

The Simferopol Officer Regiment's Battles in the Ukraine

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I have left place names in the original Russian, but a lot have changed over the century. Most have simply adopted Ukrainian spellings, but a few have been much more substantial. There is an appendix at the end giving the modern versions.

From June 25 to July 29 (before the start of the new offensive), the regiment occupied the same positions: the 1st battalion carried out reconnaissance on the Dnieper, preventing the Reds from coming on the left bank¹, not even in the floodplains², so that the floodplains were in our hands all the time ... The 2nd Battalion was in reserve.

During this time the regiment received significant reinforcements from the Crimea and the companies were brought up to almost full strength. The 7th company was formed almost exclusively from German colonists³. The 8th company was formed from men allocated back in December 1918 to the formation of the Tatar Rifle Regiment in Yalta and now returning to the regiment. It was immediately sent to Golaya Pristan on the Dnieper to carry out guard duty. The regiment reached 1,225 men, with 33 machine guns.

On 29 July the regiment was ordered to prepare for the crossing of the Dnieper, and in order to do this the 2nd battalion moved to Sofievka, where the entire regiment was concentrated to cross the river. On the night of 30 July the regiment was ordered to cross to the right bank, in the area of the village of Staro-Shvedskaya, and for this corps headquarters promised to send two steamers.

However at 1 o'clock, the order was received to cross only the 1st battalion in the Staro-Shvedskaya area, while the rest of the regiment was ordered to assemble in Kakhovka by dawn. The 1st Battalion immediately began to cross from the Mileiko farm along the Bystryk River to the right bank of the Dnieper, having at its disposal only one good longboat. Fortunately, the enemy retreated that night, and the battalion had safely crossed by morning and occupied Staro-Shvedskaya and Klosterdorf, where the entire regiment was concentrated by 12 o'clock.

On 31 July a general offensive began. The regiment headquarters with the 1st Battalion and all the detachments were ordered to attack the Ivanovka farm; the 2nd Battalion (without the 8th company) was to go with General Anguladze's column, advancing to the left of us; the 6th Company had been sent forward on the evening of 30 July to capture the crossing at Snegirevka across the Ingulets River; the 8th company was ordered to cross the Dnieper at Golaya Prystan.

The 1st Battalion was tasked with supporting the right flank of the corps advancing on Nikolaev, and a field radio station was attached to it to allow communication with the corps headquarters. By evening all the regimental tasks were completed: the 1st Battalion occupied Ivanovka, the 6th company after a small battle was in Snegirevka, the 8th company crossed the Dnieper, throwing the Reds back to Kherson.

On 1 August the 1st Battalion occupied Davydov Brod, the 5th, 6th and 7th Companies remained in Snegirevka and the 8th Company occupied Kherson. The Reds retreated in disarray to Nikolaev.

On 2 August our regiment headquarters could no longer communicate by radio with the corps commander, General Slashchev, as the radio from Nikolaev was jamming our weaker station, and the regiment commander at about 2 p.m., knowing that the ultimate goal of the 1st Battalion was supposed to be Nova

¹ The left bank, looking downstream, so the eastern side of the river.

² The great Russian rivers rise considerably in the spring thaw, and flood the low lying banks, called *plavni*. But when not in spate these areas can be very easy to hide in, often covered in tall reeds or thick vegetation. Keeping enemy out of them is not therefore a trivial task.

³ These are Russians of ethnic German origin, not actual Germans. They had lived in the area for centuries.



Odesa, on his own initiative decided to move on. The 1st Battalion moved along the road to Yavkyne and occupied a village between the Belaya Krinitza homestead and Kaluga, where it spent the night. Several artillery shots were fired from the Kaluga area. The 5th, 6th and 7th Companies occupied the village of Zaselye. The 8th company was left in Kherson to carry out garrison service.

On 3 and 4 August the 1st Battalion continued its march, with the aim of occupying Nova Odesa. On the first day, the battalion arrived late at night and stopped for the night in Yavkyne, passing from Kaluga through Berezhnevate. Makhno operated in this area. From Yavkyne the next day, the battalion moved along the road from the Jewish colony of Dobre via Peski and Kasperovo-Nikolaevka to Rashkovataya, where it arrived about 24 hours and spent the night. On the way the battalion met Jewish columns fleeing from Makhno. The companies of the 2nd Battalion (5th, 6th and 7th), after a day in Zaselye on August 3, moved forward on August 4 and occupied the village of Novo-Danzig.

On 5 August the 1st Battalion reached its target and at about 12 o'clock occupied Nova Odesa. The 2nd Battalion occupied Guryevka late at night on the same day. The scout detachment occupied the crossing of the Southern Bug River at Troitskoye-Erdelevo. General Slashchev thanked the regiment commander for his initiative and forced march.

On 6 August the 1st battalion occupied a section along the Southern Bug River from Troitskoye to Novo-Petrovsky, inclusive, with the 2nd Company advanced to Erdelevo on the right bank. The 2nd Battalion occupied the area from Novo-Petrovsky to Konstantinovka, inclusive. A team of foot scouts reached Katerinental on the right bank of the Bug but did not find any Reds.

On 7-8 August Makhno began to threaten the rear of the regiment from Bashtanka (Poltavka), having taken cattle from the colony for the regiment. Parts of the Regiment of the 13th Infantry Division⁴, directed from Nikolaev, threw Makhno northwards.

On 10 August the Reds seemed to have recovered and began to move towards the Southern Bug River. After a battle, the 2nd Company was forced to retreat to Troitskoye, having lost three officers and five soldiers. The Reds suffered heavy losses and halted, leaving the ferry in our hands.

On 14 August the regiment was ordered to cross the Southern Bug River near Erdelevo, for which purpose it was concentrated in Troitskoye on the night of 15 August. At dawn on 15 August the scouts crossed to the right bank and found the Reds retiring. The crossing was carried out by ferry. Only at 16 o'clock the regiment with the battery crossed to Erdelevo, immediately moved along the road to Pokrovskaya, Novovoskresenska and Aleksandrovka and by dawn on August 16 occupied Vasilinovo. The Reds retreated to Voznesensk without a fight. The scouts occupied Mostove-Lyakhovo.

On 18 August the regiment moved to the city of Voznesensk.

