

UDC 737.22(477)“1917/1921”
DOI 10.24919/2519-058X.28.287550

Vadym MASHTALIR

PhD hab. (History), Honour Edinventor of Ukraine, Full Professor, Colonel, Head of the Institute of Information and Communication Technologies and Cyber Defense, National Defense University of Ukraine, 6 Povitroflotskyi Avenue, Kyiv, Ukraine, postal code 01135 (vadim_mashtalir@ukr.net)

ORCID: 0000-0002-8132-217X
Researcher ID: AAA-4240-2020

Sergiy MYSKO

Colonel, the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, 6 Povitroflotskyi Avenue, Kyiv, Ukraine, postal code 03168 (mysko_serge@ukr.net)

ORCID: 0000-0003-1312-0864

Вадим МАШТАЛІР

доктор історичних наук, професор, заслужений винахідник України, полковник, начальник інституту інформаційно-комунікаційних технологій та кібероборони Національного університету оборони України, пр. Повітрофлотський, 6, м. Київ, Україна, індекс 01135 (vadim_mashtalir@ukr.net)

Сергій МИСЬКО

полковник, офіцер Генерального штабу Збройних Сил України, пр. Повітрофлотський, 6, м. Київ, Україна, індекс 03168 (mysko_serge@ukr.net)

Bibliographic Description of the Article: Mashtalir, V. & Mysko, S. (2023). Faleristics Achievements of the Ukrainian Liberation Struggle (1917 – 1921) and their Influence on Modern Faleristics. *Skhidnoievropeyskyi Istorychnyi Visnyk [East European Historical Bulletin]*, 28, 103–115. doi: 10.24919/2519-058X.28.287550

**PHALERISTIC ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE UKRAINIAN LIBERATION
STRUGGLE (1917 – 1921) AND THEIR INFLUENCE
ON MODERN PHALERISTICS**

Abstract. *The armed forces, as an important institution of the state, cannot exist without military traditions that rally and unite around the single common goal of protecting Motherland. Any army of the world always preserves military traditions of previous generations and cherishes glorious exploits of its ancestors, which is a guaranteed sign of various ranks military unit functioning.*

*The Ukrainian Liberation Struggle of 1917 – 1921 and its course caused the development of such a social and humanitarian component as encouragement of the Ukrainian soldiers for heroic deeds in the struggle for independent Ukraine. Name, design and decoration elements of that period awards inspired contemporary artist-researchers to incorporate them into modern phaleristics of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. For this purpose, during the specified period, certain steps were initiated to develop our own reward system, however, due to the military and political events during that period, it was not possible to implement all the efforts fully. **The purpose of the research** consists in the study of formation, development*

and functioning of the award system, which was formed during the Ukrainian Liberation Struggle of 1917–1921, and its further influence on the formation of modern phaleristics of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. **The methodological basis** is the principles of historicism, systematicity and scientificity. In the course of the research, a historical and systemic approach, methods of macro-historical analysis have been used. **The scientific novelty** consists in the study actualization of awards issue initiation and development to honour soldiers and officers of the armed forces during the Ukrainian Liberation Struggle of 1917–1921, identification of examples of borrowing elements, decoration projects of the Ukrainian Liberation Struggle of 1917–1921 and their use in the military awards design of the modern Armed Forces of Ukraine, implementation of legal succession of military and phaleristic traditions during modern phaleristics formation of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, introduction of new sources into scientific circulation. **The Conclusion.** Despite a difficult military, political and economic situation, the ongoing armed struggle throughout the territory of Ukraine at that time, significant steps were taken to create and implement the Ukrainian award system during the Liberation Struggle of 1917–1921. It can be assumed that it was during the Liberation Struggle of 1917–1921 that the award system acquired characteristics of official state institutions, approved at the legislative level, which allowed the first awards formation examples to begin. Awards, as well as sketches of unrealized projects of awards from the time of the Ukrainian Liberation Struggle of 1917–1921, became the prototypes of many Ukrainian awards, orders, medals and, in general, Ukrainian military phaleristics, which have been already embodied in our days and found their reflection in modern phaleristics of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, which in its turn confirms the observation of military traditions.

Key words: phaleristic heritage, legal succession of award issue, award issue, observation of military traditions.

ФАЛЕРИСТИЧНІ ЗДОБУТКИ УКРАЇНСЬКИХ ВИЗВОЛЬНИХ ЗМАГАНЬ (1917 – 1921) ТА ЇХ ВПЛИВ НА СУЧАСНУ ФАЛЕРИСТИКУ

Анотація. Збройні сили як важливий інститут держави не може існувати без військових традицій, що згуртовують та об'єднують навколо себе єдиною спільною метою – захисту Батьківщини. Будь-яка армія світу завжди зберігає військові традиції попередніх поколінь та плекає славетні подвиги своїх пращурів, що є гарантованою ознакою функціонування військового підрозділу різної ланки.

