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### PRECONDITIONS OF ORIGIN AT THE BEGINNING OF THE XX CENTURY MUSEUMS OF MILITARY UNITS AND UKRAINIAN COMPONENT IN THE REGIMENTAL MUSEUMS OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE ARMY

*On the basis of the study, the author describes the history of the birth and development of the main forms of activity of the officer assemblies of the Russian Army. The article deals with the peculiarities of the organization of the work of military clubs (assemblies) and the creation of officers' meetings of the Russian Army. When working on the article the author used new sources and literature on the topic of this study, a significant part of which is a message on the pages of the periodical press.*

*The development of military museumry is shown on the example of the study of the preconditions for the formation, functioning and contribution of the military affairs museums to the military units of the so-called «military» units. the regimental museums of the Russian Empire.*

*The activity of the museums of separate regiments of Ukrainian descent was analyzed. The author considers one of the military traditions of the army of the Russian Empire on an example of the existence of military units of regimental museums, which originally had officers' libraries, and eventually became an integral part of each military unit. It was established that the analysis of historiographic material from the military museum of the regiments of the Russian Empire testifies to the predominant interest of Russian researchers in the issues of military history and the theory of military-museum affairs.*

*A separate annex to the article is the handbook of the military units of the Russian Empire, which had military museums and analyzed of the existence of museums in military units of the Russian Empire, who were of Ukrainian descent. The study found that in the army of the Russian Empire was 24 percent of the total number of so-called. regimental museums in military units that were or were formed on the territory of Ukraine, that is Ukrainian origin.*

**Key words:** military museum, regimental museum, officer libraries, military clubs, military traditions, museum affairs.

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### ПЕРЕДУМОВИ ЗАРОДЖЕННЯ НА ПОЧАТКУ ХХ СТОЛІТТЯ МУЗЕЇВ ВІЙСЬКОВИХ ЧАСТИН ТА УКРАЇНСЬКА СКЛАДОВА В ПОЛКОВИХ МУЗЕЯХ АРМІЇ РОСІЙСЬКОЇ ІМПЕРІЇ

*На підставі проведеного дослідження автором викладається історія народження та розвитку основних форм діяльності офіцерських зборів російської армії. У статті розглядаються особливості організації роботи військових клубів (зборів) та створення офіцерських зборів російської армії. При роботі над статтею автором використовувалися нові джерела і література по темі даного дослідження, значну частину яких складають повідомлення на сторін-*

ках періодичної преси та дисертаційні дослідження, в яких містилися вибіркові відомості про діяльність полкових музеїв.

Показано розвиток та основні тенденції, що на думку автора стали характерними закономірностями в роботі полкових музеїв. Представлено історичні факти, що мали місце в окремих полках та які вплинули на процес комплектування колекцій і фондів полкових музеїв, а також змінили задачі та способи музейної роботи в полках Російської Імперії.

Простежено, що важливою особливістю створення військових музеїв стало наявність в них великої кількості історичних, меморіальних та художніх предметів, зібраних протягом усього часу існування частин. Для підтвердження цієї, на переконання автора, ключової особливості в статті зібрані історичні факти, які мали місце в спадкоємних традиціях Російських імператорів. Показано розвиток військового музейництва на прикладі дослідження передумов становлення, функціонування та принесення вкладу у музейну справу музеями військових частин т.зв. полковими музеями армії Російської імперії.

Представлено окремим додатком до статті довідник військових частин Російської імперії, які мали в своєму складі військові музеї та проаналізовано існування музеїв у військових частинах армії Російської імперії, які мали українське походження.

Встановлено, що військово-музейне будівництво в той час характеризувалося великим підйомом, що виразилося в значному зростанні числа музеїв, і, головне, в удосконаленні рівня всієї музейної роботи – від комплектування до організації відвідувань. Характерною закономірністю було те, що полкові музеї створювалися до ювілеїв військових частин і були тісно пов'язані з роботою з написання їх історії. Автором в прикінцевій положення зазначено, що військово-музейна справа, яку проводили полкові музеї була складовою частиною різноманітного культурного процесу, складного шляху розвитку історичної обізнаності та освіти.

**Ключові слова:** військовий музей, полковий музей, офіцерські бібліотеки, військові клуби, військові традиції, музейна справа.

*« ... The meaning of the banner is enormous ... The banner supports people in the performance of their duty. The role of the banner is to connect the present and the past to make the future worthy of our glorious history...»(Krasnov, 1997: 129).*

**Formulation of the problem.** Accumulation of the traditions of the Imperial Russian Army lasted during the Russo-Turkish War of 1877, the Russian-Japanese War of 1904 – 1905, the First World War 1914 – 1918, and other not in the wars and battles.

Military traditions were formed during centuries of history, they were not formed in the palace dresses, not in high-class salons, but in the battle fields, in hard work of war they began to grow, strengthen and strengthen these traditions. The main carriers of the cultural, military and combat traditions were his majesty the soldier. It was he who concentrated and embodied in himself the national traditions, and in their environment the continuity of generations was produced. Historical experience of the implementation of the army traditions shows that the soldier with honor and dignity served a great idea to protect their homeland from attacking enemies, while showing the will, character, persistence in achieving the goal, as well as commitment to their profession.

In military units of Russian empires Ukrainians soldiers mostly served in the military units of the Kiev and Odessa military districts. Usually, there were from 60 to 90 percent of Ukrainians in rank positions (Mashtalir, 2015: 87–92).

The first regimental museums, like officer libraries, were created on the funds of officers and fellow soldiers. Their further development required a corresponding regulatory framework. In the order of the military department № 279 from the 15th September, 1884, on the enactment of the Regulations on officer assemblies in separate parts of the troops does not specifically mention the regimental museums.

However, § 2 («... in units establishes an officer's meeting with the library, dining room, fencing and gym halls with accessories, billiards, shooting facilities, etc.») and § 20 («for direct management of the departments of the economy by the general meeting are elected from among the officers ... the head of the dining room, the librarian and other persons if it is necessary ... ») gave such an opportunity to open the regimental museum (Panchenko, 2014: 93–104).

On the pages of the military press unfolded a wide discussion about the placement of regimental museums. The authors of the publications were B. V. Adamovich (Adamovich, 1900), A. E. fon-Ozarovsky (Ozarovsky, 1901), S. V. Tomilin (Tomilin, 1901), A. I. Grigorovich (Grigorovich, 1906), and others who shared the experience of organization regimental museums, raised the problematic issues and offered ways of their solution, produced manuals with recommendations on the workflow settings of museums.

At the beginning of the 20th century, during the military assemblies of most military units of the Imperial Russian Army in close cooperation with the officers' libraries regimental museums began functioning, which served the most effective way of providing moral and psychological support to the personnel of the military unit and educating young officers in the glorious military traditions of older generations.

The process of forming and creating museums of military units which was deployed (formed) on the territory of Ukraine, that had Ukrainian roots, inextricably linked with Ukrainian military traditions and its own history of the military unit. It is known that on the territory of Ukraine there were military-historical museums of some regiments (MCH, 1912: 6).

