Appendix I: Glossary and Abbreviations

(D) refers to terms used by the Don Army.

Accounts Clerk (D)  
Almighty Voysko of the Don (D)

All-Russian Central Executive  
Committee of the Soviets

All-Russian Cheka

All-Russian Chief of Staff

All-Russian Constituent Assembly

All-Russian Council of the National Economy

All-Russian General Staff

All-Union

Almighty Voysko of the Don (D)

anti-profiteer detachment

area

Armed Forces of South Russia

Armoured Car Section (D)

Armoured Car Squad (D)

Army Group

army in the field (D)

Army Technical Branch

Schotnyy chinovnik

Vsevelikoye Voysko Donskoye (White Cossacks under Krasnov, Bogayevsky)

Vserossiysky Tsentralnyy

Ispolnitelnyy Komitet (VtsIK) Sovetov

Vserossiyskaya Chrezvychaynaya komissiya po borbe s kontrevolyutsiyey i sabotazhem

Vserossiyskiy glava shtaba (Vseroglavshtaba)

Vserossiyskoye uchreditel'noye sobranie

Vserossiysky sovet narodnogo khozyaystva (VSNKh)

Vserossiyskiy glavnyy shtab vsesoyuznyy

Vsevelikoye Voysko Donskoye (White Cossacks under Kaledin, Krasnov, Bogayevsky)

zagraditel'nyy otryad (formed in January 1918 to protect food stocks and prevent illegal trading)

(1) volost' (subdivision of okrug)

(2) rayon

Vooruzhonyye Sily Yuzhnoy Rossii, name given to the joint White forces in January 1919. Denikin was placed in overall command of: (1) Volunteer Army (May-Mayevsky), (2) Almighty Voysko of the Don (Don Cossacks under Krasnov, succeeded in February 1919 by Afrikan Bogayevsky), (3) Kiev District (Dragomirov), (4) Caucasus Army (Vrangeli)

Bronyovy divizion

Bronyovy vzvod

front

deystvuyushchaya armiya

armeyskyy tekhnichesky kontingent (armtekont)
### Appendix I: Glossary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>arshin</td>
<td>pre-revolution measure of length, 0.71 metres approx.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assistant</td>
<td>Pomoschhnik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attested</td>
<td>utverzhdayu (lit. ‘I confirm’)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audit commission</td>
<td>khozyaystvennaya komissiya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auditor (D)</td>
<td>Kontrol'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>authorized representative</td>
<td>upolnomochennyy (upol-)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Base Food Shop</td>
<td>Bazprodmagazin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Hundreds</td>
<td>Chornyye Sotni (extremist right wing Russian nationalists, noted for their anti-Semitism)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board of Criminal Investigation</td>
<td>Upravleniye Ugolovnogo Rozyska</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caucasus Front</td>
<td>Kavkaszkii front (as the South-Eastern Front was renamed from January 1920)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry Sergeant (D)</td>
<td>vakhmistr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Committee</td>
<td>Tsentral’ ny komitet (TsK)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Management of Coal Industry</td>
<td>Tsentral’ noye prmyshlennosti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central School of Soviet and Party</td>
<td>Tsentral’ naya Shkola Sovetskogo i Partiynogo Stroitel’ stva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>Tsentral’noye upravleniye snabzheniy (TsUS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Supply Administration</td>
<td>armeyiskie apparaty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chain of command</td>
<td>Chrezvychaynaya komissiya po bor’-bes kontrevolyutsiyey i sabotazhem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheká (counter intelligence service)</td>
<td>Deloproyvoditel’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Clerk</td>
<td>voyennyuy rukovoditel’ (voyenruk)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief Instructor</td>
<td>Glavnokomanduyushchyi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. -in-C. (Commander-in-Chief)</td>
<td>Nachal’nik shtaba (Nashtab)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chief of Staff</td>
<td>Grazhdanskoye upravleniye (Grazhdupr)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Authority</td>
<td>komandsostav (i.e. Red Army officers, called ‘komandir’ in Soviet terms to avoid connotations of the word ‘ofitser’ from the pre-revolutionary Tsarist army)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>command staff</td>
<td>kontrekhozkomissiya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commission in charge of Stores</td>
<td>Komitet Snabzheniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Committee for Supplies (D)</td>
<td>Otdel putey soobshcheniya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications Section</td>
<td>soobshcheniye/informatsionnyy byulleten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>communiqué</td>
<td>kommunisticheskaya yacheyka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communist cell</td>
<td>tovarishcheski sud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comrades Court</td>
<td>see ranks in White forces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cossack ranks</td>
<td>Kazachiy otdel VTSiKa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cossack Section of All-Russian Central</td>
<td>Soviet Upravlyaushchikh Otdelami</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Executive Committee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Council of Executive Heads (D)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendix I: Glossary