Participation of the regiment in operations against Makhno. Battles near Pomoshchnaya station

On 20 August a message was received that General Sklyarov's detachment, consisting of the 42nd Don Cossack Regiment and the 2nd Labinsk Cossack Regiment, had been defeated at Pomoshchnaya station and had retired from it. The regiment was ordered to restore the position. By the evening of 20 August while the situation was clarified, the regiment occupied the village of Trikraty, where it settled down for the night. By the morning of the next day, it turned out that the 42nd Don Regiment was occupying the Arbuzinka area, and the 2nd Labinsky Regiment had retreated to Elisavetgrad. The regiment moved along the Novoselovka-Arbuzinka-Yekaterinovka road, and here a battle took place at Nikolaevka-Zhukovo. The Makhnovists were thrown back to Pomoshchnaya, and the regiment settled down for the night.

On 22 August at 8 o'clock in the morning, the regiment set out along the Orlove Pole to Nikolaevka road. Having passed Nikolaevka, the vanguard of the regiment, having been fired on by artillery, changed into battle formation, and the regiment launched an offensive at Pomoshchnaya station, occupied by Makhno's forces with two armoured trains. The 1st Battalion was ordered to attack the station, advancing along the Voznesensk–Pomoshchnaya railway, and the 2nd Battalion was ordered to move in reserve. The 1st

⁴ This is not a regiment from the 13th Infantry Division, but a "consolidated" or "composite" regiment in the AFSR, formed around officers of the former Tsarist 13th ID.



Battalion, with the support of a battery, despite the exceptionally strong machine-gun fire from the Makhnovists, vigorously attacked the station.

At this point, the Makhnovists attacked the flank of the 1st Battalion with significant forces from the area of Pomoshchnaya village. The 2nd Battalion, moved out of the reserve and attacked the Makhnovists. After a stubborn battle, having suffered significant losses, and with the assistance of the Regiment of the 13th ID advancing from the right, they threw the Makhnovists back to Novoukrainka. In the evening it occupied the village of Pomoshchnaya. The 1st Battalion, despite the threat from its right, continued the attack and at dusk occupied the station, capturing many stores. The losses to the regiment were 1 officer and 5 soldiers killed and 31 officers and 51 soldiers wounded. The 7th company suffered especially heavily in this battle.

At dawn on 23 August a Makhnovist junior commander was captured, with orders for the Makhnovist troops to take back Pomoshchnaya station at all costs. Three brigades were assigned for the attack. By 9 o'clock in the morning, our entire regiment assembled at Pomoshchnaya station, and the village was occupied by the Regiment of the 13th ID. General Anguladze was appointed head of the entire group.

In the intercepted order, Makhno had ordered the offensive at noon, but thanks to the interception it only started at 3 or 4 in the afternoon, and with a different plan. In the order, Makhno wrote of an offensive from the east, north and west. Now his infantry, supported by armoured trains, advanced mainly between the Adobash–Pomoshchnaya and Novoukrainka–Pomoshchnaya railway lines. Makhno himself with his cavalry rode swiftly to our rear and attacked our carts in Nikolaevka. The Makhnovist infantry stubbornly advanced, huddling more and more in a group as they approached the station, where both railroad tracks form, as it were, the apex of a triangle.

Having inflicted significant losses on the enemy with fire and letting him get to within 500 or 600 paces, the 1st Battalion launched a counterattack on the Makhnovists' right flank. The Makhnovists could not hold, and hastily retired northwards. The 2nd Battalion at the same time repelled the attempts of the Makhnovist cavalry to attack the station from the Peschaniy Brod direction. Makhno nevertheless captured part of our supply. It turned out that the Makhnovists were in great need of cartridges, which explains their attack on the wagons.

With the onset of darkness, the battle ended. The regiment had lost 7 officers and 3 soldiers killed, 11 officers and 17 soldiers wounded. General Slashchev, in the corps dispatches, thanked the regiment and wrote that it had, with its selfless actions on 22 and 23 August, saved the position of the 5th Infantry Division, advancing from the Elisavetgrad region. He went to say that the real burden of the battle fell exclusively on our regiment, whereas the rest of the units only took part in it afterwards.

On 24 August General Anguladze's group was ordered to advance on Novoukrainka, but he delayed the offensive until the delivery of shells and cartridges from Voznesensk. At 14:00, the regiment was ordered to begin the attack. When the 2nd and 4th Companies, advancing along the Pomoshchnaya–Novoukrainka railway, reached the line of kurgans⁵ north of the station, the attack was halted, as the Makhnovists had suddenly attacked the village of Pomoshchnaya and dislodged parts of the Regiment of the 13th ID from it. In addition two companies of the Lithuanian battalion sent in the direction of Peschaniy Brod were defeated, and the remnants were captured. The scouts reported the enemy's infantry advancing from the direction of Peschaniy Brod. At the same time, the 2nd and 4th Companies were attacked, being well advanced.

A very difficult situation arose: the enemy infantry was advancing on the station from three sides. The Regiment of the 13th ID withdrew to Nikolaevka. The Makhnovist cavalry attacked the carts again, who repulsed the attacks with machine guns. The heavy battery withdrew from its position, and only the light battery of Colonel Nemirov (7th battery) stood in position and supported the regiment, courageously defending the station. The 2nd and 4th Companies, retreating, arrived at the station with the enemy on their heels. At this point the commander of the 1st Battalion threw forward a battalion machine-gun command which, under the command of Lieutenant Mudrovich, sped its four tachankas through the

⁵ Kurgans are small artificial mounds, usually burial sites from prehistoric times.



chains⁶ of the 2nd Company and opened a deadly fire on the enemy. The Makhnovists were stopped. Lieutenant Mudrovich was killed.

The 2nd Battalion, which at that time was fighting the Makhnovists advancing from the Peschaniy Brod area, stopped that advance with rifle and machine-gun fire. The Colonel⁷, seeing the threatening situation on the right, due to the withdrawal of the Regiment of the 13th ID, ordered Captain Gattenberger to move the 5th Company to support the 1st Battalion. The company approached the right flank of the battalion as the tachanka attack was taking place. The 1st Battalion, seeing the confusion in the Makhnovist ranks and the approaching 5th Company, rushed forward with a "Urta!" and threw the enemy back headlong. The Makhnovists fled in panic to Novoukrainka.

It was only thanks to the regiment's extraordinary courage that the situation was saved once more. The Makhnovists outnumbered us by several times over; their forces were calculated at several thousand men, with 150 machine guns and three armoured trains. P. Arshinov, an apologist for the Makhnovist movement, in his book "History of the Makhnovist Movement (1918-1921)" (published by the Group of Russian Anarchists in Germany, Berlin, 1923), on page 135, defines Makhno's forces in August 1919: "District of Pomoshchnaya, Elisavetgrad and Voznesensk (near Odessa) was the first stronghold where Makhno stopped and began to organise the combat units that were flocking to him from all sides. Four brigades of infantry and cavalry, a separate artillery battalion⁸ and a machine-gun regiment⁹ were formed, for a total of about 15,000 men. A separate horse squadron of 150-200 sabres, which was always with Makhno, is not included in these numbers. With these forces the Makhnovists then launched an offensive against the Denikintsi."