**Research analysis.** Information on the activities of regimental museums has been highlighted in various publications on different topics and genres. The periods of creation and characterization of the funds of the eleven regimental museums of the Imperial Russian Army found some coverage in the first publication of the magazine of the Moscow Department of the Imperial Russian Military Historical Society (MCH, 1912: 6).

From the earliest articles bearing the historical character, it should be noted articles of P. O. Bobrovsky (Bobrovsky, 1901) and M. Sokolovsky, S. Gulevich (Sokolovsky, 1912: 15–44). However, these works devoted to the development of the genre of regimental historical literature in the XVIII – first half of the XIX century and indirectly reveal the formation of a military museum on the territory of Ukraine in the specified period. Statistical information on the number of regimental stories and monuments is contained in the preface to the bibliographic guide, compiled by A. I. Grigorovich (Grigorovich, 1913). Nevertheless, it is quite difficult to track the Ukrainian roots presented in the military units directory, although they are listed there.

Big interest represent publications such as «Russian disabled», «Scout», «Journal of the imperial Russian military history society» and others. In the chronicles section, detailed reports on the celebration of troop pieces are regularly published on their anniversaries, anniversaries of battles, regimental holidays and other holidays on a regimental scale. In these publications, various documents were published – orders, circulars, and etc. Partially documents on the topic of research published in full composition of the laws of the Russian Empire. These are the highest orders for the change of seniority and the date of the regiments of holidays of troops, the awarding of rewards, honorary titles, the need for each reform to have its own regimental museum, the introduction of famous soldiers and officers into the list of regiments, etc. (Khokhlov, 2006).

In the same military periodical magazines there were several articles devoted to the museums of specific regiments, the articles had descriptive character (Scout, 1903; Russian

disabled, 1901; Russian disabled, 1913). Usually they describe the history of the museum, indicate the initiators of this event, describe some interesting exhibits. A detailed description of the museum of the 115th Vyazma Infantry Regiment is contained in the work of B. F. Gillebrandt (Gillebrandt, 1913). In it you can find information about the composition of the collections, the structure of the military museum and the (Marx, 1912) represents the only attempt at the moment to compile a reference book on the regimental museums of the Russian Army with a presentation of the short history and content of the collection of each museum. However, there was the descriptions of only eleven museums created in the regiments – which participated in the Patriotic War of 1812, including six regiments of the Army Infantry – 11th Fanagory Grenadier, 13th Belozersky Infantry, 39th Tomsk Infantry, 65th Moscow Infantry, 104th Ustyug Infantry and 118th Shuisky Infantry. In addition, in the introduction the author proposed his scheme of systematization of material in the regimental museum (Khokhlov, 2006). And again, these publications do not pay attention to the Ukrainian aspect of military museums, although there were and were formed on the territory of Ukraine, that is, they had Ukrainian origin, regiments of the Russian Empire, which had their own military museums and were completed mostly by Ukrainians.

The most notable work devoted to the history of museums of military units is the research of T. P. Spiridonova (Spiridonova, 2005). The dissertation deals with the issues of formation and development, organization and functioning of museums of military units of the Imperial Russian Army in the XIX – beginning of XX century. The chronology of their development is given, the time and circumstances of creation in the first regimental museum are substantiated. However, this study is mainly based on the materials of the museums of the Guard Regiments – the Life Guards of the Preobrazhensky, the Semenovskiy Life Guards, the Finnish Life Guards, the Cavalier Gardens Regiment, and the Horse Life Guards.

The museum of the last regiment is devoted to one of the three chapters of the dissertation. Apparently, this is due to the fact that the Guards had the most rich and exemplary organized museums. In addition, the author has set itself the goal of identifying the features of the functioning and historical and cultural significance of regimental museums, which can also be effectively done on materials of Guards museums. At the same time, the museums of the Army infantry regiments did not fully fall into the field of view of T. P. Spiridonova. In particular, in the list of military units that had museums directly before 1914, there were no more infantry regiments: the 35th Bryansk Infantry (Kandaurova, 2001: 108), the 86th Wilmanstrand Infantry (GIANO. F. 480, Content 1, Case 4957, Sheet 1–2), the 182nd Grokhovskiy Infantry (Voronov), the 20th Galician Infantry, the 22nd Nizhny Novgorod Infantry (Petrov, Afanasev, 1997: 55).

The aforesaid indicates that the generalized comprehensive scientific work concerning the study of the activity of the regimental museums of military units of the Imperial Russian Army, which had Ukrainian origin, today does not have Ukrainian historiography.

**The purpose of the article** is to analyze the preconditions for the creation of regimental museums of the Imperial Russian Army with the detailed functioning of museums of military units in the territory of Ukraine at the beginning of the XX century. To achieve the stated goal, there is a need to compile a reference book of military units of the Imperial Russian Army, which had military museums during the period from 1910 to 1917, conducting a study of each regiment on the subject of Ukrainian origin and the study of their military museums.

**Presenting main material.** The process of forming regimental museums in the military units of the Imperial Russian Army has its historical background, which relates to the stage

of organizing the collection of books and newspapers to meet the spiritual requests of officers in the form of libraries. Perhaps this activity contributed to the rapid development of officers' clubs (meetings). Thus, at the end of the XIX century, officer meetings began work on the collection and preservation of a collection of military items of military units reflecting the prowess of the militants, which was later realized in the work of regimental museums (Kuznetsov, 2007: 57).

More details about it. And so, the problem of the emergence and development of the activity of officers' meetings of the Imperial Russian Army by researchers is analyzed only on the basis of legal documents of the officers' meeting, the main stages of development of which took place in the second half of the XIX century. At the same time from the point of view of the authors fall the period of formation of spiritual needs in the organization of leisure officers, which later formed the basis of the activities of officers' clubs (meetings) of the Imperial Russian Army.

According to M. Y. Tarasov (Tarasov, 2008: 82), the prototype of the officers' meeting of the Imperial Russian Army were aristocratic meetings held at the end of 1718, which at the end of the XVIII century turned into a gathering of officers for evening entertainment. For such short meetings, the place of gathering is often used by the duty room of the unit. From reports in city newspapers it became known about the creation in 1779 of the club headquarters and chief officers of the Novgorod Infantry Regiment (SPV, 1779), and in 1782 – the Military Club in St. Petersburg (Zet, 1911).

At the beginning of the XIX century, a small basement facility was set up at the Finnish Life Guards Regiment, where officers could read books and newspapers, play cards and discuss news with others officers (Scout, 1906). Thus, the directions for leisure activities that were necessary for the military community appeared and which were further developed during the formation of the activity of the officers' meetings of the Imperial Russian Army.

The main form of satisfaction of the spiritual needs of the officers was the library of military units. One of the first military libraries is considered to have been created in 1810, the regimental library of the Semenovskiy Life Guards. On October 1, 1811, the regimental library of the Preobrazhenskiy Lifeguard Regiment was created, in which over 100 people took part (Panchenko, 2005: 12). On August 10, 1832, the library of the Kronstadt Maritime Assembly was founded, for which separate rooms were allocated and contributions from each club member were introduced for the needs of the library (Tikhomirov, 2009: 153–157). The staff of the library consisted of seven people (KMS, 1902). Already by the middle of the XIX century, in many parts of the army, the activity of libraries was organized, with their work regulated by the regiment of officer libraries (St. Petersburg, 1838). Libraries' funds had a large number of different editions. Thus, the library of the Finnish Life Guards Regiment in 1866 numbered 3223 titles of books (St. Petersburg, 1906).

