450(66,1)	120,515(19,0)	94,873(14,9)	634,838(100)
Lypovetskiy	320,050(58,0)	190,340(34,5)	41,830 (7,5)	552,220(100)
Tarashanskiy	283,950(53,2)	175,132(32,8)	74,925(14,0)	534,007(100)
Umanskiy	382,700(66,6)	129,855(22,6)	62,420(10,8)	574,975(100)
Zvenyhorodskiyi	195,500(39,2)	223,419(44,8)	80,000(16,0)	498,919(100)
Chyhyrinskiy	158,300(10,3)	817,684(53,0)	566,100(36,7)	1,542,084(100)
Cherkaskiyi	112,300 (4,1)	191,876 (6,9)	2,462,390(89,0)	2,766,566(100)
Kanivskiyi	239,500(29,5)	151,429(18,7)	420,090(51,8)	811,019(100)
<i>Together</i>	<i>2,967,650(28,3)</i>	<i>2,571,635(24,5)</i>	<i>4,960,835(47,2)</i>	<i>10,500,120(100)</i>

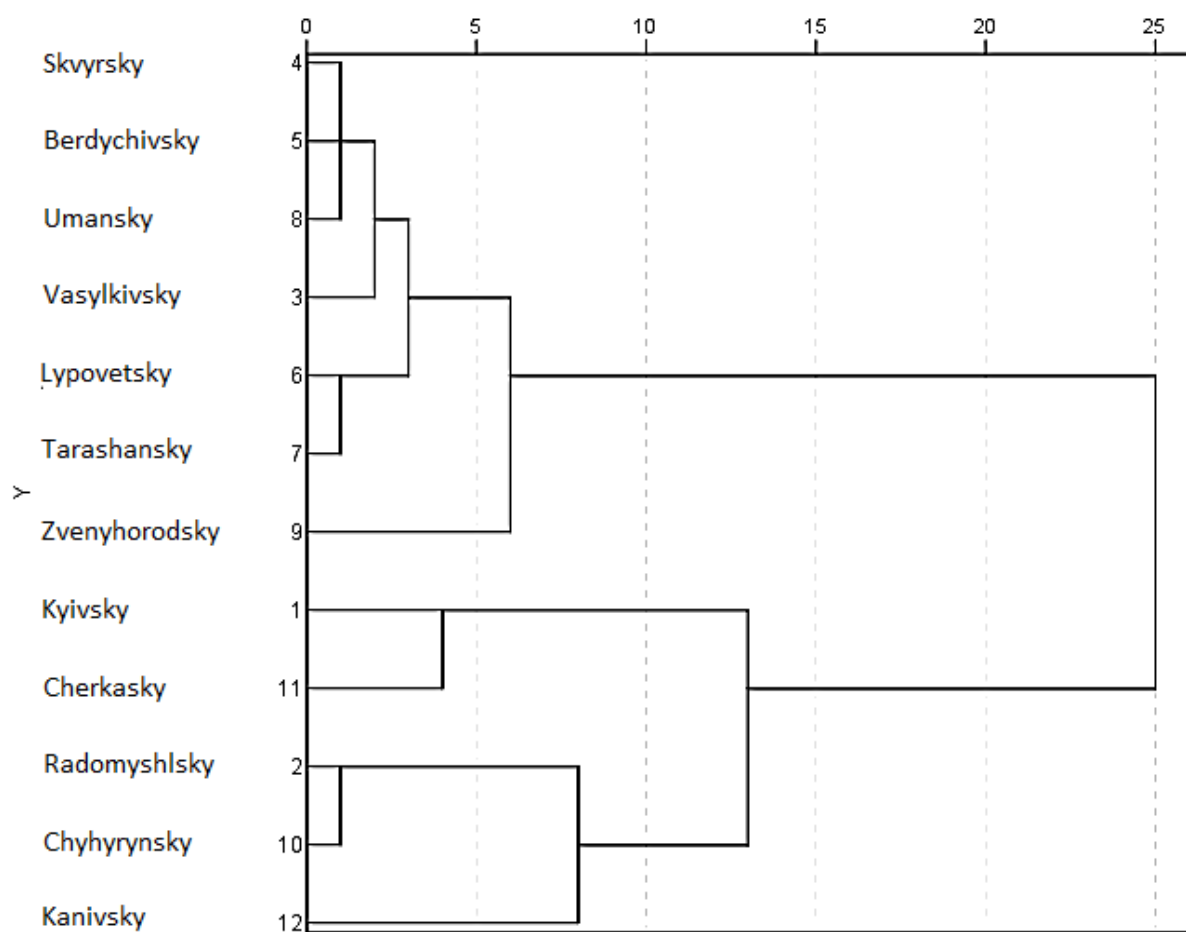
\* Note: The average selling price of the product of 28° used as 58 kopecks per bucket for calculation the cost of vodka

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Table 7.2. Structural and spatial model of the Kyiv province main goods market 1846 - 1847 (in the specific weight of economic components)

### The order of agglomeration (clusters) of districts

Stage	United cluster		Coefficients	Stage of the first manifestation of the cluster		Next stage
	Cluster 1	Cluster 2		Cluster 1	Cluster 2	
1	4	5	2,960	0	0	2
2	4	8	22,580	1	0	5
3	6	7	68,180	0	0	6
4	2	10	100,620	0	0	9
5	3	4	237,433	0	2	6
6	3	6	421,032	5	3	8
7	1	11	605,940	0	0	10
8	3	9	1099,040	6	0	11
9	2	12	1396,310	4	0	10
10	1	2	2512,057	7	9	11
11	1	3	4874,249	10	8	0



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Table 7.2. Continuation (results of primary classification)

Districts	Sold grain (Specific weight %)	Sold vodka * (Specific weight %)	Released industrial products (Specific weight %)	Together (Specific weight %)
<b>Group I</b>				
<i>Subgroup I.1</i>				
Skvyrskyi	370,400(66.7)	109,719(19.8)	75,270(13.5)	555,389(100)
Berdychivskyi	419,450(66.1)	120,515(19.0)	94,873(14.9)	634,838(100)
Umanskyi	382,700(66.6)	129,855(22.6)	62,420(10.8)	574,975(100)
<i>Together</i>	<i>1,172,550(66.4)</i>	<i>360,089(20.4)</i>	<i>232,563(13.2)</i>	<i>1,765,202(100)</i>
<i>Subgroup I.2</i>				
Vasylkivskyi	315,500(62.3)	62,950(12.4)	128,200(25.3)	506,650(100)
<i>Subgroup I.3</i>				
Lypovetskyi	320,050(58.0)	190,340(34.5)	41,830 (7.5)	552,220(100)
Tarashchanskyi	283,950(53.2)	175,132(32.8)	74,925(14.0)	534,007(100)
<i>Together</i>	<i>604,000(55.6)</i>	<i>365,472(33.6)</i>	<i>11,755(10.8)</i>	<i>1,086,227(100)</i>
<i>Subgroup I.4</i>				
Zvenyhorodskyi	195,500(39.2)	223,419(44.8)	80,000(16.0)	498,919(100)
<b>Group II</b>				
<i>Subgroup II.1</i>				
Kyivsky	120,200(10.5)	230,741(20.2)	793,610(69.3)	1,144,551(100)
Cherkaskyi	112,300 (4.1)	191,876 (6.9)	2,462,390(89.0)	2,766,566(100)
<i>Together</i>	<i>232,500 (5.9)</i>	<i>422,617(10.8)</i>	<i>3,256,000(83.3)</i>	<i>3,911,117(100)</i>
<i>Subgroup II.2</i>				
Radomyshlskyi	49,000(13.3)	168,011(44.9)	156,130(41.8)	373,941(100)
Chyhyrinskyi	158,300(10.3)	817,684(53.0)	566,100(36.7)	1,542,084(100)
<i>Together</i>	<i>208,100 (10.9)</i>	<i>985,695(51.7)</i>	<i>722,230(37.4)</i>	<i>1,916,025(100)</i>
<i>Subgroup II.3</i>				
Kanivskyi	239,500(29.5)	151,429(18.7)	420,090(51.8)	811,019(100)
<i>Together</i>	<i>2,967,650(28.3)</i>	<i>2,571,635(24.5)</i>	<i>4,960,835(47.2)</i>	<i>10,500,120(100)</i>

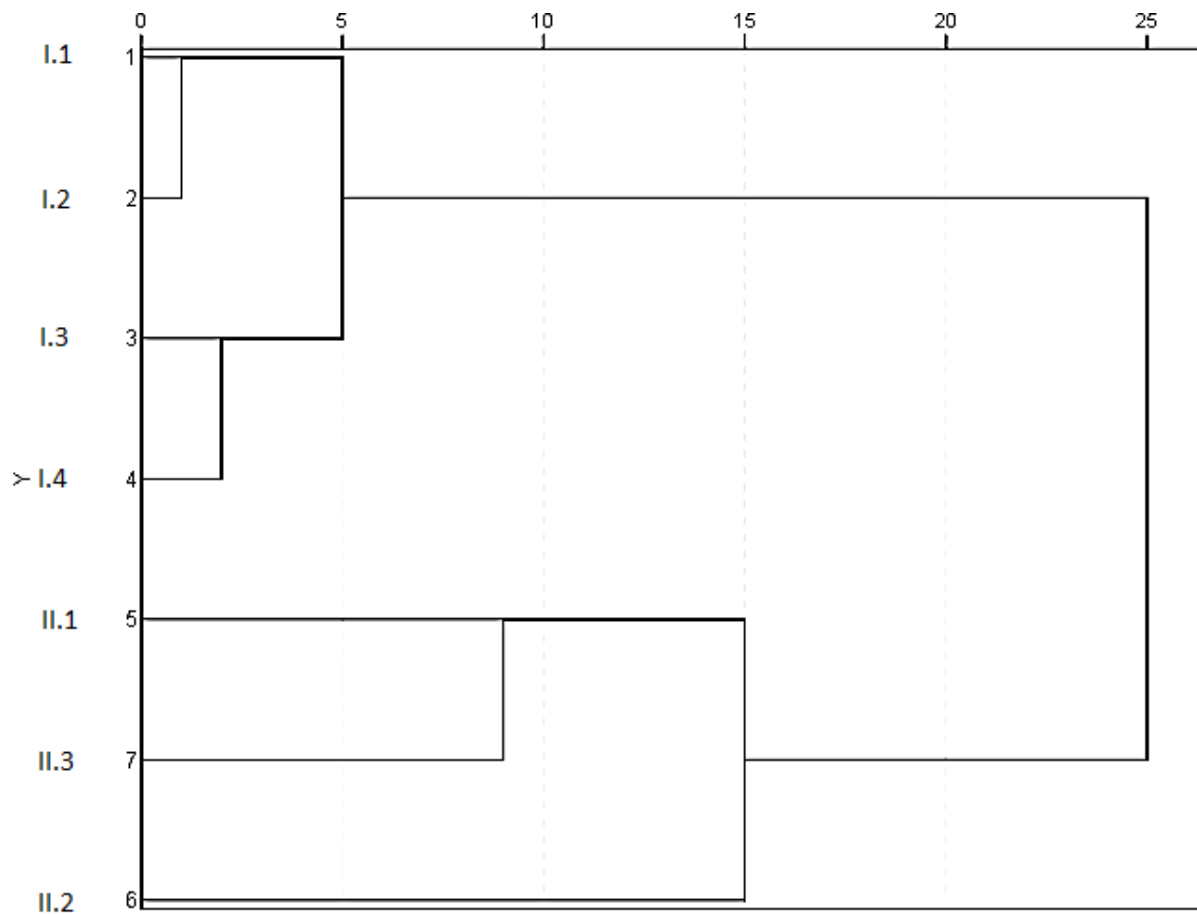
\* Note: The average selling price of 58 kopecks was taken to calculate the cost of the vodka 28° per bucket

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Table 7.2. Continuation (results of secondary classification)

### The order of agglomeration (clusters) of classification groups

Stage	United cluster		Coefficients	Stage of the first manifestation of the cluster		Next stage
	Cluster 1	Cluster 2		Cluster 1	Cluster 2	
1	1	2	227,220	0	0	3
2	3	4	421,440	0	0	3
3	1	3	1003,530	1	2	6
4	5	7	1611,620	0	0	5
5	5	6	2723,470	4	0	6
6	1	5	4407,155	3	5	0





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Table 7.2. Ending (results of secondary classification)

Districts	Sold grain (Specific weight %)	Sold vodka * (Specific weight %)	Released industrial products (Specific weight %)	Together (Specific weight %)
<b>Macrogroup A</b>				
<i>Subgroup I.1-I.2</i>				
Skvyrskyi	370.400(66,7)	109.719(19,8)	75.270(13,5)	555.389(100)
Berdychivskyi	419.450(66,1)	120.515(19,0)	94.873(14,9)	634.838(100)
Umanskyi	382.700(66,6)	129.855(22,6)	62.420(10,8)	574.975(100)
Vasylkivskyi	315.500(62,3)	62.950(12,4)	128.200(25,3)	506.650(100)
<i>Together</i>	<i>1.488.050(65,5)</i>	<i>423.039(18,6)</i>	<i>360.763(15,9)</i>	<i>2.271.852(100)</i>
<i>Subgroup I.3-I.4</i>				
Lypovetskyi	320.050(58,0)	190.340(34,5)	41.830 (7,5)	552.220(100)
Tarashchanskyi	283.950(53,2)	175.132(32,8)	74.925(14,0)	534.007(100)
Zvenyhorodskyi	195.500(39,2)	223.419(44,8)	80.000(16,0)	498.919(100)
<i>Together</i>	<i>799.500(50,4)</i>	<i>588.891(37,2)</i>	<i>196.755(12,4)</i>	<i>1.585.146(100)</i>
<b>Together A</b>	<b>2.288.000(59,3)</b>	<b>1.011.930(26,2)</b>	<b>557.518(14,5)</b>	<b>3.857.449 (100)</b>
<b>Macrogroup B</b>				
<i>Subgroup II.1,II.3</i>				
Kyivsky	120.200(10,5)	230.741(20,2)	793.610(69,3)	1.144.551(100)
Cherkaskyi	112.300 (4,1)	191.876 (6,9)	2.462.390(89,0)	2.766.566(100)
Kanivskyi	239.500(29,5)	151.429(18,7)	420.090(51,8)	811.019(100)
<i>Together</i>	<i>472.000(10,0)</i>	<i>574.046(12,2)</i>	<i>3.676.090(77,8)</i>	<i>4.722.136(100)</i>
<i>Subgroup II.2</i>				
Radomyshlskyi	49.800(13,3)	168.011(44,9)	156.130(41,8)	373.941(100)
Chyhyrinskyi	158.300(10,3)	817.684(53,0)	566.100(36,7)	1.542.084(100)
<i>Together</i>	<i>208.100 (10,9)</i>	<i>985.695(51,7)</i>	<i>722.230(37,4)</i>	<i>1.916.025(100)</i>
<b>Together B</b>	<b>680.100(10,2)</b>	<b>1.559.741(23,5)</b>	<b>4.398.320(66,3)</b>	<b>6.638.161(100)</b>
<i>Total</i>	<i>2.967.650(28,3)</i>	<i>2.571.635(24,5)</i>	<i>4.960.835(47,2)</i>	<i>10.500.120(100)</i>

### Generalization

**R**eformatting of the Ukraine territory under the Russian imperial standards began in the first decades of the 18-th century and lasted until the beginning of the 1840's. During this time, the territory of the Kyiv province moved from the left to the right Dnieper bank, the historical territories of Volyn, Podillia and Bratslavshchina turned into the Volyn and the Podillia provinces through several intermediate stages. Official name of the Right-Bank Ukraine in the Russian Empire of the 19th - early 20-th centuries was the term "South-Western Region", although in the literature quite often there were other names – "the former Polish provinces", "southern provinces of the Western region", "Zadnipryanshchina".