Makhno, it was said, made inquiries about what kind of "iron" regiment was occupying the station. General Slashchev thanked the regiment in a letter addressed to its commander, Colonel Gvozdakov, and expressed his admiration for all the ranks of the regiment. This letter was read in the order for the regiment of 9 September 1919. The regiment commander was promoted to the rank of major general as a reward¹⁰. The regiment received 109 St. George's crosses and 7 medals for the soldiers. The regiment's losses were 10 officers and 8 soldiers killed, 34 officers and 40 soldiers wounded. In total, the Pomoshchnaya station actions cost the regiment 34 killed and 184 wounded officers and soldiers. Makhno, having failed, retreated to Uman.

On 25 August the regiment occupied Novoukrainka and Furmanovo without a fight, and on the 27th moved to Dobrovelichkovka.

On 30 August General Anguladze's detachment was ordered to occupy Novoarkhangelsk. We advanced unhindered up to Maryanovka, units of the Regiment of the 13th ID in the vanguard and our regiment in the main forces.

North of Maryanovka, the bridge across the river was burned. A ford was found near the bridge, over which the detachment began to cross. When the vanguard reached a height north of the river, it was shelled by artillery from the direction of Novoarkhangelsk. The vanguard turned and began to advance on Novoarkhangelsk along the main road. At this time, reconnaissance discovered Makhnovist chains near the Lyakhov forest, and the 2nd Battalion was ordered to advance on the Lyakhov forest and then to Novoarkhangelsk. After a hard fight, the 2nd Battalion drove the Makhnovists out of the forest and pursued them to Ivanovka. It then occupied that village at nightfall following a struggle, throwing the Makhnovists back to the northwest.

Parts of the Regiment of the 13th ID advanced hesitantly and lay down. The Makhnovists took advantage of this and energetically attacked the right flank of the Regiment of the 13th ID, which quickly began to withdraw. The commander of the 1st Battalion, on his own initiative, ordered the 4th Company to attack

⁶ A chain is a formation of infantry spread out in a line.

⁷ Throughout this article the regiment's commander, Colonel Gvozdakov, is rarely mentioned by name. Almendinger almost always calls him "the regiment's commander", which I have sometimes replaced with "colonel" for variety.

⁸ A *divizion* in the original. Which is not a division, but a unit of several batteries.

⁹ Machine-gun in the original but likely many, if not most, were tachankas in practice.

¹⁰ I think this is General Anguladze who is being promoted, as Colonel Gvozdakov seems to have remained a colonel.



the Makhnovists who were advancing on the right flank of the Regiment of the 13th ID, trying to cover his left flank and get in touch with the 2nd Battalion.

The 4th Company shouting "Urra!" rushed to support the right flank of the Regiment of the 13th ID and, dragging it along, began to press the Makhnovists hard. Simultaneously, the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Companies moved forward, which forced the rest of the Regiment of the 13th ID to go on the offensive. Despite heavy artillery and machine-gun fire from the Makhnovists, our attack could not be halted, and the Makhnovists began to quickly retire to Uman. They retreated so quickly that the bridge over the Sinyukha River remained intact. The regiment of the 13th ID remained in Novoarkhangelsk, and the 1st Battalion occupied Torgovitsi, where it spent the night. The 2nd battalion spent the night in Ivanovka.

On 31 August the entire regiment was in Torgovitsi. At about 12 o'clock, the commander of the 1st Battalion with two companies and two guns was ordered to assist in an attack on the village of Nerubaevka by the 2nd Taman Cossack Regiment¹¹. The companies immediately set out and found the Taman regiment located in a hollow 2 kilometres east of the village of Nerubaevka and, apparently, not yet ready to attack. The commander of the 1st Battalion found out the situation from the commander of the Taman Regiment and told him that he was going to assault Nerubaevka with his two companies and two guns. The Taman's commander fussed and said that he was going to attack. The battalion commander asked the Tamans to advance to the left, and a cavalry unit¹² to the right to watch the forest.

While the Tamans were readying themselves, the 1st and 2nd Companies, supported by their two guns, about 120-130 men in total, went on the offensive. The Makhnovists opened up a strong artillery fire but weak rifle and machine-gun fire. Apparently, the village was occupied by insignificant forces. As our companies approached the village, the Makhnovists cleared out and the firing stopped. Only then did the Tamans' chains appear.

After the Tamans had entered Nerubaevka, the 1st and 2nd Companies with guns returned to Torgovitsi. The companies had five officers and nine soldiers wounded, gaining immense moral satisfaction. The Taman regiment, of no less than 500-600 men with machine guns and a battery, apparently did not dare to do what 120 men did with two guns. The result was something to behold, as if the Taman regiment assisted our companies, and not our companies the Tamans. Colonel Zakrepa, the commander of the Taman Regiment, reported that his regiment occupied the village of Nerubaevka with the assistance of two companies of the Simferopol Officer Regiment. The commander of our regiment, Colonel Gvozdakov, reported the true state of affairs. The Tamans did not lose a single person or a single horse the whole day.

Further operations against Makhno, breakthrough by Makhno

After the battle, the companies of the 1st Battalion near the village of Nerubaevka assembled with the rest of the regiment in the village of Torgovitsi. Having remained there on 1 and 2 September, on the morning of 3 September they moved to the village of Pokotilovo, where they made up the corps reserve.

The neighbouring area Dubovo–Olypanka–Ostrovets was occupied by the 42nd Don Cossack Regiment. On 6 September, in order to protect the left flank of the Don Regiment, the 1st Battalion of the regiment, with two guns, was ordered to occupy the villages of Peregonovka and Krutenkoye. Peregonovka turned out to be empty, while Krutenkoye was occupied by Makhno's cavalry. The cavalry was driven out and retreated to the village of Tekucha. The 1st battalion was stationed in the village of Krutenkoye.

On 7 September the Don Cossacks suddenly retreated to Podvysokoe. The Makhnovists occupied Rogovo. The 1st Battalion of the regiment withdrew from Krutenkoye to Peregonovka and then, as ordered, to Pokotilovo. While occupying Krutenkoye, some reconnaissance from the 1st Battalion found a grouping of the Makhnovists in the Klenovo–Semiduby–Verbovka area. According to residents, Makhno intended to break through to Golovanevsk and then on to the Yekaterinoslav region.

