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## SIEVERS – THE ARISTOCRATS ON RUSSIAN AND SOVIET ELITE MILITARY SERVICE

*The book “Sievers – The Aristocrats on Russian and Soviet Elite Military Service” by Stein-Hudensky Yurie Konstantinovich is dedicated to the memory of his ancestors who famed at the service to Russia at times of the Russian Empire and Soviet Union, being the elite of the military service of the country. Among numerous representatives of this enormous family tree the author selected those ancestors who are mentioned in Russian and German versions of Wikipedia as well as a number of books in history of wars of Peter the Great, Russian-Japanese War, World War I and Civil War all of which took place on the territory of our Motherland.*

*In the Memory of my preforefathers “Sievers”*

The subject of this conference is limitless, because up to the USSR in 1941 which has originated on the ruins of the Russian empire disposed more, than one million of the German population. However, one must remember that in Russia “the German” was perceived, as the name of all foreigners who do not come speaking Russian, other Slavic languages and from distant foreign countries. Therefore, we have substantially decided, the frames of the research of the people who accompany an aristocratic surname, and who have shown significant participation in Russia and the USSR in wars to an extent which these two states led in the period 1703-1945. All men, described here, have the Frisian origin.

After the row of circumstances of own origin we will briefly stop on the male and the tabular continuance of their women, children and other descendants.

The second principle of our communication becomes their distribution according to the historic sequence of service in the armed forces of the mentioned countries: the Russian empire and the USSR.

Patriarch of the families of the counts Sievers in the Russian military service: The admiral president Admiral boards of the Russian fleet of Piotr of the First Pieter Ivanovich Sievers can be valid for him judicially who was born in 1674. One of his places of birth is arguably the town of Stade! Now we tend to think he was born in the city of Stade of the Herzogtums of Bremen in the Swedish enclave!! It complicates the question of national identity: Swedish, German, Dutch or Frisian or Danish? Moreover, his father was a naval captain, it is

known that right after the birth Pieter his parents, have relocated to Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark to settle there and Pieter went for the service in the Danish royal navy, where he acted in 1703 up to the rank of the officer cadet! In 1704, he acted for the Russian service in the Baltic navy as the ambassador of Piotr the First in Denmark of counts Ismajlow! The following career of Piter Sievers in the Russian service looks like this: The affiliation in Russia, the branch of service of the navy, the years of the service in the ranks: commander captain taken in 1704-1732, the admiral, president of Admiral boards! After the tip of the emperor, every foreign captain of the Russian fleet had to go and up to the assumption of office of the captain sketch to realize the author’s supervision the construction of the ships!

Pieter Iwanowitsch Sievers on Baltic fleet in the course of the Greath North War commands: 14 cannons Shaniava (the Russian title of the ship (“Falk”) (in 1705-1706), the cannon leech frigate 24 “Kronshlot” (in 1707-1709), to the cannon ship 50 “Victoria” was conferred in 1713 and the cannon ship 70 “Leferm” (in 1714-1715), to the cannon ship 60 “Saint Ekaterina” in 1716 and the cannon ship 64 “Moscow” in 1717-1718). In 1714 he obtained the title of the Captain Commander – “seeing in the night” – the commander of the grouping of the ships (up to 1719). In 1719 he became vice admiral. On the 25th of May, 1725 he was awarded Saint Alexander Newski Order!! In 1728 he was appointed the President of the Admiralty Board. As a president Piter Ivanovitsch Sievers accepted for the Russian service captain Vitus Behring of

the Dane. He helped with the preparation and the departure of his first expeditions across the Pacific Ocean which brought fame of the big sea power to Russia!! Enormous are the scientific results of the expeditions of Vitus Behring. It is his name with which the opening of the Behring Strait is connected, that unites The Pacific and The Arctic Oceans, to which Islands Komandorski and the specification of the beach line of the peninsula of Kamchatka are connected! However, in 1732 after the ascent on the throne of Empress Anna Leopoldovna and her favorite, the generalissimo and the general of field marshal G.Ch. Biron, Sievers was taken away and substituted in 1732 (by a sly Minich), admiral Pieter Ivanovich Sievers was expelled from all offices, deprived of all titles, orders and property and in sent to honorable exile to the estate in the Keksholmsk district, where he stayed up to 1740 when he was exonerated completely!