Administrative structure and management of the Russian Empire in the middle of the 19-th century was a three-tier rigidly organized system of hierarchical type, the first two levels of which, national and regional, were under the personal control of the emperor. On the Right-Bank the second management level was presented by the Kyiv, Podillia and Volyn governor general. The local government led management, headed by civilian governors, subordinated to the Ministry of the Interior with their administrations, consisted of various institutions, state and public, more than forty different confessions of different departmental subordination. In order to solve current problems, local administrators had to get sanction in St. Petersburg, Kyiv, Vilna, Warsaw, and Uman that significantly slowed the work of the management mechanism. In turn, the central authorities regulated all in a row, even the number of mirrors in offices.

In time between 1811 and 1838, the leader in the population was the Podillia province; the second place belonged to the Kyiv province, while the Volyn remained the least populated area of the Right-Bank Ukraine. In the early 1850s, situation changed - the Kyiv province became dominant in terms of population growth, after which the Podillia province turned out to be slightly behind, while the Volyn population only slightly increased. According to the density of population, the provinces order was other – the Podillia, the Kyiv, and the Volyn provinces. In districts of Kyiv, Berdychiv, and Uman about a third of the Kyiv province population was concentrated. In the Volyn, 20% of the population lived in Zhytomyrskyi and Novohrad-Volynskyi districts. In the Podillia population was concentrated in the Transnistrian and southern districts.

The urban population of the Kyiv province in 1845 amounted to 9.4% of inhabitants and 58% of townspeople lived in the cities of Kyiv and Berdychiv. In the next one and a half decades, it increased by 2% with the province's population growing by 42%. In the Volyn, number of the provincial city of Zhytomyr inhabitants increased most rapidly, although the total number of burghers did not exceed 9.1%. The Podillia lagged far behind the Kyiv province and the Volyn by the level of urbanization. In the early 1860's, population of the provincial center Kamianets barely exceeded the district city of Cherkassy.

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With an average annual population growth about 20-25 thousand in each province, the total number of inhabitants of the Right-Bank Ukraine at the beginning of the 1860's, according to the X-th revision, was 5,483,667 persons, or 18.6% over than in 1845 - 1848.

The confessional affiliation of the population was a separate item in the polls of all revisions or censuses of the population of the Russian Empire, while the real ethnic affiliation of its inhabitants was not recorded in any way for almost three quarters of a century. In contrast to the Left-Bank and Slobidka Ukraine, and especially the internal provinces of the Empire, the Right-Bank Ukraine had a pronounced polyconfessional character that had been formed here since its accession to the *Rech Pospolita*. Another regional prominent feature was that confessional cohesiveness often coincided with social stratification, ethnic belonging of believers and even places of their preferred residence. Thus, most Orthodox Ukrainians were peasants and lived in villages and on farms, almost all the nobles, many officials, citizens from the Polish gentry, burghers, and "one-dwellers" were Catholics. Almost all Jews lived in cities and towns; they were merchants, craftsmen and belonged to the urban inhabitants.

The regional statistical data, organized on cities and districts levels, studied using multidimensional hierarchical cluster analysis, allowed us to build a regional structural and spatial model of the interfaith situation on the Right-Bank Ukraine in 40's and early 60's of the 19th century.

On data of districts statistics (without cities), three macrogroups of administrative units with different variants of the main confessions representatives proportions, Orthodox, Catholic and Jewish, were distinguished in the region. Macrogroup I included territories with the domination of Orthodox communities against the backdrop of a minor manifestation of Jewish and Catholic confessions. It connects with districts Lypovetskyi, Skvytskyi, Tarashchanskyi, Vasylykivskyi, Radomyshl'skyi, Umanskyi, Cherkaskyi, Zvenyhorodskyi, Kanivskyi, Kyivskyi, Chyhyrskyi in the Kyiv province; Balt'skyi, Bratslavskyi, Haisynskyi, Olhopil'skyi, Letychivskyi, Vinnytskyi in the Podillia; Ovrutskyi, Volodymyrskyi, Lutskyi, Kovelskyi, Ostrozkyi in the Volyn. Macrogroup II formed a number of the Podillia and the Volyn districts with a proportion of Catholic communities above the average values and somewhat smaller than the first macrogroup by the average percentage of Orthodox Christians. In the Podillia that's were districts Vinnytskyi and Letychivskyi in the mid-1840s (which in the early 60's were already in the macrogroup I), Yampil'skyi, Kamyanetskyi, Litynskyi, Mohylivskyi, Novo-Ushitskyi, Proskurivskyi; in the Volyn districts Kremenetskyi, Starokostiantynivskyi, Novohrad-Volynskyi, Zaslavskyi, Dubenskyi, Zhytomyrskyi. Macrogroup III was represented by only one district of the Kyiv province – Berdychivskyi, with the highest in the Right-Bank Ukraine in the middle of 19-th century proportion of Jewish communities.

The regional urban settlements were divided into two cluster macrogroups. Macrogroup C included cities with an absolute predominance of the Or-

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thodox population. (Chyhyryn, Cherkassy, Kyiv, Olhopil, Yampil, Haisyn), or the ratio of Orthodox and Jews as 2:1 (Kaniv, Vasylkiv, Tarashcha, Lypovets, Zvenyhorodka, Uman early 1860's, Skvyra, Radomyshl, Haisyn of 1840's, Lityn, Letychiv, Vinnytsia, Nova Ushytsia). Macrogroup D got cities with a clear domination of Jewish communities (Kamianetz-Podilsky, Proskuriv, Lityn, Mohyliv, Balta, Bratslav, Novograd-Volynsky, Rivne, Ovruch, Zhytomyr, Kovel, Zaslav, and Volodymyr). Most convincingly, this can be traced in the cities of Berdychiv and Uman 1840's, Lutsk, Starokostiantyniv, Dubno, Ostrog with a proportion of Jewish communities ranging from 73% in Lutsk to 87% in Berdychiv with a significant number of Catholics in Kamianetz-Podilskyi, Proskuriv, and Zhytomyr. As we see, the regional model of the confessional structure of the population of the Right-Bank Ukraine in the middle of the 19-th century is the only one in its Orthodox base contains not identical to each other subsystems - rural and urban. These subsystems, superimposing and complementing each other, together show some local features that are most fully expressed within the two geographical areas - the eastern one for the macrogroups I and C and the western for the macrogroups II and D. The first coincides with the former Kyiv and Bratslav provinces and the second with Podillia and Volyn provinces of the *Rech Pospolita* from the 17-th and 18-th centuries.

In order to determine the place of the Ukrainian Right-Bank in the confessional space of the whole Ukraine and the Western Territory of the Russian Empire, we have analyzed the confessional structures of eight Ukrainian (except Taurid with special religious life of the northern and southern parts of it), three Belarusian and three Lithuanian provinces of the early 1860's and their central cities. In the south-west of Eastern Europe, two historical territories with a predominance of the Orthodox population and expressive features of the inter-confessional situation are distinguished. The Left-Bank hinterland of Ukraine, with the full domination of the Orthodox communities, was generated by the former "Hetmanate", or "Malorossia" (the provinces of Poltava and Chernihiv), along with Ukraine Slobidska (Kharkiv and Katerynoslav provinces). The Right-Bank – Belarusian hinterland (the provinces of Kyiv, Mogilev, Kherson, Volyn, Podillia, Vitebsk, and Minsk) covered the greater part of the former multi-confessional Grand Duchy of Lithuania. The features of an eastern range of the Right-Bank region came from its location in the contact area of the two historical territories.

According to the ethnic statistics of the Western region in the early 1860's, all of the Right-Bank was basically Ukrainian. Provinces of Mogilev, Vitebsk, Minsk, and Grodno were inhabited mostly Belarusians. Lithuanians made up the majority (80.7%) only in the Kovno province. In another "Lithuanian" province, the Vilna, they accounted as 23.6% for 46.9% of Belarusians. In the Vitebsk province, along with Belarusians (58.0%), lived 22.2% of Latvians. The proportion of Jews ranged from 12% to 13% in the provinces of Kyiv, Volyn, Podillia, Mogilev, Grodno and 9-10% in the Vitebsk, Minsk, Vilna and

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Kovno provinces. The Poles made 12-14% of the Volyn, Podillia, Minsk and Vilna provinces' inhabitants, the least (3-5%) of them were in the provinces of Kyiv, Vitebsk, Kovno and Mogilev.

Social division of the Russian Empire's population was of the feudal estate nature character. The main social classes belonged to the nobles, clergy, urban inhabitants, rural dwellers. The first two estates were privileged, did not pay taxes and did not fulfill state obligations. Others had to bear the burden of maintaining a social organism. Under the revision of 1795 on the Right-Bank there were 135,332 representatives of the Polish gentry of a male, mostly landless or smallholders. Its integration into the status of the Russian nobility was accompanied by mass declassification. Noble privileges were deprived of 340,000 of the Polish gentry' representatives between 1831–1850. By the beginning of the 1860's, the number of nobles on the Right-Bank was 123,300 persons, or 2.2% of the population, twice the Empire average. The proportion of the clergy, regulated by the central authorities, ranged from 0.7% in the Kyiv province to 1.2% in the Podillia. Among the urban inhabitants, the most numerous was the social group of burghers (13-14% of the population), while honorary citizens, citizens from the former Polish gentry, merchants, taken separately, did not exceed several tenths of a percent. The bases of the population were peasants-farmers (71-78%). Unlike the Ukrainian Left-Bank, the total number of state peasants in the Kyiv, Volyn and Podillia provinces did not exceed 13% of the population. Instead, according to the data of the X-th revision of 1858-1859, there were 1,121,060 serfs in the Kyiv province, 1,041,050 serfs in the Podillia, and 864,165 serfs in the Volyn (respectively 1, 2 and 3rd place in the Russian Empire). As per one landowner, in the Kyiv province there were 354 registered souls (2nd place), the Podillia 328 souls (3rd place), and the Volyn 181 souls (5th place in the Empire). The difficult conditions of their existence were reflected, on particular, in the fact that with the general growth of the Right-Bank population between 1834 and 1851, the number of serfs in the Volyn decreased by 14%, in the Kyiv province by 3.4%, in the Podillia on 1.1%.

The social structure of the population reflected the peculiarities of economic life. The agrarian sector of the economy, aristocratic land tenure and exploitation of the dependent peasantry occupied a prominent place. In the Kyiv province on the middle 1840's the noblemen property there were 1,849,488 desyatins of land, including arable 810,098 (43.8%), grasslands 272,884 (14.8%), forests 749,750 (40.5%). In the Volyn, the landlords owned 4,635,000 desyatins of land (67% of all territory), including 87% of the arable, 81% of forests. In the Podillia, noble land ownership reached 90%: about 9 thousand landlords owned 2 thousand estates with 3.3 million desyatins of land, with 85% of the estates had been leased. In general, on the eve of the peasant reform in the Right-Bank Ukraine 61.2% of the land belonged to the landlords, and 38.8% was owned or used by the peasants. The net profit of the of the Kyiv

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province' landowners in the middle 1840's was about 7 million rubles, while profits of the state property and estates of military settlements were much less.

The industrial branches of the economy were a continuation of agriculture, since they often engaged in the processing of crop and livestock products, and a significant number of the factories themselves were in the estates and based on the work of dependent peasants. It should be noted that widespread among landlords distillation of alcohol was not perceived by contemporaries as a kind of processing industry, but only as a kind of grain trade.

The locomotive of the industrial processing of crop production development in the middle of the 19-th century there was sugar factoring. In the Kyiv province the cost of a sugar plant amounted to 85-145 thousand rubles and all sugar factories were valued at 3,172,000 rubles. They produced almost 277 thousand poods of sugar over the season, bringing owners 418 thousand rubles net profit. Other products of industrial processing of crop production were significantly lower than sugar in value, but the gross output of this industry in 1845 - 1848 amounted to 4,738,600 rubles, or 70% of the Right-Bank Ukraine industrial production.

Industrial processing of livestock products was best represented by weaving factories. In 1853, at a total of 128 enterprises, a woolen cloth worth 1,370,000 rubles was made. An important role was played by the manufacture of leather. These enterprises demonstrated an annual output of 700 thousand rubles. The annual production of animal fat, greasy candles, soap and wax was estimated at about 500 thousand rubles. The gross output of livestock processing enterprises on the Right Bank was approaching 1,600,000 rubles, or 24% of the annual industrial production in the region.

Other types of industry (metallurgy and metal processing, manufacturing of bricks and other building and decoration materials, faience and porcelain manufactories, glass mills, etc.) at the end of the 1840's had an annual output of 430 thousand rubles or 6% of the industrial production of the Right-Bank.

The total industrial production of the Right Bank Ukraine at the end of the 1840's was approaching 6,500,000 rubles. Of these, 72.1% belonged to the Kyiv province, 16.9% to the Volyn and only 11% to the Podillia.

Significant statistical data allowed us to propose a structural and spatial model for the organization of industrial production in the Ukrainian Right-Bank of the late 1840's with the definition of specialization by individual territories. The cluster macrogroup "A" includes 14 districts, with high specialization in industrial processing of crop production. The highest average indicator of such specialization (99.0%) is shown by the Zvenyhorodskiy, Zaslavskiy, Chyhyrinskyy, Tarashchanskyy, Cherkaskyy and Lypovetskyi districts. The lowest in the macrogroup was the level of specialization in Ovrutskyy and Vinnytskyi districts (69.1%), where production with the use of mineral raw materials played a role too. Macrogroup "G" united 11 districts, mainly of the Volyn and some of the Kiev provinces (Ostrozkyi, Lutskyy, Rivnenskyi, Radomyshl'skyi, Skvyrskyy,

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Kovelskyi, Kyivskyi, Kremenetskyi, Volodymyrskyi) with an indicator of industry's specialization in the processing of livestock products from 69.0% (Kyivskyi, Kremenetskyi, Volodymyrskyi districts) to 95.7% (Ostrozkyi, Lutskyi, Rivnenskyi districts). Another 7 districts of the Right-Bank provinces (Kanivskyi, Ushitskyi, Starokostiantynivskyi, Proskurivskyi, Vasylkivskyi, Mohylivskyi and Bratslavskyi) entered the macrogroup "V" with a balanced development of industrial processing of all types of agricultural products, which was supplemented by the enterprises of the III-d industrial group in Starokostiantynivskyi and Proskurivskyi districts. Only 4 districts of macrogroup "B" (Letychivskyi, Yampilskyi, Zhytomyrskyi, and Novohrad-Volynskyi) were not defined by industrial specialization, although the Volyn districts looked more industrialized than in the Podillia. Generally, among 36 districts of the Right-Bank Ukraine, 25 had a highly specialized processing industry focused on local peculiarities of agrarian production, and 7 successfully developed the industrial processing of all types of agricultural products.

The development of the region's economy, the functioning of the management system, the density of information nodes largely depend on the network of roads, their quality and branching. The land routes consisted of postal, trading and local roads. The postal roads were under state supervision, used for postal and passenger transportation, and almost never for the transport of commercial cargoes. For the latter, in ancient times, were laying tracts in latitudinal and meridional directions, known to the people under the name of "Chumak's", and earlier "Tatar's". Internal communication between small settlements was carried out by a network of local roads. The general problem of the region was the complete absence of hard-coated roads. In the autumn, in the spring and after the rains, the movement of goods by wheel transport stopped. Water arteries (Prypyat, Dnieper, Dniester) played a significant role in the economic life of the Right-Bank, but their location along the borders of the region, the lack of navigable inflows from the inner lands of the Right-Bank significantly reduced the possibility of using their transport potential.