Council for the National Economy
soviet narodnogo khozyaystvo
soviet narodnykh komissarov
maslodel' nyye arteli

Council of People’s Commissars

Counter-insurgency Forces
daredevil team

Creameries

Daredevil Team
dear

Dear

de-Cossackification

Defence Council

Department of Finance (D)

Department of Food Supply (D)

Department of Information and Communications (D)

Department of Internal Affairs (D)

Department of Public Education (D)

Director (D)

District

Division of artillery

Doctor

Donbass

Don Army

(administered the Voysko between sessions of the Krug)

(raskazachivaniye

Sovet obrony

Otdel Finansov

Otdel Prodovol’ stviya

Otdeleniye Informatsii i svyazi

Otdel Vnutrennikh Del

Otdel Narodnogo Prosveshcheniya

upravlyayushchiy

(1) uyezd, from 1929 rayon

(2) in Cossack territory okrug (D), administrative division of Voysko

(3) In 1918 the territory of the Soviet Republic was divided into 11 Military Districts

(divizion (usually consisted of 2–3 batteries, each battery containing 8, sometimes 6 guns)

voysko

kamennougolny basseyn

kassatye

(1) Kaledin November 1917 to February 1918, (2) May 1918

(3) February 1919

A. P. Bogayevsky. Ataman Krasnov resuscitated the old name Vsevelikoye in 1918. Allied to the Volunteer Army. Subordinated to Denikin’s overall command from December 1918
Appendix I: Glossary

Donburo

Emergency Committee for Supplies
Empowered to act
Entente

Evening Times
Executive Committee
Extraordinary Supply Commission

field controller
field hospital
field station
file

First Cavalry Army
Folio
Food Supply Administration
Food Supply Army

Food Supply Section
food requisitioning
food supply commission
Fortified District
Front (Army Group)

GARO

GHQ (General Headquarters)
Green Army
Ground forces

harness-maker
Head of Military Administration (D)
Head of Paper Supply
Head of Political Section
Head of Staff for All-Russia
Head of Supply Administration
Head of Supply of Equipment

Headquarters (HQ)
Higher Council of the National Economy

Donskoye Buro of the RKP (b)

Chrezkomsnab
upolnomochenny
praporshchik
the Entente Cordiale, 1904, which allied Britain and France against Germany in the First World War
Vecherneye vremya

Ispolnitel’ ny komitet (ispolkom)

Chrezkomsnab

polevoy kontrolyor
lazaret
okolodka
delo, subdivision of opis’ (the alternative form yedineniye sokhraneniya has also been abbreviated to d. in our headings)

Pervaya Konnaya Armiya (Konarmiya)

list (page in delo)

Uprodkom

Prodovol’stvenno-rekvisitsionnaya armiya Narkomproda RSFSR ('Prodarmiya')

Prodovol’stvennyy Otdel
prodrazvyorstka

prodovol’ stvennaya komisiya

ukreplyonny rayon (ukreprayon)

front (exercising control over several Armies)

State archive of Rostov Oblast’ (Gosudarstvennyy arkhip Rostovskoy oblasti)
general’ nyy shtab

zelyonaya armiya

Sukhoputnyy otdel

shornik (saddler)

Nachal’nik Voyennogo Upravleniya

glavbum

Zavpolitdel

Vseroglavshtab

Glavkhozupra

glavnny nachal’nik snabzheniya

shtab

Vysovnarkhoz
Appendix I: Glossary

Higher Military Council
Higher rank officer (major, colonel) (D)
Industry Board
Information input
Information Unit
inogorodniye
inventory, headings of contents
isolation hospital

Junior officer
Junior NCO (D)
Komsomol
Krug (D)
kulaks

Labour conscription
Labour Section
lieutenant
Lieutenant-Colonel, Lt.-Col (D)

Main Commander-in-Chief
Major (D)