Acquisition of the fund of officer libraries has few sources. Very often the replenishment of the fund took place at the expense of donating personal books of officers of the regiment. There were not many cases when officers bequeathed their books to officer assemblies or regimental libraries. But still the main source of replenishment of the fund of libraries was the monthly contributions of members of the fees to the library fund, which were determined by the additional rules of the officers' meeting. In addition, in some parts there were contributions when recording in the library as a quorum, as well as visitors (Goldman, 1872: 13). Sometimes, apart from other expenses, the commanding officers allocated funds for the ac-

quisition of literature from the internal funds of military units (Archive of VIMAIViVS. F. 51, Content 96/1, Case 52, Sheet 24).

This period is characterized the creation of public officers clubs, whose activities were based on forms of work aimed at increasing scientific and professional knowledge, leisure activities. Thus, in the early 1860s, a circle of officers-engineers emerged in St. Petersburg, while in the free time they gathered in the Peter and Paul Fortress to (VE, 1911: 612).

In the middle of the XIX century there were few more forms of work among the officers community. One of them is a regimental dining room (buffets). The organization of this form of work at the initial stage of formation experienced difficulties with means, service personnel and facilities. Thus, in 1857, the commander of the Finnish Life Guards Regiment reported that there was no money for the camp in the general dinner officer table (St. Petersburg, 1906: 374). In those days, some officers were so poor that they were forced to be content with food prepared for soldiers in their everyday lives. The seventy years have become a turning point in the introduction of general officer dining room in the regiments, when the dining room (buffets) at the officers' meeting started to be organized everywhere.

The practice of officers' meetings in the middle of the XIX century showed that the main measures of popular non-commissioned forms of work with officers of the Imperial Russian Army were held in officers' clubs (meetings), whose activities were not regulated by the military department. Therefore, in 1869, a special commission was set up at the military department to resolve the question of the location of military collections and military libraries. The report on the results of the commission and the draft statute of the officers' meeting were published in 1871 on the pages of military press (VS, 1871: 57–95). The materials indicated that all meetings were organized on the basis of the same documents, the measures are held in the premises of the military department, the fees are kept at the expense of membership fees and money received for carrying out paid activities, and the work of such institutions was recognized as positive. Thus, the military department has confirmed the significance of such a new public organization as a military (officer) meeting. And already in 1873, in the order of the military service number 8, it was proposed to release troops a certain amount of funds for the installation and maintenance of officers' fees, common dining rooms and libraries (St. Petersburg, 1873).

On the basis of the collected material, the commission summarized the main forms of military (officer) duties and defined the objectives of this type of activity: to provide the military community with funds for the approaching of its members and entertainment in time-free from service; promote the development of military education officers and reduce the spending for lives of officers. And on the 4th of November, 1874 was adopted to guide the work of the general legal and regulatory document on the organization of the work of the officers' meeting of the Imperial Russian Army and the Navy – the Statute of the military assembly (St. Petersburg, 1874).

In order to achieve the stated goals, a library, dining room (buffet), fencing and gymnastics halls, chess, billiards and card games, lectures and conversations, military games, dance and music evenings, and temporary accommodation for officers from other military units were organized in. A few years later, a special commission was established, the main task of which was to prepare a new legal document on the work of officer assemblies, taking into account the current living conditions and service of officers. The provisional document was developed and introduced by order of the Commander of the Guards and the St. Petersburg Military District on August 26, 1881, for all parts of the military district

as a temporary Provision on the officers' meeting in separate military units (St. Petersburg, 1881). Unfortunately, some researchers mistakenly believe that this Regulation is the main document on the organization of the further work of the officers' meeting of the Imperial Russian Army until 1917 (Morikhin, 2004: 47). But this document was valid for three years only for the officers' meeting in the Petersburg military districts, and, after summarizing the materials on the work of these meetings, some articles of the Regulations were changed. And only on September 15, 1884, by order of the Military Office number 279 was introduced the main guideline – Regulations on officer assemblies in separate military units (St. Petersburg, 1885: 1084–1091).

In Kiev, participants of officers' meetings organized evening classes for German and French for willing officers and members of their families. For conducting classes the steering committee of the meeting invited the best teachers of the city. Unfortunately, poor information notes do not allow to feel the spirit of the events, but they can fill literary and artistic works in which the officer assemblies of the regiment became full-fledged heroes of the story (Kuprin, 1906).

The main forms of officer meetings of the Imperial Russian Army and Navy lasted until the abolition of the officers' meeting in December 1917. In the newspapers and magazines, the officers' proposals were supplemented with amendments to the current normative-legal documents, changes were made in the work of the officer's charges, which concerned the acquisition (disposition) of the property of the officer's meetings (VS, 1885: 19–56).

At the end of the XIX century, another form of work arose in the officers' meeting – the collection and preservation of a military items of military units reflecting the prowess of the soldiers, which was later realized in the work of regimental museums (Kuznetsov, 2007: 57).

The widespread distribution of the regimental (military) museums to the beginning of the 1910s forced to the desire to establish common principles for their scientific organization and methods of processing stored and exhibited in them materials. The question of the development of the Regulations on military museums was first raised in December 1912 in Moscow during the All-Russian Congress of Museum figures.

The Imperial Russian Military Historical Society (VIO, 1911) and its Moscow, Kiev, Odessa and Finland branches united persons directly working in the field of military history or contributed to the expansion of military-historical knowledge and the organization of archival affairs. Assistance in the creation of regimental museums was provided by the special department of the society «The section of regimental and shipyard stories». In addition, the company contributed to the conservation, restoration and construction of military monuments, the production of military-archaeological excavations and trips to battlefields. In accordance with the Charter of the Society, its field offices helped historians in writing military history works, creating reference bureaus, museums of military antiquity, libraries, publishing military history works etc.

Later, the necessity of holding a congress of representatives of regimental museums for the development of uniform normative documents, exchange of experience of museum work appeared. On the initiative of the Moscow Department of the Imperial Russian Military History Society in the Moscow Military District on April 20, 1913, the first congress of heads of regimental museums took place.

Subsequently, there appeared the necessity of holding a meeting between representatives of regimental museums for the development of uniform normative documents, exchange of experience of museum work. On the initiative of the Moscow Department of the Imperial

Russian Military History Society in the Moscow Military District on April 20, 1913, the first congress of heads of regimental museums took place.

At the «museum» congress representatives from almost all museums of military units and military educational institutions in the number of 53 people arrived. The work of the Congress was organized in 7 sections. As a result of the work of the congress, the Regulations on military museums and historical commissions, which collect materials for the history of the part, were adopted. The Regulation added the structure of the museum, that is, the description of the group (divisions), of which should consist of regimental museums. Group IX was called «Library».