The Right-Bank Ukraine in the middle of the 19-th century took an active part in trade exchange at local, interregional and international levels. The most widespread, profitable and prestigious trade was grain. In the Kyiv province in 1847 more than 1,000,000 quarters of grain, mainly of high quality wheat, amounted to 2,967,500 rubles went to the market; 899,300 quarters of grain were sent to Odessa, and net profit from the sale of a quarter of wheat on the Odessa market was 14%. In the Volyn, the annual potential of marketable grain was about 1,200,000 quarters, and the most significant local centers of grain trade were Zhytomyr, Lutsk, Dubno, Kovel, Ratne, Ostrog, Korets, Ustilug and Brest. The Podillia province in the harvest year could also put on the market almost 1,200,000 quarters of grain, and the centers of local grain trade were Mohyliv and Balta. In general, the annual surplus of grain on the Right-Bank in the middle of the 19-th century was about 3.5 million quarters. In 1847-1853, 20-

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25% of the Right-Bank grain was sent to the Belarusian provinces and Bessarabia, 70% were exported abroad through the port of Odessa, and 5-10% was exported across the western borders to the kingdom of Poland and Prussian Danzig.

Alcohol trading, as we said earlier, was a continuation of the grain commerce. In Kyiv province (1846) 4,434,016 buckets of vodka and alcohol were sold in the amount of 2,571,635 rubles. Of these, landlords sold 20.7%, within the province 43.1%, exported beyond the province of 36.2%. There is no detailed information on wine trade in the Volyn and Podillia provinces at the time.

From 1830's the sugar trade began to develop. Thus, in 1848, 459,000 poods of this product were sold in the Kyiv province, with 88% being sold within the province itself. 200 600 pounds of sugar entered the market in the Podillia, half of which found their consumers outside the region. The Volyn itself consumed its sweet products. Wholesale sugar was held at the Kyiv Contracts fair, where in 1853 agreements were concluded on 2,000,000 rubles. The largest producers traded independently through their representative offices in the empire and beyond its borders.

For the Kyiv and Volyn Polissia a certain role was played by trade in shipbuilding and construction timber, products of forest industry (resin, tar, barrels, oak bark and potash). The annual landowners' profit from these activities did not exceed 500,000 rubles per year in each province.

Trade in salt yielded an average profit of 55 - 58% of working capital. Merchant salt trade in the middle of the 19-th century has tripled and reached 3,000,000 poods a year. The cells of wholesale warehouses on the Right-Bank were Kremenchuk, Starokostyantyniv, Proskuriv and Berdychiv.

By the middle of the 19-th century an important role in the conduct of trade was played by the groups of chumaks carriers. Annually 500-800 thousand of transports were moved from the Right-Bank to Odessa 2.5 - 4.0 million quarters of wheat. Only in 1846 from the Kyiv province on tracts and roads were sent to the south 500 thousand poods of potash, 300 thousand poods of honey, 600 thousand poods of wax, 120 thousand poods of spit, 25 thousand poods of sugar refined, 20 thousand buckets of resin and tar with the help of 35 thousand chumaks ox-drawn wagons.

Fairs were the main focus of trading activity. In 1847 in the Kyiv province 223 fairs were held with turnover of 2,861,905 rubles. The largest were the Contracts fair in Kyiv, the Onufriyevskiyi and Uspenskiyi fairs in Berdychiv. The annual cost of commodity exports from the Kyiv province approached 8,100,000 rubles. According to the assumptions of the then economists, only in the Berdychiv trade there were 23 - 24 million rubles, mostly shady, which could be compared with the trade turnover of Odessa in 1847. In the Volyn there were 473 fairs and 208 biddings per year with a turnover of about 780,000 rubles. The annual turnover of 139 Podillia fairs was 662,775 rubles.



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A variety of economic statistics of the Kyiv province in terms of sales volumes of marketable grain, alcoholic and industrial products of local production made it possible to propose a model for organizing the market for these goods in the capital province of the Right-Bank Ukraine 1846 - 1847. Macrogroup "A" included those districts, which farms were focused on receiving profits primarily from grain trade, which, along with the sale of vodka, amounted to 81-86% of market revenues. More clearly, this tendency was traced in the districts of Skvyra, Berdychiv, Uman, Vasylkiv, less transparently in Lypovetsky, Tarashchansky, Zvenyhorodsky districts, where relatively large quantities of grain were processed into commercial vodka. Macrogroup "B" demonstrates an opposite trend, which was to seek maximum profit from industrial goods. Best of all, this new and progressive phenomenon in regional economic life was traced in the districts of Kyiv, Cherkassy, Kaniv, where 52 - 89% of the income received from industry. In the districts of Radomyshl and Chyhyryn, trade in own grain was practically absent, the main proceeds were from the sale of vodka (45-53%), in combination with the industrial processing of crop and livestock production. In Chyhyrinskyi district the distillation of alcohol had all the signs of industrial production (817,684 rubles) combined with sugar (566,600 rubles).

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Such were the administrative structure, management system, demography, social organization and economy of the Right-Bank Ukraine in the middle of 19th century according to statistics.

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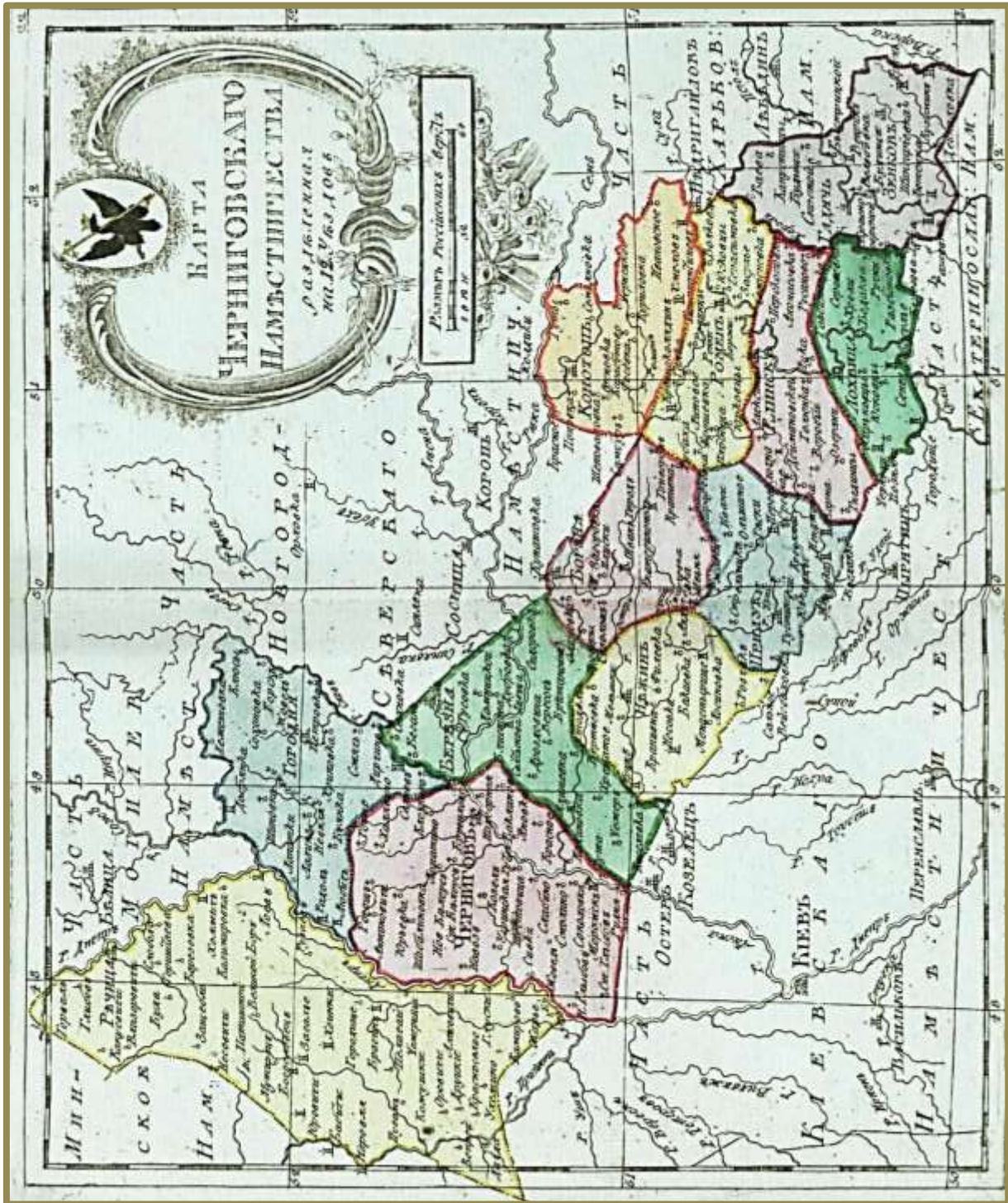


Figure 1. The Chernihiv governorate (1796) [23, p. 25]

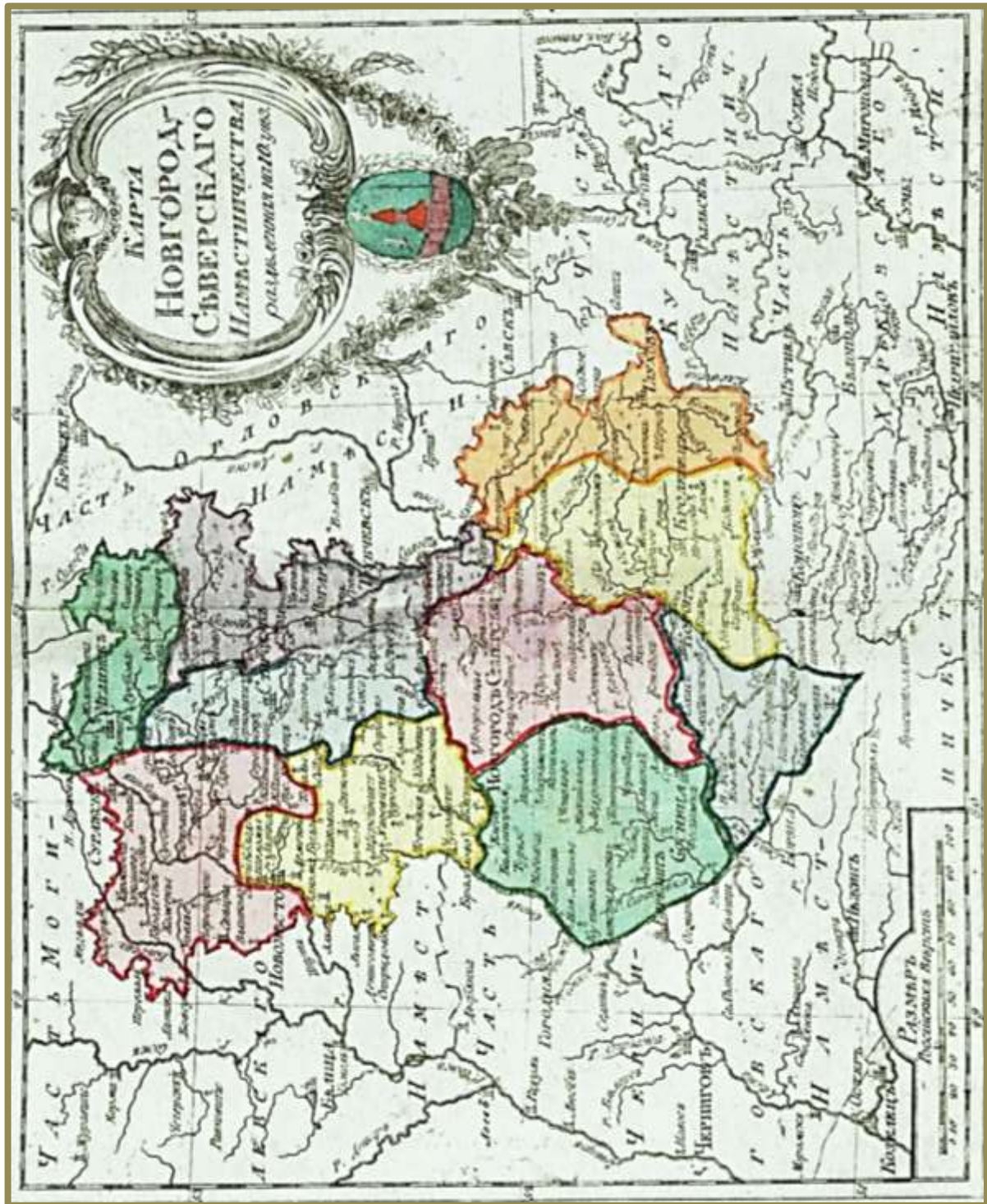


Figure 2. The Novgorod - Severskyi governorate (1796) [23, p. 26]

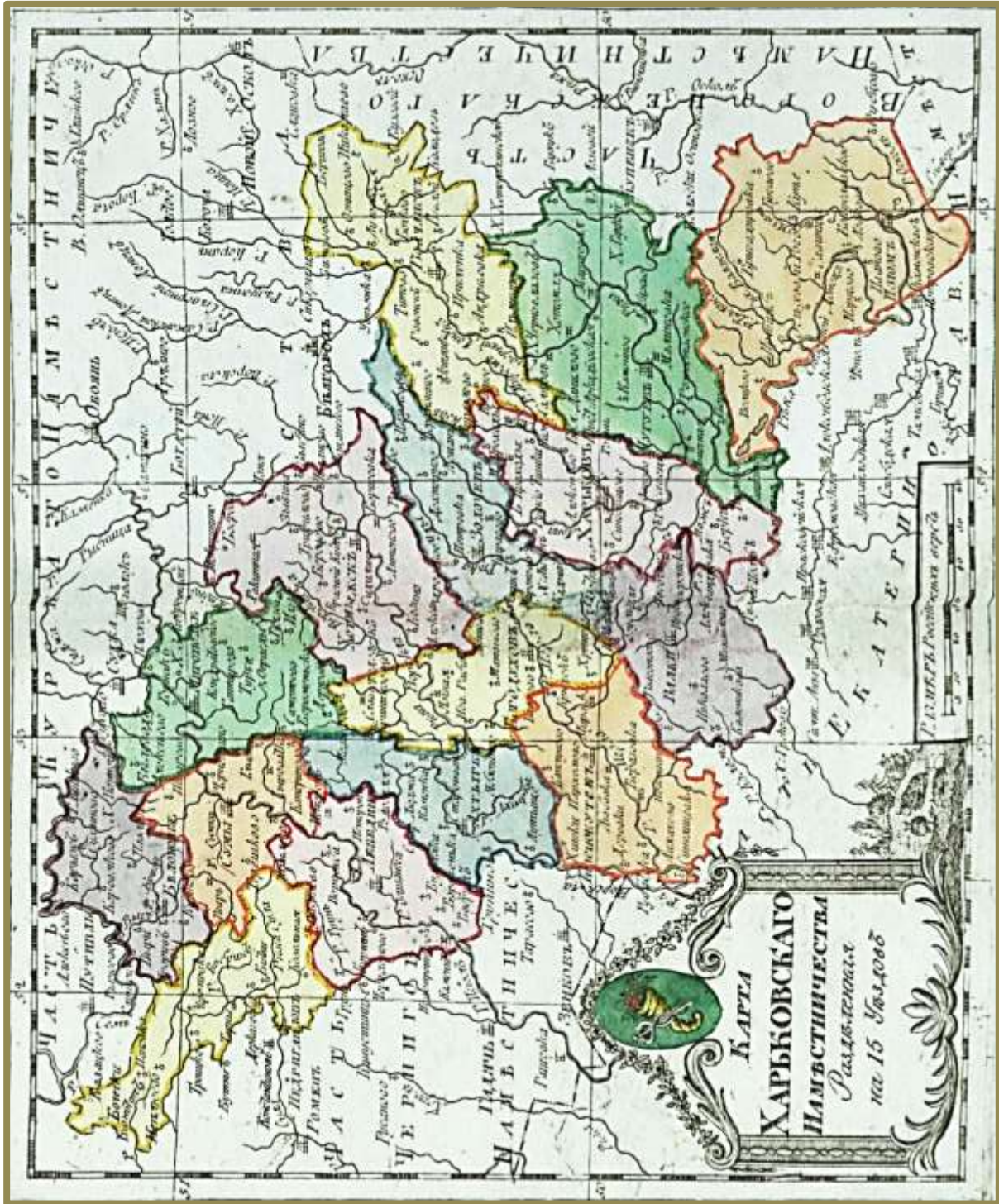


Figure 3. The Kharkiv governorate (1796) [23, p. 27]

