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**FEATURES OF MILITARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
ACTIVITY IN YELISAVETGRAD REGION IN 1865-1917**

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In the article, the features of military educational institutions activity in Yelisavetgrad region in 1865–1917 have been studied. The purpose of the article is to study features of Yelisavetgrad cavalry junker school activity in Yelisavetgrad region in 1865–1917. The purpose of the Yelisavetgrad cavalry junker school was analysed as the one to prepare high-moral officers-practitions and as a military one that had the right to train officers in the rank of Cornets. It has been concluded that at a certain point of its activity Yelisavetgrad cavalry junker school became the second in the Russian Empire due to its the internal organization of the institution's life in accordance with the current charter of the internal service in the troops, the organization of the educational process and the regime in the school.

Key words: military educational institutions, Yelisavetgrad region, military school, officer cavalry school, military education.

Introduction. The analysis of scientific sources points to the attention of researchers of the second half of the 19th and early 20th centuries to the features of development of military education in general and activities of the Yelisavetgrad Cavalry Cadet School in particular. General analysis and survey of the system of military education in the Russian Empire were carried out in the first studies of P. Bobrovskyi (60-80's of the 19th century),

M. Lalaiev (1892, 1898, 1900), A. Rozenschild von Poulin (1907), M. Galkin (1907), F. Grekov (1910), V. Bernatskyi (1913), P. Petrov and N. Sokolov (1914) et al.

The purpose of the article is to study features of Yelisavetgrad cavalry junker school activity in Yelisavetgrad region in 1865–1917.

During its existence, the Yelisavetgrad junker school was housed in several rooms built in the first half of the 19th century. At that time, the city was the center of military settlements. Until 1888 the institution was housed in a three-story building in the corner of Dvortsovyi lane and Theater Square. There the junkers lived and studied. The school did not have own church at that time, so the junkers went to the nearest one – Pokrovska church in Kovalivka area, the archpriest of which was also a law teacher at the school.

Since 1888, the junkers were transferred to the palace building, which until this time housed a military progymnasium. There on the third floor was arranged a house church in honor of St. Archangel Michael, which contained both squadrons. Later, the church was relocated to the first floor of the building and it became larger. On the first floor there were "royal rooms" (for honorary guests), a room for a school officer on duty, a reception room for the visitors, and a corridor in which the junkers that commit offense were placed "under the rifle", and a punishment room.

Behind the reception room there was a junker's buffet (private), to which outside entrants were banned. It was forbidden to sell spirits. At the buffet there was a medical point, in which the junkers with minor sickness were treated. Besides, on the first floor there was a dining room. Behind the dining room was an apartment of classes inspector with a separate entrance, and in front of it - apartments of squadron commanders.

On the second floor, the first squadron and the St. George's Hall was located, and on the third - the second squadron. In each squadron, in

addition to the bedrooms, there were small libraries, gyms with parallel bars, bars, sports horse and dressing rooms. On the library walls there were always portraits of the Emperor and the Majesty Persons of Tsar's Family, as well as the Military Minister, the Chief of the District, the Chief of the Military Educational Institutions, and the group photos of the students who graduated from the institution.

The interior of the junker bedrooms and dressing rooms was Spartan. The bedrooms were furnished with iron beds on boards, stools and bedside tables on the number of junkers. For the bed served a sack, stuffed with straw, a pillow, an underclothing, which was changed every two weeks. There were no separate rooms for homework in the institution, so the junkers were studying while sitting on the bed beside the bedside table. In the lavatories there was only cold water, and at first there were even no baths.

In the semi-basement premises there was a junker kitchen, a grocery storage and a room for the storage of personal belongings of the junkers.

The educational process was held in a three-story building on the other side of the Dvortsova Street. There were two squadrons. Each class could accommodate from 25 to 40 people. They were equipped with ordinary classroom furniture: table with benches for students, a table for a teacher, one blackboard, and on the walls, depending on the class, maps, drawings, plans, etc. hung. Behind the classes were the office of the inspector and his assistants, teachers' staff room, a fencing hall and a school church.

A little behind there was the school orderly room. Behind the class building there was a riding hall. There were two arenas – winter and summer one.

The winter riding hall of the junker school was built at the same time as the staff and training buildings in 1848. It was one large hall with adjoining

offices on both sides forming a cross-plan. Here training sessions were conducted on horseback riding and also competitions were held [7, p. 3].