At this time the regiment, including the 3rd battalion, which was now operating in the area, recorded its strength (with detachments) as 1,475 men.

¹¹ This was a unit of Kuban Cossacks.

¹² While most Cossacks were cavalry if they could be, lack of horses often left units with large infantry components. This was the case here.



On 8 September the 2nd Battalion occupied Peregonovka.

Operations to liquidate Makhno began on 9 September. General Slashchev aimed to encircle Makhno in the area of Uman city. The regiment was ordered to advance on Krutenkoye–Tekucha. To the right was a detachment of General Sklyarov advancing from the Ostrovets–Dubovo region to Uman. To the left, in the Golovanevsk area, units of the Regiments of the 13th and 34th IDs¹³ and the 2nd Taman Cossack Regiment were advancing towards Semiduby–Klenovo–Senki. By morning, the regiment (1st and 2nd Battalions) was in Peregonovka.

The Makhnovists occupied the heights east of Krutenkoye and Rogovo, and they took Rogovo that morning, taking advantage of General Sklyarov's detachment moving towards Uman. Communication with General Sklyarov's detachment, which was already difficult to maintain due to the distance, was now completely lost. The 1st Battalion of the regiment was advancing on Krutenkoye, the 2nd Battalion with a company on each side of the Yatran' (Ba-bin'ka) River, with one company in reserve behind the right flank. The battery took up a position on the eastern height of Peregonovka. The regiment was directed to the village of Tekucha. The 2nd Battalion was ordered to clear the village of Rogovo of the Makhnovists (it was assumed that only their reconnaissance or at least not many men were there), after which they were to turn west towards the village of Tekucha and advance to the right of the 1st Battalion, in echelon, trying to get in touch with the detachment of General Sklyarov.

The 1st Battalion had just approached the bridge over the river at the sugar factory, and immediately came under heavy enemy artillery fire. Crossing the bridge under fire, the battalion began to advance vigorously on Krutenkoye, pushing back the Makhnovist infantry. The Makhnovists were knocked off the heights and driven out of the forest between Peregonovka and the village of Krutenkoye. The 1st Company was already approaching Krutenkoye, when the Makhnovists attacked the left flank of the battalion with large numbers, trying to cut off the battalion from the village of Peregonovka and from the southern crossing. The 2nd Company, advancing in echelon behind the left flank of the 1st Company, prevented the Makhnovists from achieving this by means of a rapid forward movement and, despite strong artillery and rifle fire and repeated enemy attacks, held the southern crossing. The 2nd Battalion, approaching Rogovo, was unexpectedly attacked by the Makhnovists on its right flank. So instead of linking with General Sklyarov's detachment, they faced a surprise attack by significant Makhnovist forces. After a stubborn battle, having suffered losses, the battalion withdrew to Peregonovka, south of the sugar factory. The northern crossing was left in the enemy's hands.

The commander of the 1st Battalion, seeing the withdrawal of the 2nd Battalion, stopped his companies until the situation was clarified. At about 16:00, the regiment commander ordered the 1st Battalion to retire to the heights east of Peregonovka. As soon as the battalion began to withdraw, the Makhnovist cavalry raced to attack the 4th Company, which was advancing in the centre. Supported by the 3rd Company and machine guns, the 4th Company repulsed the attack; although some men were injured by sabres. The battalion continued to retreat, in order, to the southern crossing. Night fell. The battalion got in touch with the regiment headquarters and was ordered to cross to the left bank of the Yatran' River using the southern ford. Both battalions withdrew to the farmsteads north of the village of Pokotilovo. During the day, the two battalions lost between them 5 officers and 7 soldiers killed, 38 officers and 27 soldiers wounded and 4 officers and 5 soldiers missing .

On 10 September the regiment, in view of the superiority of the Makhnovist forces, was ordered to occupy Kopenkovatoe, to guard the line of the Yatran' River, and to repel all enemy attempts to break through to the east. By 12 o'clock the 1st and 2nd Battalions occupied the line given them.

Over the next two days, the regiment repelled all attempts by the Makhnovists to break through to the east. The enemy attacked especially stubbornly on 11 September near the village of Ostrovets, but in the evening retreated westwards after taking significant losses. We lost 1 officer and 4 soldiers killed, 1 officer and 3 soldiers wounded and 1 officer and 1 soldier missing. General Sklyarov's detachment occupied the city of Uman, and so a gap was formed between him and the regiment of about 40 kilometres from Rogovo to Uman, which was not under observation by anyone. The Makhnovists took advantage of this and

¹³ The Regiment of the 34th ID was also a "composite" regiment, formed around men of the Tsarist 34th ID.



regrouped their forces. The Regiment of the 13th ID and the Regiment of the 34th ID advanced slowly, and the enemy had freedom to concentrate their forces in the Olshanka–Ostrovets–Rogovo region.

The regiment commander reported that the Makhnovists were moving from the Semiduby–Tekucha area to Olshanka, that large enemy forces were observed facing the regiment, especially on its right flank, that the regiment was exhausted in an unequal struggle and that the position of the two battalions of the regiment was dangerously exposed in the event of a full-scale attack by the Makhnovists.

General Slashev thanked the regiment for its heroic work and for the fact that with its stubborn defence it gave him the opportunity to surround Makhno. He asked the regiment to hold out for another day. This order was received on the morning of 13 September.

On 13 September, at about 13:00, Makhnovist chains were seen again, moving along the edge of the forests (near the village of Krutenkoye) in the direction of Olshanka. Carts were visible along the roads, moving in the same direction. The 4th Company was ordered to advance on Rogovo and then westwards. The company was met with heavy rifle and machine-gun fire. It turned out that Rogovo was occupied by significant Makhnovists forces. With the onset of darkness, the Makhnovists attacked the 1st Battalion, which had occupied the heights north-west of Kopenkovatoe. The attack of the Makhnovists was repulsed by rifle and machine-gun fire and a counterattack followed. The fighting subsided, but the scouts reported enemy movement towards Podvysokoe. The regiment commander again reported on the threatening situation.

General Anguladze (commander of the Regiment of the 13th ID) reported that the Taganrog battalion of the Regiment of the 34th ID should be in the village of Nebelevka, but our attempt to contact it yielded no results (this battalion was moving from Golty by rail to Bobrinskaya-Talnoe, and from there on carts to Nebelevka, which was the reason for its delay). He further reported that the Lithuanian battalion of the Regiment of the 13th ID was occupying the village of Polonistoye and would advance on Peregonovka–Krutenkoye at dawn. Our right flank remained open, with no units there. Losses per day were 15 wounded officers and 25 soldiers. Despite the alarming situation, the regiment was ordered to remain in its positions. In general, the night passed calmly.