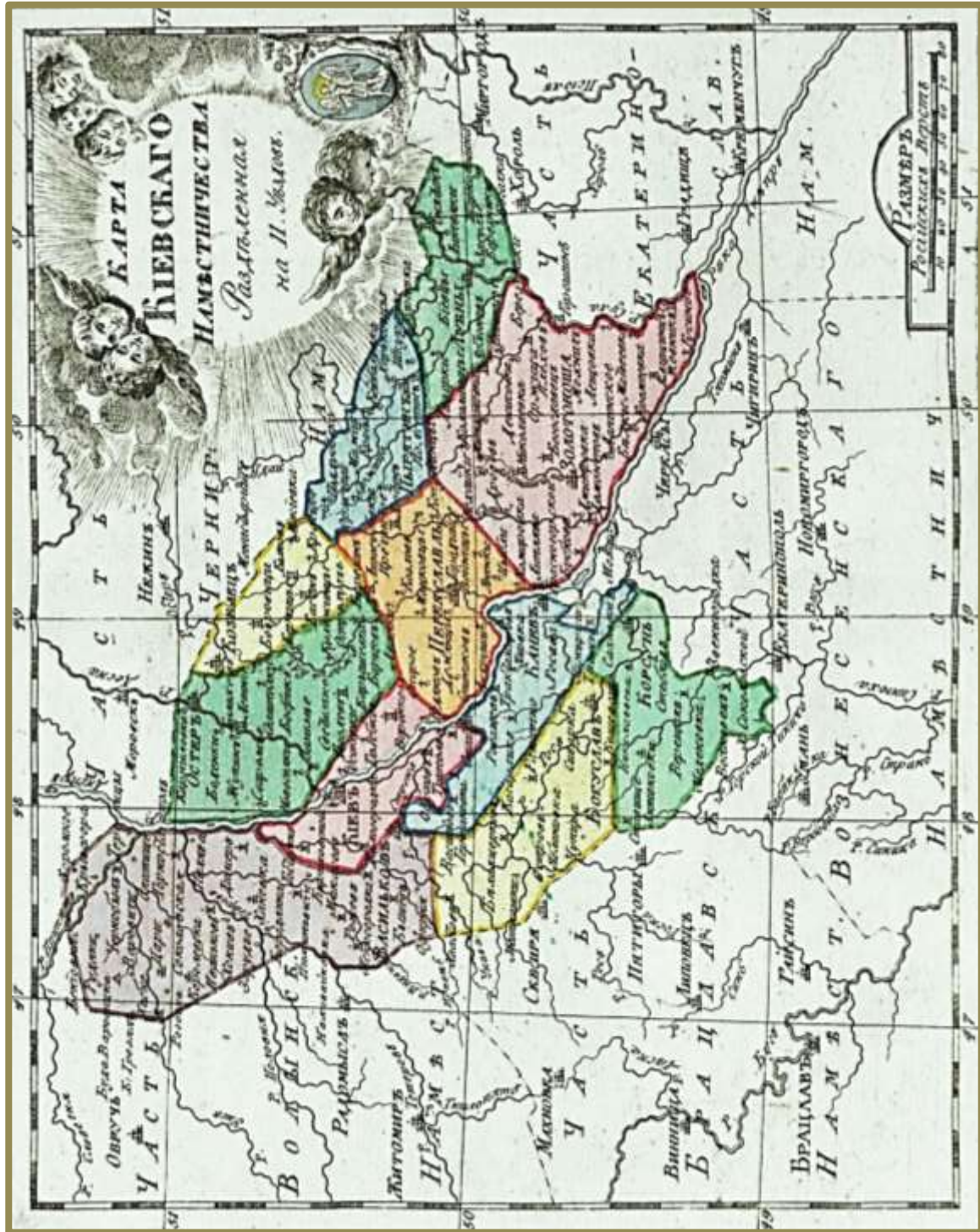


Figure 4. The Kyiv governorate (1796) [23, p. 44]

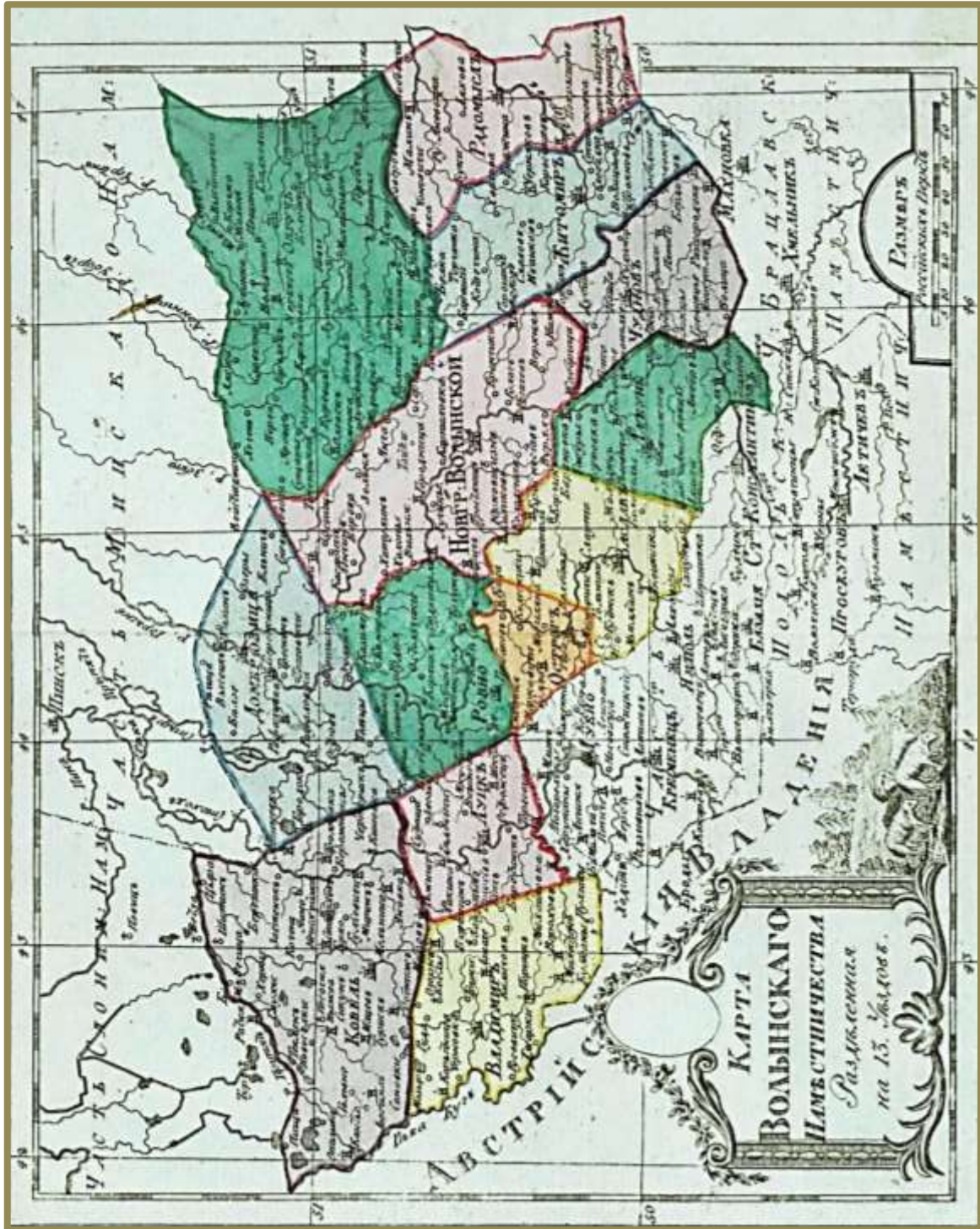


Figure 5. The Volyn governorate (1796) [23, p. 45]



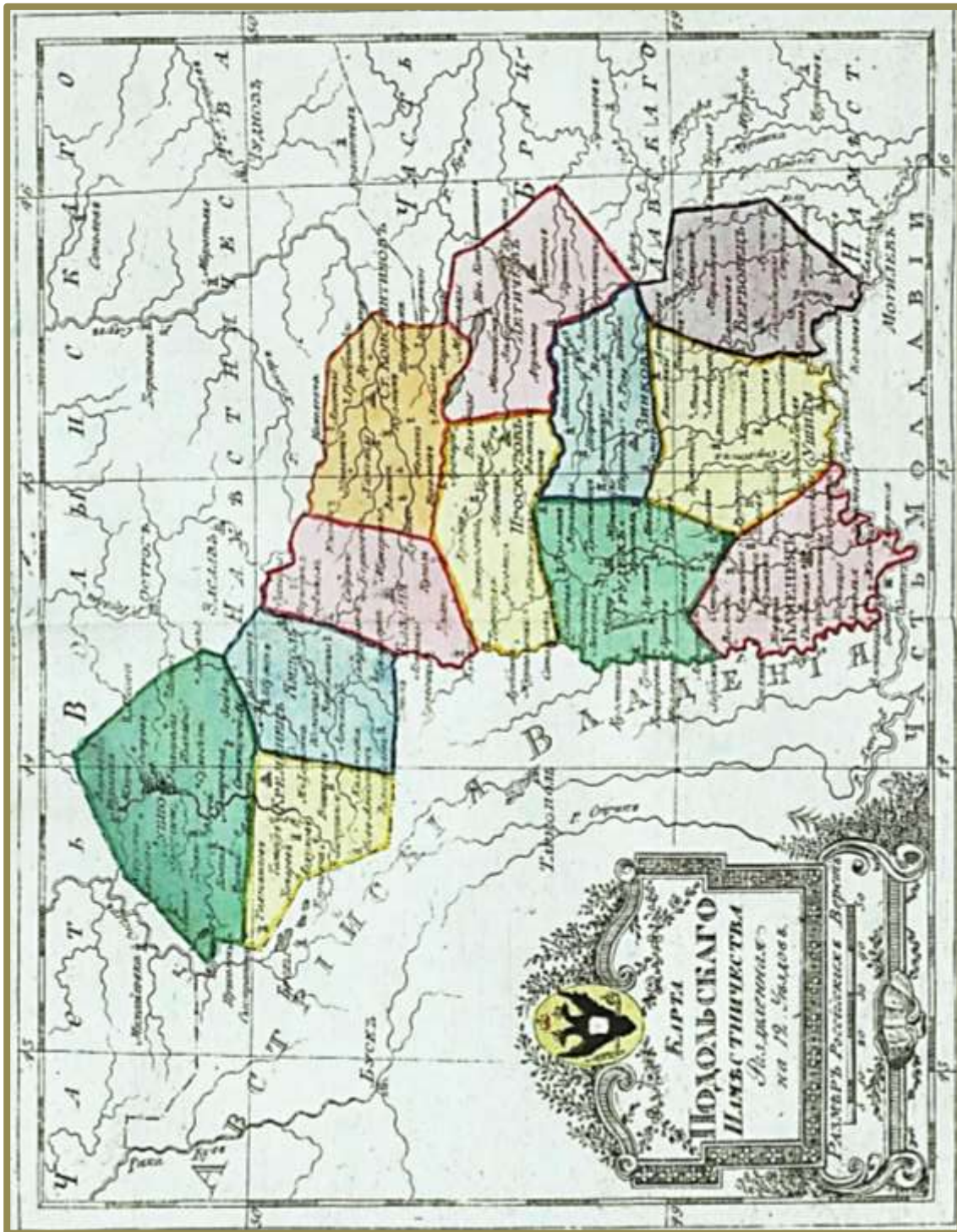


Figure 6. The Podillia governorate (1796) [23, p. 46]

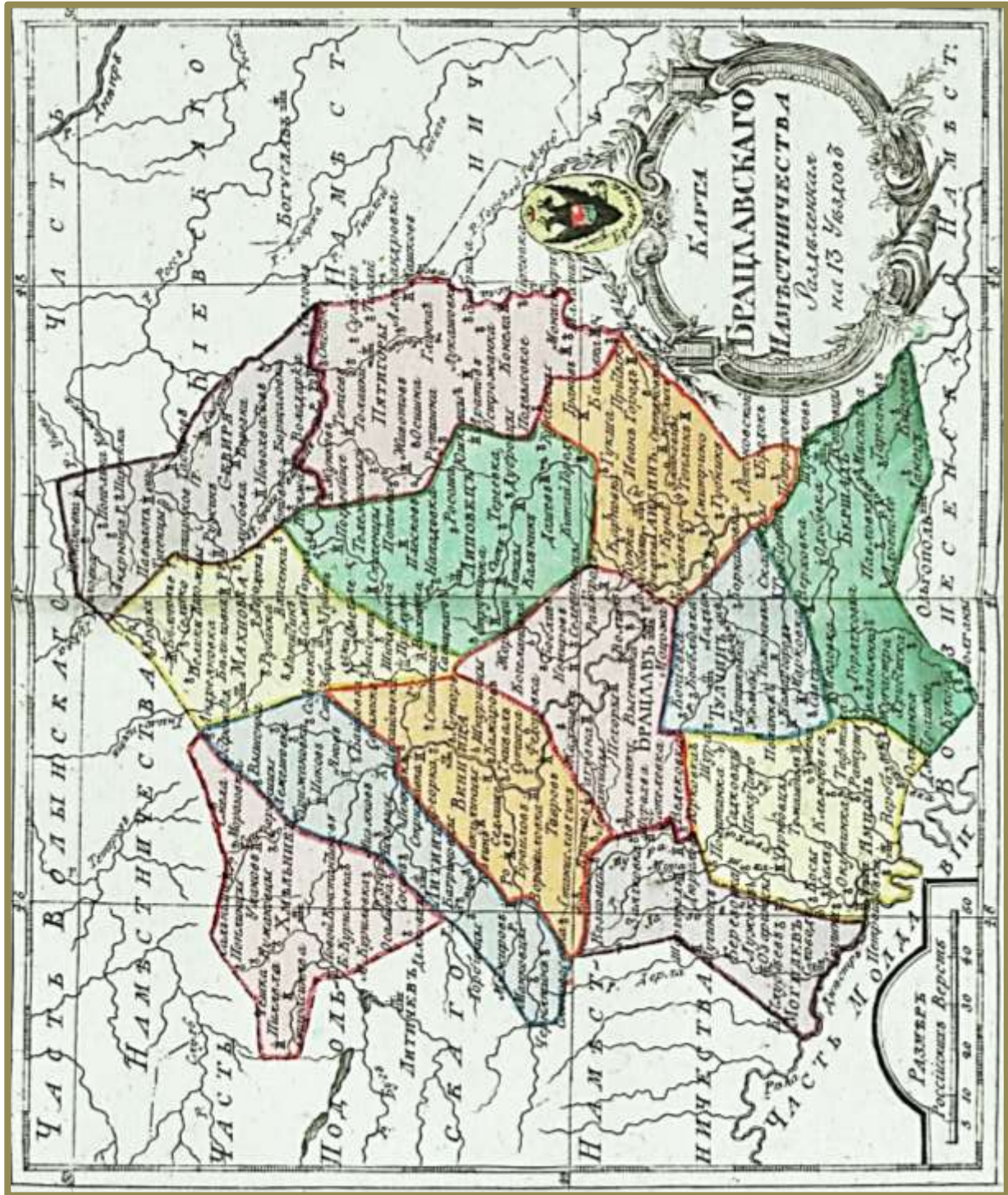


Figure 7. The Bratslav governorate (1796) [23, p. 47]