His family and he got the right to live in their own home in Morskaja Street, 25 and a country house that was earlier taken by the national treasury! In 1740 admiral Pieter Ivanovich Sievers has died in Saint Petersburg. His descendants and nephews were granted Russian dignity counts and became the ancestors of these six genealogic trees. One must note that it is stated in one of the Swedish manuscripts that is known to us, that in the province of Skone is mentioned the bright name of Pieter Sievers (Siivers) of “the freasans”, thus making him one of the Frisians, and not of the Swedes!

The most successful military leader of the Sievers in the Russian service is the commander of the fourth cavalry Corps during the Patriotic war of 1812

lieutenant general Karl Karlovich Sievers the First (he went in the family by the name of Gustav), his feudal possessions (the castle and the city of Zessis (Wenden) in the mouth of the river Gauja by the Baltic Sea are nowadays within the borders of the Republic of Latvia. There he is honored as a national hero which is indicated in a Latvian monograph! Besides, it is stated that the castle was built by the knights order of Sword-Bearers. The grandfather of Karl Karlovich, count Ebergardt saved two patrimonies in the surroundings of Zessis, where on November 3, 1773 Karl Sievers was born! The record of service of Karl Karlowitsch Sievers spans from 1796 to 1856. On February 8, 1785 he entered the Artillery engineering gentry corps, on December 6, 1789 he took the rank of a bayonet cadet and was enlisted in the 2nd artillery brigade. Since February 3, 1790 he fought in Rostov Carabineer regiment against Polish Confederates. In the rank of colonel on January 17, 1802 he was appointed the commander of Starodubowski Regiment and on May 16, 1803 produced General-in-Chief and appointed the commander of Novorossiysk Dragoon regiment. In this position he took part in the war against the Ottoman soldiers in Moldavia, and in 1806-1809 in the body of General Golizyn he fought against Napoleon. In this company his regiment took the city of Cracow. On August 5, 1812 he displayed courage in the battle by Krasnoe (Smolensk) against the corps of Marshal Davou.

On August 25-26 at the field of Borodino, under his commandment, the fourth Cavalry Corps prevented seizure by the French of Semyonowski Redoubt and Bagration fleches, where he displayed a special courage. On September 2 he was awarded the order of Saint George No. 249. On December 18 he was transferred into Witgenstein Corps due to lack of professional forces in the Fourth Cavalry Corps. After the operation on river Beresina, Karl Karlovich Sievers seized harbor-fortress Pillau, where the remains of the French army hid. On February 7, 1813 he was produced lieutenant general. By personal order of emperor Alexander the First, the portrait of Karl Karlovich Sievers the First (Gustav) is placed

in the gallery of heroes of the Great Patriotic War located in the Winter Palace. Painted by an English master Dow, it is now in the Gallery of Heroes of 1812 in Hermitage!! As a reward to the hero were 500 serfs in his country estate in Ukraine (Walki settlement near Kharkov) and a patrimony – Wenden fortress in the mouth of River Gauja, where he died in 1856 as complete Russian military pensioner with a right to wear his uniform and bear weapons!! Karl Karlovich had six children: three sons and three daughters 1) Emmanuil – senator and steward of household, lieutenant general who for some time governed Estland) 2) Mindora (1811-1878) 3) Jakob (1813-1865) head of artillery school, 4) Sofia (unknown), 5) Alexander, (1823-????) His descendant was born in the Kharkov province, collegiate councillor, civil governor of Ekaterinoslav province (in 1857-1862), and Kharkov (in 1862-1887). Yelagin and Saltykov-Schedrin gave him a nickname Count Borodavkin in the latter's book "The History of Glupov Town" 6) Yevgeniy (1818-1891), a member of military war, the chairman of the Lutheran Consistory. Karl Karlovich himself, his wife and children were Lutherans. The nearest members of the family were: Count Yegor Karlovich Sievers (Georg Alexander) (1799-1827) major general and a participant of the Great Patriotic War of 1812 and the Foreign Campaign in 1825, he was married twice: the first marriage with Charlotte Tisengausen, and the second with Emilie Kruedener, with whom he had a son named Johann (a chemist and a member of the Academy) he died in 1795. One of this generation of the Sievers, also Yegor (1812-1839) was a companion of Mikhail Lermontov in hussars regiment and was buried in Smolensk. Georg Joachim Johann Sievers (1775-1843), a participant of the Alpine campaign took part in Napoleonic Wars as lieutenant general. We will further return to the people who have made an important contribution to the construction of genealogical trees of the Sievers, which comprises every Sievers in it: 1) Tatiana Aleksandrovna Aksakov-Sievers (1892-1981), the author of a 2-volume issue «My family», published in Russian in the Paris "Atheneum".