At the arena there was a building with officers' apartments, farther – barracks for soldiers and forge, in which the junkers practiced in horseshoeing the horses. All these buildings have survived to this day and are architectural monuments.

Since 1873 an artificial ventilation has been installed in the school.

For the treatment of junkers in the school, a special article of expenditure was not provided, but financed from residual sums and savings.

In terms of hygiene, students` food included all the products necessary for the formation of a healthy organism. The main ones were meat, bread, vegetables, sugar. Only in extreme cases, when the price of sugar and vegetables increased, the school reduced the portions of the products provided by the layout. At the same time, the evening tea was replaced by porridge, instead of buns, the bread was given out at the morning teatime. Products were bought by artel on the market as needed.

Concerning the provision of junkers with the necessary military training means, 10 combat and 20 blank cartridges and 80 capsules were given out for each junker for training classes of firing at the target [4, p. 50].

At the time of the formation, according to the order of the General-Inspector of the cavalry, the Yelisavetgrad School on the number of pupils was provided with horses from the nearest regiment from among the defective, but suitable for riding. In addition, every year the school bought young horses.

In the organization of the internal order in the school were guided by the current statutes of internal service in the troops with the relevant additions relating to junker life.

A regular officer was selected every day for direct permanent supervision of the internal order and discipline of the school, which was subordinated to the head of the school, and during classes – also to the inspector of classes. The regular officer was in charge of all the regulars and on duty ones in military units, and in the camp, also of a guard.

For the help of the regular officer were assigned duty officers from the senior course - on the squadron, aid post, in the kitchen and in the reception room in the hours of reception of visitors; from the junior course – a squadron orderly man.

All junkers, except regular and china clipper in the kitchen, were exempted from class lessons. Also, by the order of the regular officer a regular trumpeter was elected.

In addition to the ones on duty, "lace" and senior junkers supervised order in the squadrons and classes. They were appointed right after the summer vacation. The squadron was followed by cavalry sergeant major (the junker, who was the best student, was an excellent student of formation training, had authority among other junkers). Also, 4 platoons and 8 junior-ensign, the banner-junker and the corporal were chosen.

The educational and upbringing process in the school was based on a rigid Spartan regime. Nobody was let go home for a night. There were two kinds of vacations in the school – the town and out-of-town ones. The purpose of the vacations was to provide the opportunity to spend time in their families, relatives who had family or friends, as well as in the aesthetic education of junkers by attending the theater, concerts, etc.

For town vacations, a thorough triple check was carried out: by a platoon officer-in-law junker, a squadron officer on duty and a school officer on duty [8, p. 94].

Out of town vacations were allowed only at vacation time. It lasted from the end of the camp assembly to the beginning of the training course, as well as for Christmas and Easter.

The course of education in the school continued for two years. From 1880 to 1885, in connection with the opening of the preparatory class and the extension of the curriculum there were three years, and from 1885 to 1913 – again, two years (the preparatory class was liquidated) [9, p. 3-4].

Those junkers who completed the two-year course of the school before the reform, by order on the troops of the district were renamed into estandard-junkers and were candidates for the rank of officers. Students who completed the course for the first grade – the rank of Cornets on the submission of direct authority within 4 months. After the 1902 reform, the military were graduated already in the rank of cornet.

During the First World War, officers' graduations were accelerated and took place at different times. In 1914, by the Highest orders two graduations of the Cornets on July 12 and October 1 were conducted. These issues have not yet been considered accelerated, since the cornets who got the title on July 12 stayed in the college for almost two full years, and those graduated on October 1, have completed the full-year junior class curriculum and abbreviated senior one, having studied at the school for 1 year and 2 months.

The following graduations were accelerated and were named after the serial number:

1st accelerated (4 months) - from August 1 to December 1, 1914

2nd accelerated (4 months) - from October 1, 1914 to February 1, 1915

3rd accelerated (6 months) - from December 1, 1914 to June 1, 1915

4th accelerated (8 months) - from February 1 to October 1, 1915

5th accelerated (8 months) - from June 1, 1915 to February 1, 1916

Junkers, who graduated from these years, were assigned the rank of ensigns by the Highest order.

6th accelerated (1 year) - from October 1, 1915 to October 1, 1916

7th accelerated (1 year) - from February 1, 1916 to February 1, 1917

Juncker, who graduated from these issues, was assigned the rank of Cornets.