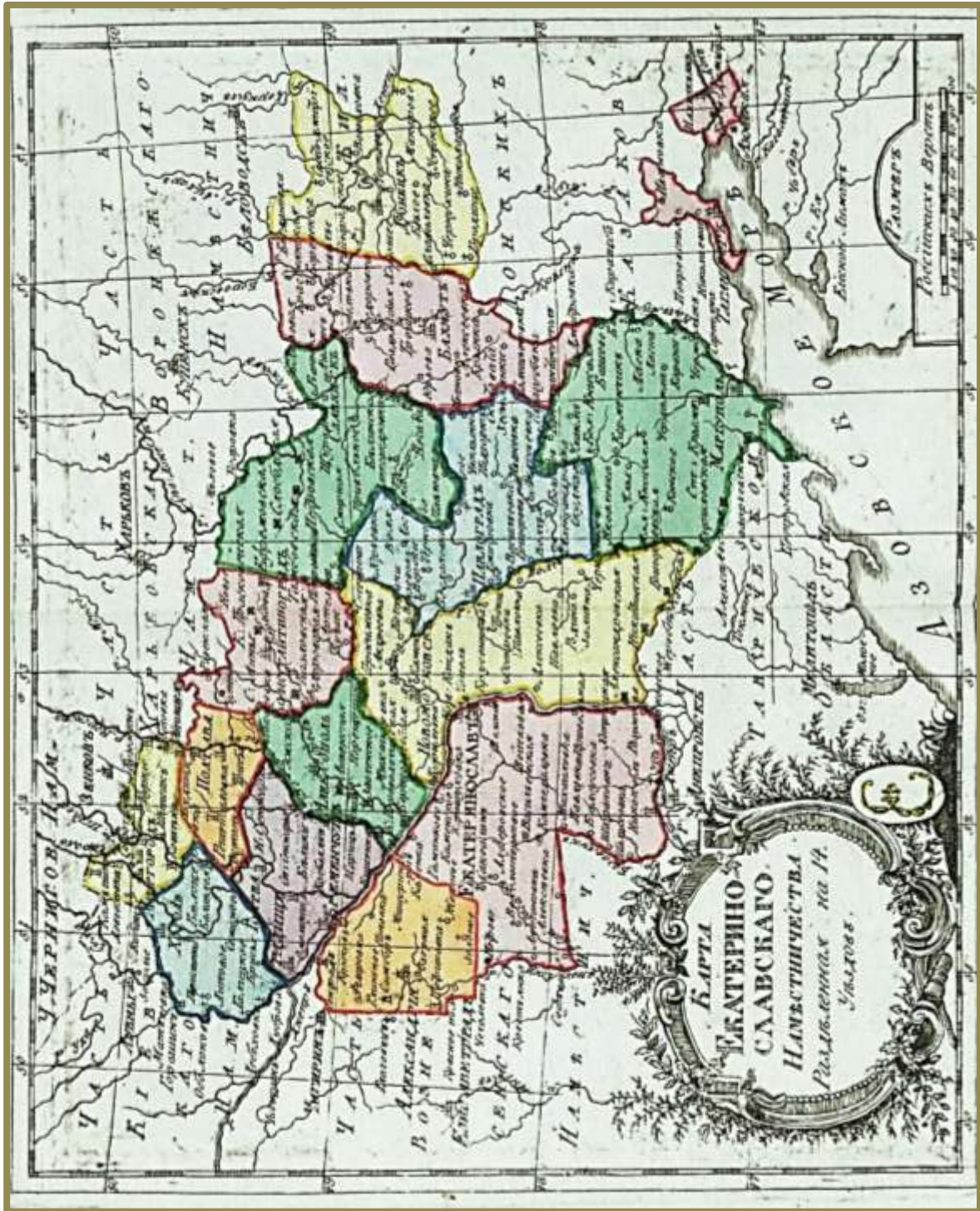


Figure 8. The Katerynoslav governorate (1796) [23, p. 49]

# Appendix. Illustrations

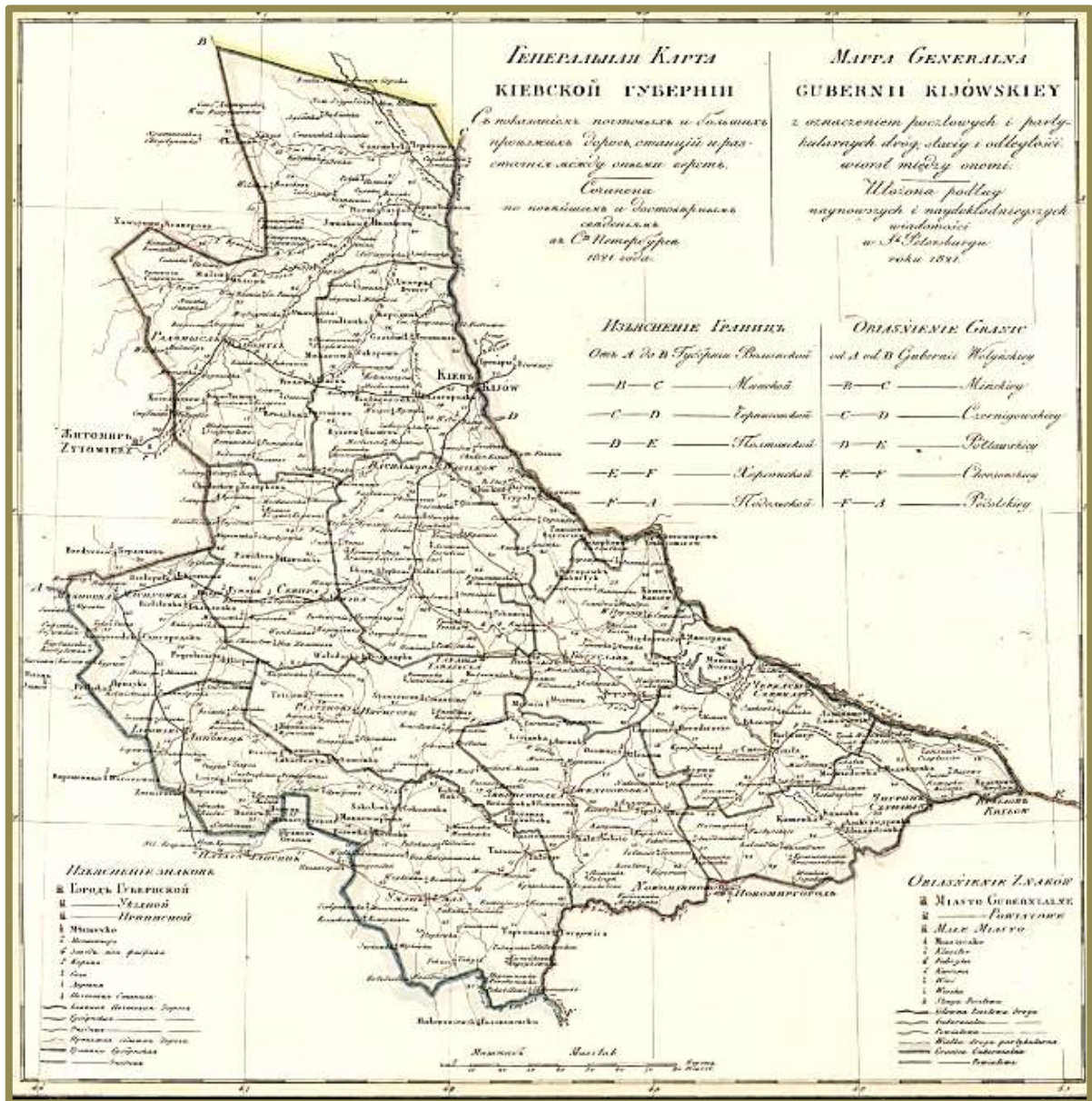


Figure 9. General map of the Kyiv province with postal roads (1821) [24, p. 14]

# Appendix. Illustrations



Figure 10. General map of the Volyn province with postal roads (1820) [24, p. 3]

# Appendix. Illustrations



Figure 11. General map of the Podillia province with postal roads (1820) [24, p. 2]

## Appendix. Illustrations

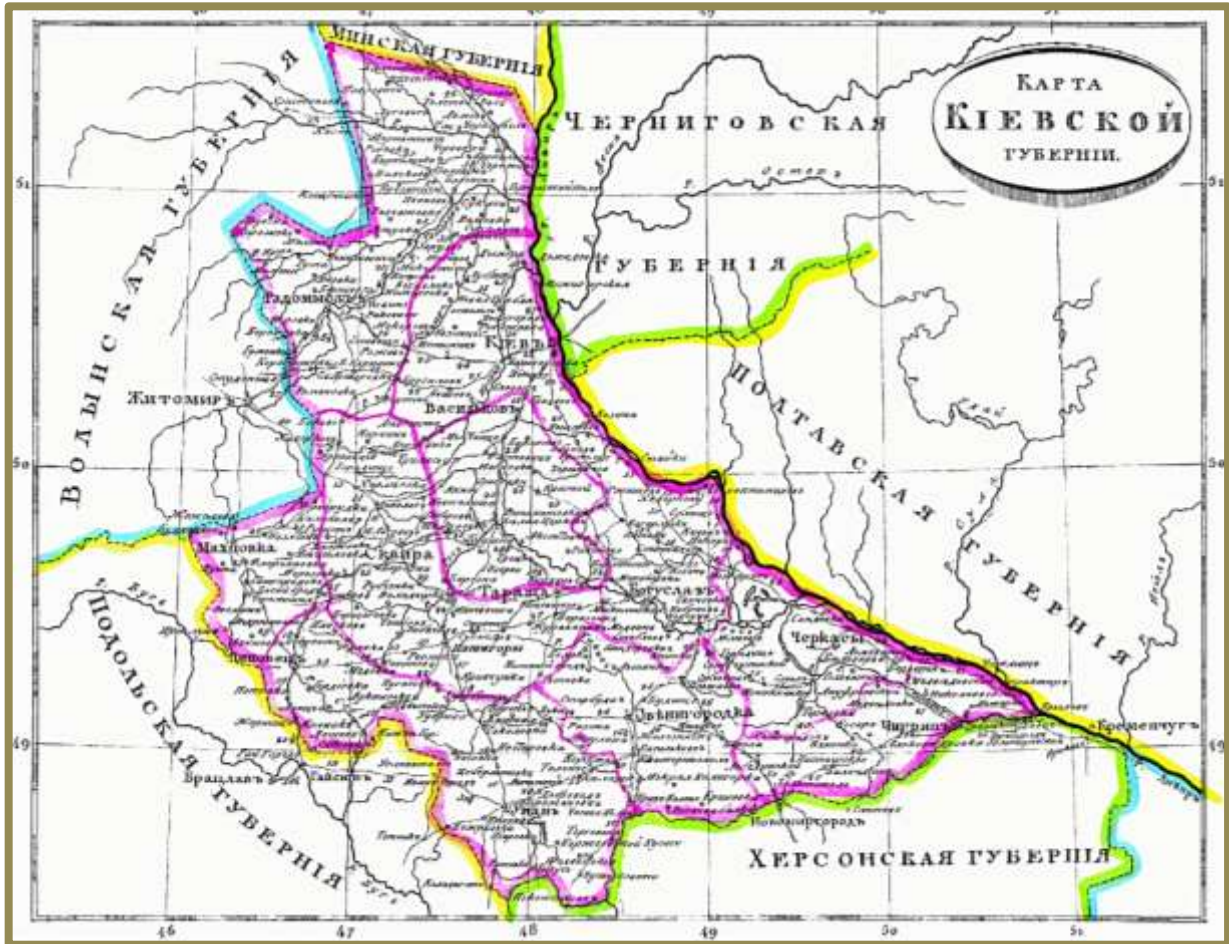


Figure 12. The Kyiv province (1835) [25, p. 57]

## Appendix. Illustrations

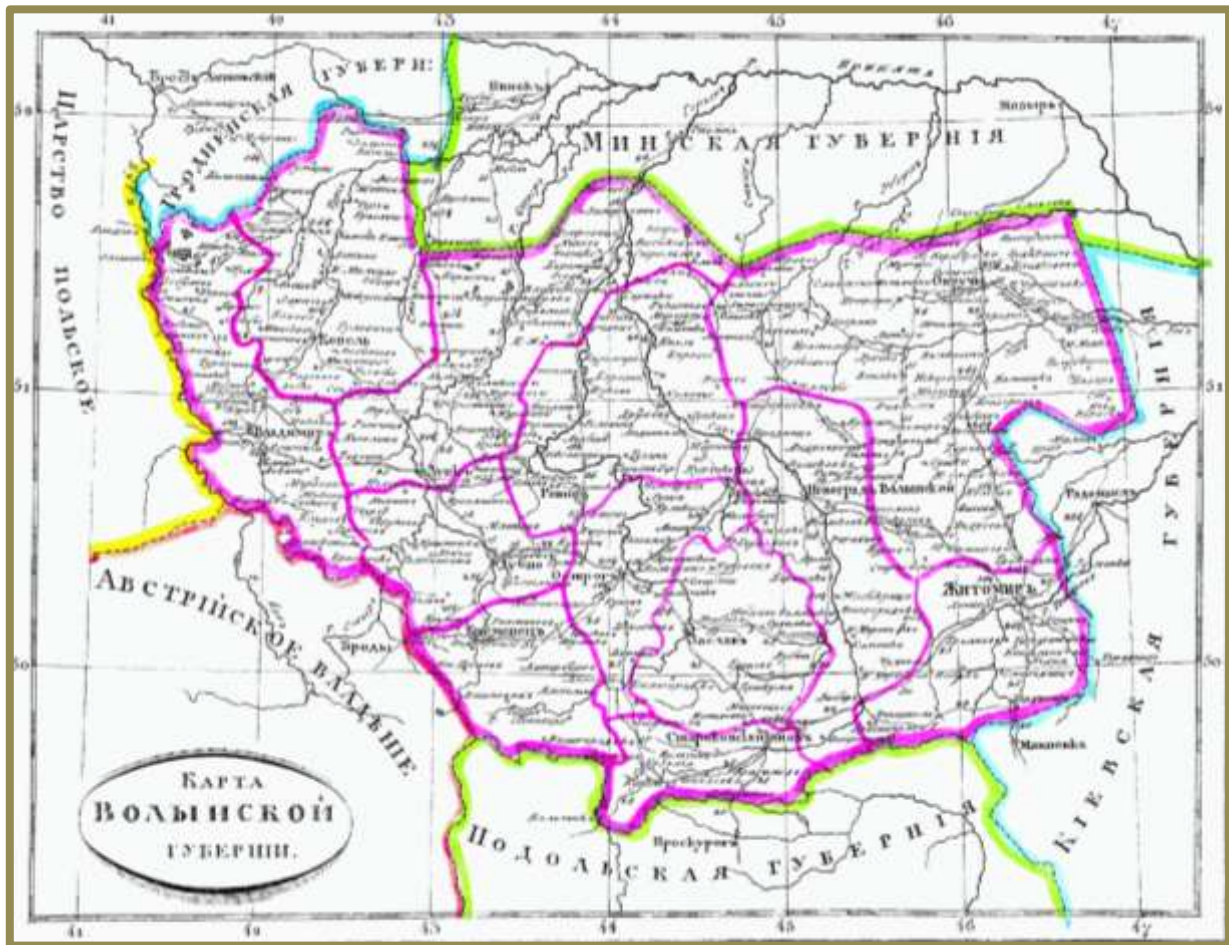


Figure 13. The Volyn province (1835) [25, p. 59]



