Summary of professional accomplishments

I. Name and surname: Mariusz Kulik

II. Diplomas / degrees held

1995 – master of science in the field of chemistry – Department of Military Engineering at the Military University of Land Forces in Wrocław.

2000 – master of arts in history – Military History Institute of the National Defense Academy in Warsaw.

2004 – Ph.D. in history – Department of the Humanities at University of Podlasie in Siedlce. Doctoral dissertation title: Generals and high-ranked officers of Russian army in Warsaw Military District and a place for Poles among them (1865-1914). Thesis adviser: Prof. Janusz Wojtasik, Ph.D.

III. Employment in scientific facilities:

Since 1.01.2009 assistant professor at the Institute of History of Idea and Intelligence in 19th and 20th century by the Institute of History under the name of Tadeusz Manteuffel at the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw.

IV. Specifying scientific achievement pursuant to Article 16 of the Act on Scientific Degrees, Scientific Title, Degrees and Title in Art of 14th March 2003:

a) author, title, publishing house, place and year of issue:
Mariusz Kulik, *Armia rosyjska w Królestwie Polskim w latach 1815-1856 (Russian army in the Kingdom of Poland between 1815 and 1856)*, Institute of History Publishing House by the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw 2019.

b) discussing scientific aim of the above mentioned paper and achieved results:

Every researcher who delves into complicated history of 19th century Poland comes across the issue of presence of armies of occupant states. One of them was Russian army, then one of the most powerful armies in Europe. Despite the fact that this particular period offers rich Polish and foreign literature, the largest and the most visible group representing Russian interests in the Kingdom of Poland – the army – was never described.

The aim of this work is to show the Russian army and its impact on the life in the Kingdom of Poland between 1815 and 1856. The reason behind determining boundary dates was the political situation of the country: its creation in 1815 and the death of Ivan Paskevich in 1856. That year marked the end of a certain era – the era of emperor Nicholas I in Russia and the "Paskevich night" in the Kingdom of Poland. By taking into account larger timeframe

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of 41 years it was possible to include several key rules which governed the actions and functioning of Russian army on the Polish territory.

The state of research of the topic discussed here is fragmentary and very diverse. There is no holistic approach either in Polish or in foreign (mainly Russian) historiography. Only individual periods have dedicated monographs, where the prevailing issue is the plethora of works related to November Uprising. Individual information can also be found in many other monographs on the history of the region or particular cities.

Taking up the topic discussed here required carrying out broad source query, particularly archive query. Source base is very vast but it only covers the period after 1830. Archive materials are spread across many archives in Poland and abroad, but significant majority of documents can be found in Russian central archives. The most materials are located in the Russian State Military and Historical Archive (RGWIA), State Archive of the Russian Federation (GARF) in Moscow and the Russian State Historical Archive (RGIA) in Saint Petersburg. Additionally, materials from Lithuanian Historical Archive (LVIA) in Vilnius were used, as well as Polish archives – Central Archives of Historical Records (AGAD) in Warsaw. However, these are only fragmentary. Also regional archives were searched (e.g. Lublin, Kalisz, Kielce and other).

Printed materials were also used, mainly from the era in question – document collections (two editions of multi-volume Full Collection of Laws of the Russian Empire), orders (including personal and Minister of War orders), decrees, flyers, regulations, officers and administration workers lists, information prints (*political calendars*) etc.

The paper is of synthetic and monographic nature. However, the author tried to keep chronological order within individual chapters.

The Kingdom of Poland had a significant political and military importance, with major transport routes connecting Russia and Western Europe. The direction of these routes to a large extent overlapped with major actions of European armies, having a negative effect on the economic and political situation of the Kingdom of Poland. Following the creation of personal union between Russian Empire and the Kingdom of Poland, a gradual inclusion of the Kingdom into the military structure of the Russian Empire became apparent. Russian regiments stationed on the Polish soil were part of larger military structures, such as Lithuanian Corps (1815-1830) or later – Active Army (1831-1856). Polish fortresses were included in the Russian fortress system which was the basis for planning future wars and the territory of the Kingdom was under control of specialized management – artillery, engineering and administrative (commissariat).