At dawn on 14 September the Makhnovists launched a general attack. The 1st and 3rd Companies, guarding the sector of the 1st Battalion, stopped the leading Makhnovist chains with fire and counterattack, and thus gave the other companies the opportunity to turn and enter the battle line. A Cossack patrol sent by the regiment commander to communicate with the Lithuanian Battalion on the left, having reached the heights to the east of Kopenkovatoe, began to sound the alarm and rushed back to report that the Makhnovist cavalry had destroyed the Lithuanians and was moving to Pokotilovo-Ternovka.

The commander of the 1st Battalion (Captain Stolnikov) managed to push the 2nd Company with machine guns south of Kopenkovatoe, which repelled the Makhnovists. The 2nd Battalion (Captain Gattenberger), formerly to the right of the 1st Battalion, being turned by the Makhnovists on their right flank, began to withdraw. The Makhnovist infantry advanced on the regiment from the north and west, trying to push our companies to the Sinyukha River, and the cavalry tried to seize the crossings at Pokotilovo and Ternovka. The regimental headquarters, the 2nd Company¹⁴, part of the regimental machine-gun command, the battery and the wagon train retreated quickly and managed to take the ford at Ternovka, but the regiment commander did not hold it until the other companies could arrive and hurriedly retreated to Tyshkovka. By the evening he found himself in the village of Lysaya Gora without a regiment.

The 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Companies, with machine guns, retreated under strong pressure from the Makhnovist infantry from the right and from the front and under the pressure of continuous cavalry attacks on the left flank. Enemy artillery, obviously afraid hitting their own people, fired at something in front of our companies. Entering the forest to the east of Kopenkovatoe, the companies had to abandon their machine guns and cartridge carriages¹⁵, as the forest had a wide and deep ditch which the horses could not cross. Coming out of the forest, the companies headed towards Roszokhovatoe, but were forced to pass north of this village, as it was already occupied by the enemy, including artillery. In vain the

¹⁴ This would appear to be wrong, as the 2nd company was still fighting. It would appear to be the 3rd Company.

¹⁵ The word used is *dvukolki*, двуколки, which is used for two-wheeled carts, both civilian and military.



companies signalled with flags to summon help. There was no reply. The enemy was all around, and ahead was the Sinyukha River. Subsequently, it turned out that flags had been seen at the Ternovka crossing, but that the regiment commander still decided to leave the crossing, without waiting for the approaching units. The companies were doomed. They knew that there would be no mercy. We moved off the roads, onto the large open fields.

The sun began to heat up. The Makhnovist infantry was on our heels, but they did not destroy our chains, as apparently they had run out of cartridges – which we noticed immediately. But our own stock of cartridges was also running out. The enemy cavalry was constantly attacking us on both flanks, trying to cause panic among us by throwing hand grenades, in order to open us up to melee weapons. Constant stopping to repel the horse attacks with volley fire was required. The wounded who could not go on, in order not to fall alive into enemy hands, shot themselves. The lightly wounded continued to retreat with the companies. We approached the Sinyukha River, but did not know where there were any crossings. The river is deep and quite wide.

At last we came to the river itself, in a bend north of Ternovka. Several people ran to swim across – some drowned, some came back. The Makhnovist infantry halted. Firing back at the cavalry, the companies moved along the river bank, hoping to find a crossing. By 15:00 the companies approached Burakovka, from where they were met with machine-gun fire. The companies attacked Burakovka and occupied it, taking a Makhnovist machine gun. Only here, having travelled about twenty kilometres across fields without roads, the companies stopped and prepared for their last defence.

Fortunately some residents told us about a rowboat, using which it was possible to get to the left bank of the river. We went along and with it crossed the Sinyukha River. About a hundred men now remained, in six companies. But where to go? It was assumed that the regiment headquarters and detachments were in Tyshkovka, and so it was decided to move to Konstantinovka. There was not time to wait, the Makhnovists had already reached the riverbank. The wounded were put on carts. The enemy began to near Konstantinovka. At the same time some columns also approached, coming from the Ternovka area. We thought they were our side. Suddenly the columns began to wheel round and their artillery opened fire on us. The wounded on carts immediately turned to Churovka and raced off in the direction of Vodyanoe–Karbovka–Glodosy–Novoukrainka, where they arrived late at night. The remaining approximately 60 men, under the commander of the 2nd Battalion, Captain Gattenberger, moved as a chain to Churovka and tried to get to the forest east of that village. They were not destined to make it. They repelled the horse attacks, but the Makhnovist artillery, exploiting the rolling fields, shot the chain with cannister. The cartridges ran out. The cavalry cut through the survivors. Captain Gattenberger shot himself. There were no prisoners. In this battle, the 1st and 2nd Battalions lost 60 officers and 88 soldiers killed, 30 officers and 55 soldiers wounded.

Makhno gave a brilliant assessment of the regiment's work and considered it finished. In his newspaper "Path to Freedom" dated 30 October, 1919, No. 4 in the article "The Defeat of the Denikinists", he wrote: Realizing the importance and danger of the Revolutionary Insurrectionary Army, the Denikinists grouped large forces against it along the Elisavetgrad–Voznesensk line numbering up to 12-15 regiments among which there was the 1st Simferopol Officer Regiment, distinguished by extreme tenacity and firmness ... " and further, " ... the 1st Simferopol Officer Regiment, despite its organisation and perseverance, was overtaken on the Sinyukha River and completely chopped down by the cavalry". Makhno was wrong. The regiment did not die. Thanks purely to the incomprehensible confusion of the regiment's commander, Colonel Gvozdakov, some of the regiment's best ranks perished. The enemy was jubilant, but prematurely.

This ended the regiment's operations against Makhno, which lasted a total of 26 days from August 20 to September 14 and inflicted very heavy losses on the regiment. During these battles, 87 officers and 121 soldiers were killed, 178 officers and 238 soldiers were wounded, 5 officers and 6 soldiers were missing, for a total of 635 killed and wounded officers and soldiers.



By the evening of 15 September, the entire regiment (including the 3rd Battalion) was concentrated in Golta (near Olviopol), with the 1st and 2nd Battalions in the corps commander's reserve. The 3rd Battalion arrived from Birzula by rail, to join General Cherski's detachment in pursuit of Makhno's breakthrough.