Український визвольний рух 1917 – 1921 рр. та його перебіг зумовили розвиток такої соціально-гуманітарної складової, як заохочення особового складу українських воїнів за здійснення героїчних вчинків у боротьбі за незалежну Україну. Своєю назвою, зовнішнім виглядом та елементами оздоблення нагороди того періоду надихнули сучасних митців-дослідників до їх втілення в сучасну фалеристику Збройних Сил України. З цією метою протягом визначеного періоду було започатковано певні кроки з розвитку власної нагородної системи, проте через тогочасні військово-політичні події уповні реалізувати напрацювання не вдалося. **Мета дослідження** полягає у з'ясуванні становлення, розвитку та функціонування нагородної системи, яка сформувалася у період Визвольних змагань 1917 – 1921 рр., та її подальший вплив на формування сучасної фалеристики Збройних Сил України. **Методологічну основу** дослідження становлять принципи історизму, системності та науковості. У ході дослідження було використано історико-системний підхід і прийом макроісторичного аналізу. **Наукова новизна** полягає в актуалізації вивчення питання започаткування і розвитку нагород для відзначення солдат та старшин власних збройних сил часів Визвольних змагань 1917 – 1921 рр., визначення прикладів запозичення елементів оздоблення проєктів нагород Визвольних змагань 1917 – 1921 рр. та їх застосування у дизайні військових нагород сучасних Збройних Сил України, здійснення правонаступництва військових і фалеристичних традицій у ході становлення та формування сучасної фалеристики Збройних Сил України, введення до наукового обігу нових джерел. **Висновки.** Попри складну воєнно-політичну й економічну обстановку, триваючу збройну боротьбу на всій території тогочасної України у період Визвольних змагань 1917 – 1921 рр. було зроблено вагомі кроки зі створення та впровадження української нагородної системи. Можна вважати, що саме у цей період вона набула ознак офіційних державних інституцій, затверджених на законодавчому рівні, що започаткувало

формування перших зразків нагород. Відзнаки, а також ескізи нереалізованих проєктів нагород часів Визвольних змагань 1917 – 1921 рр. стали прототипами багатьох українських відзнак, орденів, медалей та загалом української військової фалеристики, які були втілені вже в наші дні й знайшли відображення у сучасній фалеристиці Збройних Сил України, що підтверджує наслідування військових традицій.

Ключові слова: фалеристична спадщина, правонаступництво нагородної справи, нагородна справа, наслідування військових традицій.

The Problem Statement. Within the framework of a special historical discipline, the issue of emergence, formation and functioning of modern Ukrainian phaleristics remains insufficiently studied and requires in-depth research. Under the conditions of the armed aggression of the Russian Federation against our country, the issue of a worthy honouring and awarding soldiers of the Russian-Ukrainian war occupies one of the key places in the state policy.

Modern phaleristics of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, and Ukraine in general, undoubtedly has its origins in the historical heritage of our country and continues its development. Specialists in the historical field search for new sources that allow them to elucidate the commemoration and award issue of the Ukrainian soldiers' heroic deeds. That is why, the issue of in-depth study of Ukrainian phaleristic traditions contributes to an objective determination of the main trends in the system of military awards development.

The Analysis of Recent Research Papers. In independent Ukraine, the first historiographical work, which showed the world unique phaleristic monuments and existence of the Ukrainian phaleristics, was the illustrated brochure of Yaroslav Semotiuk. The author's brochure caused a considerable resonance among scholars and researchers, which served as an impact for a further research into formation of phaleristic processes and development of the Ukrainian phaleristics. Yaroslav Semotiuk systematized known Ukrainian awards from the time of the Liberation Struggle, the Ukrainian Insurgent Army and the Government of the Ukrainian State in Exile until the 90s of the 20th century. In addition, for the first time, the author provided complete illustrated material of all Ukrainian awards known at that time (Semotjuk, 1991).

In Dmytro Tabachnyk's monograph there is covered the issue of awards creation in Ukraine, in particular the award system formation in an independent state. Together with a group of scholars, he synthesized the results in the research "Ukrainian Awards", which to this day remains a kind of a reference point to many researchers of modern phaleristics. In this edition there are covered the stages of emergence and development of the award issue in Old Ruska and Cossack states, national award traditions during the Liberation Struggle of 1917 – 1921, during the period of the Ukrainian SSR, as well as the birth of award issue in emigration during the period of 1921 – 1993 (Tabachnyk, 1996).

In the monograph "Ukrainian Military Signs of Distinction of the First Half of the 20th Century", published in Russian, the authors V. Kravtsevych-Rozhnetsky and V. Panasenko analyzed phaleristics of the Ukrainian units and armies, as well as awards of various Ukrainian military social organizations that were formed in emigration after World War I and World War II. In the monograph there is analyzed the history of military phaleristics as the basis for the design of the Ukrainian military awards developed by military artists during the national liberation struggle of the Ukrainian formations in the 20th century (Kravtsevych-Rozhnetsky & Panasenko, 2009, p. 336).