### Red Army Commander Rudolf Sievers

However, the life of other Sievers, for example Rudolf Ferdinandovich Sievers, went before the eyes of my family. He was born on November 11, 1899 in Saint Petersburg in the family of white-collar workers. In 1914 he graduated from a non-classical secondary school and took the job of a clerk at a factory that produced military-medical products. It was an important enterprise making first aid kits for nurses and medical orderlies. The position the 17-year-old took was responsible and necessary for the company. He provided the connection between the company and the medical staff of military hospitals, troop units, railways and army lorries. It was then that he met a 28-year-old nurse in the lab of doctor Badmayev, at the main country hospital of the Russian army, in Gatchina – Evpraksia Pavlovna Sievers (born Rumyantseva). She was responsible for the delivery of company products to operating rooms of the hospital. The same year Rudolf Ferdinandovich was mobilized and sent to a military school that he finished shortly after in the rank of a warrant officer. He was enlisted in 436th Novoladozhsky infantry regiment in the northwest front, that is known for its revolutionary traditions. During his education in the military school he was often a guest in the houses of Evpraksia Pavlovna and her closest friend countess Adel Aleksandrovna Krymova, nee baroness von Wikhorst. In conditions of military time they shared their housekeeping. One more thing made them closer at the time – both of them were in the midst of divorce proceedings with their husbands – count Mikhail Krymov and in case with my Grandmother with count Major General Nikolai Nikolayevich Sievers. In the house my mother resided on a regular basis, the daughter of Evpraksia Pavlovna – Galina, while the son of Countess Adel, Mikhail Alexandrovich Krymov, who finished military Officer School and at that time was at the front in the rank of staff captain, and his sister Natasha, a pupil of Smolny Institute, visited their mother. Since Adel Aleksandrovna did not get the divorce by resolution of the royal family, her children were placed on state support. Alexander Mikhailovich

Krymov was then close to the liberal party, and Rudolf Ferdinandovich – a communist, and between them the quarrels about the future of Russia often sprang up. They both served at the northwest front where chief of staff was at that time Esper Alexandrovich Sievers who was later replaced by count Nikolai Nikolayevich – the father of Galina, who was isolated from her education and their contacts were supported by cousin of Nikolai Nikolayevich, Alexander Alexandrovich Sievers, who used to be a friend of the minister of the Imperial Goods in the prerevolutionary time.

In 1917 Rudolf Ferdinandovich entered RKP (b) and became one of the most devoted comrade of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin (Ulyanov), who promoted him in Petrosviet, where L.D. Trotzky was chairman. At the same time Rudolf Ferdinandovich acted as the Commandor of the Artillery Defense of the revolutionary Petrograd (battleship mine bearers and fortresses of Baltic fleet, armored trains) and was assigned to the headquarters of Mikhail Vasilyevich Frunze whose closest assistant was Esper Alexandrovich Sievers. In June, 1917 Rudolf Ferdinandovich was elected delegate of All-Russian conference of the front and home-front organizations WKP (b). The Temporary Government tried to save their influence on him. After July events of 1917 he was called over to the headquarters of the Russian army in Pskov, supposedly to be awarded with the order of Saint George. In reality he was arrested and imprisoned in “Kresty”, where revolutionary sailors, soldiers and red guardsmen released him. By order of V.I. Lenin a thankful Rudolf Ferdinandovich formed them into “North Flying Squad” which was glorified on the fronts of the Civil War: the arrest of headquarters of the Russian army controlled by general Duchonin was made in Pskov, general himself was torn to pieces by soldiers at the railway station in Mogilev, participation in liberation from German occupants of the second capital of Ukraine, cities of Kharkov, Taganrog, Rostov, with the casual suppression there and in Donbas of the troops of the White Army headed by generals Mai-Mayevsky, Kaledin, as well as all kinds of Ukrainian nationalistic bandits. Before this, on February 23, 1917

