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Analyzing the life and work of A. M. Borozdin should pay attention to some features. Was appointed civil governor Taurida November 2, 1807, had no experience in such high positions. But thanks to their education, diligence and good education, he has been quite successful to control the province. He was the first who managed to create a large private factory in the Crimea. Also happy to give tours of his manor Sably, shared his experience with everyone.

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There were separate industry, which paid particular attention to the governor, showed initiative. In this regard, the industry can allocate. A. M. Borozdin wanted to create in the Taurida province a number of large factories for the manufacture of glass, soap, a large cloth factory, to organize the production of silk, wine, build an industrial pier in Yalta. All of these projects remained unrealized. The reason for this was the unwillingness of the government to create a factory by the Treasury. Eventually A. M. Borozdin realized the difficulty of obtaining funding from the state and decided to create a number of companies at their own expense.

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A. M. Borozdin actively contributed to the award of officials of his chancellery. During his governorship awards received many of those who helped in the management of the province governor. Caring for employees Chancery was not accidental, their position was rather complex and apartments, which were given with awards significantly facilitate their lives.

Governor cared about the development of education in the province. Acquainted with the local gentry literary novelties, permitted to use their library. Present during exams, students Simferopol School, was personally involved in the purchase of a building for the school.

Third Taurida governor often used his post to solve their own problems. It was during his governorship, he became the owner of extensive land holdings. Got the best breeds of Spanish sheep delivered to the Crimea with the direct support and funding of the treasury.

Such could not cause envy and hostility from the local nobility. Since 1812, at the Governor's persistent complaints to the Senate, which shall include all the facts. Fairness, it should be noted that similar processes are common to most provinces of the Russian Empire at that time. Between governors and local elites often had conflicts, Taurida province was no exception. Sometimes, these antagonistic processes led to the resignation of the governor. However A. M. Borozdin was a respected man who trusts and Minister of Interior, and the military governor of Kherson. That is why the complaints received by the Senate on the governor, to take effect only after the evidence of the case in 1816. The investigation of the governor acknowledged innocent, but as governor he was not restored.

Keywords: A. M. Borozdin, Taurida province, Taurida governor, Sably, Kuchuk-Lambat.

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