The issue of commemoration of soldiers during the Liberation Struggle of 1917 – 1921 was reflected in Yaroslav Tynchenko's research papers. In his works, the scholar did research on the history of the First and Second Winter Campaigns of the Army of the Ukrainian

People's Republic, the introduction of the first combat award of the Ukrainian People's Republic "For Winter Campaign and Battles".

In the research paper "Knights of Winter Campaigns of 1919 – 1920" the author thoroughly analyzes archival sources of those times: orders and directive documents and orders for military units, divisions/regiments on the awarding/recognition of combat awards, for the first time Yaroslav Tynchenko systematizes information and summaries from the fronts, memories of participants in the events, protocols of interrogations by the Chekists about the detention of the leadership of the UNR army and Ukrainian soldiers, and etc. Also, owing to the titanic work carried out, the author for the first time published a comprehensive list of the Knights of the award "For Winter Campaign and Battles" and a detailed description of participants' biographies of those events (Tynchenko, 2017, p. 760).

The monograph of Oleksandr Rudychenko and Yaroslav Tynchenko "Awards and Decorations of National Armies and Governments. Ukraine. Belarus. Lithuania. Founding Documents. Production. Award Practice. Types and Varieties" is a unique source of the Ukrainian phaleristics. The authors analyzed archival materials in Ukraine and in the former republics of the Soviet Union, used large-scale foreign sources of museums and archival institutions of such countries as the United States of America, the French Republic, Canada, etc. The analysis of a significant amount of information made it possible to identify as documentary evidence of the award system creation of the period of the Liberation Struggle of 1917 – 1921, photographs, a large number of written documents, as well as to introduce into scientific circulation materials on availability of awards from private collections and museums in various countries of the world, and documents to them, which were not known until our time. A special value of the monograph is a photographic publication of a large number of types of the Ukrainian awards and distinctions, which were introduced and produced both during the events of the Liberation Struggle of 1917 – 1921 and during the activities of the government of the Ukrainian People's Republic in exile, comprehensive lists of knights awarded by the Ukrainian awards. In addition, the authors presented some interesting facts about the production of fake Ukrainian awards, which appeared at the collectors' market to satisfy phaleristic needs of collectors (Rudychenko & Tynchenko, 2011).

Historians' study on the issue of military symbolism and phaleristics, due to the lack of a sufficient source base, was, for the most part, of a chronological and descriptive character of the Ukrainian phaleristics items. The researches were limited to determining the very fact of the award's existence, the manufacturing process and the prerequisites that contributed to it. The political component that preceded the formation process contributed to the efforts of the Ukrainian governments at all stages of formation and existence of independent Ukraine, and the initiated phaleristic tradition of honouring servicemen of their own armed forces with appropriate awards acquired a systemic character and signs of statehood.

Recently, the above mentioned aspect has acquired a social meaning due to the armed aggression of the Russian Federation, and the issue of a worthy honouring and awarding the participants of the Russian-Ukrainian war occupies one of the key places in the state policy.

The above mentioned confirms the topicality of the study regarding a further, in-depth research on the foundation issue of the Ukrainian awards during the period of the Liberation Struggle of 1917 – 1921 and their influence on modern Ukrainian phaleristics.

The Purpose of the Research. At the current stage of Ukraine's independence defense, awarding servicemen for their heroic deeds is topical, which necessitates continuation of work on improving the award system in the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

Under such conditions, the authors defined the purpose, which consists in doing research on prerequisites and trends of the national phaleristics emergence during the Liberation Struggle of 1917 – 1921, establishing the facts and signs of a legal succession of military traditions and phaleristics heritage, which occupy a prominent place in modern award system.

The Results of the Research. During the Liberation Struggle of 1917 – 1921, the military and political leadership made several attempts to establish a full-fledged Ukrainian award system in order to honour officers and soldiers for their courage and self-sacrifice. The award system had to provide for division into degrees, development of relevant award statutes, guarantee of benefits and preferences of awardees, etc. It is worth noting that a complex military, political and economic situation, the lack of effective managerial influence did not allow creating a centralized reward system at that time. In addition, during the era of the Soviet power, the Ukrainian award system was limited exclusively to honorary titles in various fields of a social life: from agriculture to science, since the republics that were part of the Soviet Union were forbidden to have their own awards.

A significant shift in the formation issue of the award system took place during the reign of Hetman P. Skoropadskyi (April 29 – December 14, 1918).

Hetman P. Skoropadskyi paid considerable attention to the issue of awards. Thus, by order of the Military Office of the Ukrainian State dated June 16, 1918, officer ranks and privileges that existed before the October coup of 1917 were restored (Voronin, 2013, pp. 48–59).

In the absence of his own state awards, Hetman Pavlo Skoropadskyi resumed the awarding of St. George's awards, because despite declaration of independence and creation of a young state, documents regarding awarding the Ukrainian soldiers continued to be sent from the fronts. During P. Skoropadskyi's reign, St. George Duma was formed, which considered the awarding documents and made relevant decisions regarding the future awardees. However, the Duma did not have time to hold a single meeting, because due to the rapidity of political events, it operated only a few days (Tynchenko, 2016, p. 25).