Managerial Unit
martial law
Mayor
medical attendant

medical orderly
middling Cossacks (or peasants)
Military Commissariat
Military Director
military hospital
Military Procurements Department

Ministry of Food

National Economy
New times
Note of Report
nurse
oblast’

operations section

Vysshii Voyennyy Soviet
shtab-ofitser
promburo
vkhoznaya informatsiya
informatsionnaya chast’
non-Cossack inhabitants in Voysko areas
opis’ (subdivision of fond)
barak
ober-ofitser
mladshiy uryadnik
League of Youth
Assembly of Cossack delegates
better off peasants, usually employing some hired labour
trudovaya povinnost’
Otdel truda
podkhorunzhy
Voyskovoy starshina (in Cossack regiments)
Verkhovny glavnokomanduyushchii
(Glavkoverkh)
(In Cossack ranks) yesaul,
(theoretically equivalent to kapitan in Tsarist army)
Komendantskaya chast’
voennoye polozheniye
Gorodskaya golova
fel’ dsher (doctor’s assistant, medical practitioner lacking graduate qualification)
sanitar
serednyaki
voenny kommissariat (voenkom)
voyennyy rukovoditel’ (voenruk)
gospital’
Otdel voyennykh zagotovok
(Voyenzag)
Ministerstvo prodovol’stviya

Narodnoye khozyaystvo
Novoye vremya
Dokladnaya zapiska
medsestra
sub-division of republic. The oblast’ of the Donskoye voysko was divided into 9 Districts (okruga)
operativnyy otdel (operod)
Appendix I: Glossary

Organizational Bureau of Central Committee
‘outsiders’

Parliament (of Voysko) (D)
Party Court
Party worker
People’s Commissar for
Internal Affairs
Labour
Land
Military Affairs
Social Services
State Supervision
Supplies
Transport Communications
People’s police force

Petrograd
Platov Revolutionary Mounted Detachment
Plenopotentiary
Policeman

Politburo
political authority
Political Education Commission
Political Education Section
political worker

Political Section
pood

POW (prisoners of war)
Principal Military Engineering Administration
Principal Head of Supplies

Prisoner of War Section
Property Nationalization Board
province

Organizatsionnoye Buro TsK (Orgburo)
non-Cossack inhabitants in Voysko territory (inogorodniye)
Krug
Partyiyny sud
politrabotnik
Narodny komissar
vnutrennikh del (Narkomvnudel)
Narkom truda
zemli (Narkomzem)
Narkomvoyen
Narkom sotsialnogo obespecheniya
gosudarstvennogo kontrolya
Narkomprodn
Narkomput (putei soobshcheniya)
militsiya (in Soviet terms to avoid connotations of the word ‘politsiya’ from the pre-revolutionary imperial police)
later Leningrad, St Petersburg
Platovskiy Revolyutsionny konnyy otryad
upolnomochenny
zhandarm (gendarme). The former imperial police were thus named by those who opposed the Tsarist regime
Politicheskoye buro (decision making organ of various bodies)
politcheskoye upravleniye
kult’prosvetkomissiya
Kul’turo-Prosvetitel’ nyy Otdel
politrabotnik (see also workers)
Principally to undertake ‘Political Education’ in the ranks of the armed forces, and also among the civilian population
politotdel
pre-revolution measure of weight
16.38 kilograms approx
voyennoplennyye
Glavnoye voyenno-inzhenernoye upravleniye (GVIU)
Glavnny Nachal’nik Snabzeniya (Glavnachs nab)
Otd. [el] Voyenno-plen[nykh]
otdel Obobshchestvlecheniya
guberniya, replaced later by oblast’
**Appendix I: Glossary**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Russian Equivalent</th>
<th>English Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provincial Military Commissariat</td>
<td>gubernskiy voyenyy komissariat (gubvoynenkom)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pud</td>
<td>see pood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>punishment squad</td>
<td>karatel'nyy otryad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchasing Bureau (D)</td>
<td>Zakupochnoye Byuro</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purchasing Commission (D)</td>
<td>zakupochnaya komisiya</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quartermaster</td>
<td>dovol' stvennik</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabocheye delo (newspaper)</td>
<td></td>
<td>The Workers’ Cause</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rada</td>
<td>Elected Assembly in Ukraine and the Kuban'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ranks in White forces:**