The 3rd Battalion, under the command of Colonel Robachevski, as is evident from above, did not take part in the regiment's operations against Makhno before the breakthrough on 14 September. That battalion from the very beginning of its formation operated separately from the regiment, and therefore it will be appropriate here to briefly cover its activities up to that date.

The beginning of the 3rd battalion was laid on 12 August, when the 8th Company of the regiment, after the capture of the city of Kherson on 1 August, remained there to carry out garrison service. Having become greatly replenished, it turned into four companies. These companies were formed into a battalion, which became known as the 3rd Battalion of the Simferopol Officer Regiment.

On 16 August, the battalion moved to the city of Nikolaev, from where on 3 September it set out by rail to fight Petliura's troops. It assembled at the Syrovo station, which lies on the Olviopol to Birzula railway line. From that time on the 3rd Battalion entered into hostilities, not under our regiment commander, but independently as part of the units fighting Petliura's troops. On 4 September the battalion took Lyubashevka station after a fight. The next day advancing, and again after an action, occupied Zaplaza station, together with the villages of Gvozdvka and Yasenovo. Continuing its advance on Birzula station, on the night of 7 September the battalion occupied Zherebkove station and the city of Ananiev without a fight and the villages of Novo-Aleksandrovka and Poznanka in battle. On 10 September the battalion, assisted by the "Korshun"¹⁶ and "General Markov" armoured trains coming up from Odessa, took Birzula station after a battle. On 11 September it went to Borshch station, but on 13 September it returned to Birzula station, where it was at the time of Makhno's breakthrough. On 15 September the battalion was hastily transferred by rail to Golta station, where for the first time, as the 3rd Battalion, it met with its regiment.

The regiment's commander, not knowing that the battalion had already received a new assignment, and having not seen it since its formation, took advantage of his presence in Golta to try and review it. He ordered Colonel Robachevski, the battalion commander, to present the battalion on 16 September at 16:00 at Golta station, near the carriages. The battalion commander, however asked that the review be postponed until 17:00 – to which the regiment commander agreed. At the agreed time the Colonel arrived at the station, but did not find the battalion. It turned out that Colonel Robachevski had received his orders in the morning. Knowing that at about 17:00 his battalion would leave for Pomoshchnaya station, and not wanting to show the battalion to the regiment commander, he straight out deceived him. The regiment commander filed a report on the incident.

In connection with what happened, it is appropriate to dwell here a little more on the personality of Colonel Robachevski, whose actions and character were to a certain extent the reason for the isolation of the 3rd Battalion – not only at the moment described, but also afterwards. Colonel Robachevski was obstinate in his desire to turn his battalion into a regiment and was very unhappy that this had not happened so far. He clearly did not want to act under the regiment commander, striving all the time for independent actions. It seems according to the available information, that Colonel Konovalov of the General Staff of the Novorossiysk Region, oddly enough helped him greatly in this. Later, when the regiment had been united, and the commander of the 3rd Battalion, received his orders from the regiment commander, he independently reported to the army headquarters about successes, attributing them entirely to himself. The regiment's commander was unable to prevent this, in view of the strange attitude of the General Staff. Operations, of course, suffered as a result, since under some pretext or other orders were often not executed .

The 3rd Battalion, which now came under the orders of the commander of the Taganrog Regiment, General Cherski, left on 16 September evening for Pomoshchnaya station, where it disembarked and moved on carts through Novoukrainka to Rovnoe, where it arrived on the morning of 17 September. In the evening of the same day, the battalion set out for Bobrinets, arriving there in the morning of the 18th, where it remained all day. On the morning of 19 September the battalion marched to Sednevka, Izrailovka and

¹⁶ "Kite", as in the bird.



Dolinskaya station, where he arrived on the 20th. The next day, the battalion was moved by rail to Kazanka station, where once unloaded, it went on the offensive against Kazanka itself. The Makhnovists retreated, and in the evening the battalion returned to Dolinskaya station. On 22 September the battalion moved by rail to the Krivoy Rog station, where it spent the night; on the morning of the 23rd it moved further along the railway to the bridge over the Buzuluk River. The bridge was blown up, and the battalion arrived in marching order on 24 September in the city of Nikopol' on the Dnieper. Three companies of the battalion were stationed in Nikopol', and the 12th Company in Novo-Pavlovka.

On 1 October, leaving the 11th Company in Nikopol' for garrison service (we do not know anything about the fate of the 11th Company, it never rejoined the regiment), the rest of the battalion companies were transferred by rail through Znamenka–Bobrinskaya–Birzula to the Slobodka station.

This ended the participation of the 3rd Battalion in the pursuit of Makhno. Its actions were not entirely successful – Makhno acted with impunity. In fact the officers of the battalion said that the battalion moved only when it became known that the Makhnovists had moved on. The battalion, thanks to the intrigues of Colonel Robachevski, did not fulfil its task. He did not like acting under General Cherski, whom he clearly opposed, and the results were deplorable. General Cherski, as the head of the detachment, was officially responsible for this.

Participation of the Regiment against Petliura's Troops, up to and including Zhmerinka.

The remnants of the 1st and 2nd battalions rested in Golta, replenished and prepared for further actions against Petliura's troops.

On 5 October, due to the failure of the Regiment of the 13th ID in the Bershad' area, the 1st Battalion was moved to Gayvoron, and the 2nd Battalion to Gaysin. Up to 15 October the battalions carried out patrols in the Gaisin–Gayvoron area, while the 3rd Battalion, advancing north along the railway, occupied the stations of Kodyma, Popelukhi, Kryzhopol, Vapnyarka and Zhuravlevka against opposition.

On 16 October the regiment concentrated at the Gubnik station, on the Khristinovka to Vapnyarka railway line, and until 21 October carried out patrols and reconnaissance in the area of the Demovka–Kirsanovka–Anopol–Belousovka–Kleban' stations. The 3rd Battalion occupied Yurkovka station.

On 21 October the 3rd Battalion joined the regiment and its independent operations ceased. That day scouts occupied the city of Tulchin.

On 22 October the regiment was ordered to occupy the line of Kopievka to Yuliyampole. The 1st and 2nd Battalions and a battery, under the command of the commander of the 1st Battalion, occupied the village of Kopievka in the evening, moving from Kirsanovka through Tulchin. The 3rd Battalion occupied Yuliyampole. The Petliurists retreated to Torkov. From then on the regiment was part of the Zhmerinka Group, with Colonel Gvozdakov, commander of the regiment, at the head of the group.

To strike at us, the Petliurists concentrated their forces on the Shpikovo–Rakhny line, and therefore the headquarters of the troops ordered the regiment to seize Shpikovo town and Rakhny station.