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The described period (1815-1856) can be divided into two subperiods, separated by the November Uprising (1830-1831).

- 1st period – between 1815 and 1830.
- 2nd period – between 1831 and 1856.

Both subperiods are different in many respects, ranging from political situation to purely militaristic aspects. During the first subperiod, the Kingdom of Poland was autonomous, had its own constitution and army. However, during the second period, there was no autonomy, the constitution was replaced with the Organic Statute and Polish Army was replaced with Russian army. During the first period, the Russian army in the Kingdom of Poland was commanded by the member of the ruling family – Grand Duke Konstantin, whereas in the later period it was field marshal Ivan Paskevich, who held the title of viceroy of the Kingdom of Poland at the same time. With respect to the military, both subperiods were significantly different. Between 1815 and 1830 only small number of Russian military was stationed in the Kingdom of Poland – around 8,500 troops. It was Warsaw guard unit (around 6,500 soldiers) which was the assist of Grand Duke Konstantin and four Cossack regiments (about 2,000 Cossacks) stationed near Kingdom's western border. After the fall of November Uprising, the guard was replaced with Active Army and local military (10th District of Internal Guard, 3rd District of Military Police Corps, Western Artillery District, Western Engineering District and Cossack forces). Between 1831 and 1856 the number of Russian troops in the Kingdom of Poland amounted to around 90,000 - 100,000. This included about 60,000 soldiers of the Active Army and around 30,000 belonging to local formations.

During the period discussed (1815-1856) two components of Russian military presence in the Kingdom of Poland can be distinguished. One is the permanent component, which included local forces mentioned before. The other was the alternating component (related to the rotation of troops) – Active Army units and Cossacks.

The situation in later period (1831-1856) was totally different, as the Active Army became alternating component. It is particularly worth mentioning army structure which was based on the Napoleonic Great Army. The army consisted of four infantry corps stationed near western border of the Russian Empire. Each corps was 60,000 men strong (officers, soldiers, administration workers etc.) and included 3 infantry divisions, 1 cavalry division and 1 artillery division. Each infantry corps was stationed in a different region – one in Lithuania, one in the Kingdom of Poland, one in the Ukraine and one in Belarus. Every four years the corps were redeployed to a different region. These changes, also known as "the roller around Polesia" resulted in deploying different units to the Kingdom of Poland. The mechanism of

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troop redeployment was complex and could be compared to a "planetary system" where planets rotating around their own orbit were revolving around the Sun, and the centre of this microsystem would be Polesia. Units belonging to infantry corps were also in constant movement and the axle of their rotation was the centre of administration in a given region. In case of the Kingdom of Poland such a centre was situated in Warsaw. During the entire period discussed here Cossack units were changing every four years, coming to the Kingdom or leaving it, heading for the Don river.

The rotation of the army is one of the most important characteristics of Russian military presence in the Kingdom of Poland.

During the discussed period Russian military units stationed in the Kingdom of Poland applied personnel policy in accordance with Russian legal provisions, although marked by the influence of high commanders – Grand Duke Konstantin (1815-1830) and Ivan Paskevich (1831-1856). In both periods personal composition of units stationed in the Kingdom of Poland was different. Between 1815 and 1830 they were elite guard units, in which many Poles were enlisted, serving before in the Russian guard. Between 1831 and 1856 the Kingdom of Poland was occupied by the Active Army, which was line infantry with a different personal composition, less educated officers and conscript soldiers. Poles, at least the ones of Catholic faith, could represent a significant group of the army, making up to 40% of the entire manpower. Short-term stationing in one place did not help in developing closer relationships with local inhabitants. Too close relations were not taken well by the command and could be treated as anti-national activity.