From 1884, Cossack ranks had been brought roughly into line with those in the regular army:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cossacks</th>
<th>Volunteer Army</th>
<th>Approximate English equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Voyskovoy starshinay</td>
<td>podpolkovnik</td>
<td>lieutenant-colonel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yesaul</td>
<td>kapitan</td>
<td>captain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>podesaul</td>
<td>shtabs-kapitan</td>
<td>staff-captain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sostnik</td>
<td>poruchik</td>
<td>squadron commander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khorunzhiy</td>
<td>podporuchnik</td>
<td>second lieutenant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>podkhorunzhiy</td>
<td>podpraporshchik</td>
<td>junior ensign (a temporary wartime rank)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vakhmistr</td>
<td>fel'dfebel'</td>
<td>sergeant-major</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uryadnik</td>
<td>unter-ofitsel</td>
<td>sergeant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prikaznny</td>
<td>yefreytor</td>
<td>corporal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kazak</td>
<td>ryadovoy</td>
<td>private</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Rayon**

Red Army man

regimental commander (D)

Report on political situation

Revolutionary Committee

Revolutionary Labour Army

Revolutionary Military Council

sub-division of oblast’

krasnoarmeyets

polkovoy komandir

Politicheskaya svodka

Revkom

Revolyutsionnaya armiya truda (Revtrudarm)

Revolyutsionnnyy voyennyy sovet (Revvoyensovnet or RVS). The body with ultimate authority over each Army Group (Front) or smaller unit. Until September 1918 the Supreme Military Council was headed by Bonch-Bruyevich. It was then renamed Revolutionary Military Council of the Republic, and Vatsetis
RGVA (Rossiysky Gosudarstvenny
Voyennyy Arkhiv)
Rifle Division
RKP (b)
RSFSR
RTsKhIDNI
Russian Communist Party
RVS
RVSR
secretariat
SEER
Senior Medical Assistant
Senior NCO (D)
shares
Signature attested
Source
South-Eastern Front

became its Chairman until July 1919,
when he was replaced by Trotsky.
Throughout the rest of the Civil War
Trotsky held the title of
Predrewvoyensovvet Respubliki

Russian State Military Archive

strelkovaya diviziya
Rossiyskaya Kommunisstcheskaya
partiya (bol'shevikov)
Russian Soviet Federative Socialist
Republic (Rossiyskaya Sovetskaya
Federativnaya Sotsialisticheskaya
Respublika)
Rossiysky tsentr dlya khraneniya i
izucheniya dokumentov noveyshey
istorii (former Central Party Archive,
Moscow)
Rossiyskaya kommunisticheskaya
partiya (bolshevikov), RKP (b)
Revolutionary Military Council
Revolutionary Military Council of the
Republic (the supreme body in charge
of all military strategy)
kantselyariya
Slavonic and East European Review

fel'dsher
starshiy uryadnik
aktsee
S podlinnym verno
Spravka

Yugo-vostochnyy front (Shorin's
Special Strike Force took this name
from 30 September 1919)
yuzhfront

as Yugo-zapadnyy front

Sovtrudarmiya
Sovetskaya vlast' (Soviet power)
Sovet narodnykh komissarov
(Sovnarkom)

Osboye Soveshchaniye, established in
Yekaterinodar in August 1918. This
was intended to serve as a sort of
‘government’ under Denikin and
consisted of a few conservative
officials headed by General Lukomsky

Osoby otdel (osobotdel)
(Counter-intelligence)

chasti osobogo naznacheniya (ChON)
Appendix I: Glossary

Special Staff
squadron of Cossack cavalry (D)
stanitsa (D)

State Archive of Rostov oblast'

Sub-district
Summary of operations
Superintendent of Section
Supply Commission (D)
Supreme Commander
Supreme Council of the National Economy
Supreme Military Council

sympathizer

Tax Receipt Department
Temporary Executive Head
Temporarily carrying out the duties (D)

Territory
To find at current address
Top secret
Trade union
Troop Movement Section
Troops for the Internal Security of the Republic
Tsaritsyn

Ukraine Council of People’s Commissars
Union of Czechoslovak Associations in Russia
ueyed

verst (a)

Volunteer Army

Chrezvychayny shtab
sotnya
large Cossack village, administrative centre within territory of voysko. Stanitsa names end in -aya.
Gosudarstvennyy arkhiv Rostovskoy oblasti (GARO)

subdivision of uyezd
operativnaya svodka
Zavjetuyushchiy otdel prodovol’stvennaya komissiya
Verkhovnyy glavnomanduyushchiy