revolutionary troops under command of R.F. Sievers defeated in the Pulkovsky heights beside Petrograd columns of troops of General Yudenich and Imperial German troops that were threatening revolutionary Petrograd! However, in my whole 81-year life I have not heard on the 23rd of February on the day of festivities dedicated to the defenders of the Motherland the name of Rudolf Ferdinandovich Sievers mentioned. Perhaps it is because the Temporary Government declared him a German spy and it is in force at the moment not only on the territories of the RSFSR, USSR, Russian Federation, but also in Ukraine where I lived for many years, and I have never heard that on the 22nd of November, 1917 the North Flying Squadron freed from Imperial German occupying forces the city of Kharkov!! This day became a long-term memory for the family of Stein-Khudensky since then my 12 year old mother Galina Nikolaevna went in Kharkov to meet her revolutionary future to her uncle Rudi Sievers and was there with him to the funeral in the Mars fields in 1918 where he was buried by the request of the workers of Petrograd and by command of Lenin. Further Lenin was the person who remembered about the resolution to create the Workers and Peasants Red Army (RKKA) in 1917 in what he sent a telegram to the Commander of the south group Antonov-Ovseenko to Taganrog on February 23, 1917: “Tell Sievers that Rostov has to be seized immediately regardless of circumstances”. Rostov-on-Don was seized by the Second Special Army headed by Sievers on February 24. As the memory of that there is a street named after Commander Sievers. The state of Ekaterina Pavlovna Stein was complicated by the fact that the Soviet special commission (VChK) accused her of the execution in Kislovodsk by white army counter-intelligence of her comrade in arms at the hospital Ksenia Ge who was a Bolshevik. Grandmother found herself in a group to be executed where there were Vladimir Nikolaevich Ruzsky, Admiral Chichagov and usher of the chamber of Zimniy Palace Count Stroganov. They were rushed by foot to Kislovodsk to be executed by a firing squad. By Mashuk they were caught up by a horseman who carried a letter

signed by Rudolf Ferdinandovich and my grandmother was released. The rest of the group were executed in Proval. The bodies were found by the white army law commission. But after the deeds of the Second special army in Kuban and then North of Caucasus and death would follow Rudolf Ferdinandovich, but not where he had expected it from. He was appointed the commander of the fifth Ukrainian revolutionary red army. In Tsaritsyn at the time Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin had appeared, he was occupied with creating military powers that would report to him personally. They were headed by a worker Klim Voroshilov and former Cossack captain Semyon Budenny. By common efforts they brought to execution Cossack commander Mironov. They made it easier with Rudolf Sievers – on November 15, 1918 the headquarter tent was located on the hill at the bank of the river Vorskla by Zhilino village. Suddenly from the home-front of the army where cavalry of Budenny and Voroshilov was located, an accidental shell arrived and commander Rudolf Sievers was severely wounded. Immediately he was sent according to the command of Lenin and the Trotzki by the train to Moscow! My mother accompanied him along with doctors to the main hospital of RKKA in Lefortowo, where he died! Galina Nikolajevna accompanied him to the grave on Mars field. In 1918 my mother was adopted by the second husband of my grandmother whose name was Simon Adamovich Stein in Moscow Lutheran church of Peter and Paul. However, Galina did not remain in Moscow and left to become part of intelligence group led by 1st World War ex-captive Austrian hussar Nikolas Theodor Garnich who was acquainted with Sievers. He sent units of 5 URKA to the South of Urals to suppress a Cossack’s uprising on the giant territory from the cities of Shadrinsk-Kamyshlow up to Orenburg! This is how my mother first found herself on the territory of Sverdlovsk Region for the first time!

As we have managed to establish, the Russian prerevolutionary army and RKKA was merely a minor place of service for Count Eduard Esperovich Sievers, who was later known as hieromonk Elder Sampson (Sievers).

Count Sievers Eduard Esperovich; was born on the June 27, 1898 by his mother – an Englishwoman Ann Mable (Anna Vasilyevna), who in her maiden years lived in London and graduated from London Conservatoire. She was forced to escape to Russia by the assassins sent by her fiancé, an Indian prince! In Saint Petersburg during a ball, a modest governess met Count Esper Alexandrovich Sievers and married him preserving her Anglican faith. She died in 1942 in blockade Leningrad. Count Esper Sievers became father to three children: Eduard (named in honor of King of England), Alexander (named after his grandfather on the father's side), and the youngest daughter (whose name is unknown).

Count Esper Alexandrovich, his father Alexander and his grandfather Ivan Sievers were Lutherans. The great-grandfather of Eduard Esperovich – Ivan Sievers was a well-known Russian diplomat of czarina Jekaterina I epoch, and grandfather Alexander Ivanovich was a Russian diplomat of Anna Leopoldowna epoch and served by generalissimo Biron. Esper Alexandrovich was an officer of the General Staff of the Russian army and died in the hands of his son in 1929, (having served in RKKA for 12 years). There brigade commander Esper Alexandrovich was a fight comrade of Mikhail Vasilyevich Frunze. He was a widely educated person, as a young officer he finished the academy of arts has after the class of the icon painting. And before the revolution he made success as an icon painter. His icons decorated the orthodox Saint Icaac's cathedral. After his death and breaking up with orthodox Eduard countess Ann Mable Sievers demanded her son to return the suit of Esper Alexandrovich and his gold watch (he was buried in his uniform as a Red commander).