In the early 19th century there were not many barracks in the Kingdom of Poland. Most of them were located in Warsaw and other larger cities, such as Kalisz and Lublin. Between 1815 and 1830 guard units were situated mainly in Warsaw barracks and the capital surroundings. Later (1831-1856), apart from barracks, the vast majority of troops was stationed in facilities rented by the Ministry of War or in citizens' quarters.

Military training of the mentioned troops was typical to the period, with significant advantage of parade drill exercises. The most important formal test was military exercise near Warsaw, participated by almost all units within a given infantry corps. However, the most important practical test of the quality of the army was the participation in numerous conflicts which took place during the discussed period (November Uprising in 1830-1831, Cracow Revolution in 1846, suppression of the uprising in Hungary in 1849 and the Crimean War from 1853 to 1856). Furthermore, the introduction of martial law which lasted for many years (1833-1856) favoured the use of the army as a police force.

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In the Kingdom of Poland numerous Russian military institutions were introduced, such as the management by military governors. A military governor supervised various local formations, like invalids units, garrison battalions, military hospitals, city commanders, stage chiefs as well as Cossack units stationed on the country border. Furthermore, on the Polish territory 10th District of Internal Guard was formed, as well as 3rd District of Military Police Corps, Western Artillery District, Western Engineering District, a warehouse network etc.

Apart from their military significance, Russian troops were also a source of personnel for many ministries of the Kingdom of Poland, ranging from administration and police to education. The inflow of personnel with military background to numerous offices was especially visible in the mid-thirties of the 19th century. During that period a reform in the organization of the army took place and many officers were released from duty. One of the forms that would allow them to provide for their living was assigning them to state posts.

This work presents the impact of Russian army on the life in the Kingdom of Poland and its inhabitants in many different aspects. It turns out that this influence was bigger than expected, as not only did it encompass military matters but also economic and social issues.

V. Characteristics of the remaining scientific output:

Since my studies on history I have been interested in the presence of Polish people in the structures of the oppressing states. This made me decide to choose the M.A. seminar run by professor Mieczysław Wrzosek and later by professor Janusz Wojtasik, on the history of World War I. As I wanted to develop my research interests, I started attending the doctoral seminar run by professor Janusz Wojtasik at the Military History Institute (WIH), at that time under the National Defense University in Warsaw, which resulted in a doctoral dissertation on the presence of Poles among high-ranked officers in Russian Warsaw Military District between 1865 and 1914. The work was published by Neriton publishing house in 2008.[1] It changed the previous opinion that Polish officers who served in the Russian army could only be deployed to Siberia or Caucasus. The reality proved to be a lot more complex, as thorough research showed that even people born in the Kingdom of Poland served in Warsaw Military District and on high positions, even with general ranks in the guard units.

My further scientific interest was still focused on the presence of Poles in the Russian army. However, I was trying to broaden the scope of research with additional regions of the Russian Empire – Caucasus, Siberia, Central Asia and Russian Far East. I presented the

[1] M. Kulik, *Polacy wśród wyższych oficerów armii rosyjskiej Warszawskiego Okręgu Wojskowego (1865-1914)*, Warszawa 2008.

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results of my research on numerous scientific conferences; both domestic and international[2]. This research created a large base for conducting prosopographic research on the group of professional soldiers of Polish origin who served in the Russian army. In this research I was trying to learn and later describe what drove Polish people who chose to serve in a foreign army, the problems connected with national identity and later adaptation problems of such people with regards to living in Polish society[3].

I expanded my studies by adding research on military structure of the Russian army, its organization and the ways it operated. The offshoot of this scope of research was the topic of formation of military garrisons as well as the construction and operation of barracks. It was connected with studies on regional history which allowed for microhistorical approach and enriching the knowledge of eastern regions of Poland (characteristics of garrisons in Biała Podlaska, Radom, Włodawa). The publications also included the description of relations between the army and local communities, which resulted in creating an interesting picture of social life during that period, showing many unknown facts and adding intriguing tone to some events[4].