Vyshnyy voyennyy sovet (superseded September 1918 by Revolutionary Military Council of the Republic)
In October 1918 RVS of the Republic decreed that Red Army infantry units were to be named Strelkovaya diviziyaa, brigada etc. As units were seldom up to strength, divisions contained for the most part some 7 to 15 000 effectives

sochuvstvuyushchiy

Otdel povinnosti
Vremenno ispolnyayushchi dela (Vrid)
Vremenno ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti
kray
Po mestu nakhozhdeniya
S(overshenno) sekr(etno)
prof[ional’ nyy] soyuz
Otd. [el] Peredv. [izheniya] Voysk
Voyska vnuzrenney okhrany
Respubliki (VOKhR)
later Stalingrad, Volgograd

Ukrosovnarkom

Soyuz Chzeckoslovatskikh Obshchestv v Rossii
district (subdivision of guberniya)

pre-revolutionary measure, approximately 1.07 kilometres

Dobrovol’cheskaya Armiya, title taken from January 1918 by the White units, consisting largely of former
Voysko

(1) One of 11 areas in the Russian Empire settled by Cossacks. (2) Cossack armed forces serving under the Voysko ataman. (Voysko Donskoye see Don Army)

War Department

voyennoye vedomstvo

Occasionally translating ‘Cadets’ (Constitutional Democrats), liberal party in Tsarist Duma. During the Civil War the appellation ‘Cadets’ was loosely applied to denote the Whites in general

with highest priority

vne vsyakoy ocheredi

The term had two distinct meanings, expressed by different Russian words: (1) rabochiy someone doing physical work, and consequently a member of the ‘working class’. (2) rabotnik, generally a ‘Party worker’ (an official) or a ‘political worker’, who was to instil Party doctrine into the minds of the unenlightened

Workers’ and Peasants’ Defence Council

Sovet rabochey i krestyanskoy oborony

The term ‘working-class’ was normally applied to city dwellers rather than the rural poor. Industrial workers were regarded as unfailingly loyal to the Socialist Revolution. It was, however, essential for the Communists to keep the peasants on their side, since they comprised the overwhelming mass of the population.

Hence the concept of:

working-class Cossacks

trudovyye kazaki

see ‘ranks in White forces’
Appendix II: Some Persons Mentioned

Alekséyev, Mikhail Nikolayevich (1857–1918). 1917 Commander-in-Chief of Imperial Army, Chief of Staff under Kerensky’s Provisional Government; after October Revolution organized opposition to Bolsheviks in South Russia; first commander of Volunteer Army.

Antónov-Ovseyenko, Vladimir Aleksandrovich (1883–1939). December 1917 Commander of forces acting against Kaledin; March–May 1918 Commander-in-Chief of Soviet forces in South Russia.


Baránov, Pyotr Ionovich (1892–1933). January 1918 Chairman of Military Revolutionary Committee of 8th Army; April 1918 Commander of Donets Army; June–September 1918 Chief of Staff of Commander-in-Chief, South Russia; 1919–1920 RVS 1st Army.

Barýshnikov, Vladimir Arkhipovich (1889–1919). From November 1918 to June 1919 Head of 9th Army’s Political Section; from June 1919 member of Revolutionary Military Council of 8th Army. September 1919 captured by Mamontov and hanged.

Beloboródov, Aleksandr Georgiyevich (1891–1938). Head of Ural Oblast’ Committee 1918, signed Nicholas II’s death warrant in July. From April 1919 plenipotentiary of Workers’ and Peasants’ Defence Council for suppressing the Don Rebellion.

Bogayéovsky, Afrikan Petrovich (1872–1934). February 1919 succeeded Krasnov as Ataman of Don Army; November 1920 emigrated from Russia.

Bogayéovsky, Mitrofan Petrovich, brother of Afrikan. Supported Kaledin. Antonov-Ovseyenko executed Mitrofan 14 April 1918.