It was proposed to include to the group: «1. Stories of the sovereigns. 2. The resume of the chiefs. 3. Chronicles, Stories and Sights of the Part. 4. The same, only other parts. 5. Part officers work. 6. Printed patronizing of the regiment. 7. Collections of regimental, rock and other parts of the song. 8. Statutes and Regulations. 9. Cutting from newspapers and magazines. 10. Catalogs and description of museums and libraries» (St. Petersburg, 1913).

The prepared draft Regulations on military museums were sent for further discussion in the commission of military archeology and archaeography of the Russian military-historical society, and later it was published on the pages of the «Journal of the Imperial Russian Military Historical Society» for discussion in the Army and Navy Officers' Meeting (ZHIVIO, 1914: 298–311).

The Regulation formulated the main task of museums – to be «a powerful tool for the correct military education of all the ranks of the military unit in the spirit of unlimited devotion to the Throne and the Motherland». Rules of the project Regulations began to use the leaders of regimental museums, including museums of military units of Ukrainian descent.

The author for the purpose of the article was compiled on the study conducted by Tamara Spiridonova, a reference book of the military units of the Russian Empire, which had military museums in its structure (see Appendix). The total number of them was 234 museums, 55 (24%) of them existed in the military units of the Imperial Russian Army, which had Ukrainian origin.

A brief description of several museums of military units stationed on the territory of Ukraine is presented below.

The 1st Sumy Hussar Regiment named after the Danish King Frederick VIII was formed in 1651 as the Sloboda Sumy Regiment. The regimental museum was formed in 1906. The commander of the museum in the same year was appointed Lieutenant Colonel A. F. Rachmaninov. The museum kept a copy of the family portrait of its first commander – Colonel G. Kondratyev, his father, a sword, a pistol, two bottles, a bag, and three original letters of the kings of John and Peter Alekseevich to his descendants. In the first department, which was called «Reserve» there were: three St. George's standards of the Emperors Alexander I (1814) and Nicholas I; four letters of Nicholas I (1826) and the letter of Alexander II for the bravery during the Turkish War (1877 – 1878); twenty-two Georgian squirrel tubes (1812) (Mashtalir, 2015: 87–92).

The 9th Kiev Hussar Regiment was founded in 1866. The museum of the regiment was founded in 1910 and possessed such relics as a portrait of the XVII century of I. Novytsky, who was the first commander, the cannon with the inscriptions of the same time, the letters of the rebellion of the regiment to the kings of John and Peter Alekseevichs in 1682, portraits and battle paintings, historical documents, dating back to the seventeenth century, the regimental church dish of 1169. The regimental museum of the 9th Kiev Hussar regiment



retained a regimental gun found by the descendants of the first regimental commander – Colonel of the Zaporozhian Army I. Novytsky and delivered to the military unit by Colonel S. Bondarev. On the gun, the inscription: «Casted by Joseph Timofeevich for the diligence of his Pan Elias Novitsky, Colonel Zaporozsky's army. It was casted in Glukhov town. Sniatine 1692» (Fedorova, 2013: 167–177).

The Museum of the 4th Kharkov Uhlan Mountains Regiment, which was founded in 1911, retained a portrait of Rittmeister F. Lysenko captured by T. Kostiuska, Uhlan hats in 1813 and 1849, the letter of 1763 and the colonel universal in 1690. The trophies of the regiment consisted of 24 silver pipes, the regimental icon of The Intercession of the Theotokos was given to the Empress Maria Feodorovna in 1869. The icon was accompanied by a regiment during the Russian-Turkish War of 1877 – 1878. There were also saved church utensils and images belonging to the Chuguev Cossacks (Gabaev, 1912).

The 10th Ingrian Hussar of his royal Highness of the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar Regiment existed in 1704 – 1918 (TsDIAUK, F. 1196, Content 1, Case 20, Sheet 4). The Museum of the Ingrian Regiment (Chuguev) was opened in 1908, although its birth began in 1904. In 1911, the museum has a standard with the monogram of Peter I and the five standards of the Irkutsk dragoons regiment in 1707 (TsDIAUK, F. 1196, Content 1, Case 61, Sheet 1).

Thus, by analyzing the list of the military units (see Appendix), it can be argued that all military units had their own military museums, which were under the control of their chairman and were the key to the moral strength of the troops. Museums have become an integral part of the regiments and one of the military traditions in the army. The archival materials stored in officer libraries provided great help in their creation.

Officers who possessed a high level of education and culture were not professional museum workers, but in real life turned out to be excellent «museum workers». They were led by officers-librarians or custodians of museums. Officers' libraries and regimental museums became the first step from which the writing of regimental stories began. A visit to the military units of the Russian emperors, the highest figures, the military ministers, the entry into service of young officers and lower ranks, as a rule, began with visiting museums.

B. V. Adamovich was right when he made an admission record in his book: «To the esteemed Konstantin A. Voensky from his companion for the establishment of the Military Historical Society. Believe that we love the past of our regiments. B. Adamovich 5.VII.1908 Kyiv» (Panchenko, 2014: 93–104).

On the eve of the events that took place in October 1917, the military-museum network of the Russian Empire consisted of 15 military museums and about 280 museums of military units and military-educational institutions.

The October Revolution of 1917 became a turning point in the history of the development of military-museum affairs. Regimental museums actually ceased to exist along with the Imperial Russian Army. Upon coming to power, the Bolsheviks directed the country to build the world's first socialist state. One of the primary tasks of the power of the young Soviet republic was seen in explaining to the working people the essence of the events taking place, the upbringing of man in fundamentally new ideological settings. Among the means to achieve these goals were seen the rich collections accumulated in the museums of imperial Russia.

**Conclusion.** The research showed that, since the XIX century, both commanding units and officers of the Russian army had a great desire to arrange meetings or clubs of officers. And most importantly – the officer's charges have become widespread due to the fact that they came from the desire of the officers themselves who need communication. This kind of

public organization was in demand for an officer society of the Russian army. Therefore, it is no coincidence that many forms of the activity of the officers' meeting of the Russian Army found a decent continuation in the work of the structures of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army, and later in the Soviet Armed Forces and the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

It should be emphasized that the designated activity of regimental museums was professional at all stages of their functioning. The origin of the museums of the military units of the Russian Empire in the beginning of the 20th century, which was stationed on the territory of Ukraine or had Ukrainian roots, became the main center for the popularization of military history. A detailed study of all aspects of the activity of museums of military units is an important contribution to the study of the theory and practice of the development of military museum affairs. To the utilitarian function of military museums, which consisted in the collection and storage of military history items, an educational function was added that retained its relevance to our day.

Summing up the research, it is safe to assert that the Ukrainian component in the regimental museums of the Imperial Russian Army was and occupied 24 percent of the total military-historical network, which created so-called regimental museums.

One of the main conclusions of the article is the idea of the exclusive role of officer assemblies in the formation of museums of military units. Without calling into question this opinion, we consider it necessary to dwell in more detail on the role of the regimental churches in this issue. The most recent upsets in the military units of museums, and often afterwards, played the role of memorial complexes in honor of the events of regimental history, duplicating partly the function of regimental museums. But this is the basis for further research.