## Appendix. Illustrations

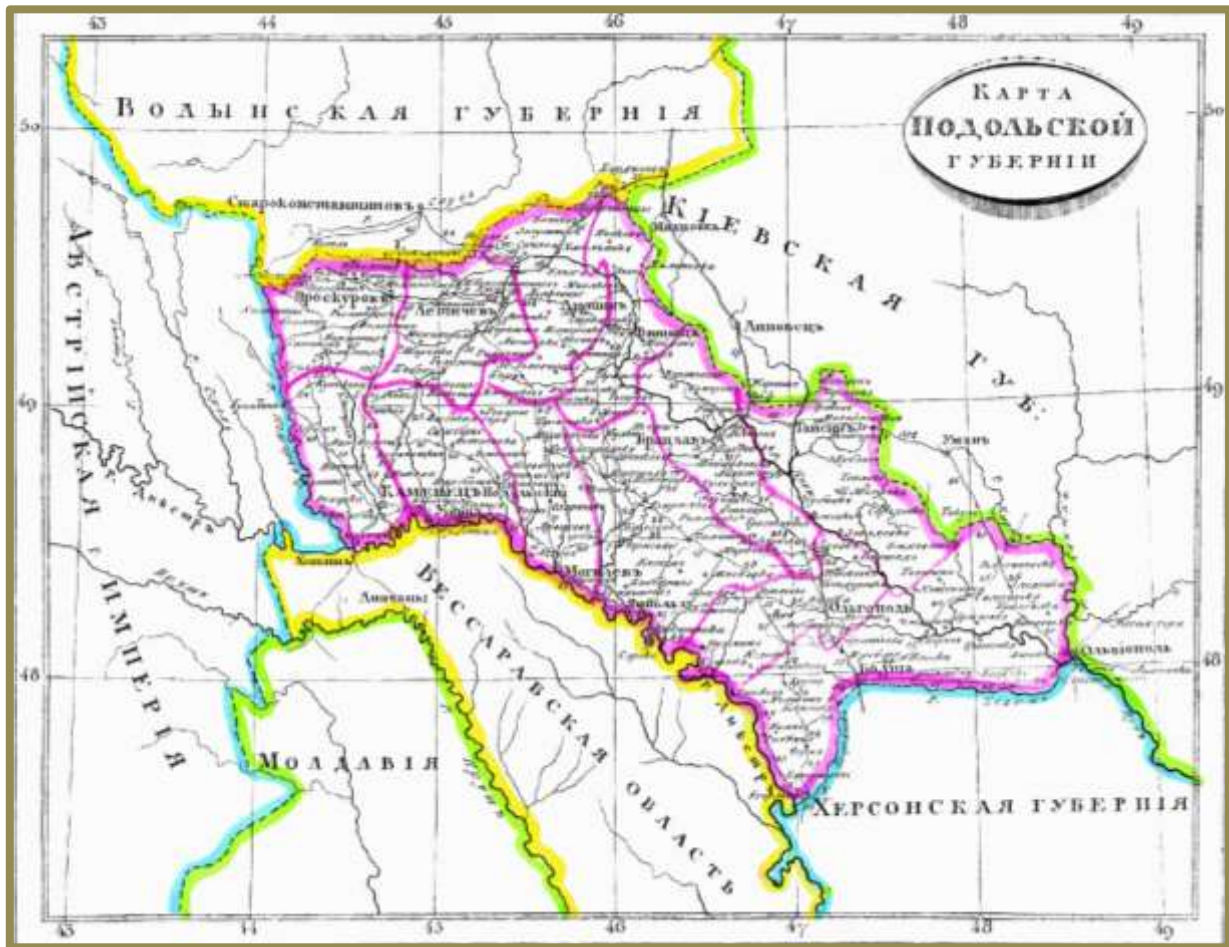


Figure 14. The Podillia province (1835) [25, p. 58]

## Appendix. Illustrations



Figure 15. The Kursk, Podillia, Kyiv, Poltava, Kharkiv, Katerynoslav, Tavria, Kherson provinces, Bessarabia "oblast", townships of Taganrog, Kerch and Yenikale (1849) [26, p. 8]

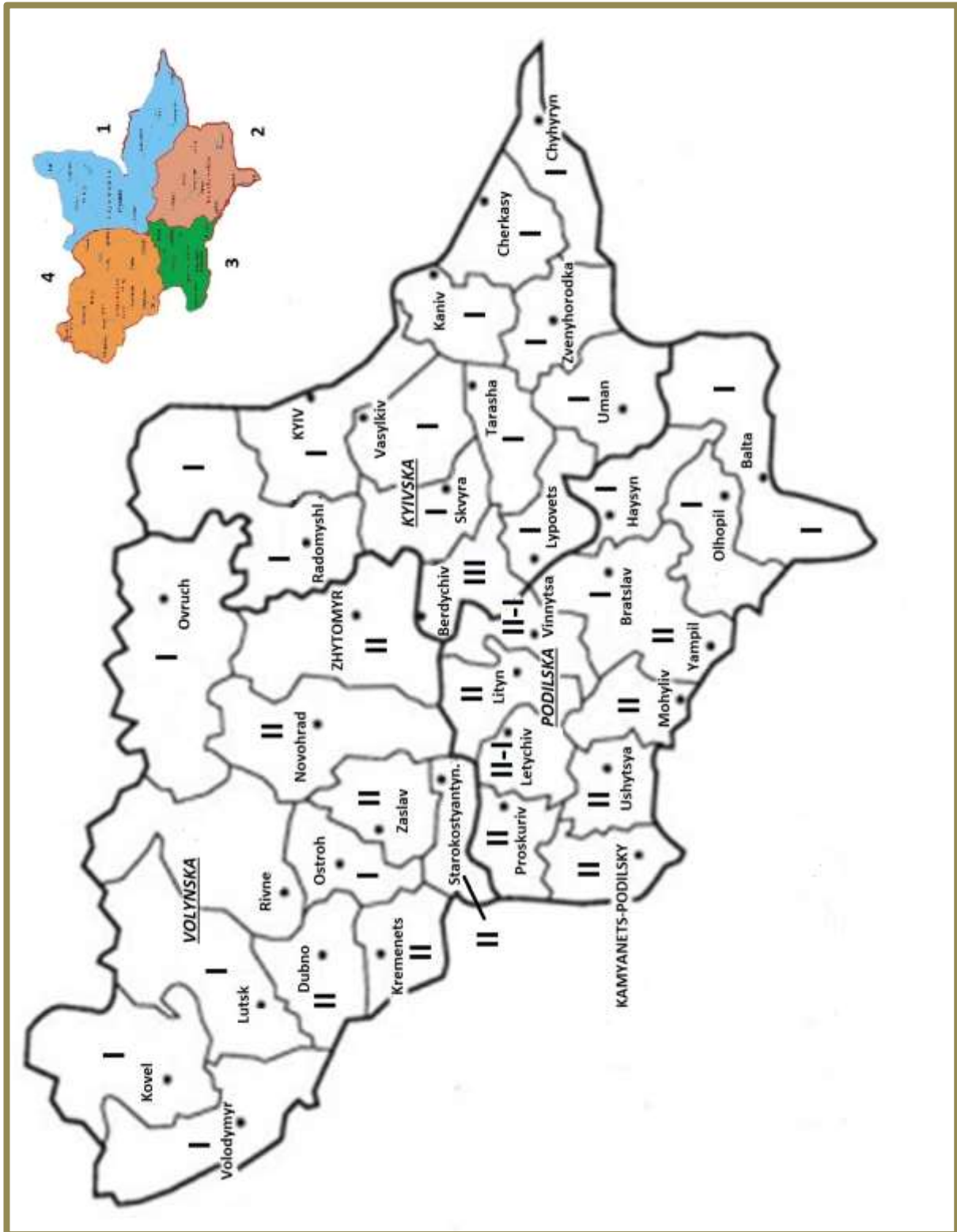


Figure 16.1. Structural and spatial model of the confessional situation in the Right-Bank Ukraine in 1840's and 1860's based on districts materials. Symbols: I, II, III - cluster macrogroups of districts in the Right-Bank provinces; 1, 2, 3, 4 – the Kyiv, Bratslav, Podillia and Volyn voievodships of the Rech Pospolita (1764)

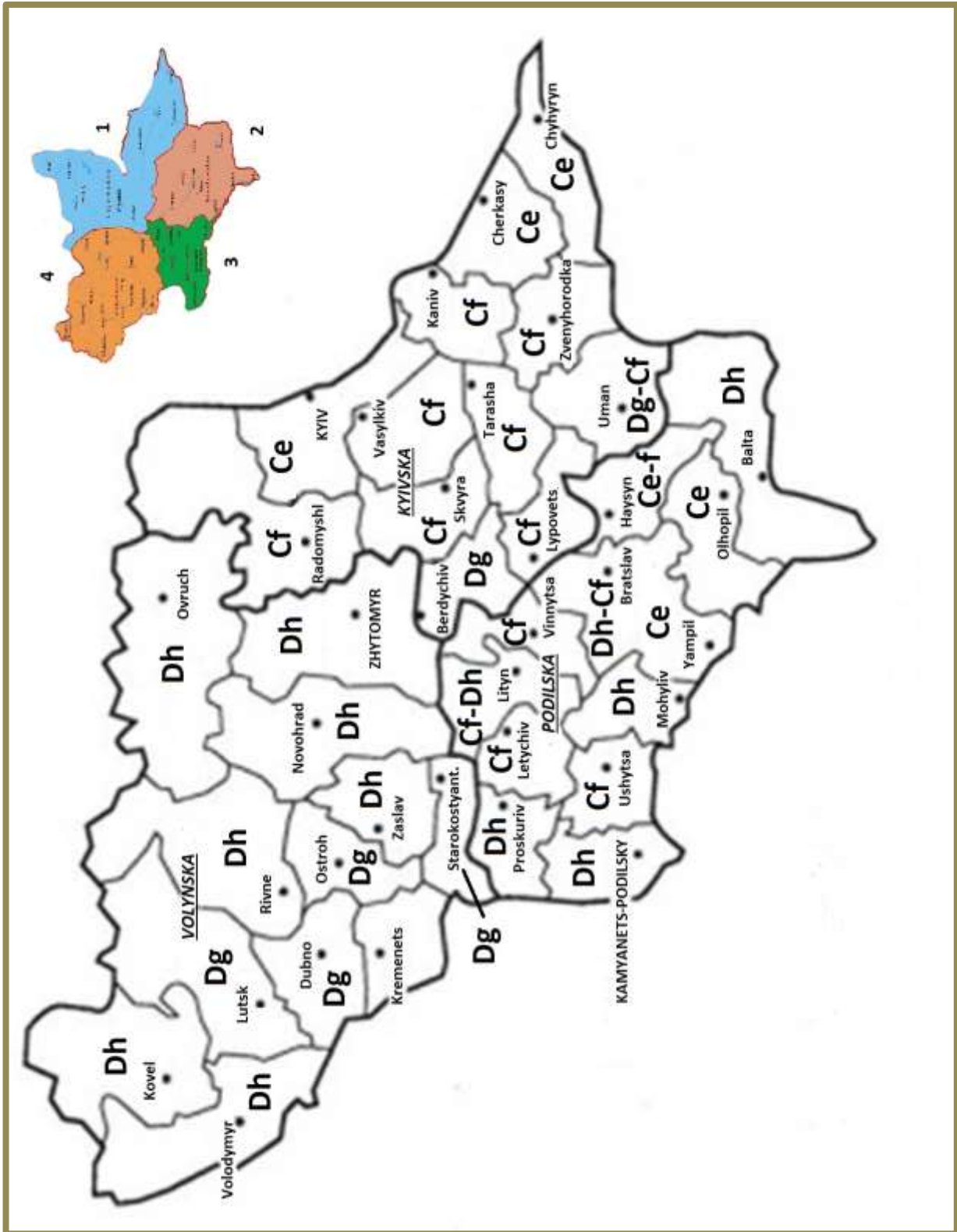
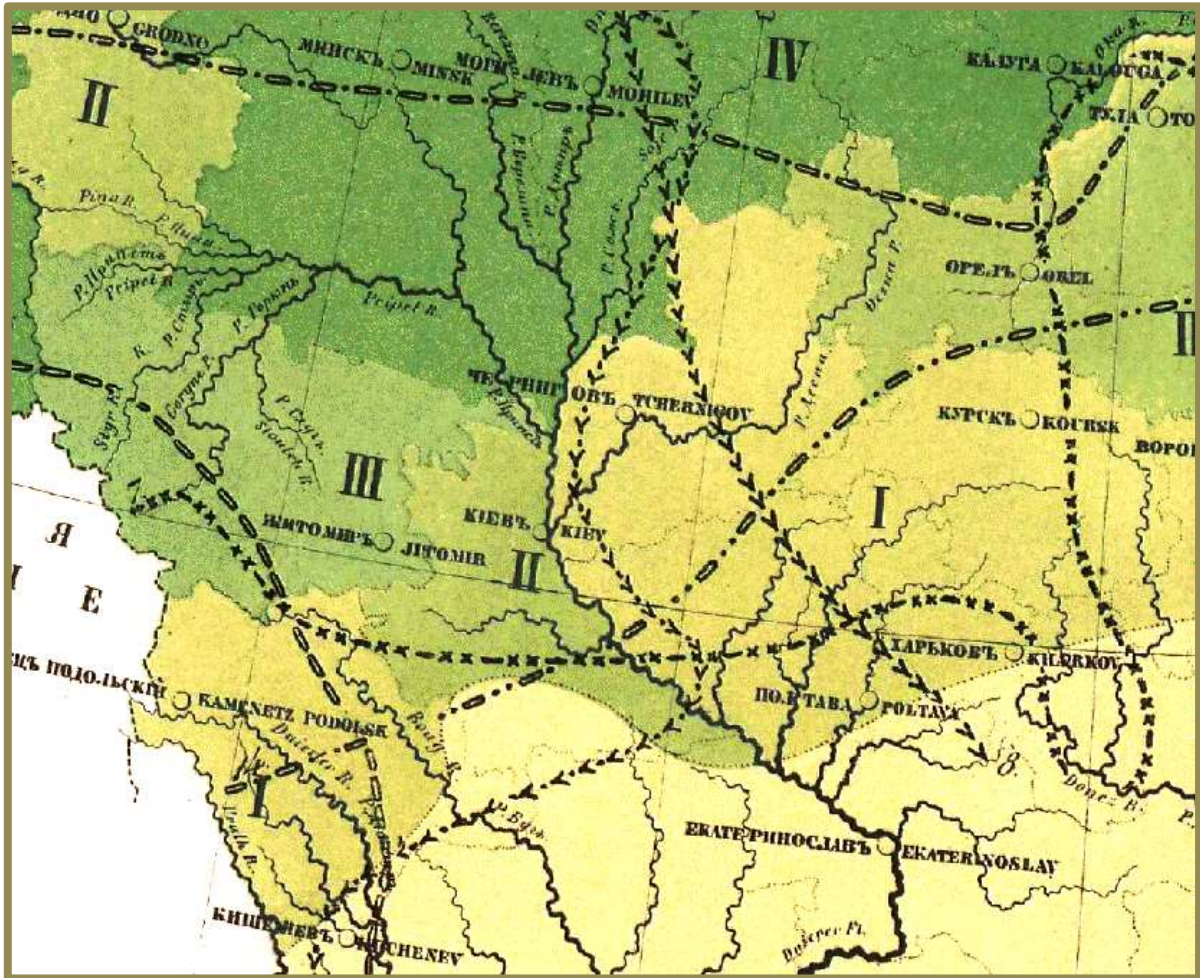