Bykádórov, Isaak Fyodorovich (1882–1957). In First World War lost sight of one eye, 1917 regimental delegate to first session of Don Voysko Krug, 1918 chosen to lead local stanitsas against Reds. 1920 emigrated.
Chicherin, Georgy Vasilevich (1872–1936). From May 1918 succeeded Trotsky as Minister for Foreign Affairs (Narkomindel). This was virtually equivalent to Foreign Secretary, and in the early 1920s Chicherin established the Soviet foreign service on a sound basis. His best-known achievement was the Rapallo Treaty with Germany in 1922, which ended the Soviet Union’s isolation from world politics.


Degtyárev, ex-officer, from April 1918 appointed Chief of Staff for Don Soviet Republic. Degtyárev was one of the many former officers recruited as ‘military specialists’. This policy was successfully pushed forward by Trotsky, and in the course of the civil war no less than 48 000 ex-officers were serving in the Red Army.


Drozdóvsky, Mikhail Gordeyevich (1881–1919). 1918 Colonel Drozdovsky led his regiment across Ukraine to Novocherkassk. Distrusted Romanovsky and Denikin. Died 1 January 1919 from sepsis.

Duménko, Boris Mokeyevich (1888–1920). 1918 commanded Don Cossack Cavalry Division in defence of Tsaritsyn; September 1919 to February 1920 Cavalry Corps. Falsely accused of killing his political commissar; executed May 1920.

Dúndich, Tomo (1897–1920), Yugoslav. 1918 partisan leader; in International battalion defending Tsaritsyn, served under Duménko and Budyonny.

Dútov, Aleksandr Ilitch (1875–1920). Ataman of Orenburg Cossacks; March 1918 sent as regimental representative to All-Cossack Congress in Petrograd. When Kolchak took power Dútov was promoted to General and nominated Campaign Ataman of All Siberian Cossack Voyska.

Dyogot, Vladimir Aleksandrovich (1889–1944). 1918 Chairman of Odessa Soviet; March 1918 retreated from Germans with 3rd Socialist Army.

Dzerzhinsky, Felix Edmundovich (1877–1926). Of Polish gentry family. Party activist from 1895. December 1917 Lenin appointed him as head of secret police (Cheka); September 1918 Dzerzhinsky started Red Terror.

Eremeev etc. (for surnames with initial ‘e’ see Ýe).

Frénkel’, A. A. Donburo delegate to 8th Party Congress. Wrote a day by day account of Podtyolkov’s march from Rostov towards the north in May 1918, and this was published as Eagles of the Revolution (Orly revolyutsii) (1920). Frenkel’ managed to leave Podtyolkov’s expedition before other members of the detachment were arrested and executed by the Whites.

Frúnze, Mikhail Vasil’ evich (1885–1925). After successes on the Eastern Front was appointed from 27 September 1920 to command the Southern Army Group, which drove Vrangel’s forces from the Crimea.


Gólibov, lieutenant-colonel. 1918 fought against Kaledin’s partisans, wanted to become ataman of independent Cossack state, killed at Zaplavskaya by a student.
Grigor’ev, Nikolay Aleksandrovich (1878–1919). Supported Ukrainian Rada, Petlyura, Skoropadsky. 2 February 1919 helped Red Army against French and British. 7 May 1919 led Ukrainian units against Red Army, helped Denikin, tried to join Makhno but killed by him 27 July 1919.

Kalédin, Alekséy Maksímovich (1861–1918). Army commander in war against Germany. 30 June 1917 Ataman of Don Army (first ataman to be freely elected by all Don Cossacks). Realizing that Novocherkassk had to be surrendered to the Reds Kalédin committed suicide 11 February 1918.

Kalínin, Mikhail Ivanovich (1875–1946). From 1919 to 1938 Chairman of All-Russian Central Executive Committee; 1919–1921 headed propaganda train, making many visits to fronts.

Kámenev, Lev Borisovitch (1883–1936). Chairman of Moscow Soviet. From 1920 to 1925 member of Politburo.

Kámenev, Sergey Sergeyevich (1881–1936). September 1918 Commander Eastern Front; in July 1919 against Trotsky’s wishes Central Committee appointed S. S. Kámenev to replace Vatsetis as Commander-in-Chief.

Kaminsky, Grigory Naumovich (1895–1938). Chairman of Tula Provincial Committee, member of Revolutionary Military Council of Tula Fortified District.

Khóróvrojsky, Iósif Isayevich (1885–1940). From January to July 1919 was a member of the Revolutionary Military Council of Southern Army Group.