Let us return to the military service of Eduard Esperovich, because at the moment this question is the subject of investigation of Russian Orthodox Church. Nowadays there is a large number of the "spiritual children" and followers of Eduard Esperovich who was known in the end of his life as hieromonk Elder Sampson (Sievers) according some opinions Eduard Esperovich never

served in the military service in RKKA and his remarks are published in the book "Elder SAMPSON (Sievers)" (publishing company "Neugassimaja Lampada" Artos Media, Moscow, 2008). The closest friend of Eduard Esperovich from the young years was the future patriarch of the Russian orthodox church Aleksei II (born Simanski). The Elder SAMPSON (Sievers) died on Friday 24th of August, 1979 at 16.20 and was buried by his spiritual children in the orthodox Nikolo-Archangelsk cemetery in the Lyuberetsky district of Moscow beside the railway station Ukhtomka. In the abovementioned book it is mentioned that the Sievers family is noble, originates from Denmark and relocated in the end of the 18th century to Sweden further moving to Saint Petersburg. In the Russian Empire the men of the family served in the Russian army and the fleet from 1704.

Now we have to say a few words on how spiritual service was chosen by Eduard Esperovich Sievers: in 1904 the family of Count Esper Alexandrovich lived in the country in Terioki beside Saint Petersburg, his son Eduard was an independent young man and would often leave the house. He was particularly interested in the history of the Russian navy, but he got acquainted with it in a quite peculiar way – he visited a small church in Kronstadt, the temple "Spas on Waters" built in the memory of the sailors, who died in the Tsushima battle. The priest there was the disciple of father Ioann Kronshtadski – father Mikhail, a former sailor and the sharp-sighted priest who in 1904 was already 90 years-old.

In 1914 the First World War began. The officer of the General Staff Esper Alexandrovich Sievers set off on the front to the chief of staff of the northwest army commanded by lieutenant general Vladimir Nikolaevich Ruzski (1854-1918). The northwest army and the front became a place of the service of some members of the Sievers family.

After the departure of his father Eduard has own room for studies where he began reading the works of the fathers of the orthodox church and study Russian. Only in 1917, when he was 19 years old he was baptized in Russian orthodox faith under the name of Sergiy.

After baptism, for security matters,

he was sent to Pskov province to Sawwa-Krakowezki monastery.

Further he was relocated to Petrograd, Semenovsky military hospital of RKKA, after the contact of his mother with Esper Alexandrovich (passing over voluntarily on RKKA side). In the hospital, by order of Mikhail Vasilyevich Frunze, Eduard was treated by the best doctors, who succeeded in preventing the development of gangrene. However, the threat of the seizure by the white guardsmen and the Germans or the revolutionary Petrograd was still very big, and Eduard was moved in the Tikhvinsky monastery, where already as monk Alexander he became friends with future Patriarch Alexei II. On the other hand, Sergian renovationists once seized Eduard in the street and handed him over to WeCheKa, where at that time in 1919 his brother Alexander Esperovich was shot after the accusation in participation in the counter-revolutionary conspiracy. (The destiny of his sister remains unknown). But his mother – Countess Anna Vasilyevna Sievers learned from Esper Alexandrovich about the acceptance of the orthodox religion by Eduard. She visited Eduard Esperovich and pronounced to him the opinion of the Sievers: «You must know, that you have injured us (Sievers) and we strike you out of the lists of both living and dead». Orthodox service of Eduard lasted, he was admitted to monastic vows by father Mikhail of church "Spas on the Waters", on the 25th of March 1921 he received from hands of hierarch Nikolas a calotte and the monk name of Simeon. These actions are part of biography of the Holy Father Sampson, which is published by the Poltava eparchy of Ukrainian orthodox church.

There is no reason to maintain that all bearers of the aristocratic surname Sievers in Russia or their relatives were at least acquainted with each other. The Sievers family tree so ramified, that only one branch remembers of their relatives. We did not happen to be acquainted with the relatives of Esper Alexandrovich., Although I was a guest of prior of Pechoro-Pskov Lavra Alipiy (Voronov), when Father SAMPSON served his church punishment in the monastery prison, father superior Alipiy in presence of the whole monk community begged

him to be forgiven!! They witnessed as Alexander – Simeon – Sampson was given back all of his all monk’s regalia! This brought tears both on the eyes of the brethren and on mine as well.