Appendix

**The list of military units of the army of the Imperial Russian Army,  
which had military museums**

A general list of regiments			
№	Name of the regiment (brigades)	Location	Ukrainian origin
1	The 10th Ingrian Hussar of his royal Highness of the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar Regiment	Chuguev, the Kharkiv province.	Yes
2	The 57th Modlinsky Adjutant General Kornilov Infantry Regiment	Kherson	Yes
3	The 121st Penza General Field Marshal County Milutin Infantry Regiment	Kharkiv	Yes
4	The 122nd Tambov Infantry Regiment	Kharkiv	Yes
5	The 123rd Kozlovsky Infantry Regiment	Kharkiv	Yes
6	The 124th Voronezh Infantry Regiment	Kharkiv	Yes
7	The 52nd Wilensky His Imperial Highness Grand Duke Kirill Volodymyrovich Infantry Regiment	Feodosiya Tauride province	Yes
8	The 56th Zhytomyr's Imperial Highness of Grand Duke Nikolai Nikolayevich Infantry Regiment	Tiraspol Kherson province	Yes

<b>A general list of regiments</b>			
<b>№</b>	<b>Name of the regiment (brigades)</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Ukrainian origin</b>
10	The 10th Novgorod of His Royal Highness Prince Wilhelm of the Wurttemberg Dragoon Regiment	Sumy Kharkov province	Yes
11	The 45th Azov General Field Marshal County Golovin, later – His Imperial Highness Grand Duke Boris Volodymyrovych Infantry Regiment	Starokostyantynov Volyn province	Yes
12	The Crimean Her Majesty the Empress Alexandra Fedorovna Horse Regiment	Simferopol Tauride province	Yes
13	The 51th Lithuanian Imperial Highness of the successor of Tsesarevich Infantry Regiment	Simferopol Tauride province	Yes
14	The 49th Brest Imperial Highness of Grand Duke Mikhail Mikhailovich Infantry Regiment	Simferopol Tauride province	Yes
15	The 127th Putivl Infantry Regiment	Rivne Volyn province	Yes
16	The 33rd Eletsy Infantry Regiment	Poltava	Yes
17	The 34th Sevsk General County Kamensky Infantry Regiment	Poltava	Yes
18	The 11th Emperor Nicholas I Sapper Battalion	Odessa Kherson Province	Yes
19	The 16th Emperor Alexander III Infantry Regiment	Odessa Kherson Province	Yes
20	The 14th General Field Marshal Gurko Infantry Regiment	Odessa Kherson Province	Yes
21	The 48th Odessa Emperor Alexander I Infantry Regiment	Mohyliv-Podilsky	Yes
22	The 9th Odessa His Royal Highness Austrian Archdeacon Franz Ferdinand Ulan Regiment	Bila Tserkva Kyiv province	Yes
23	The 11th Izyum General Dorokhov, later – His Royal Highness Prince Henry of Prussia Hussar Regiment.	Lutsk Volyn province	Yes
24	The 129th Bessarabian His Imperial Highness Grand Duke Mikhail Alexandrovich Infantry Regiment	Kyiv	Yes
25	The 130th Kherson His Imperial Highness Grand Duke Andriy Volodymyrovych's Infantry Regiment	Kyiv	Yes
26	The 131st Tiraspol Adjutant General Vannovsky Infantry Regiment.	Kyiv	Yes
27	The 132th Bender Infantry Regiment	Kyiv	Yes

<b>A general list of regiments</b>			
<b>№</b>	<b>Name of the regiment (brigades)</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Ukrainian origin</b>
29	The 9th Kazan Her Imperial Highness Grand Duchess Maria Nikolaevna Dragoons Regiment	Zhytomyr Volyn province	Yes
30	The 11th Chuguevsky Her Majesty Empress Maria Feodorovna Ulan Regiment	Dubno Volyn province	Yes
31	The 41st Selenga Infantry Regiment	Dubno Volyn province	Yes
32	The 75th Sevastopol Infantry Regiment	Gaisin temporary place – Ladyzhin Podillya province	Yes
33	The 7th Kinburn Dragoon Regiment	Volodymyr-Volynsk temporarily – Kovel Volyn province.	Yes
34	The 68th Borodnian Emperor Alexander III Infantry regiment	Volodymyr-Volynsk Volyn province.	Yes
35	The 7th Belarusian Emperor Alexander I Hussar regiment	Volodymyr-Volynsk Volyn province.	Yes
36	The 73rd Crimean His Imperial Highness, Grand Duke Alexander Mikhailovich Infantry Regiment	Vinnitsa Podillya province	Yes
37	The 9th Kiev General Field Marshal Prince Nikolai Repnin Hussar Regiment	Vasilkov Kyiv province	Yes
38	The 67th Tarutinsky Great Duke of Oldenburg Infantry Regiment.	Kovel Volyn province	Yes
39	The 10th Odessa His Highness of the Grand Duke of Luxembourg and Nassau Ulan Regiment	Octopus Kharkiv province, temporarily – Belgorod	Yes
40	The 29th Chernihiv General Field Marshal Count Dibicha Zabalkansky Regiment	Warsaw	Yes
41	The 4th Kharkov Ulan Regiment	Bialystok Grodno Province	Yes
42	The 17th Chernigov Her Imperial Highness Grand Duchess Elizabeth Fedorovny Hussar Regiment	Orel	Yes
43	The 1st Sumy His Majesty King of the Danish Frederick VIII Hussar Regiment	Moscow	Yes
44	The 12th Okhtirsky General Denis Davydov, Her Imperial Highness Grand Duchess Olga Alexandrovna Hussar Regiment	Mezhibuzhye Podillya province	Yes
45	The 12th Starodubsky Dragoon Regiment	Volochysk Volyn province	Yes
46	The 133rd Simferopol Infantry Regiment	Katerinoslav	Yes