Kíkvídze, Vasily Isidorovich (1895–1919). Left Socialist Revolutionary; December 1917 Chairman of RVS of South-western Army Group; March 1918 defended Khar’kov. In May 1918 formed a division, which he commanded till mortally wounded in January 1919 at the village of Zubrilov.


Krestínsky, Nikolay Nikolayevich (1883–1938). 1918 People’s Commissar for Finance; November 1919 to March 1921 Secretary to Central Committee.

Krivoshéin, Aleksandr Vasilevich (1857–1951). Helped Stolypin with agricultural reform; March 1919 fled to join monarchists in Kiev; from end of 1919 in charge of supplies for Armed Forces of South Russia. 1920 Vrangel’ invited Krivoshéin from Constantinople to be his most trusted adviser.

Krivosýjkov, Mikhail Vasil’evich 1894–1918. Ensign in First World War; 1917 elected Chairman of Committee of 28th Don Regiment; January 1918 Secretary of Cossack Military Revolutionary Council; March 1918 member of
Appendix II: Some Persons Mentioned

Central Executive Committee of Don Soviet Republic; 11 May hanged by White Cossacks.


Makhno, Nestor Ivanovich (1889–1935). Anarchist. 1918 fought Germans in Ukraine. 1919 allied with Reds against Denikin; 29 May against Reds; September led army of 30 000 against Whites. 1920 spring and summer against Soviets; October agreed to act with Red Army against Vrangel’. 1921 raids on Soviets in Ukraine and Don territory. August forced to cross Dnestr and surrender to Romanians.


Minin, Sergey Konstantinovich (1882–1962). Studied in Vienna; September 1917 to June 1918 Mayor of Tsaritsyn; December 1917 to June 1918 Chief of Staff of Council for Defence of Tsaritsyn; March 1919 delegate to 8th Party Congress, joined the ‘Military Opposition’; July-September 1919 member of Revolutionary Military Council of 10th Army.

Mirónov, Filip Kuz’mich (1872–1921). Lieutenant-Colonel in war against Germany. December 1917 elected Commander of 32nd Don Cossack Regiment. 1919 Condemned for insubordination, but reprieved on eve of execution. After leading his 2nd Cavalry Army against Vrangel’, Mironov returned home to the Don, but local Cheka sent him to Moscow. April 1921 shot in the back while exercising in prison yard. 1960 Supreme Court cleared Mironov of all accusations made against him. The Trifonov brothers had a good opinion of Mironov, and Valentin’s son Yuri wrote a fictionalized account of his career in his novel The Old Man (Starik).

Ordzhonikidze, Sergo (1886–1937). Extraordinary Commissar of South Russia. Defended Tsaritsyn. Member of Central Executive Committee
of Don Soviet Republic; member of Revolutionary Military Council of 16th Army; member of Revolutionary Military Council of Caucasus Front; 1920 Chairman of Bureau for Re-establishing Soviet Power in North Caucasus.

Petróv, Grigory Konstantinovich (1892–1918). Commander of 1st Southern Revolutionary Army, fought against Kaledin; from May 1918 in Ukraine; September 1918 shot as one of 26 Baku Commissars.

Podbélsky, Vadim Nikolayevich (1879–1920). Member of All-Russian Central Executive Committee; May–August 1919 granted special powers on Tambov sector of Southern Army Group.

Podtvólkov, Fyodor Grigorevich (1886–1918, 1894–1918). Lieutenant in First World War; 1918 January Chairman of Cossack Military Revolutionary Council; March Chairman of Don Soviet Republic; 11 May 1918 hanged by White Cossacks.

Polyakov, K. S. Chief of Staff of Don Army in 1918.

Postóvsky, Vladimir Ivanovich. Major-General commanding Kuban, and Don Cossacks; October 1919 threatened Voronezh; November headed defence of Kastornoye. 15 November defeated by Budyonny's Cavalry Corps.


Ryabolov, Nikolay Stepanovich (1883–1919), engineer; President of Kuban Rada. Against Denikin’s wishes Ryabolov wanted Kuban’ Army to be independent. He was assassinated in Rostov 27 June 1919.

Rýkov, Aleksey Ivanovich (1881–1938). Plenipotentiary for Supplies for Army and Navy, People’s Commissar for the Interior; after Lenin’s death Chairman of Council of People’s Commissars; 1938 executed by Stalin.