At the same time, Hetman Pavlo Skoropadskyi initiated the creation of the Commission for the Development of State Awards (Tabachnyk, 2004, p. 19).

Thus, one of the significant sources regarding the development of the Ukrainian award system during the time of Pavlo Skoropadskyi is the memoirs of Borys Monkevych, the centurion of the UNR Army (Monkevych, 1995). He describes the creation of the Commission for the Development of State Awards headed by General Heorhiy Honcharenko (a pseudonym – Yu. Halych) (Halych, 1929; Tabachnyk, 2004, p. 58; Tynchenko, 2016, p. 17). In his memoirs, B. Monkevych described in detail the activities of the Commission on the development of awards, the projects of awards that were planned to be introduced, as well as the corresponding drawings and statutes. These are such awards as: “Iron Cross” – for the fight against the Bolsheviks; Order of “Yaroslav the Wise” – for civil services; women's Order – “Saint Princess Olha”; “Cross of St. Volodymyr”; “Archstrategist Michael” Order – for combat merits; Cross “Glory and Revival of Ukraine” (Monkevych, 1995, pp. 68–111).

There was division of awards by degrees awards and fastening for wearing them on ribbons. Awardees were supposed to be granted various privileges and benefits.

B. Monkevych describes the only award that was made before the overthrow of P. Skoropadskyi's regime – “Iron Cross” for the fight against the Bolsheviks.

J. Marshak's jewelry company managed to produce only one copy of award “Iron Cross”, which General H. Honcharenko submitted to the Hetman for approval. As the memoirist mentioned, P. Skoropadskyi approved this award, but almost immediately the troops of the

Directory came to Kyiv. The activities of the Commission were suspended, the fate of “Iron Cross” made by a jeweler J. Marshak is still unknown, as well as the project documentation and sketches (Tynchenko, 2016, p. 18).

The fundamentals of the reward system formation of the young state under the Hetmanate were deepened during the time of the Directory, which came to power at the end of 1918 as a result of the anti-Hetman uprising (Tabachnyk, 1996, p. 60).

During this period (1918 – 1921), the most significant achievements in the Ukrainian phaleristics formation were noted, using the work started by the previous government. Thus, by its law dated January 10, 1919, the Council of People’s Ministers of the Ukrainian People’s Republic decided to introduce award “Republic” and award “Glory to Ukraine”, and on January 24, the Directory adopted the corresponding law, which became the first normative legal document, according to which awards of independent Ukraine were launched (Tabachnyk, 1996, p. 60). This law announced the establishment of two awards – “Republic” and “Glory of Ukraine”. These were the first officially legislated state awards of Ukraine. They were used to celebrate merits in the struggle against the Hetman P. Skoropadskyi government and there was division into degrees.



**Figure 1. “Combat Award
“Republic” Projects**

Citizens of Ukraine were awarded with “Republic” “who, by their unceasing work, at their own will or on behalf of the public, or by order, individually or as part of institutions and organizations, benefited the liberation and construction of Ukraine” (Tabachnyk, 2004, p. 106).

Award “Glory of Ukraine” was established to honour officers and the Cossacks who showed courage and heroism during the hostilities, those who “despising obvious danger and showing a courageous example of fearlessness, presence of spirit and self-sacrifice, will perform a remarkable military feat, crowned with complete success and further

benefit to our army” (Tabachnyk, 1996, p. 63). Project sketches and documentation could not be found.

Simultaneously with the establishment of “Republic” and “Glory of Ukraine” awards, the resolution of the Council of Ministers of January 10, 1919 prohibited the wearing of “both orders and other external awards of the former Russian state, with the exception of the St. George’s Cross and St. George’s Arms” on the territory of the Ukrainian People’s Republic.

In June of the same year, all the above designs of medals were replaced by another design of one combat medal “Courage”. It was established to award soldiers of all ranks for their bravery and courage during wartime. Medal “Courage” could also be awarded to non-military personnel “who, taking part in battles with the enemy, show their extraordinary courage and bravery”. The main reason for the establishment of combat medals was that not all of those who committed an outstanding military feat met the articles of the statute of

award “Republic”. In July of 1919, a draft of the combat medal “Republic” of four degrees was initiated (Tabachnyk, 1996, p. 70).

It is necessary to mention the introduction of material incentives together with awards. Under the conditions of the shortage of awards and restrictions on their production in the required quantity and realizing the specific weight of the motivational nature, the Government encouraged soldiers of the armed forces with monetary rewards. A number of facts have come down to our times, when the Ukrainian soldiers and their commanders, as well as units, were encouraged with cash prizes for their courage and heroism. Yaroslav Tynchenko noted the first fact of such awarding on April 14, 1919, the date of work start of awards commission of the Northern Group of the Army of the Ukrainian People’s Republic headquarters (Tynchenko, 2016, p. 38).