On the morning of 23 October the 1st and 2nd Battalions and a battery, under the command of the commander of the 1st battalion, Captain Stolnikov, were ordered, advancing along the Luka Zhabokritskaya–Silnitsa road, to seize Shpikovo, and the 3rd Battalion with armoured trains was to occupy Rakhny station.

The 1st and 2nd Battalions set out at 8 o'clock, with foot reconnaissance ahead. The column reached Luka Zhabokritskaya without any difficulty, but when the head of the column approached the river, a strong blizzard came up, and visibility was zero. The scouts occupied Silnitsa, but due to the blizzard, it was impossible to move on and the column stopped. The leader of the column sent a report on the situation. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon the storm began to subside, and the units started moving again. Fighting started up ahead. The scouts, approaching a farmstead north of Silnitsa on the road to Shpikovo, stumbled upon the Nalivaikinski regiment of the 7th Ukrainian Division, which was occupying a position along the Silnitsa–Shpikovo road facing south. After a short battle, the scouts threw the Petliurists back to the west, and when the column approached, the road was already clear. The column moved on and moved quickly into the forest. It was already dark by the time the column reached the northern edge of the forest, south of



Shpikov. Peasants met along the way said that there were some Petliurist units in the town, but there were no guards on the road. This seemed unbelievable. Apparently, due to a Petliurist blunder, the column had found itself in their rear.

The commander of the column decided to attack the town immediately. For this he ordered the 2nd Battalion to advance east of the road in order to cut the Torkov–Shpikovo road and cover the town from the east. The 1st Battalion (1st and 2nd Companies) was to advance along the Silnitsa–Shpikovo road. A scout team was to advance to the left of the 1st Battalion companies in order to cut the Shpikovo–Rakhny road. The reserve (3rd and 4th Companies) and all other units were move along the road. At about 20:00 the chains moved forward and, without a shot, burst into the place. There was a short struggle.

Our attack was so unexpected that the entire headquarters of the 7th Ukrainian Division, including regimental commanders, carts and a lot of stores were captured. According to the testimony of the chief of staff of the 7th Ukrainian Division (a former captain of the Russian army), who was amazed by our sudden appearance, it turned out that there was a cavalry brigade in Torkov and the 10th Division with headquarters at Rakhny station.

Immediately, outposts with machine guns were set up on the roads to Torkov and Rakhny. Further it turned out that the Petliurist cavalry had been ordered to make a raid on Kopievka and further along the path of our column. Our carts were placed in the southern part of Shpikov, and the entire column was concentrated south of the Shpikovka River, in the suburbs. An outpost with machine guns was set up on the bridge, and an outpost with machine guns and two guns was set up at the exit from the town to the south along the Shpikovo–Silnitsa road, from where the cavalry was expected. They were ordered to shoot only using cannister. Then a group of three riders were sent to Kopievka, to the headquarters of our detachment, with a report and warning about the raid.

At midnight a blizzard started up again, which apparently, prevented the cavalry raid. Thanks to this the headquarters of the detachment, which was unprotected, was saved. The chief of staff of the 7th Ukrainian Division complained that he had been let down by his Ukrainian units. It turned out that there should have been a horse outpost in Luka Zhabokritskaya, but it wasn't there. The Nalivaikinsky regiment had occupied Silnitsa facing south, but our appearance from the east was a complete surprise to him, and as a result a regiment of more than 200 people was unable to withstand the pressure of our 30 scouts, fleeing through Levkivtsi to Shpikovo. There it had been detained by the same chief of staff and sent back to Levkivtsi, and thus the Silnitsa–Shpikovo road remained open.

Further, it turned out that the Ukrainians in the morning had attacked from the Murafa–Dzhurin area to Vapnyarka–Birzula with their best troops – the Galicians. The 7th and 10th Ukrainian Divisions were supposed to provide the left flank of the Galicians. The occupation of Shpikov by our regiment had an effect: on the same night, the 10th Division cleared Rakhny station and the Petliurists began to move along the entire front.

The 3rd Battalion also launched an attack in the morning, but was forced to stop at Rakhny station. Leaving a screen, they moved to assist the Composite Regiment of the 14th Division, retreating from the Dzhurin area under the onslaught of the Galicians. The attack of the battalion on Zvezdanovka and Popelevka from the direction of Yuliyampole stopped the Galician offensive.

All night our outposts captured mounted Petliurists with reports: it was clear that all the Petliurists had lost contact with each other. The captured commander of the Lubensky regiment (a staff-captain of the old Russian hussar regiment – the whole regiment was in the old Russian uniform) asked permission to send a man to Torkov so that he could bring over the remnants of the regiment. Indeed, after a while several officers arrived, but the rest were not able to leave. At dawn, the Petliurist cavalry went to Zhmerinka, and the Nalivaikians fled in all directions.

In the morning our complete success became clear. At dawn our scouts occupied Rakhny station. At about 10 o'clock the headquarters of the Zhmerinka Group arrived. The Galicians peeled off from Petliura and sent a delegation to the headquarters to discuss joining forces with us. Colonel Gvozdakov conducted negotiations with them.



On 24 October at noon the 3rd Battalion occupied Rakhny station, and so the regiment was on the line from Shpikovo to Rakhny.

On 25 October at 2 o'clock, the Petliurites tried to attack Rakhny station, but were driven back to the village of Sledy. The 1st Battalion was ordered, with the assistance of a company of the 3rd Battalion, to attack from Rakhny station and drive the Petliurists out of Slidy village. At about 10 o'clock the 1st battalion moved along the Sadki–Slidy road and, approaching the village, attacked it from the east, while enveloping it from the north. At the same time, a company of the 3rd Battalion advanced along the Rakhny–Slidy road. After a short exchange of rifle and machine-gun fire, the Petliurists (the remnants of the 7th Ukrainian Division) retreated to Bushinka and Yaroshenka station. The battalion returned to Shpikovo.

On 26 October, the regiment was ordered to continue the offensive against Zhmerinka the next day. The 1st and 2nd Battalions and a battery, were to move along the Shpikovo–Stoyany–Pirogov–Krasne road and occupy the town of Krasne. The 3rd Battalion was to take Yaroshenko station.

At 9 o'clock on 27 October, the 1st and 2nd Battalions, under the command of Captain Stolnikov, set out. A reconnaissance team was sent along the Stoyany–Uyarintsi–Krasne road, and the main forces moved along the road indicated in the orders. In the village of Stoyani, the head of the column was met on horseback by a Galician officer with a letter from the head of the brigade addressed to the “commander of the Russian troops”. The letter contained a request not to cross the line Pechora–Ragoznya–Pirogovo–Krasne, so as not to clash with the Galicians, who had begun negotiations with the Russian command.