My grandmother, Ekaterina Pavlovna Stein, was born in Novgorod Province in 1881. She died in 1959 in Moscow and was buried on the cemetery «Vvedenskie mountains», which before the revolution was called “German”. At birth she was Russian and orthodox. She was born with the name Evpraksia Rummyantseva. At her first marriage the name changed to Countess Evpraksia Sievers and in the second marriage to Stein Ekaterina Pavlovna.

So, on the wall of grandmother’s room an English bag of a nurse with a red cross on the white circle hung over the bed. Ekaterina Pavlovna was a brunette, with the rare grey hair, emerald green eyes with black dots over the irises.

Evpraksia used the sufficient freedom in the academy.

Once when she was running “on all sails” – the grandmother’s expression – on the length of the hall where the delegation of the patrons of the academy was walking by – aristocrats of the Romanov family and others. At her full speed, she ran into one of them. Grand duke Nikolai Nikolayevich Junior led the group and the injured man was count Nikolai Nikolayevich Sievers. On the angry question – «Why do children run across the academy?» – the principal gave a complete answer.

The grand duke pronounced the wish to continue the education Evpraksia Rummyantseva by the state and, to give her the education of a military nurse to guarantee her future. Count Nikolai Nikolayevich Sievers also joined this wish. Later during the Russian-Japanese war in 1903-1905 count was the chief of staff of the Russian army whose commander was general Kuropatkin.

There he met Evpraksia Rummyantseva again. In winter her marriage ceremony took place in 1903 in the Irkutsk church over Angara. By the nature the count was a gentle man, who, despite his bellicose appearance, was more attracted to a career of a breeder and has been breeding hunting dogs – dachshunds. He bought the best manufacturers across Europe for numerous kennels. Before the start of

World War Nikolai Nikolayevich often was in Germany, where for his plants bought elite Dachshund dogs.

During the education Evpraksia was determined in the services of the of empress Maria Fedorovna. The empress liked her very much and won her reciprocal feelings. From this communication Evpraksia inherited a burning dislike of Empress Alexandra, whom Maria Feodorovna, born Princess Dagmar Danish, could not forgive captured from Denmark and Prussia Schleswig Holstein. Maria Feodorovna called Alice, General Rennenkampf and Minister Sukhomlinov, during the First World War, the German spies. Now, after some political manipulations with discovered in Yekaterinburg remains of the royal family, they – the Dowager Empress Maria Feodorovna, and hated Alice, joined in the memorial of the Romanovs in the fortress of Saint Peter and Paul. After completing medical education, Imperial frontline nurse Evpraksia Rummyantseva was in 1900-1901 years in the service in the hospital at the headquarters of the Siberian Army Corps. Her frontline activities started in the Cossack units. Their commander was then the Russian General of Infantry Baron Faddey V. Sievers.

Faddey V. Sievers (10/18/1853 – 1915) – Russian infantry general, educated in Nicholas cadet school and the Academy of the General Staff. He taught at Elisavetgrad cavalry cadet school. Since 14.12.1900 he was in the order of the Chief of the General Staff. Part of China campaign. The chief of staff of the VII army corps, with 11.08.1904 – the XVIII Pr Armeekor. Since 07.08.1901 Chief of Staff of the VII Corps, with 11.08.1904 – XVIII Army Corps. On 19/11/1904 commander of the 27th Infantry Division, X Corps, led by the world war came in the 3rd Army under General Nikolai Ruzskiy. By the end of the deployment of the corps were the 9th, 31th and 78th Infantry Divisions. 17 (30) August 1914 Peremyshlyanami he broke through the front of the Austro-Hungarian XII Corps, taking with 16 guns, which was a signal to retreat across the third of the Austro-Hungarian Army. In the battle of Rava-Russian August 26 (September 8), the Austro-Hungarian troops broke through the front housing

in Waldorf and forced him to retreat. August 28. (10 Sep). Sievers managed to eliminate Waldorf breakthrough. during these operations was seized half a million captive soldiers and officers of the Austro-Hungarian Army. For these actions he was awarded the Order of St. George 4-th degree. 23/09/1914 appointed commander of the 10th Army of the North-Western Front.