The 8th accelerated (1 year) - from October 1, 1916 to October 1, 1917. The junkers of this issue, on the orders of the Provisional Government, received the title of Cornets.

The admitted for the 9th accelerated graduation due to the October 1917 revolution, did not become officers, and they were taken onto the 10th accelerated, having only been in college for only two months, did not complete their studies [8, p. 27-28].

Distribution of junkers to junior and senior grades was used only for training sessions. In the bedrooms, the boys were divided into squadrons.

The educational process was divided into two periods: winter and summer one.

Classes in the winter were divided into the classroom and the formation ones. Classroom classes were conducted with offices of approximately 30 people, and rehearsals - in small groups. All lectures and rehearsals, as a rule, ended in late March.

On holidays, the regime was violated: the junkies got up an hour later and went to church for listening divine service, before this evening – to vigil service. In the solemn feast in the church served divine and prayer service, the presence of junk on which was mandatory. The rest of the time on holidays was given for junkers for recreation and entertainment.

Since 1878 the day of the Holy Great Martyr and Saint George (November 26) was chosen as the general school holiday. In 1888, they appointed squadron holidays: the first – in honor of St. Nicholas Myrlikiiskyi

(December 6), the second – the Holy Archangel Michael (November 8). Another spring horse festival "Carousel" was added. All these holidays began with the prayer service in the riding hall, after which the head of the school welcomed the junkers and passed the squadron ceremonial march under the sounds of school trumpeters.

In October and November 1905 school and squadron marches were not held. This was due to the defeat in the Russian-Japanese war and the alarming situation in the country and the city [8, p. 24].

After the end of the winter period, exams were held, so the day schedule changed. In the days when there were no exams, formation classes were held in the morning, and in the exam days there were none.

Graduation exams took place in a special room. The examining board strictly assessed the knowledge of junkers, but also took into account the knowledge and skills they showed during the course [4, p. 171].

Taking into account the demand of teachers, knowledge of students became more profound every year.

After the examinations, the summer training period began.

Usually, at the end of May, the full staff of school was sent to the camp. Until 1880, the junkers in the summer period were assigned to the cavalry regiments.

With the advancing in the camp and before the end of the topographic survey of the area, the routine of the day depended on the type of the formation activities.

In wartime, the regime in the camp changed.

In the camp, drills, training, platoon and squadron horse training were conducted. During those, senior class junkers mastered commanding of squads and even squadrons.

At the end of June, the junkers entered maneuvers in mounted formation, moving away from Yelisavetgrad to considerable distances. In

the campaign, the junkies were being acquainted with the horse care (no coachers were taken in the campaign).

During a campaign in any weather, the junkies slept in the open air in a straw, covered with horsecloth from the saddles, on which they were sitting in the campaign, since on the English saddles they rode only in the arena. Suitcases were not allowed during the campaign, and everything needed was put into a holster, trimmed to the saddles. The food was cooked in the campaign boilers, which were sent forward in advance.

Thus, in 1888, Junker Cavalry School, part of the troops of the Odessa Military District, with a single consolidated squadron, took part in maneuvers near New Prague (Kherson province, now – Kirovohrad region.), and on August, 31 – at the Supreme Review of the Emperor Alexander III. In June 1902, a consolidated squadron of the school participated in the maneuvers of the troops of Odessa and Kiev districts, and on September 5 of that year, performed at the Supreme Review of the Emperor Nicholai II in Kursk [6, p. 160-161].

The internal order of the institution corresponded to the military structure organization and the junkies who graduated from the school were completely trained in military service.

Typically, school graduations took place on August 6, but in 1905 the graduation was on April 22, 1906 – March 24, 1907 – in June, related to Russo-Japanese War and the first bourgeois revolution of 1905-1907 .

Conclusions. In Yelisavetgrad in 1865, a cavalry junker school was created, which in 1902 became a military one, and accordingly had the right to train officers in the rank of Cornets. The purpose of the school was to prepare high-moral officers-practitions. At a certain stage of its activity becomes the second, after Mykolaivska school (St. Petersburg), a cavalry school in the Russian Empire. This was facilitated by the internal organization of the institution's life in accordance with the current charter of

the internal service in the troops, the organization of the educational process and the regime in the school.

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