The headquarters of the Galician corps, commanded by General Krause, was located in the town of Tyvrovo. The Galicians wore Austrian uniforms. The head of the column replied in writing that his column was ordered to advance on Krasne and that it was not ordered to engage in battle with the Galicians. The Galicians should keep their positions and not worry, and that the column would continue to advance. The letter from the Galicians was immediately sent to the headquarters of our detachment. At 18 o'clock our column arrived at Pirogovo, where it stopped for a rest, while the scout team, moving along the shortest route, by that time had already occupied Krasne.

In Krasne there was a brigade of Galicians, and their outpost stood on the road to Uyarintsi. The team of scouts disarmed this outpost, despite the warning from the head of the column to avoid misunderstandings with the Galicians, and entered the town. Among the Galicians, of which there were about 400, the alarm was raised. The team leader, fearing now that they could not be disarmed, went to the brigade commander, apologised, returned the weapons and said that our column of two battalions with a battery and 30 machine guns was on the way from Pirogovo. This caused the brigade commander to take a conciliatory tone, and he asked to be allowed to send a scout and with an officer to meet the column so that there would be no more misunderstanding. This officer and scout arrived in Pirogovo with the report at the moment when the column stopped for a rest. The head of the column decided to spend the night in Pirogovo, and ordered the scouts to remain in Krasne. A report was sent to the detachment headquarters detailing the occupation of Krasne by scout team, the halting of the column for the night in Pirogovo due to the late time, and the fatigue of people and horses. It said the column would march at dawn to Krasne, where it would wait for orders. The 3rd Battalion occupied Yaroshenko station that day.

At 7 o'clock on 28 October Captain Stolnikov's column set out for Krasne, where it arrived at about 9 o'clock. Here an order was received from detachment headquarters to occupy the village of Shchuchintsi. The commander of the Galician brigade, discussing with the head of the column, argued that on the basis of orders we had no right to cross their lines, showing the command written in German for the Galician Corps. The leader of the column, however, explained to him that he had just received an order to move to Shchuchintsi and that he was unable to answer the brigade commander about the command. The brigade commander was amazed that we were moving to his rear – at first he did not seem to believe it – but when he saw that the column was indeed moving towards Shchuchintsi, he immediately set out with his troops from Krasne to Tyvrov. At 13:00 the column took Shchuchintsi. The regiment now occupied the line from Shchuchintsi to Yaroshenko.

Apparently, the Petliurists were in a great panic, and on 29 October our armoured train "Korshun", with half a company of the 3rd Battalion, broke into Zhmerinka station and occupied it, bringing even more



confusion into the Petliurist camp. The city was abandoned by the Petliurists, and by evening the entire regiment concentrated in Zhmerinka, having completed its assigned task.

Place Names

Adobash	Adabash station is in Novo-oleksandrivka
Ananiev	Anan'iv
Belaya Krinitza	Bila Krynytsya
Belousovka	Bilousivka
Birzula	Podilsk
Bushinka	Bushynka
Davydov Brod	Davydiv Brid
Demovka	Demivka
Dobrovelichkovka	Dobrovelychkivka
Dolinskaya	Dolyns'ka
Dubovo	Dubova
Dzhurin	Dzhuryn
Erdelevo	Andriivka
Elisavetgrad	Kropyvnytskyi
Furmanovo	Furmanivka
Gayvoron	Haivoron
Gaysin	Haisyn
Golta	Holta station is now inside Pervomaisk
Glodosy	Hlodosy
Golaya Pristan	Hola Prystan
Golovanevsk	Holovanivs'k
Gubnik	Hubnyk
Guryevka	Hurivka
Gvozdavka	Hvozdavka Persha
Ingulets River	Inhulets River
Kaluga	Kaluha
Karbovka	Karbivka
Kasperovo-Nikolaevka	Kashpero-Mykolaivka
Katerintal	Katerynivka
Klenovo	Klynove
Klosterdorf	now also a neighbourhood of Zmiivka
Kopenkovatoe	Kopenkuvate
Kopievka	Kopiiivka
Krivoy Rog	Kryvyi Rih
Krutenkoye	Kruten'ke
Kryzhopol	Kryzhopil'
Lyubashevka	Lyubashëvka
Lysaya Gora	Lysa Hora
Maryanovka	Mar'yanivka
Nebelevka	Nebelivka
Nikolaev	Mykolaiv
Nikolaevka	Mykolaivka
Novoarkhangelsk	Novoarkhanhel's'k
Novo-Petrovsky	Novopetrivs'ke
Olvioplo	Pervomaisk
Olshanka	Vil'shanka



Ostrovets	Ostrivets'
Pechora	Pechera
Peregonovka	Perehonivka
Peski	Pisky
Peschaniy Brod	Pishchanyi Brid
Pirogov	Pyrohiv
Podvysokoe	Pidvysoke
Pokotilovo	Pokotylove
Pokrovskaya	Pokrovka
Polonistoye	Polonyste
Pomoshchnaya	Pomichna
Popelukhi	Popelyukhy
Ragoznaya	Rohizna
Rakhny	Rakhny-Lisovi
Rogovo	Rihova
Rozokhovatoe	Rozokhuvatets'
Sednevka	Sednivka
Senki	Syn'ky
Shchuchintsi	Shchuchyntsi
Shpikovo	Shpykiv
Silnitsa	Sil'nytsya
Sinyukha River	This runs through Novoarkhangelsk
Sledy	Slidy
Slobodka	Slobidka
Snegirevka	Snihurivka
Sofievka	Sofiivka
Staro-Shvedskaya	Gammalsvenskby, now a neighbourhood of Zmiivka
Stoyany	Just north of Shpikovo
Syrovo	Syrove
Talnoe	Tal'ne
Ternovka	Ternivka
Torgovitsi	Torhovyt'sya, just over the river from Novoarkhangelsk
Torkov	Torkiv
Trikraty	Trykraty
Troitskoye	Troits'ke
Tyvrovo	Tyvrviv
Tyshkovka	Tyshkivka
Vasilinovo	Veselynove
Verbovka	Verbove
Vodyanoe	Vodyane
Yasenovo	Yasenove Druhe or Yasenove Pershe
Yekaterinoslav	Dnipro
Yuliyampole	Yuliyampil'
Yurkovka	Yurkivka
Zaselye	Zasilya
Zhmerinka	Zhmerynka
Zhuravlevka	Zhuravlivka
Zvezdanovka	Zvedenivka