I also extended the scope of my research to include administration and source studies based on the documents produced by the Russian Ministry of War and connected state administration institutions. The research showed many regularities and analogies between

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[2] *Oficerowie Polacy w syberyjskich oddziałach armii rosyjskiej (przełom XIX i XX wieku)*, „Wrocławskie Studia Wschodnie", nr 10, Wrocław 2006, s. 29-55; *Oficerowie Polskiego pochodzenia w Omskim Okręgu Wojskowym na początku XX wieku*, [w:] *Polacy w nauce i kulturze Tomska oraz Zachodniej Syberii*, red. A. Kuczyński, M. Marczyk, Wrocław 2008, s. 381-390; *Oficerowie polskiego pochodzenia w guberni archangielskiej (początek XX wieku)* [w:] *Polacy w guberni archangielskiej w XIX i XX wieku*, red. A. Kuczyński, M. Marczyk, Wrocław 2012, s. 89-97; *Oficerowie polskiego pochodzenia w guberni archangielskiej (początek XX wieku)* [w:] *Polacy w guberni archangielskiej w XIX i XX wieku*, red. A. Kuczyński, M. Marczyk, Wrocław 2012, s. 89-97; *Poliaki na starszich w wysszich dołżnostiach w Kawkazskom wojennom okrugie na rubieżie XIX i XX ww.*, [w:] *Poliaki w Rossii: istorija i sowriemiennost*, Krasnodar 2007, s. 213-226; *Oficery polskogo proischożdienija w Kazanskom Wojennom Okrugie na rubieże XIX-XX wiekow*, [w:] *Polonia w Kazani i w Wołgo-Uralie w XIX-XX ww.*, s. 226-238, Kazań 2011

[3] *Motywacje Polaków wstępujących do rosyjskich szkół wojskowych (1865-1914)* [w:] *Między irredentą a kolaboracją. Postawy społeczeństwa polskiego w latach niewoli. - „W obcym mundurze"*, red. L. Michalska-Bracha, M. Korybut-Marciniak, Warszawa 2013, s. 167-185; *Czy służąc w obcym mundurze można być patriotą?*, [w:] *Różne drogi Polaków do niepodległości. W 150 rocznicę powstania listopadowego* [?], red. W. Caban, L. Michalska-Bracha, W. Śliwowska, Warszawa 2015, s. 377-388; *Służba u obcych – wybór czy konieczność?*[w:] *Drogi odrębne, drogi wspólne. Problem specyfiki rozwoju historycznego Europy Środkowo-Wschodniej w XIX-XX wieku*, red. M. Janowski, Warszawa 2014, s. 191-205.

[4] *Warszawski Okręg Wojskowy Rosyjskiej Cesarskiej Armii (1894-1914)*, „Przegląd Historyczno-Wojskowy", nr 4/ 2008, s. 5-24; *Rosyjskie obiekty koszarowe w Białej Podlaskiej na przełomie XIX i XX wieku*, „Podlaski Kwartalnik Kulturalny", nr 2/ 2005, s. 7-21; *Rosyjski garnizon w Radomiu na przełomie XIX i XX wieku)*, [w:] *Wojsko w Radomiu. Od średniowiecza po czasy współczesne*, red. D. Kupisz, Radom 2008, s. 113-134; *Garnizon rosyjski we Włodawie (1876-1914)*, [w:] *Włodawa i wieś nadbużańska w epoce nowożytnej. Studia*, red. M. Bem i A. Duszyk, Radom - Włodawa 2007, s. 167-174; *Rosyjskie koszary wojskowe a rozwój miast Królestwa Polskiego w XIX wieku*, [w:] *Architektura w mieście. Architektura dla miasta. Społeczne i kulturowe aspekty funkcjonowania architektury na ziemiach polskich lat 1815-1914*, red. A. Łupienko, M. Getka-Kenig, Warszawa 2017, s. 129-146.

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military and civil administration and also enabled to recreate the circulation of documents between various ministries. The results of my works were presented on regular symposiums dedicated to history of bureaucracy on the Polish territory, which also created the opportunity to verify the findings with other scientists – also the ones from abroad[5].