<b>A general list of regiments</b>			
<b>№</b>	<b>Name of the regiment (brigades)</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Ukrainian origin</b>
48	The 4th Mariupol General Field Marshal Prince Wittgenstein Hussar Regiment	Bialystok Grodno Province	Yes
49	The 13th Artillery Brigade	Sevastopol Tavria province	Yes
50	The 12th Belgorod His Majesty of the Austrian Emperor, King of the Hungarian Franz Josef I Ulan Regiment	Proskuriv Podillya province	Yes
51	The 5th Kiev His Imperial Highness heir Tserevich Grenadier Regiment	Moscow	Yes
52	The 36th Orlovsky General Field Marshal Prince of Warsaw County Paskevich-Yerevan Infantry Regiment	Kremenchug Poltava Province	Yes
53	The 182nd Grohovsky Infantry Regiment	Kyiv	Yes
54	The 20th Galician Infantry Regiment	Zhytomyr Volyn province	Yes
55	The 35th Bryansk Infantry Regiment	Kremenchug Poltava province	Yes
56	The 6th Volyn Ulan Regiment	Tsekhanov temporarily – Lomza	
57	The 15th of the Pereyaslav Emperor Alexander III Dragoons Regiment	Plock	
58	The 134th Feodosia Infantry Regiment	Katerinoslav	
59	The 135th Kerch-Enikolsky Infantry Regiment	Pavlograd Ekaterinoslav province	
60	The 3rd Life Guard Artillery Brigade	Warsaw	
61	The 181th Ostrolensk Infantry Regiment	Yaroslavl	
62	The 95th Krasnoyarsk Infantry Regiment	Yuriev Lifland province	
63	The 5th Caucasian His Imperial Highness Grand Duke Georgy Mikhailovich Artillery Regiment	Yerevan	
64	The 8th Estonia Infantry Regiment	Field Marshal Gurko's headquarters. Near Yablonnaya Station	
65	The 14th Miatev Hussar Regiment	Czestochowa Petrokovskaya province	
66	The 6th Turkestan General Chernyaev Rifle Regiment	Chardzhui (Bukhara)	
67	The 2nd Life Guard Tsarskoe Selo Infantry Regiment	Tsarskoe Selo St. Petersburg province	
68	The Life Guards Husar His Imperial Highness Regiment	Tsarskoe Selo St. Petersburg province	
69	The 4th Imperial Family Life Guard Infantry Regiment	Tsarskoe Selo St. Petersburg province	

<b>A general list of regiments</b>			
<b>№</b>	<b>Name of the regiment (brigades)</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Ukrainian origin</b>
71	The 65th Moscow His Majesty Infantry Regiment	Kholm Lublin province	
72	The 16th Tver His Imperial Highness Heir Cesarevich Dragon Regiment	The crown of the Tsar's Colosseum Tiflis province	
73	The 13th Yerevan Tsar Mikhail Fedorovich Life Grenadier Regiment	Manglish tract Tiflis province	
74	The 14th Georgian His Imperial Highness, the successor of the Tsarevich Grand Prince Alexei Nikolayevich Grenadier Regiment	Biliy Kliuch tract Tiflis province	
75	The 11th Pskov General Field Marshal Prince Kutuzov-Smolensky Infantry Regiment	Tula	
76	The 15th Tiflis His Imperial Highness Grand Duke Konstantin Konstantinovich Grenadier Regiment	Tiflis	
77	The 16th Mengrelian His Imperial Highness Grand Duke Dmitry Konstantinovich Grenadier regiment	Tiflis	
78	The 17th Nizhny Novgorod His Majesty dragoons regiment	Tiflis	
79	The 1st Caucasian General Field Marshal Grand Duke Mikhail Nikolaevich Infantry Regiment	Tiflis	
80	The Caucasian Grand Duke Mikhail Nikolayevich Grenadier Artillery Brigade	Tiflis	
81	The 1st Horse Artillery Division	Tver	
82	The 1st Battery of Horse Artillery Brigade	Tver	
83	The 1st Moscow Emperor Peter the Great Life Dragoon Regiment	Tver	
84	The 2nd Battery of Horse Artillery Brigade	Tver	
85	The 8th Moscow Grand Duke Mecklenburg-Schwerin Friedrich-Franz IV Grenadier Regiment	Tver	
86	The 1st Turkestan Infantry Regiment	Tashkent Sirdaryo Region	
87	The 27th Vitebsk Infantry Regiment	Tambov	
88	The 62nd Suzdal Generalysimus Prince Suvorov Infantry Regiment	Suvorov headquarters (near the station of Monky Pryvlishavskoy railway)	

<b>A general list of regiments</b>			
<b>№</b>	<b>Name of the regiment (brigades)</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Ukrainian origin</b>
90	The 20th Infantry Regiment	Suwalki	
91	The 2nd Pskov Her Majesty Empress Empress Maria Feodorovna Life-Dragoon Regiment	Suwalki	
92	The Life Guards Horse-Grenadier Regiment	Starii Petergoph St. Petersburg province	
93	The Life Guard Dragoon Regiment	Starii Petergoph St. Petersburg province.	
94	The 83rd Samursky Infantry Regiment	Stavropol	
95	The 63rd Uglich General Field Marshal Apraksin Infantry Regiment	Sokilka Grodno province	
96	The 2nd Sofia Emperor Alexander III Infantry Regiment	Smolensk	
97	The 3rd Narva General Field Marshal Prince Mikhail Golitsyn Infantry Regiment	Smolensk	
98	The 4th General of Kopor, Count Konovnitsyn, later – His Majesty the King of the Saxon Infantry Regiment	Smolensk	
99	The 118th Shuya Infantry Regiment	Slonim Grodno province	
100	The 140th Zaraisk Infantry Regiment	Skopin Ryazan province	
101	The 163rd Lankaran-Nasheborsky Infantry Regiment	Simbirsk	
102	The 5th Lithuanian his Majesty the King of Italy Victor Emmanuel III Ulan Regiment	Simbirsk	
103	The 3rd Siberian Infantry Regiment	Shkotovo village	
104	The 156th Yelisavetpolsky, Prince Tsitsyanov Infantry Regiment	Sarikamish village Karsky region	
105	The 1st Siberian His majesty Infantry Regiment	Razdolne village Primorsk region	
106	The 13th Narva His Majesty of the Emperor of Germany King of Prussia William II Hussar Regiment	Sedlets	
107	The 185th Bashkadiklarskii Infantry Regiment	Saratov	
108	The 145th Novocherkassk Emperor Alexander III Infantry Regiment	St. Petersburg	
109	The 1st Railway Regiment	St. Petersburg	
110	The Guards Horses and Artillery Brigade	St. Petersburg	
111	The Cavalry Guards Her Majesty Empress Empress Maria Feodorovna Regiment	St. Petersburg	
112	The 1st Artillery Life Guard Brigade	St. Petersburg	

<b>A general list of regiments</b>			
<b>№</b>	<b>Name of the regiment (brigades)</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Ukrainian origin</b>
114	The 3rd His Majesty Life Guards Infantry Regiment	St. Petersburg	
115	The Atamansky's Life Guard's His Imperial Highness heir Cesarevich Regiment	St. Petersburg	
116	The Grenadier Life Guard Regiment	St. Petersburg	
117	The Jogging Life Guard Regiment	St. Petersburg	
118	The Ismailovsky Life Guard Regiment.	St. Petersburg	
119	The Cossacks His Majesty Life Guards Regiment	St. Petersburg	
120	The Horse Life Guard Regiment	St. Petersburg	
121	The Moscow Life Guard Regiment	St. Petersburg	
122	The Pavlovsky Life Guard Regiment	St. Petersburg	
123	The Preobrazhensky Life Guards Regiment.	St. Petersburg	
124	The Engineer Life Guard Battalion	St. Petersburg	
125	The Semenovskiy Life Guard Regiment	St. Petersburg	
126	The Finnish Life Guard's Regiment	St. Petersburg	
127	The Palace Grenadier Company	St. Petersburg	
128	The 192nd Rimnin Infantry Regiment	Samara temporarily – Orenburg	
129	The 5th Alexandria Her Imperial Majesty Alexandra Fedorovna Husar Regiment	Samara	
130	The 24th Simbirsk General Neversonsky Infantry Regiment	Saltykovskiy headquarters (near Ostrov) Lomzhinska province	
131	The 137th Nizhyn Her Imperial Highness Grand Duchess Maria Pavlovna Infantry Regiment	Ryazan	
132	The 138th Volkhovskiy Infantry Regiment	Ryazan	
133	1st Nevskiy His Majesty King Ellins Infantry Regiment	Roslavl Smolensk province	
134	The 117th Yaroslavl Infantry Regiment	Rogachev Mogilev province	
135	The 115th Vyazma Infantry Regiment	Riga Livonia province	
136	The 116th Maloyaroslavskiy Infantry Regiment	Riga Livonia province	
137	The 16th Irkutsk His Imperial Highness Grand Duke Nikolai Nikolayevich Hussar Regiment	Riga Livonia province	
138	The 1st St. Petersburg General Field Marshal prince Menshikov Ulan Regiment	Rzhev Tver province	