During the reign of Hetman Pavlo Skoropadskyi, it is possible to mark the first significant steps in the award system establishment in the young state. Despite the restoration of traditions of awarding the honours of the former Russian Empire, a Commission for the development of awards was formed, owing to its work a principled hierarchical scheme of awards, corresponding statutes for awards, the first sketches and drawings were made, and a prototype of the Ukrainian award was created.

During the period of the Liberation Struggle of 1917 – 1921, the researchers describe the medals that were produced on the initiative of the teams of educational institutions, military units, and patriotic organizations.

Thus, among military units that established their awards, the following are known:

award of Zaporizhzhia Infantry Regiment 1 named after T. H. Shevchenko (from January of 1918, “syniozhupanna” (the “blue-coat” division)). The creation of the award is associated with the activities of the Union for the Liberation of Ukraine in the camp for prisoners of war of the Russian army in the city of Rastatt in 1916, where Zaporizhzhia Regiment 1 named after Taras Shevchenko was formed on January 21, 1917. After the signing of the Beresteyski Peace Treaty between the countries of the Fourth Union and the Central Rada, the 1st Ukrainian “Syniozhupanna” division was formed from the personnel of the infantry regiment (Krukovskiy, 2001, p. 10).

The award had the form of a shield with a relief image of the Galician Lion facing the West. It was made of bronze, and the shape of the award had a concise design due to the image of a bronze relief that framed it around the shield and stood out through the blue enamel that covered almost the entire award. In the upper part of the award in a semicircle there was the inscription “1.ЗАП.П.Т.Ш”. The award was attached to the clothes with a fastener. The size was 30x35 mm. The number of awards produced, the time and place of their production are unknown. It is mostly found in private collections (Rudychenko & Tynchenko, 2011, p. 149).

Regiment 1 named after T. H. Shevchenko”

Award of the Ukrainian Cavalry-Cossack (“sirozhpupanna” (“grey coat”)) Division 1. At the beginning of creation, this award served as a cockade for a headdress (Dubrivny, 1964, c. 44). Subsequently, the award began to perform the role of honour and appeared



**Figure 2. Award
“Zaporizhzhia Infantry**

in the photos of that time. It was made of solid bronze in the form of a Gothic shield. The size is 27.5x40 mm. In the centre of the Gothic shield is the figure of Michael the Archstrategist with a raised sword in his right hand against a red background, which was attached to the shield with three pins. The figure is covered with a small shield on which there was the image of the Galician Lion with a crown, turned to the West. In the upper part of the award there is the image of the trident. The award was attached to the clothes with the help of a fastener (Rudychenko – Tynchenko, 2011, p. 149).



Figure 3. Award of the Ukrainian

Cavalry-Cossack “Sirozhupanna” Division 1

There is also another type of award, made like the previous one, but instead of a trident, the inscription “SICH. 1917” is depicted. (Rudychenko – Tynchenko, 2011, p. 154).

The amount of awards produced, the time and place of their production are unknown. It is mostly found in private collections and on photographs of the 20s of the 20th century (Rudychenko – Tynchenko, 2011, p. 155).

During this period, it is known about the existence of awards for graduating from a military educational institution, namely the awards “Instructor School of Senior Officers”. It was started on March 14, 1918, when the Military Minister of the Ukrainian People’s Republic, Colonel Oleksandr Zhukovsky, issued an order to establish the Instructor School for Officers. At that time, only two military educational institutions of the Ukrainian People’s Republic of Ukraine had their awards: the Instructor School for Seniors (Kyiv) and the Joint Youth School (Kamianets-

Podilskyi). However, these symbols of the national army formation have survived in single copies, mostly in private collections, like many other monuments of that era.

This unique monument of the first national military school was made of silver and enamel in an oval shape, at the top of which there is the Archangel Michael with a sword on a blue field. There are laurel and oak wreaths, below on a white enameled cartouche there is the inscription: “I.Sh.S.”. The author of the project for this award was a famous Ukrainian artist and graphic designer Okhrym Sudomora. The amount of awards produced, the time and place of their production are unknown. It is mostly found in private collections (Levchenko, 1938, pp. 119–139).



Figure 4. Award “Instructor School of Senior Officers”

The fact that during the existence of the Berdychiv School of Ensigns (1994 – 2002) an analogue was taken as the basis of its educational award – “The Berdychiv School of Ensigns 343” awards of the period of Hetman P. Skoropadskyi: “Instructor School of Senior Officers”. The award was made of a white metal of an oval shape with laurel and oak wreaths in a circle, in the middle there is a golden trident against a blue background, in a lower part under the trident on a white enameled cartouche the capital letters “B.Sh.P” are engraved by analogy with the award “Instructor School of Senior Officers” – “I.Sh.S.”.

One characteristic feature that testifies to the legal succession of phaleristic traditions is the placement on both sides of the Cossack flags depicting the symbols of the Cossack era:

- on the award “Instructor School of Senior Officers” – against a blue background;
- on the award of the “The Berdychiv School of Ensigns 343” – against a crimson background, since in modern Ukrainian phaleristics crimson colour symbolizes the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

A crimson colour, which is traditionally associated with the Cossacks, simultaneously is one of the main symbols of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and a symbol of the Ground Forces (Maliuha & Kostenko, 2002, p. 10).