A separate research issue was the participation of Poles in World War I, particularly with respect to military service in a foreign army. I presented the outcome of my research on several scientific conferences in Poland and abroad, as well as within the framework of one of panels of 19th Common Meeting of Polish Historians. Poland - Baltic - Europe (Szczecin 2014), where I showcased my paper on the subject of Polish people serving in the Russian army during World War I[6].

I took part in the work of a team led by professor Wiktoria Śliwowska, which was preparing for print a selection of documents related to Polish fight for independence in the early 19th century. I was a member of an editorial team and an editor of one of the published volumes – about preparations for the outbreak of the uprising in 1846[7].

I also prepared the edit of military reports related to the number of troops in Vilnius Military District during January Uprising and fragments of correspondence written by Zygmunt Michałowski at the time of Russo-Turkish War (1877-1878)[8].

On account of the subject of my studies, I was the author of biographical sketches for Polish Biographical Dictionary, related to people serving in the Russian army in 19th century, among others: Edmund Świdziński, Zygmunt Święcicki, Józef Świętorzecki, Teofil Świrski. I also was a co-author of a biographical sketch of Józef Szyszko-Bohusz.

For many years I have been participating in the work of the Commission for Studies on the History of Siberia at the Committee of the History and Science of Polish Academy of

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[5] *Dokumentacja personalna stosowana w armii rosyjskiej (przełom XIX i XX wieku)*, [w:] *Dzieje biurokracji na ziemiach polskich*, red. A. Górak, D. Magier, t. II, Lublin – Siedlce 2009, s. 205-216; *Rozkaz w procesie decyzyjnym armii rosyjskiej w XIX wieku*, [w:] *Dzieje biurokracji*, t. VI, red. T. Bykowa, A. Górak, G. Smyk, Lublin 2016, s. 483-192; *Dokumentacja sprawozdawcza armii rosyjskiej na przełomie XIX i XX wieku*, [w:] *Belliculum Diplomaticum V Lublinense. Dokumenty, kancelarie i archiwa między wschodem i zachodem Europy*, red. A. Górak, M. Szabaciuk, Lublin 2014, s. 161-172.

[6] *Polacy w armii rosyjskiej w czasie pierwszej wojny światowej*, [w:] *Jak Polacy przeżywali wojny światowe ?*, red. T. Schramm, P. Skubisz, Szczecin 2016, s. 55-66; *Poljaki w russkom oficerskom korpusie we wriemia pierwoj mirowoj wojny*, [w:] *Pierwaja mirowaja wojna – prołog XX wieka*, red. E. Siergiejew, t. II, Moskwa 2015, s. 181-186.

[7] *Wolnomularstwo Narodowe – Walerian Łukasiński*, red. W. Śliwowska, Warszawa 2014; *Lata 1845-1846. Tragiczne przedwiośnie*, red. M. Kulik, Warszawa 2015.

[8] *Informacje o liczbie chorych, zmarłych, zbiegłych i niezdolnych do służby żołnierzy niższych rangą w Wileńskim Okręgu Wojskowym (1863-1865)*, „Przegląd Historyczno-Wojskowy", nr 2/ 2009, s. 139-141-162; *Korespondencja Zygmunta Michałowskiego z wojny rosyjsko-tureckiej (1877-1878)*, „Przegląd Historyczno-Wojskowy", nr 3/2010, s. 171-196

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Sciences in Warsaw, where I presented reports on the presence of Polish people in Siberia (mostly soldiers and officers) and the participation of Poles in the Russo-Japanese War.

I am also a reviewer in scientific magazines: "Kwartalnik Historyczny" and "Res Historica".

Participation in scientific projects:

"Polish independence movement in early 19th century. Studies and materials" – (NPRH) Institute of History under the name of Tadeusz Manteuffel at the Polish Academy of Sciences, project supervisor – Prof. Wiktoria Śliwowska, Ph.D., 2010-2014.