Figure 16.2. Structural and spatial model of the confessional situation in the Right-Bank Ukraine in 1840's and 1860's on the cities data. Symbols: C, D - cluster macrogroups of the Right-Bank provinces cities; 1, 2, 3, 4 - the Kyiv, Bratslav, Podillia, Volyn voievodships of the Rech Pospolita (1764)

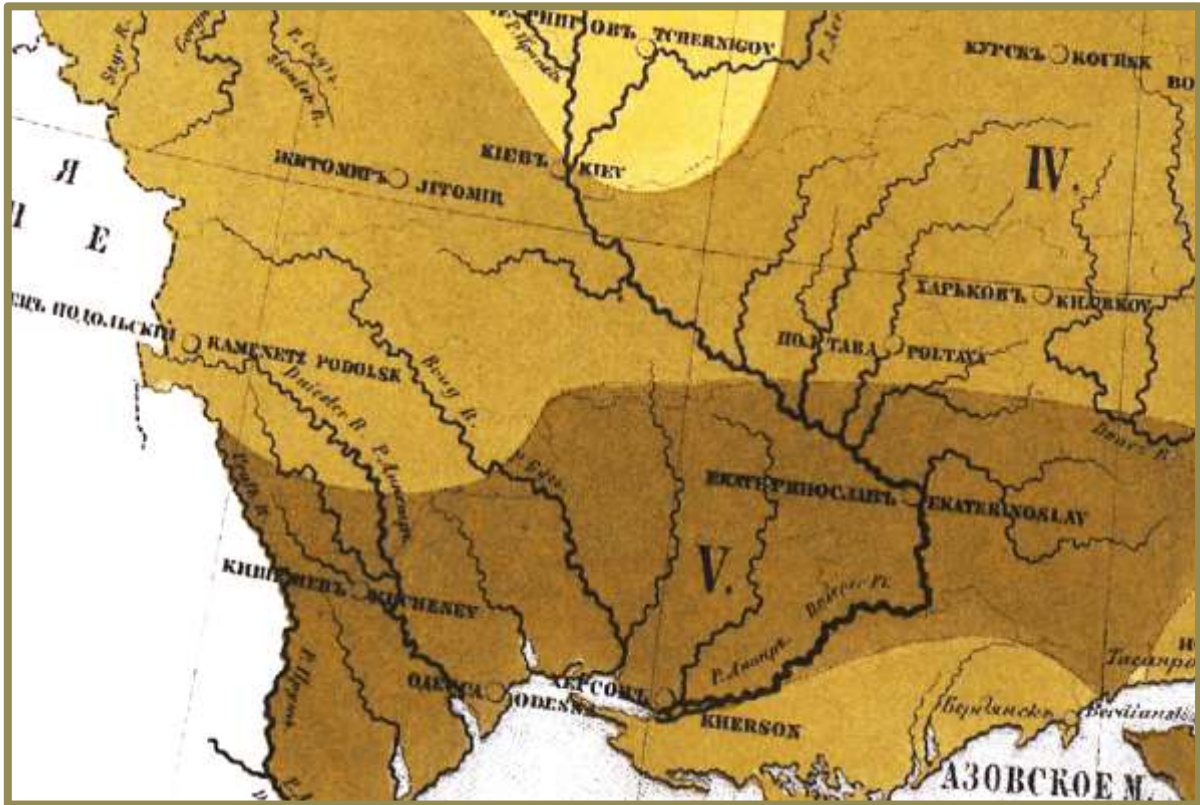
## Appendix. Illustrations



Symbols: I - 10 - 20; II - 20 - 30; III - 30 - 40; IV - 40 - 50 desyatinas per 100 desyatinas of square

Figure 17. Distribution of forests [27, Map № 3 (fragment)]

## Appendix. Illustrations



Symbols: IV - winter self-5-6, spring self-4-6; V - winter and spring self-6 - 8

Figure 18. Average yield of cereals [27, Map № 5 (fragment)]

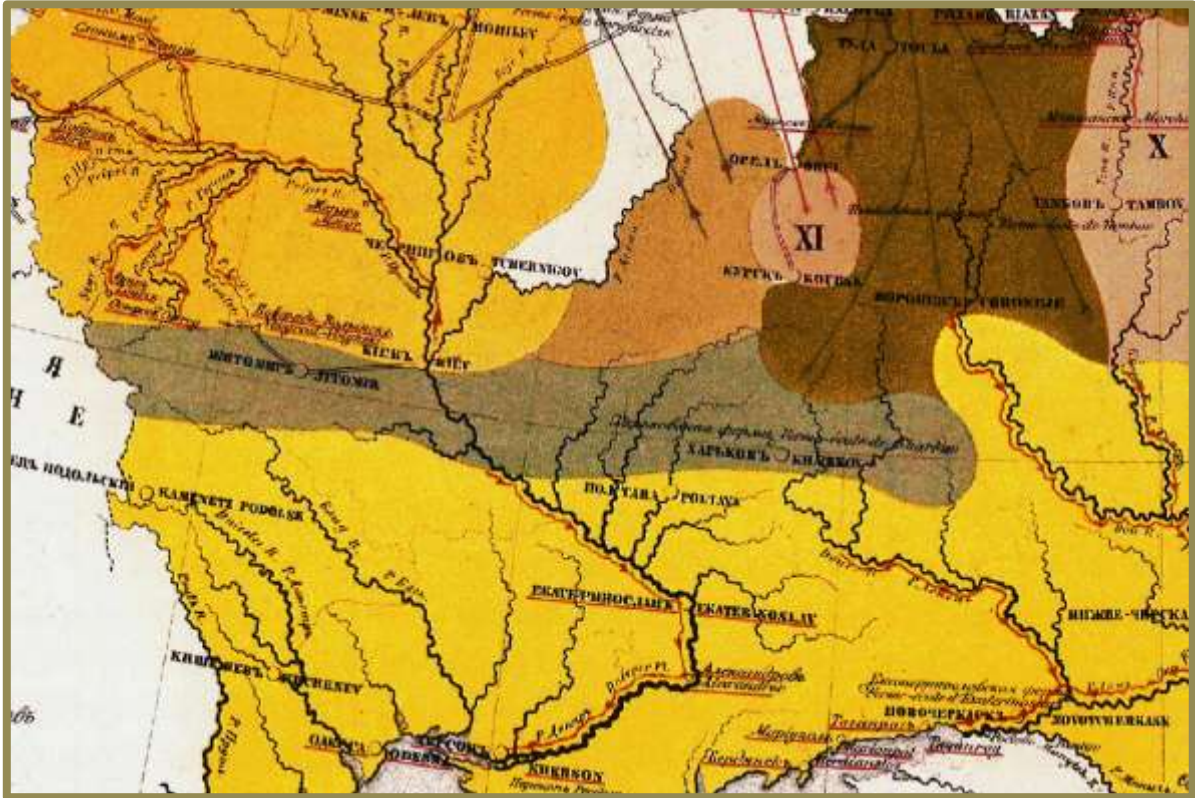
## Appendix. Illustrations



Symbols: III - 3,5 - 4,0 rubles; IV - 3,5 - 3,0 rubles; V - 2,5 - 3,0 rubles per quarter at 9 poods

Figure 19. Average prices for cereals [27, Map № 6 (fragment)]

## Appendix. Illustrations



Symbols (directions of sale):



the Black Sea  
ports



Danzig,  
Libava



Riga



without a con-  
stant direction  
for lack of ways

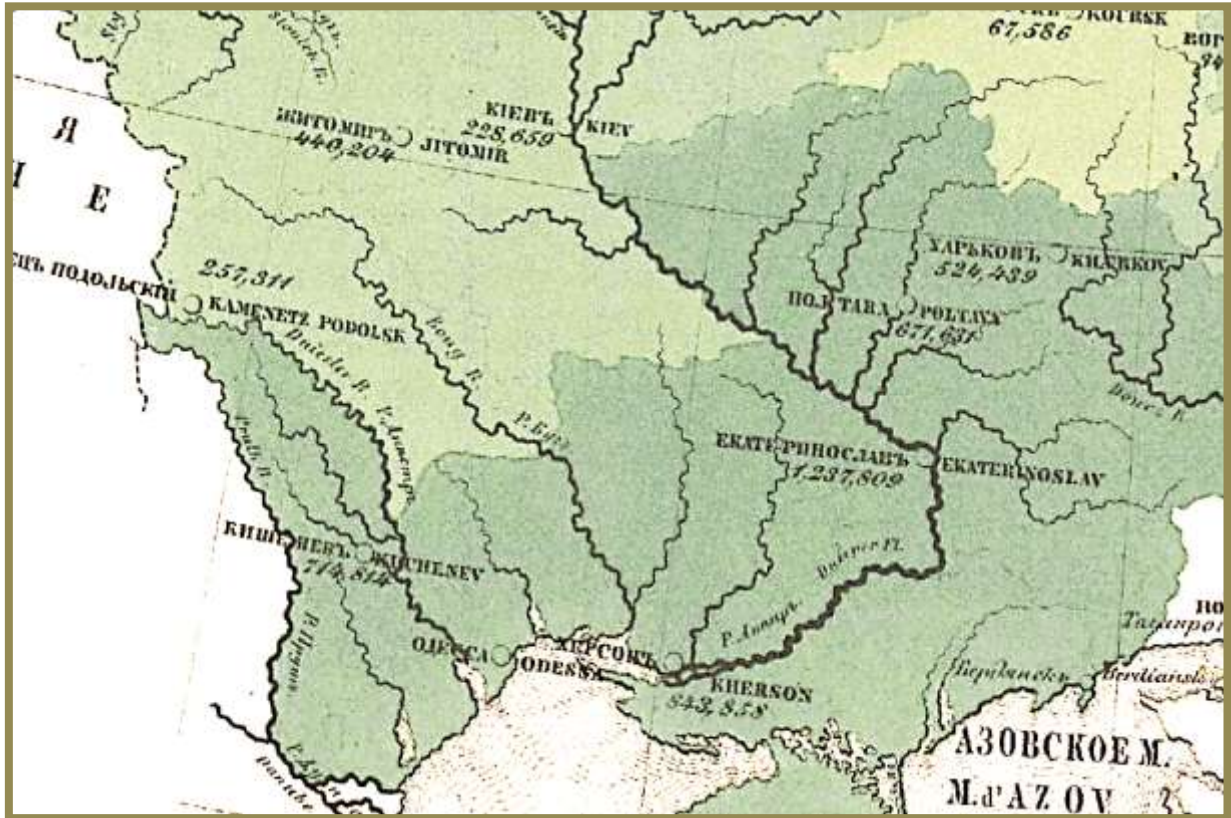


Moscow

Figure 20. Trade in cereals [27, Map № 4 (fragment)]



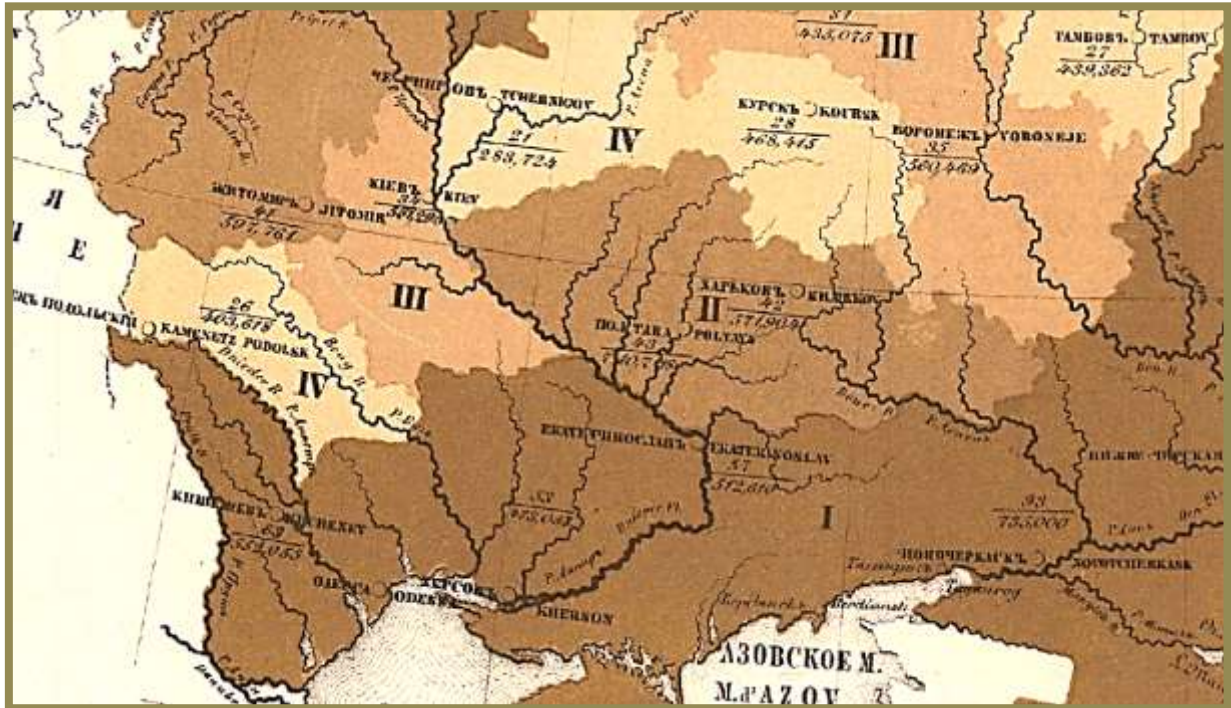
## Appendix. Illustrations



Symbols: the numbers inscribed in each province indicate the number of fine-wool sheep (in 1855 - 1866 there were 7,872,000 merinos in total in the Russian Empire)

Figure 22. Fine-wool sheep breeding [27, Map № 7 (fragment)]