In the National Library of the Republic of Poland (Warsaw) a historian A. Rukkas managed to find the first project of the “Iron Cross of St. Andrew for the Campaign and Battles since December 6, 1919”. According to the defined project, the award had the appearance of a black St. Andrew’s cross with a ribbon – St. George’s pattern, but instead of yellow-hot-black stripes, there should have been yellow-blue ones. It is interesting that in this project only the date of the start of the campaign was to be marked (Rukkas, 2008, p. 155).

The former sergeant of the Legion of the Ukrainian Sich Riflemen and centurion of the Galician army, an artist Yulian Butsmaniuk, was involved in the development of the design. He created the first sketch of the Iron Cross – a black cross with straight ends, in the middle of which a trident of yellow metal is superimposed. Yu. Butsmaniuk suggested two crossed maces with the dates: “6.XI.1919” and “6.V.1920” on the reverse side as a fastening.

Later, on the initial project of Yu. Butsmaniuk, a centurion Severyn Krasnopera – also a veteran of the Legion of the Ukrainian Sich Riflemen and the Galician Army – some modifications were made to the design of the cross: the trident was placed in a blue circle and decorated with a four-pointed radiant star. On the the reverse side, in addition to the dates of the start and end of the campaign, there appeared the slogan “For the Will of Ukraine” (Tabachnyk, 1996, p. 74).

Further work on the introduction of combat awards was suspended due to catastrophic military failures, since the Ukrainian army had to maintain defense in three directions: in the north – against the Bolsheviks; in the west – against the military formations of the Second Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth; in the south – against the army of the South of Russia, led by General Denikin.

A new stage of the Liberation Struggle of 1917 – 1921 began, which will go down in the history of the Ukrainian army as the Winter Campaign (12/06/1919 – 05/06/1920).

The campaign lasted exactly for five months and acquired the status of one of the most successful military operations of the Ukrainian Revolution of 1917 – 1921, during which the Ukrainian army successfully used partisan methods of combating numerous enemies for the first time. The Ukrainian officers and soldiers led by Mykhailo Omelianovych-Pavlenko covered 2,500 km in the rear of the Bolshevik and White Guard armies. In the course of the



**Figure 5. Award
“The Berdychiv School
of Ensigns 343”**

above mentioned campaign, more than 50 successful battles were fought, which sowed fear and panic in the ranks of the enemy.

As a result of the heroic raid in mid-May of 1920, almost immediately after the end of the campaign, the issue of establishing and making a special award for all participants of the campaign was raised.

The award “Order of the Iron Cross for Campaigns and Battles” for combat merits is the second legally established award of the Ukrainian People’s Republic and the first and the only one that was successfully implemented at that time.

Thus, on October 3, 1920, the Council of People’s Ministers of the Ukrainian People’s Republic of Ukraine considered the draft laws introduced by the Military Minister of the Ukrainian People’s Republic “On Establishment of “Liberation” Order” for combat merits and the “Iron Cross for Campaign of December 6, 1919 to May 6, 1920”. On October 19, 1920, Chief Ataman Symon Petliura signed the order of the General Command of the UNR troops “On Establishment of Orders “Liberation” of Two Degrees and Award “Iron Cross for Winter Campaign and Battles” from December 6, 1919 to May 6, 1920, and also approved the corresponding statute awards of the Iron Cross.



**Figure 6. The First
Combat Award
“Iron Cross for Winter
Campaign and Battles”**

The statute established the categories of people who had the right to receive the award “Iron Cross for Winter Campaign and Battles”, namely:

- all people who participated in the campaign from December 6, 1919 to May 6, 1920, who “did not tarnish the Cossack honour with shameful acts and were in the units”;
- officers, senior officers and soldiers who were forced to leave the Army of the Ukrainian People’s Republic during the campaign due to illness and wounds;
- killed in battles and died of wounds or illness (Tynchenko, 2016, pp. 54–55).

Due to limited funding, the first awards were produced in the Republic of Poland (Warsaw) (Buzalo, 1993, pp. 10–13). The total amount of them was about 1,500 copies including certificates. Later, an additional 500 medals with corresponding certificates were ordered (Tynchenko, 2016, p. 71). In total, about 2,000 direct participants of those events were awarded for the winter campaign led by General M. Omelianovych-Pavlenko.

In continuation of the legal succession issue of military and phaleristic traditions, it should be noted that on August 23, 2019, separate Mechanized Brigade 28 received the honorary title of “Knights of Winter Campaign», initiated the symbolism and its own award, based on the “Iron Cross for Winter Campaign and Battles” of the Ukrainian People’s Army during the Liberation Struggle of 1917 – 1921 (Ukaz Prezydenta Ukrainy, 2019).

Thus, the sleeve award of separate Mechanized Brigade 28 has the appearance of an olive heraldic shield with the image of a black cross with straight ends and a golden border. A gold trident is inscribed on a golden four-pointed star in the centre against a blue background.