At this time, the above graph Nikolai Nikolayevich Sievers continued his service in the following positions

- 1914-15 Quartermaster General Staff of the 5th Army;
- 1915 – Chief of Staff of the 12th Army;
- 1915-16. Chief of Staff of the 6th Army.

During the First World War, Ekaterina Pavlovna Rummyantseva served in a private clinic of the famous Dr. Peter Badmaev in the first overland military hospital and other medical facilities.

In terms of the campaign of 1915 on the Army of Faddey Sievers the primary role in the conduct offensive operations to mastering East Prussia. Army was located south of the Neman and along the Masurian lakes.

At the same time, in the middle of January 1915 XXII AK Russian general. AF von den Brink was transferred to the 8th Army waged heavy fighting in the Carpathians. The surgical construction carried the linear character and the possibility of the maneuver was excluded.

February 17 (March 2) in 1915 the remains of the twentieth AK along with the 1st and 12th armies under the command of FV Sievers took the offensive. The fighting dragged on. FV Sievers cleared of German troops, The August woods, but suffered heavy losses in Grodno. In the 2nd half of March Sievers forced the enemy to withdraw to a distance. After the defeat of the German forces under Prasnyshe began their retreat to the borders of East Prussia, but the Russian armies attempt to break through the enemy’s defenses were not successful. After the defeat of FV Sievers was removed from command and 25.4.1915 dismissed. He was depressed, experiencing heavy defeat of his army. Committed suicide by shooting a pistol at his head.

In general, in the future of my grandmother Catherine Pavlovna and her daughter Galina, as barons and earls Sievers, played a significant role in both the dark and in bright days.

Our relationship with my grandmother and mother were formed back in the pre-revolutionary period with outstanding Bolshevik, publisher of the newspaper "Pravda Okopnaja" troops north-western front in the Baltic, a future member of the Petrograd Rudolf Ferdinandovich Sievers – successful Army Commander 5 Ukrainian Red Army. During the Civil War, he brought out of the Cheka dangers my grandmother and her sister Mary with the child in her arms Yura in Mineral Waters. They were arrested in Rostov-on-Don at the time of the baptism of a child Lutheran pastor.

Now, the army commander of RF Sievers. His heroic act he performed immediately after his army liberated from white and red Rostov unleashed terror in the North Caucasus. Every time our family happens to be in St. Petersburg, we arrive at the Champ de Mars, and lay on the grave of the commander of a bouquet of red carnations, especially on the day of the Great Victory – 23 February. We Christians of different denominations, we pray for the forgiveness of his soul.

My Grandmother and the General-major Nikolai Sievers

*My grandmother did not have the first military campaign in China (in 1901-1902) with pleasure to remember. This war ... Jewapraksija Rumjanzewa has noticed itself like the uninterrupted atrocity which the Cossacks about the peaceful Chinese farmer repaired. . These crimes of the soldiers and the officers commanding the Russian grouping of the troops encouraged general P.K.Rennenkampf who was also hard like concerning the usual Cossacks, as well as concerning general Sievers Faddej Wassiljevich ,who commanded them. From Beipin (Peking) my grandmother has started his present – the trophy from the imperial palace – covered with the black varnish carved the wooden Chinese armchair. Even more it costs 100 years than split, with us by the restaurantchamber. At the moment four photographs and the book of the authors remind in our house of Jewpraksia Rumjanzewa Wikentij*

*Wikentijevich Weressajews "elective", particularly the story "in our hospital".*

*At the beginning of the war against Japan, on the 15th of March 1904 years. The upper order about the Ussurikosakenbrigade has taken over major general A.W.Samsonow where the older medical sister Jewpraksija and the volunteer's orderly Marija Rumjanzew served. From the first fight — on the 17th of May 1904 years., under Judsjatun, Alexander Wassiljewitsch Samsonov. Japanese divisions what has sealed the battles destiny.*

*In the Ljaojan battle, the flank department commanding, has rejected the attack of the Japanese guard brigade, and during the divergence has taken with four Siberian Cossack's shelves and the riding battery the Jantaj position and held on them, until the Russian bodies left northwards organised. In these battles took part the mostly necessary participants of the war – the medical sisters of the field hospitals who realised the fee seriously injured, performed the first care like thus to the Japanese soldiers as well as the officers, and her delivery in in front of the hospital. In the continuance of the medical service of the brigade of Samsonow realised the fee of the schwerbeschädigter sister Rumjanzewa and the wife of the commander Jekaterina Aleksandrowna.*