<b>A general list of regiments</b>			
<b>№</b>	<b>Name of the regiment (brigades)</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Ukrainian origin</b>
140	The 89th Bilomorsk Infantry Regiment	Revel	
141	The 91st Dvina Infantry Regiment	Revel	
142	The 4th Shirvansky His Majesty's Infantry Regiment	Pyatigorsk Terskaya region	
143	The 6th Klyastichsky His Royal Highness The Grand Duke of Hessen Ernst Ludwig Hussar Regiment	Pultusk temporarily – Kulnevsky headquarters near Mlavy Shtopka province	
144	The 7th Revelsk General Tuchkova IV Infantry regiment	Pultusk Warsaw province	
145	The 93rd Irkutsk His Imperial Highness Grand Duke Mikhail Alexandrovich Infantry Regiment	Pskov	
146	The 96th Omsk Infantry Regiment	Pskov	
147	The 194th Trinity-Sergius Infantry Regiment	Perm	
148	The 141st Mozhaisk Infantry Regiment	Orel	
149	The 147th Samara Infantry Regiment	Oranienbaum St. Petersburg province	
150	The 3rd Yelisavetgradsky His Imperial Highness Grand Duchess Olga Nikolaevna Hussar Regiment	Olgin headquarters (near Mariampol of Suwalki province)	
151	The 108th Saratov Infantry Regiment	Olita	
152	The Life Guard Ulani Her Majesty Empress Alexandra Fedorovna regiment	Novii Peterhof St. Petersburg province	
153	The 148-й піхотний Каспійський полк	Novii Peterhof St. Petersburg province	
154	The 17th Novomirgorod Ulan Regiment	Novohopersk Voronezh province	
155	The 13th Volodymyr Ulan Regiment	Novo-Minek Warsaw province	
156	The 85th Vyborg His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the German King of Prussia Wilhelm II Infantry Regiment	Novgorod	
157	The 21st Siberian Her Majesty Empress Alexandra Fedorovna Infantry regiment	Nikolsk-Ussuriysky Primorsk region	
158	The 37th Yekaterinburg Infantry Regiment	Nizhny Novgorod	
159	The 38th Tobolsk General Count Miloradovich Infantry regiment	Nizhny Novgorod	
160	The 10th Artillery Brigade	Nizhny Novgorod	
161	The 6th Glukhiv Empress Katherine the Great Dragoon Regiment	Nizhny Novgorod headquarters (near the city Ostrolenka)	

<b>A general list of regiments</b>			
<b>№</b>	<b>Name of the regiment (brigades)</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Ukrainian origin</b>
163	The 12th Astrakhan Emperor Alexander III Grenadier Regiment	Moscow	
164	The 1st Alexander II, Emperor Alexander II Life Grenadier Regiment	Moscow	
165	The 1st General Field Marshal Count Bruce Artillery Grenadier Brigade	Moscow	
166	The 2nd Rostovsky His Imperial Highness Grand Duke Mikhail Alexandrovich Grenadier Regiment	Moscow	
167	The 3rd Pernovsky King Friedrich-Wilhelm IV Grenadier Regiment	Moscow	
168	The 4th Nesvizh General Field Marshal Prince Barclay de Tolly Grenadier Regiment	Moscow	
169	The 6th Tavriya General Field Marshal Grand Duke Mikhail Nikolayevich Grenadier Regiment	Moscow	
170	The 7th Samogitian Adjutant General Count Tottleben Grenadier Regiment	Moscow	
171	The His Imperial Highness, Grand Duke Petr Nikolaevich Engineer Grenadier Battalion	Moscow	
172	The 19th Archangelgorodskii Dragoon Regiment	Mitava Courland province	
173	The 14th Turkestan general-adjutant Skobelev Infantry Regiment.	Merv Zaskarpaysky region	
174	The 69th General Ryazan Field Marshal Prince Alexander Golitsyn Infantry Regiment	Lublin	
175	The 13th Bilozersky Count Lassi, later – Field Marshal of the Prince Volkonsky Infantry Regiment	Lomza	
176	The 1st Infantry Regiment	Lodz Petrokovskaya region	
177	The 1st Hopersky Her Imperial Highness Grand Duchess Anastasia Mikhailovna of the Kuban Cossack Army Regiment	Kutaisi	
178	The 61st Infantry Regiment of Vladimir	Fortress Osovets	
179	The 12th Siberian Infantry His Imperial Highness Heir Tsesarevych Grand Duke Alexei Nikolayevich regiment	Fortress Vladivostok Primorsk region	
180	The 11th Siberian Her Majesty Empress Empress Maria Feodorovna Infantry Regiment	Fortress Vladivostok Primorsk region	

<b>A general list of regiments</b>			
<b>№</b>	<b>Name of the regiment (brigades)</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Ukrainian origin</b>
182	The 39th Tomsk His Imperial Highness, Erz-Duke of the Austrian Ludwig-Victor Infantry Regiment	Kozlov Tambov province	
183	The 3rd of Novorossiysk Her Imperial Highness Grand Duchess Elena Volodymyrivna Dragoons Regiment	Kovno	
184	The 53rd Volyn General Field Marshal of Grand Duke Nikolai Nikolaevich Infantry Regiment	Chisinau Bessarabia province	
185	The Lubensky Hussar Regiment	Chisinau Bessarabia province	
186	The 14th Yamburg Her Imperial Highness, Grand Duchess Mary Alexandrovna Ulan Regiment	Celtic	
187	The 79th General-Field Marshal Prince Vorontsov, later – His Imperial Highness Grand Duke Pavel Alexandrovich Infantry Regiment	Kare	
188	The 80-й піхотний Кабардинський генерал-фельдмаршала князя Барятинського полк	Kare	
189	The 14th Malorossiysk Crown Prince of Germany and Prussia Dragoon Regiment	Kamin	
190	The 2nd Courland Emperor Alexander II Life Ulan Regiment	Calvaria Suwalki's province	
191	The 10th Novoingermanlandskii Infantry Regiment	Kaluga	
192	The 9th Ingermanlandskii Emperor Peter the Great Infantry Regiment	Kaluga	
193	The 5th Kargopol Dragun Regiment	Kazan	
194	The 25th Siberian Lieutenant-General Kondratenko Infantry Regiment	Irkutsk	
195	The 66th Butyrsky General Dokhturov Infantry Regiment	Zamost'e Lublin province	
196	The 21st Murom Infantry Regiment	Zabalkan headquarters (near Rozhany) Lomzhinskaya province	
197	The 139th Morshansky Infantry Regiment	Egorievsk Ryazan province	
198	The 98th Yuriyevsk Infantry Regiment	Dvinsk Vitebsk province	
199	The 99th Ivangorod Infantry Regiment	Dvinsk Vitebsk province	
200	The 97th Livelian General Field Marshal Count Sheremetev Infantry Regiment	Dvinsk Vitebsk province	