Shchadenko, Yefim Afanasevich (1885–1951). November 1918 member of Revolutionary Military Council of 10th Army, defended Tsaritsyn; January 1919 Deputy Military Commissar of Ukraine; November 1919 member of Revolutionary Military Council of 1st Cavalry Army (Budyonny), July 1920 of 2nd Cavalry Army (Mironov).


Shorín, Vasily Ivanovich (1870–1938). September 1918 commanded 2nd Army on Eastern Front; July 1919 appointed to Southern Front to command so-called ‘Special Group’, the strike force assembled to roll back Denikin’s offensive. From 30 September Shorín’s ‘Special Group’ was renamed as the ‘South-Eastern Front’.

Shulgin Vasily Vitalevich (1878–1976). Russian nationalist in Duma; March 1917 sent to demand abdication of Nicholas; after the revolution Shulgin was strongly monarchist; opposed Ukrainian independence.
Sivers, Rudolf Ferdinandovich (1892–1918). January–February 1918 in Taganrog against Kaledin; March 1918 commanded Red forces in area of Tikhoretskaya; summer 1918 commanded brigade in Ukraine; December died of wounds.

Sklyansky, Yefraim Markovich (1892–1925). Deputy People’s Commissar for War, Trotsky’s most trusted supporter.

Smilga, Ivar Tenisovich (1892–1938). July 1919 member of Revolutionary Military Council of the Republic (appointed against Trotsky’s wishes); 1920 Commissar of Tukhachevsky’s Western Army Group.

Sokol’nikov, Grigory Yakovlevich (1888–1939). Lawyer and economist. 1917 returned with Lenin from exile. 1918–20 Member of Central Committee and Member of Revolutionary Military Council of Armies successively 2, 9, 13, 8. 1922–26 People’s Commissar for Finance.


Sverdlóv, Yakov Mikhaylovich (1885–1919). Chairman of All-Russian Central Executive Committee, headed the administration of the Central Committee, and was chiefly responsible for implementing its policies.

Syrtsov, Sergey Ivanovich (1893–1937). 1912–16 student in Petersburg. 1917 Party work in Petrograd and Rostov. 1919 favoured harsh measures against Don Cossacks. In the Soviet period Syrtsov rose to high office, clashed with Stalin and was executed during the purges.


Trifonov, Yevgeni Andreyevich (1885–1937). Elder brother of Valentin. 1918 commanded joint Red Guard forces against Kaledin. Military Commissar of South Russian Oblast’s. April 1919 member of Revolutionary Military Council on Kharkov front.

Trótsky (Bronshtein), Lev Davidovich (1879–1940). February 1918, as People’s Commissar for Foreign Affairs, declared war with Germany finished. From March 1918 People’s Commissar for War, Chairman of Revolutionary Military Council of the Republic. 1928 exiled; 1940 assassinated in Mexico.

Tukhachévsky, Mikhail Nikolayevich. Commander of 8th Army January–March 1919.


Venediktov, Yevegeny Mikhaylovich (1895–1918). Commanded 2nd Revolutionary Army; 4 May 1918 captured and killed by Whites at Kazanskaya.


Vrângel’ (Baron Wrangel), Pyotr Nikolayevich (1878–1928). Led Caucasus Army to capture Tsaritsyn 30 June 1919; 1920 commanded Whites in Crimea and Southern Ukraine.

Yakir, Iona Emmanuilovich (1896–1937); 1914–15 studied in Basle and Khar’kov; December 1917 elected member of Executive Committee of Bessarabian Provincial Soviet; 1918 commanded Red Guards against Romainians and Germans; October 1918 to June 1919 member of Revolutionary Military Council of 8th Army; August–October 1919 led Southern Group of 12th Army from encirclement.


Záytsev, Iosif Mikhaylovich (1890–?). 1918 commanded reconnaissance unit under Golubov. Commissar on Eastern Front. From July 1919 commissar of 1st Don Division in Mironov’s Cavalry Corps.

Zemlyáchka, Rozaliya Samoylovna, real name Samoylova (1876–1947). January–July 1919 Head of Political Department of 8th Army, October 1919 to November 1920 Head of Political Department of 13th Army.

Známensky, Andrey Aleksandrovich (1886–1943). June 1919 member of Revolutionary Military Council of 10th Army; June 1920 Chairman of Don Oblast’ Soviet.
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The Russian Civil War

River Don and River Volga
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