My Mother

She did not study either in high school, not in the Soviet school, for November 28, 1917 in Kharkov, leaped from their own master's childhood and youth in the saddle Cossack cavalry scout Northern flying squad, commanded the first commander of the Red Army Rudolph Ferdinandovich Sievers! Staff of the former commander of the reconnaissance Hussars Kaiser's army of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy Garnich Nicholas – born in the Austrian Burgenland and Croatian in nationality. Professionally, as a connoisseur of Slavic and Germanic Galina Stein grew up in contact with him, which continued after the death of Rudolf Ferdinandovich Sievers in 1918! As part of the Fifth orphaned Ukrainian Revolutionary Red Army withdrew from the Ukraine to the South Urals in the vast steppe region of cities Shadrinsk – Kamyshlov to Orenburg to end a revolt Whites and

Cossacks against the Soviets. Implicitly VI Lenin and LD Trotsky had solved the problem of keeping the rest of the 5-URCA from annihilation Cavalry, commanded by Klim Voroshilov and Semyon Budyonny as happened before with the Red Army Cossack Mironov!

In 1921, she was admitted to the High Literary Art Institute. In 1924, shortly before closing VLHI death VJ Bryusov, Galina Stein defended a thesis under the direction of Professor Boris A. Gritsov (1885-1950), who in the 30s of the last century has become the authoritative theoretician and practitioner of literary translation, one of the founders of still translating Soviet school. Thesis "Literary companions - " Serapion Brothers ". It Galina Stein predicted a prominent role of members of the literary community in the coming Soviet literature: Kaverin, Tikhonov, Zoshchenko Seifullina and others. In 1924, my mother took part in the funeral of Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov Lenin in the student delegation.

After graduating VLHI, being "lishenka," she went to work for a teacher of French in night school working distillery plant "Crystal" in Simonov monastery and the first call to the IBSC in the case of the "golden youth" came in a red scarf, white shirt and blue production bathrobe, what Chairman Comrade Artuzov (Frautschi) reacted historic phrase: "So here it is – the star of the Moscow Charleston!" This fame helped her mother to end her marriage to two institutions: Moscow Pedagogical specialty – russist and Moscow Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages . Maurice Thorez on Roman-Germanic philology. During this time she worked in "Artel Translators" at the Union of Inventors of the RSFSR. During the First World Congress of Inventors in Moscow Galina Stein met with the pitcher hopes Ukrainian inventor, a young man and a poet Constantine Hudensky. In 1930 they were married.

After moving our family in Lyubertsy, due to marriage, the mother began to work in a special school working for political exiles of the State Lyubertsy Agricultural Machinery Plant (GLZ). This school is in a modern enterprise, 60% of which was exported to Germany

and the Scandinavian countries, is focused on the social rehabilitation of political refugees in the new environment: the training of Russian language and work specifically to the young Social Democrats and the Communists from Europe and America could live a normal life in the Soviet Union. This factory is my father, Constantine Hudensky, was chief of the Export Workshops, which made mowers, balers, and Inoterebilki lobogreyki. Bureau "Artel Translators" provided authentic translation into German, Finnish, Swedish, Danish and Norwegian of all relevant documentation and correspondence GLZ plant. These years Galina Hudenskaya worked as a translator of poetry and met historical expert Garnich Nikolai Fedorowitch,

her research team now of the communist academy at the moment as a historian. Together they worked (Galina as a littered cerium of Old-French texts) on books "1812" and "Napoleon Buonaparte" that were published just before World War II!! The uncle Count Sievers Aleksander Aleksandrovich, delivered the documents in addition with the Soviet power the prominent employee of the historical museum on red place Moscow and Statarhiv (GARF).

There mother seriously begun to deal with our informal project – the translation on the Russian of the full meeting of writing the classic of the Ukrainian literature, writer Ivan Petrovich Kotlyarevski. The aim was put by the father still in 1941 and is

approved by the Ukrainian writers who have turned out in the evacuation in Sverdlovsk, as well as the chairperson of the alliance of the authors of Ukraine Maksim Taddeyewich Rylski then with whom the father the amicable relations of the times of the common work connected in the first capital of the Soviet Ukraine – Kharkov. The only professional belletrist translator and the linguist in our family was Galina Semenowna Hudenski, who became a main assistant of the father in the translation of "Eneida" into Russian. After the completion of this gigantic work and up to the demise in 1971 a modest housewife, remained the widow of the older officer of the Soviet army – colonel engineer Hudenski Konstantin Vasilyevich.



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