<b>A general list of regiments</b>			
<b>№</b>	<b>Name of the regiment (brigades)</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Ukrainian origin</b>
202	The 2nd Dagestan His Imperial Highness Grand Duke Nikolai Mikhailovich Infantry Regiment	Groznii Teres'k region	
203	The 101st Perm Infantry Regiment	Hrodna	
204	The 4th Army General Adjutant Engineer Battalion	Hrodna	
205	The 60th Abkhazian Infantry Regiment	Gomel Mogilev province	
206	The 3rd Finnish Infantry Regiment	Helsingfors Uusimaa Province	
207	Her Majesty the Great Imperial Highness of the Grand Duchess Maria Feodorovna Life Guard Cuirassier Regiment	Gatchina St. Petersburg province	
208	The 13th Military Order of Field Marshal of Count Minich Dragoon Regiment	Garvolin Sedletsky province	
209	The 25th Smolensk General Rayevsky Infantry Regiment	Voronezh	
210	The 198th Alexander Nevsky Infantry Regiment	Vologda	
211	The 10th Malorossiysk Field Marshal Count Rumyantsev-Zadunaysky Grenadier Regiment	Vladimir	
212	The 9th Siberian General Field Marshal Grand Duke Nikolai Nikolaevich Grenadier Regiment	Vladimir	
213	The 81st Absheron Empress Katherine the Great, later – His Imperial Highness Grand Duke Georgy Mikhailovich Infantry Regiment	Vladikavkaz	
214	The 100th Ostrowskii Infantry Regiment	Vitebsk province	
215	The 105th Orenburg Infantry Regiment	Vilna	
216	The Volinsky Life Guards Regiment	Warsaw	
217	The Grodno Life Guards Hussar Regiment	Warsaw	
218	The Kexholm Emperor of the Austrian Life Guards Regiment	Warsaw	
219	The Lithuanian Life Guard Regiment	Warsaw	
220	The St. Petersburg King Friedrich-Wilhelm III Life Guard Regiment	Warsaw	
221	The Ulan His Imperial Highness Life Guard Regiment	Warsaw	
222	The 152nd Vladikavkaz General Yermolov Infantry Regiment	Brest-Litovsk Grodno province	

<b>A general list of regiments</b>			
<b>№</b>	<b>Name of the regiment (brigades)</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Ukrainian origin</b>
224	The 204th Ardagan-Mikhailovsky Infantry Regiment	Batum Kutaisi province	
225	The 206th Salyan His Imperial Highness Heir Tsereyevich Grand Duke Alexei Nikolayevich Infantry Regiment	Baku	
226	The 77th Tengin Infantry Regiment	Akhalkalaki Tiflis Province	
227	The 78th Navagin Infantry Regiment	Akhalkalaki Tiflis Province	
228	The 153rd Baku His Imperial Highness Grand Duke Sergei Mikhailovich Infantry Regiment	Aleksandropil Yerevan province	
229	The 18th Seversky King of the Danish Christian IX Dragoon Regiment	Aleksandropil Yerevan province	
230	The 3rd Smolensk Emperor Alexander III Ulan Regiment	Alexandrovsky headquarters (nearby Wilkowski)	
231	The 104th Ustyugin General of Prince Bagration Infantry Regiment	Bagration Headquarters. Augustov Suwalka province.	
232	The 22nd Nizhegorodskii Infantry Regiment	Ostroleka	
233	The 4th Novotroitsk-Yekaterinoslav Field Marshal of the Prince Potemkin-Tavriysky Dragoon Regiment	Potemkin Headquarters near the Grave Shchuchinsky District Lomzhinskaya province	
234	The 86th Wilmanstrandskii Infantry Regiment	Staraya Russa Novgorod province	

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### **DISTRIBUTION OF AUTHORITIES BETWEEN THE STATE SECRETARIAT OF MILITARY AFFAIRS OF THE WESTERN UKRAINIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC AND THE INITIAL TEAM OF THE GALICIAN ARMY**

*The author of the article investigates the powers of the State Secretary of Military Affairs of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic and the Initial Team of the Galician Army during the Polish-Ukrainian War of 1918 – 1919. Also, military issues were considered in which these powers were divided and intersected. The main sources for writing the article were orders and communications from the leadership of the State Secretary of Military Affairs («Dispositions», «Charging», «Statements») published in the official publication of the State Secretary of Military Affairs «Vistnik».*

*In the article, the author concludes that the powers of the armed forces of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic, – Ukrainian troops, – were divided between the State Secretary of Military Affairs and the Initial Team of the Galician Army. It was done according to a pattern of division of powers in the army of Austria-Hungary. The State Secretary of Military Affairs obeyed the head of the State Secretariat and acted on behalf of the Ukrainian National Council. Formally, the head of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic was the president of the Ukrainian People's Republic – he was subordinated to the Initial Team of the Galician Army.*

*The name of the Armed Forces of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic in the Ukrainian historiography, the «Galician Army», was used in documents of the State Secretary of Military Affairs, was used only to the part of the troop that was on the front and was subordinated to the Initial Team of the Galician Army. The powers of the Initial Team of the Galician Army can be equated to the current powers of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, and the powers of the State Secretary of Military Affairs to the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine. The scope of competence of both abovementioned state bodies of military management was divided not only functionally, but also territorially. Consequently, after the departure of Lviv on Nov. 21, 1918, the leadership of the State Secretary of Military Affairs and Initial Team of the Galician Army was in different settlements. The activities of the State Secretary of Military Affairs were aimed at solving back issues: of military-political, military-administrative, military-material, military-legal and military-financial character. The military unit of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic paid special attention to mobilizing soldiers for the army. Sometimes the activities of the military ministry of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic crossed the activities of other ministries. State Secretary of Military Affairs has directed its policy to improve the various areas of life of the soldier in the rear. In particular, it was engaged in raising the fighting spirit in the army.*

*The State Secretary of Military Affairs in its powers did not interfere in the conduct of hostilities at the Initial Team of the Galician Army front, however, it had to meet the needs of the front in refueling personnel, ammunition and ammunition. In its operational activities, Initial Team of the Galician Army was independent of the Military Ministry of the Western Ukrainian People's Republic.*

**Key words:** *Western Ukrainian People's Republic, State Secretary of Military Affairs, the Initial Team of the Galician Army, Polish-Ukrainian war of 1918 – 1919.*