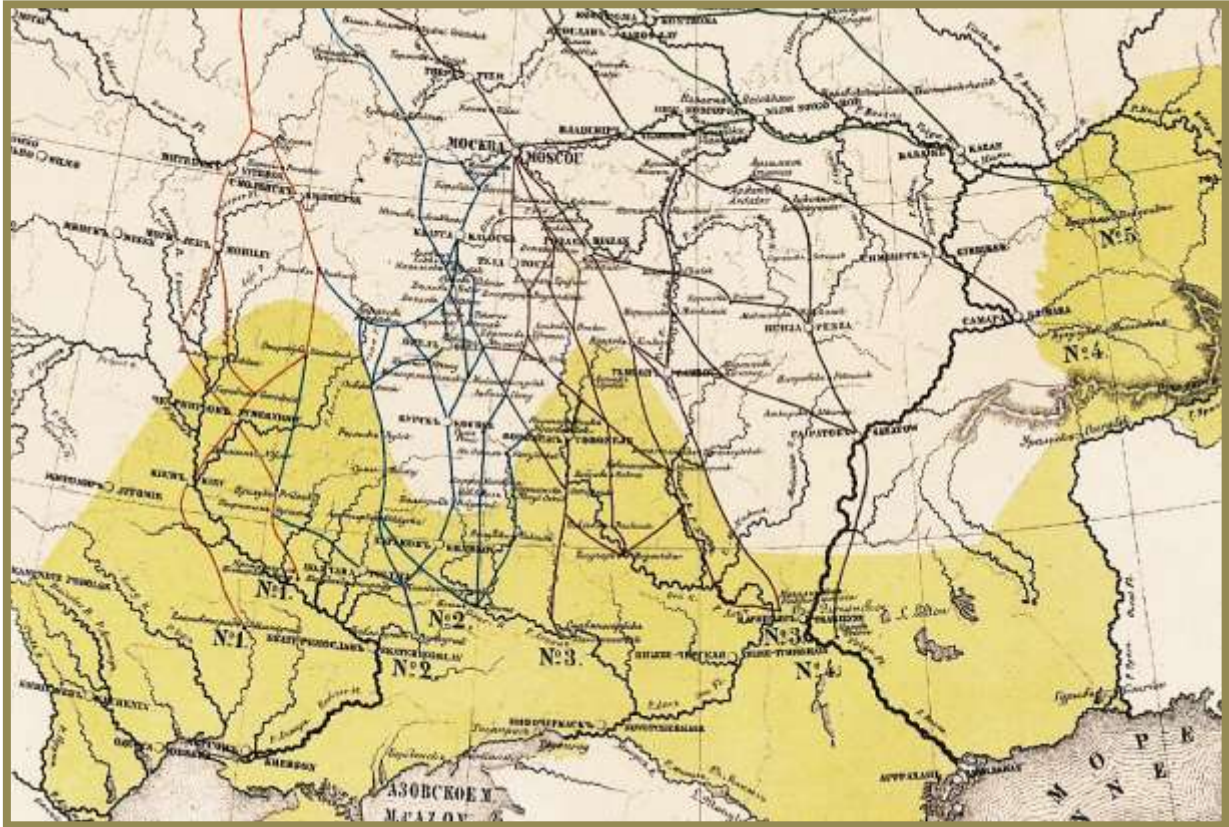
## Appendix. Illustrations



Symbols: I - more than 50 heads; II - 40 - 50 heads; III - 30 - 40 heads; IV - 20 - 30 heads per 100 inhabitants of the province (21,787,000 heads in total in the Russian Empire)

Figure 23. Number of cattle [27, Map № 9 (fragment)]

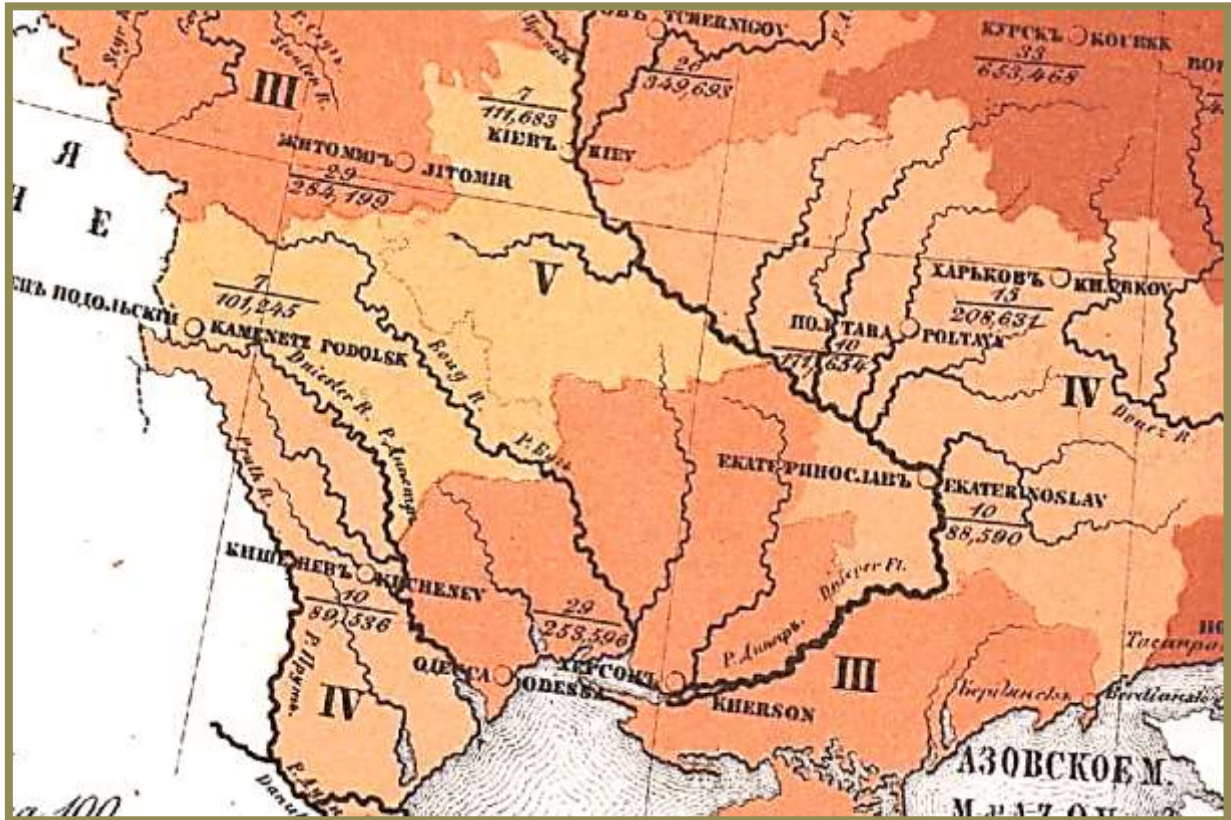
## Appendix. Illustrations



Herd gathering places and routs: № 1 - Belarusian tract; № 2 - Old Russian tract; № 3 - Don tract; № 4 - Murom tract; № 5 - Siberian tract

Figure 24. Livestock trade [27, Map № 10 (fragment)]

## Appendix. Illustrations



Symbols: III - 20 - 30 heads; IV - 10 - 20 heads; V - less than 10 heads per 100 inhabitants of the province (16,299,000 horses in total in the Russian Empire)

Figure 25. Number of horses [27, Map № 11(fragment)]

## Appendix. Illustrations

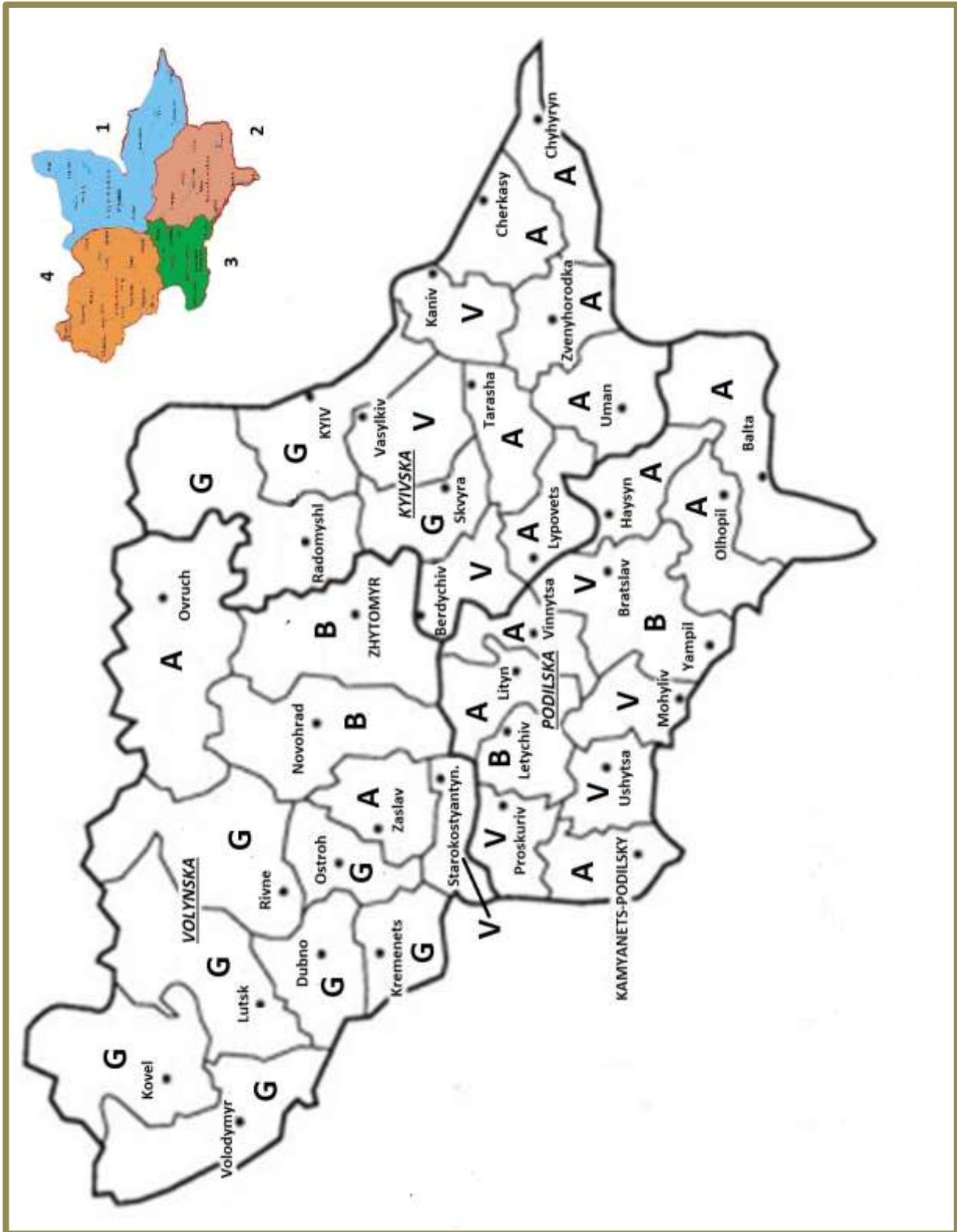


Figure 26. Structural-spatial model of the Right-Bank Ukraine industry organization in the middle of the 19-th century (to the table 5.2 in text)

## Appendix. Illustrations

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Table 1. Governors of the Right-Bank Ukraine provinces in the 18-th - first half of the 19-th century

### KYIV REGION



Rumyantsev c. Zadunayskyi O.P.  
(1782-1796)

### Governor General of the Kiev, Chernihiv, Novgorod-Seversky Governorates



Saltykov I.P.  
(1796-1797)



Rosenberg A.G.  
(1797-1798)



Bekleshov O.A.  
(1798-1799)

Note: \* There is no portrait image

## Appendix. Illustrations



Fensh A.M. \*  
(1801-1803)



Tormasov O.P.  
(1806-1807)



Golenishchev-Kutuzov M.I.  
(1806-1807)



Miloradovich M.A.  
(1810-1818)



Zeltukhin P.F.  
(1827-1829)



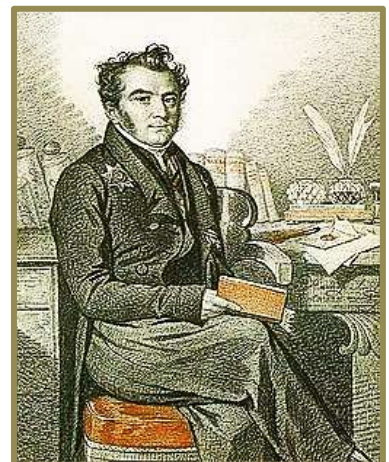
Knyazhin B.Ya.  
(1829-1832)



Levashov V.V.  
(1832-1835)



Guryev O.D.  
(1835-1837)



Bibikov DG  
(1837-1852)

### **Kyiv military Governors, Podillya and Volyn Governors General**

## Appendix. Illustrations

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Golitsyn D.M.  
(1708-1718)



Glebov O.D. (1762-1766), Voyikov F.M.  
(1766-1776), Yelchaninov Y.V. (1776-1781)



Teplov O.G.  
(1800)



Korobyin M.S. (1800-1803),  
Pankratov P.P. (1803-1811)



Lanskoji D.S.  
(1811-1812)



Santee O.L. (1812-1813),  
Cherepanov P.S. (1813-1817)



## Appendix. Illustrations

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Nazimov F.V.  
(1817-1821)



Bukharin I.Ya. (1821-1822), Kovalev I.G.  
(1822-1828), Katerinich V.S. (1828-1832),  
Obrezkov D.M. (1832), Lashkaryov G.S.  
(1832-1833)



Kornilov O.O. (1834-1835),  
Pereverzev F.L. (1835-1839)



Funduklei I.I.  
(1839-1852)

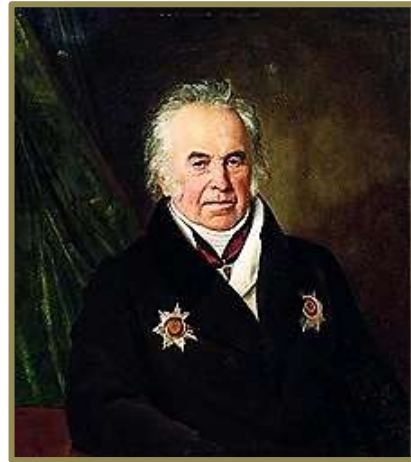
### **Kiev Governors (18-th and the first half of 19-th century)**

**VOLYN**



Tutomlin T.I.  
(1796)

**Governor General**



Sheremetyev V.S.  
(1796)

**Governor of the Governorship**



Miklashevskiy M.P.



Graves P.E. (1797-1799),  
Gladenap K.I. (1799-1800)



Kuris I.O. (1800-1802), Reshetov G.S.  
(1802-1805), Volkonskyi M.M.  
(1805-1806) (1805-1806)



Komburley M.I.  
(1806-1815)

## Appendix. Illustrations



St. Prix K.F. (1815-1816), Gizhitskyi V.K.  
(1816-1824), Butov-Anzhejkovich M.F.  
(1824-1828)



Averin P.I.  
(1828-1831)



Rimsky-Korsakov A.P.



Zhukovskiy M.V. (1835-1837), Maslov  
(1837-1839), Lashkaryov G.S. (1839-1844)



Vasylchikov I.I.  
(1848-1851)



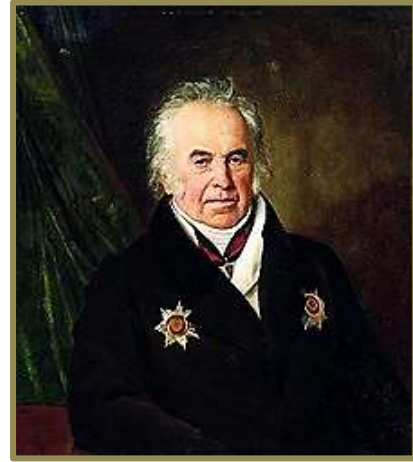
Krivtsov I.F. (1851-1852),  
Sinelnikov M.P. (1852-1855)

### **Volyn Governors (end of 18-th and the first half of 19-th century)**

## PODILLIA



Tutomlin T.I. (1795-1796)



Sheremetyev V.S. (1795)



Yanov P.M. (1797-1798), Yuzefovich O.E. (1798-1800), Tenzen I.P. (1800-1801), Chevkin V.I. (1801-1808), Berg P.I. (1808)



Litvinov P.M. (1808-1811), St. Prix K.F. (1811-1816), Pavlovsky (1816-1822), Groholskyi M.M. (1823-1831), Lashkaryov G.S. (1831)



Lubyanskyi F.P. (1831-1833)



Turchaninov P.P. (1834-1835)

## Appendix. Illustrations

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Petrov P.I.  
(1839-1840)



Flige K.Ya.  
(1840-1841)



Radishchev A.A.  
(1842-1848)



Sotnikov V.S. (1846-1849),  
Anenkov V.E. (1849-1852)



Vyazemskyi A.M. (1852-1854)



Stepanov M.V. (1854-1856)

### **Podillya Governors (end of 18-th and the first half of 19-th century)**

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**BOIKO YURII**

Ph. D of historical sciences, assistant professor of the Department of  
History of Ukraine and Philosophy of the Faculty of Management and  
Law of VNAU

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