The award of the brigade, like the arm badge, has the form of a black cross with straight ends, in the centre of the badge, against the background of a blue enamel, a trident of a yellow metal is superimposed. Unlike the Iron Cross, which was attached to clothing using a rectangular block, the award of separate Mechanized Brigade 28 is attached to clothing with a screw.

In the emblem of the arm badge of separate Mechanized Brigade 28 “there are used the elements of the award “Iron Cross for the Winter Campaign and Battles” of the Ukrainian People’s Republic, which indicate the inheritance of the military traditions of the Ukrainian army” (Shliakh neskorenykh, 2019, p. 17).

The Conclusion. At the beginning of the Liberation Struggle of 1917 – 1921, the young Ukrainian state did not have its own awards. Ukraine was born as an independent, sovereign state on the ruins of the collapse of the Russian Empire, which had its own extensive and centuries-old system of awards. It was the events of the Liberation Struggle of 1917 – 1921 that preceded the initiation and birth of the Ukrainian phaleristic traditions.

Many researchers of the Ukrainian phaleristic traditions, such as V. Karpov, Ya. Tynchenko, etc., repeatedly attempted to implement their periodization of the national phaleristics formation.

However, the author of the article suggested his own periodization of the Ukrainian phaleristics formation during the period of the Liberation Struggle of 1917 – 1921, namely:

the first stage (November of 1917 – April of 1918) – initiation of Ukrainian awards production for soldiers of the armed forces at the state level;

the second stage (April – December of 1918) – the return to awarding soldiers with obsolete awards of the Russian Empire, determining priorities and creating a principled hierarchical scheme of the award system of the Ukrainian People’s Republic, statutes, the first sketches and drawings;

the third stage (December of 1918 – 1921) – the formation of the legal basis for the development of the award system, introduction, material reward for soldiers and units as an alternative to encouragement. Production of awards for military units and educational institutions, awarding the first and the only award of the Ukrainian People’s Republic – the “Iron Cross for Winter Campaign and Battles” (Tynchenko, 2017, 727 p.).

It is the period of the Liberation Struggle of 1917 – 1921 that can be considered the beginning and flowering of the Ukrainian award system. In 1991, after the declaration of Ukraine’s independence, modern phaleristics of the Armed Forces of Ukraine took a course to return to the phaleristics traditions of award creation, taking as a basis the award system of the ancestors.

Being introduced during the Liberation Struggle of 1917 – 1921, the award system acquired signs of a national identity and became the first stage in the award system formation of the Ukrainian state. The above-mentioned cross, as well as the majority of the awards of that period, is a direct proof of the phaleristic heritage, which was reflected in the phaleristics of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, and became prototypes for modern awards of the Armed



Figure 7. Award of Commander of Separate Mechanized Brigade 28

Forces of Ukraine, for example: the graduation badge of the Berdychiv School of Ensigns 343 – by analogy with the award of the “Instructor School of Senior Officers”; the award of the commander of separate Mechanized Brigade 28 – by analogy with the “Iron Cross for Winter Campaign and Battles”.

Further work on the introduction, production, as well as direct awarding of all soldiers, officers of the Ukrainian army, direct participants in the events of the Liberation Struggle War of 1917 – 1921, continued in emigration.

Acknowledgement. The authors express their sincere gratitude to all members of the editorial board for their advice during the preparation of the article for publication.

Funding. The authors received no financial support for the research, writing, or publication.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Buzalo, V. (1993). Do istoriji stvorennja znaka ordena Zaliznogho Khresta UNR [To the history of the creation of the sign of the Order of the Iron Cross of the Ukrainian People’s Republic]. *Tretja naukova gheraldychna konferencija [The third scientific heraldic conference (Lviv, November 4–5, 1993). A collection of abstracts of messages and reports]*, (pp. 10–13). Lviv. [in Ukrainian]

Voronin, V. (2013). Dijaljnistj ukrajinsjkoji derzhavy ghetjmana Pavla Skoropadsjkogho ta Dyrektoriji UNR shhodo stvorennja derzhavnoji naghordnoji systemy [The activities of the hetman Pavlo Skoropadsykyi’s Ukrainian State and the Directorate of the Ukrainian People’s Republic to the creation of a state award system]. *Arkhivy Ukrajiny*, 2, 48–59. [in Ukrainian]

Vistnyk. (1919). *Vistnyk derzhavnykh zakoniv dlja vsikh zemelj Ukrajinsjkoji Narodnoji Respubliky [Herald of State Laws for all Lands of the Ukrainian People’s Republic]*, 5, 75. [in Ukrainian]

Halych, Yu. (1929). *Krasnyi khorovod [Red Dance]*. (Book 1). Ryha: Lyteratura. [in Russian]

Dubrivnyi, P. (1964). Sirozhupannyky. Persha ukrainska striletsko-kozatska dyviziiia [Sirozhupannyky – First Ukrainian Rifle-Cossack Division]. *Za derzhavnist. Materiialy do istorii ukrainskoho viiska*, (vol. 10, pp. 38–78). Toronto. [in Ukrainian]

Levchenko, S. (1938). Instruktorska shkola starshyn [Instructor School for Officers]. *Za derzhavnist. Materiialy do istorii ukrainskoho viiska*, (vol. 8, pp. 119–139). Varshava. [in Ukrainian]

Karpov, V. & Tabachnyk, D. (2004). *Ukrajinsjka vijsjkova symvolika [Ukrainian Military Symbols]*. Kyiv: Lybid. [in Ukrainian].