"Sensuality in Polish culture. Presentations of human senses in the language, writing and art from Middle Ages up to present" – Institute of Literature Studies at the Polish Academy of Sciences, project supervisor – Prof. Włodziemierz Bolecki, Ph.D., 2011-2012.

"World War I on the Polish territory. Expectations – experience – consequences" - (NPRH) Institute of History under the name of Tadeusz Manteuffel at the Polish Academy of Sciences, project supervisor – Prof. Włodzimierz Mędrzecki, Ph.D. and Prof. Andrzej Nowak, Ph.D., 2014-2018.

"The nature of development of history of Poland and Central Europe. Historical analysis of the debates on the national and regional uniqueness" – (NCN) Institute of History under the name of Tadeusz Manteuffel at the Polish Academy of Sciences, project supervisor – Prof. Maciej Janowski, Ph.D., 2014-2016.

"History of socio-political concepts in Poland between 18th and 20th century" – (NCN) Institute of History under the name of Tadeusz Manteuffel at the Polish Academy of Sciences, project supervisor – Prof. Maciej Janowski, Ph.D., 2016-2019.

VI. Outreach, didactic and organizational activity.

Outreach activity concerns most of all promoting the subject of the presence of Polish people in the Russian Empire in 19th and at the beginning of 20th century. As part of this activity I was a lecturer at the University of Warsaw during Japan Days event (9.11.2010), where I presented a report on the participation of Poles in the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905.

At the invitation of Polish Institute in Saint Petersburg, Consulate General of the Republic of Poland in Saint Petersburg, I took part in celebrations of "Kościuszko year" which were held on 17th October 2017 in Petropavlovsk fortress, where I presented my report "Tadeusz Kościuszko in the memory of Polish people".

Since 2012 I have been participating in a popularization program "Polish Saint Petersburg" which aim was to create Polish-Russian (bilingual) internet encyclopaedia related

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to Polish presence in Saint Petersburg. I was an author of biographical entries and an essay on Poles in Russian military schools in Saint Petersburg.

I was a content editor and author of footnotes of Polish translation of Ivan Paskevich biography written by Dmitry Mitiurin[9], as well as a consultant for the book on Polish traveller who was exploring Central Asia – Leon Barczewski[10].

In the years 2005-2006 I was giving classes in history and history of culture at Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University. Apart from monograph lectures, I also had M.A. and bachelor seminar, which resulted in promoting 22 M.A. graduates and 2 bachelor graduates in history. Between 2010 and 2012 I was giving classes (lectures and exercises) at the National Defense University in Warsaw covering the degree courses in history and national security.

I published articles on the subject of history in "Pomocnik historyczny" of POLITYKA weekly magazine, as well as in popular science paper "Mówią Wieki". I gave press interviews about my studies ("Tygodnik Siedlecki"), I took part in radio program broadcast on the occasion of 100th anniversary of regaining independence in Program 2 of the Polish Radio, which was dedicated to life of general Józef Dowbor-Muśnicki.

As an expert I participated in making of a documentary by TVP Info in 2009, as part of a series "Cursed places" – an episode "Carmen from Nowogrodzka street" which was about an actress Maria Wisnowska.

I was a secretary in two scientific projects:

- "Independence movement in Poland in early 19th century"
- "History of socio-political concepts in Poland between 18th and 20th century"

as a part of both of these projects I was organizing scientific conferences, including one international conference: *Roads of Polish people to independence. From self-educating groups to armed struggle. On 150th anniversary of January Uprising*, which took place on 15-17 April 2013 in the Institute of History under the name of Tadeusz Manteuffel at the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw and at the Jan Kochanowski University in Kielce.

Since 2015 I have been a secretary at the Institute of History of Idea and Intelligence in 19th and 20th century by the Institute of History under the name of Tadeusz Manteuffel at the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw.

[9] D. Mitiurin, *Paskiewicz – przykład biografii idealnej*, Warszawa 2017.
[10] I. Strojecki, *Utracony świat. Podróże Leona Barszczewskiego po XIX-wiecznej Azji Środkowej*, Warszawa 2017.

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