Krukovskyi, O. (2001). Falerystychni slidy Synoi ta Siroi Dyvizii [Faleristic Traces of the Blue and Gray Divisions]. *Znak*, 23. 10. [in Ukrainian]

Maliuha, V. & Kostenko, Yu. (2002) Do pytannia pro pokhodzhennia ukrainskoi viiskovoi symvoliky [To the Question of the Origin of Ukrainian Military Symbols]. *Storinky istorii*, 29, 3–12. [in Ukrainian]

Monkevych, B. (1995). Orghanizacija rehuljarnoji armiji Ukrajinsjkoji Derzhavy 1918 roku [Organization of the Regular Army of the Ukrainian State in 1918]. *Ukraina v mynulomu*, VII, 68–111. [in Ukrainian]

Rudychenko, O. & Tynchenko, Ja. (2011). *Naghorody ta vidznaky nacionaljnykh armij i urjadiv. Ukrajina. Bilorus. Lytva. Ustanovchi dokumenty. Vyghotovlennja. Praktyka naghordzhennja. Typy ta riznovydy [Awards and Decorations of National Armies and Governments. Ukraine. Belorussian. Lithuania. Founding Documents. Production. Award Practice. Types and Varieties]*. Kyiv. Loghos. [in Ukrainian]

Rukkas, A. (2008). Nevidomyj proekt ordena Zaliznogho khresta Sv. Andrija. *Vijsjkovo-istorychnyj aljmanakh*, 1 (16), 155–159. [in Ukrainian].

Semotjuk, Ja. (1991). *Ukrajinsjki vijsjkovi vidznaky [Ukrainian Military Awards]*. Toronto. [in Ukrainian]

Sto rokiv. (1920). *Sto rokiv tomu rozpochavsja Pershyj zymovyj pokhid armiji UNR 1919 – 1920 rokiv [One hundred years ago, the First Winter Campaign of the UPR Army of 1919 – 1920 began]*. URL: <https://uinp.gov.ua/pres-centr/novyiny/sto-rokiv-tomu-rozpochavsya-pershyj-zymovyj-pohid-armiyi-unr-1919-1920-rokiv> [in Ukrainian]

Tabachnyk, D. (Ed.) (1996). *Nahorody Ukrainy: istoriia, fakty, dokumenty* [Awards of Ukraine: History, Facts, Documents]. (In 3 vol., vol. 1). Kyiv. Ukrainoznavstvo, “ARC-Ukraine”. [in Ukrainian].

Tabachnyk, D. (2004). *Ukrajinsjka falerystyka. Z istoriji naghorodnoji spadshhyny* [Ukrainian Phaleristics. From the History of Award Heritage]. (In 2 vol.). Kyiv: Lybid. [in Ukrainian].

Tynchenko, Ya. (2007). *Oficersjkyj korpus armiji Ukrajinsjkoji Narodnoji Respubliky (1917 – 1921)* [Officer Corps of the Army of the Ukrainian People’s Republic (1917 – 1921)]. (Book 1). Kyiv: Tempora. [in Ukrainian]

Tynchenko, Ya. (2016). *Symvolny neskorenoji derzhavy. Naghorody urjadu Ukrajinsjkoji Narodnoji Respubliky* [Symbols of an Unconquered State. Awards of the Government of the Ukrainian People’s Republic]. Kyiv: Tempora. [in Ukrainian]

Tynchenko, Ya. (2017). *Lycari zymovykh pokhodiv 1919 – 1920* [Knights of the Winter Campaigns of 1919 – 1920]. Kyiv: Tempora. [in Ukrainian]

Ukaz Prezydenta Ukrainy. (2019). Ukaz Prezydenta Ukrainy, 23.08, № 618/2019 [Decree of the President of Ukraine, 23.08, No. 618/2019]. *Ofitsiyni Visnyk*. URL: <https://www.president.gov.ua/documents/6182019-29185> [in Ukrainian]

Chmyr, M. (2008). *Haljtska armija, 1918 – 1920 rr.* [Galician Army, 1918 – 1920]. Rivne. [in Ukrainian]

Shliakh neskorenykh. (2019). Shliakh neskorenykh [The Path of the Unconquered]. *Istorychni tradytsii natsionalnoho viiska. Holovne upravlinnia moralno-psykholohichnoho zabezpechennia Zbroinykh Syl Ukrainy, 1*, 1–17. [in Ukrainian]

The article was received February 07, 2023.

Article recommended for publishing 30/08/2023.